

CCE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SECOND TERM (SA-II)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(With Solutions)

CLASS X

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 30 is a map question of 2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
7. An additional 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper only.

Q.1. Who among the following hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815 ? (1)

- (a) King of Netherlands (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Duke Metternich (d) Otto von Bismarck.

Ans. (c) Duke Metternich

Or

Why was Tonkin Free School started in 1907 in Vietnam ?

- (a) To provide modern education.
(b) To provide western style education.
(c) To provide education to Vietnamese only.
(d) To provide education to French children.

Ans. (b) To provide western style education.

Q.2. In 1917 Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district for (1)

- (a) Remission of loans. (b) Remission of revenue.
(c) Grant of loans. (d) Relaxation of revenue collection.

Ans. (d) Relaxation of revenue collection.

Q.3. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral ? (1)

- (a) Lead (b) Copper
(c) Tin (d) Limestone

Ans. (d) Limestone.

Q.4. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India ? (1)

- (a) Delhi (b) Kolkata
(c) Bangalore (d) Hyderabad.

Ans. (c) Bangalore

Q.5. Trade between two countries is called _____. (1)

- (a) Foreign Trade (b) National Trade
(c) International Trade (d) State Trade

Ans. (c) International Trade.

Q.6. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party ? (1)

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka
(c) Maharashtra (d) Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. (c) Maharashtra

Q.7. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party ? (1)

- (a) Party Name (b) Manifesto
(c) Election symbol (d) Election Funds

Ans. (c) Election symbol

Q.8. In which one of the following countries is democracy not preferred over dictatorship ? (1)

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India

Ans. (b) Pakistan

Q.9. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which one of the following accounts ? (1)

- (a) Saving account
(b) Current account
(c) Fixed deposits for long period
(d) Fixed deposits for very short period.

Ans. (c) Fixed deposits for long period.

Q.10. Describe the process of 'Unification of Italy'. (3)

Ans. (i) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. During middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states. Only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

(ii) Mazzini was the spiritual force of the Italian resurrection. He was in favour of a republic. In 1831 he founded a secret society 'Young Italy'. But the revolutionary uprisings failed in 1831 and 1848.

(iii) Thereafter the king Victor Emmanuel II tried to unify the Italian states through war.

(iv) Cavour became prime-minister of Piedmont in 1832. He reorganised its army and it achieved rapid growth in material prosperity. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. With the help of Garibaldi, Cavour was ultimately successful in the unification of Italy under king Victor Emmanuel II. He, however, died on June 6, 1861 before the completion of the unification of Italy in 1870. However, his contribution in the unification was great.

Or

Describe any three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam.

Ans. (i) Like other European countries, France too considered colonies necessary to supply natural resources and other essential goods. The French began building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation. A vast system of canals and earthworks was built mainly with forced labour. As a result of irrigation works, the rice production increased.

(ii) Rail and port facilities were set up to serve the agricultural sector.

(iii) Indentured Vietnamese labour was widely used in the rubber plantations.

Q.11. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans ? (3)

Ans. Nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans due to the following reasons :

(i) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. However, with the weakening and disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the nationalist tensions emerged in the area. Its European subject nationalities broke away and declared their independence.

(ii) The people of the Balkans argued that they were once independent before the foreign powers controlled them. So their object was to regain their lost independence.

(iii) Nationalist tensions emerged due to rivalries of the European powers i.e., Russia, England, Germany, Austria-Hungary. All of these powers wanted to have their control due to one reason or the other.

(iv) Rivalries among the Balkan states — The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each one of them wanted to extend her territory at the expense of the others.

Thus, the nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans. These tensions ultimately led to Balkan wars of 1912, 1913 and then to World War I in 1914.

Or

Why did French Policy makers want to educate the people of Vietnam ? What were the problems before the French in spreading education to the Vietnamese ?

Ans. (a) The French considered education as one way to civilise the Vietnamese. They were also in need of an educated labour force.

(b) They faced the following problems :

(i) After receiving Western education, the Vietnamese might question colonial domination as it was done by the Indians in India. They would become aware of the Western democracies and would put forward various demands before the French government.

(ii) Educated Vietnamese might demand various white collar jobs or better-paid jobs such as teachers, policemen which were being done by the French citizens called colons living in Vietnam. Thus, there was opposition from the French citizens to give education to the Vietnamese.

(iii) The elites in Vietnam were under the powerful influence of the Chinese culture. It was necessary for the French to counter this influence too.

Q.12. Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931. (3)

Ans. The government's policy of arresting Congress leaders led to violent clashes at different places. For example, on Gandhiji's arrest, the industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, lawcourts and railway stations that symbolised British rule. Under such conditions, Gandhiji decided to call off the movement. On the other hand, it was decided to hold second Round Table Conference and the government desired Congress to

participate in it. So, negotiations between Congress and the Viceroy took place that led to Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March, 1931. By this Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the second Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.

Q.13. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic industry ? Explain any three reasons. (3)

Ans. Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry due to the following reasons :

(i) All the other industries—heavy, medium and light, depend on iron and steel industry for their machinery.

(ii) Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods.

(iii) Steel is necessary for construction, defence, medical, telephone, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer and household goods.

(iv) Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development.

Q.14. Explain the improvements made by the Indian Railways in its functioning. (3)

Ans. The improvements made by the Indian Railways in its functioning are as mentioned below :

(i) Railways has been divided into sixteen zones.

(ii) Rajdhani trains have been started for long routes such as Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata.

(iii) Shatabdi trains have also been started for day journeys for tourists for important pilgrimage stations such as Delhi-Ajmer and Delhi-Amritsar.

(iv) Recently the Railways have made drastic changes for booking railway tickets particularly *Tatkal* to stop black-marketing by agents.

(v) People can book tickets on internet and mobiles too.

Q.15. Mention any four merits and two demerits of air transport. (3)

Ans. Merits and demerits of the air transport are as mentioned below :

(a) **Merits :**

(i) It is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport. One can reach his destination at far away places within a short period.

(ii) It can cover very difficult areas like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches easily.

(iii) It is very useful in hostile areas and natural and human-made calamities like floods, famines and earthquakes.

(iv) It is useful in north-eastern states that are full of big rivers, dissected relief and dense forests.

(b) **Demerits :**

(i) It is very costly and not within the reach of the common people.

(ii) The maintenance cost of the aeroplanes is too heavy with the result that some times the companies suffer heavy losses as is the case with Air India and Kingfisher in India.

Q.16. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources ? Give three reasons. (3)

Ans. We need to conserve mineral resources due to the reasons as mentioned below :

(a) Our industry and agriculture depend on mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. But the total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant

fraction i.e., one per cent of the earth's crust. It took millions of years for the creation and concentration of mineral resources. The geological processes of mineral formation is very slow but its consumption is fast. It may result in shortage in near future.

(b) The mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. Even rich mineral deposits in a country like India are valueable but short-lived possessions.

(c) Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths. At the same time, its quality also decreases.

Q.17. Describe the 'second popular movement for democracy' of Nepal. (3)

Ans. (a) Causes for popular movement in April 2006 : Democracy was established in Nepal in 1990. King Birendra formally remained head of the state, but real power was exercised by the elected representatives. It was a transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy. However, after the massacre of the royal family in 2001, the new King Gyanendra was not ready to accept the democratic rule. In February 2005, the king dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament and assumed all powers.

(b) Aim of the movement : The movement was started in April 2006 to regain popular control over the government from the king.

(c) Participants in the movement : Seven Party Alliance (SPA), Maoist insurgents and various other organisations took part in the movement. The number of protesters was between three lakhs to five lakhs.

(d) Demands of the protesters : The demands were Restoration of Parliament, power to an all-party government and a new constituent assembly.

(e) Results : On 24 April 2006, king conceded to all the three demands. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new Prime Minister of the interim government. The parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the powers of the king.

Q.18. How do pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics ? Explain with an example. (3)

Ans. Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in various ways :

(i) Information campaigns, organising meetings, file petitions : Pressure groups carry out information campaigns, organise meetings and file petitions to attract public attention and gain support for their activities. They influence media to attract more attention to their issues.

(ii) Protest activities : Pressure groups organise protest activities like strikes, demonstrations or disrupting government's programmes. Such tactics are employed by the workers' organisations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups in order to force the government to take note of their demand.

(iii) Lobbying : Business groups employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. They participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

(iv) Take a political stance on major issues : Interest groups and movements do not take part in party politics but try to exert influence on political parties by taking a political stand on different issues. They have their own political ideology and political position on major issues. Thus, the pressure groups and the movements exert influence on politics in different ways in a democracy.

Q.19. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India ? Explain with examples. (3)

Ans. Apart from six national parties, most of the political parties are classified as state parties or regional parties. But in fact these are not regional in their ideology or outlook. Some of these parties are all India parties that happen to have succeeded only in some states. Parties like the Samajwadi Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level organisation with units in several states.

In the past three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse.

The importance of regional parties has increased because no national party is able to secure on its own majority in Lok Sabha. As a result of it, since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in India.

Q.20. "Information and communication technology has played major role in spreading out products and services across countries." Support the statement. (3)

Ans. Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities — telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax—are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. Computers have now entered almost every field of activity. Internet enables you to obtain and share information on almost everything you want to know. It also allows to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible cost.

Q.21. How do 'Consumer Protection Councils' help consumers ? Explain three ways. (3)

Ans. Consumer Protection Councils help consumers in the following ways :

- (i) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumer Court.
- (ii) On many occasions, they represent individual consumers in the Consumer Courts.
- (iii) These voluntary organisations also receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among the people.

Q.22. Describe any four measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.(5)

Ans. The following steps were taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people :

- (i) The ideas of the father land (*la patrie*) and the citizen (*le citoyen*) were introduced. It emphasised, the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the earlier royal standard.
- (iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of the active citizens. It was renamed as National Assembly.
- (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system was established.
- (vi) Uniform laws for all citizens were formulated.
- (vii) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished.
- (viii) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (ix) French, as it was written and spoken in Paris, became the common language of the nation. Regional dialects were discouraged.

(x) It was decided that the French nation would liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, and help other peoples to become nations.

Or

Describe the views of Paul Bernard on the question of development of the colonies. What steps were taken by the French to improve the economy of Vietnam and what were its effects ?

Ans. (a) Generally, the colonies served the interests of the mother country. Paul Bernard believed that the economies of the colonies should be developed because the aim of acquiring colonies was to make profits.

(b) According to Bernard there were following barriers to the economic growth of Vietnam :

- (i) High population levels.
- (ii) Low agricultural productivity.
- (iii) Extensive indebtedness amongst the peasants.

(c) He suggested that in order to reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity, land reforms as well as industrialisation was necessary to create more jobs. The French, however, did little to industrialise the economy because the colonial economy in Vietnam was primarily based on rice cultivation and rubber plantations owned by the French and a small Vietnamese elite. The French set up rail and port facilities for this sector only. Indentured Vietnamese labour was widely used in the rubber plantations. Thus, the French did little to industrialise the economy.

(d) As a result of French policy, in the rural areas landlordism spread and the standard of living declined.

Q.23. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju ? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas. (5)

Ans. (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju was the person who led the militant guerrilla movement in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh against the British government. The colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. The livelihood of the people was affected. Their traditional rights were also being denied. When the government began forcing them to contribute *begar* for road, building, they revolted.

(b) Raju inspired the people by claiming that he had a variety of special powers. Such as that he could survive even bullet shots. As a result of it, the rebels proclaimed that he was incarnation of God. He talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and said that he was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement. He persuaded people to wear Khadi. However, he at the same time asserted that India could be liberated only by use of force. People attacked police stations and killed the British officials. Raju was ultimately captured and executed in 1924.

Q.24. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential ? Explain any three methods of conserving mineral resources. (5)

Ans. (a) We need to conserve mineral resources due to the reasons as mentioned below :

Our industry and agriculture depend on mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. But the total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e., one per cent of the earth's crust. It took millions of years for the creation and concentration

of mineral resources. The geological processes of mineral formation is very slow but its consumption is fast. It may result in shortage in near future.

(b) Three methods of conserving mineral resources are as mentioned below :

(i) The resources should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.

(ii) Improved technologies should be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.

(iii) Recycling of metals should be done.

(iv) Scrap metals and other substitutes should be used.

Q.25. Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty. (5)

Ans. Four ways to reduce inequality and poverty are as mentioned below :

(i) Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals enjoy right to vote without any discrimination.

(ii) In democracies, equal treatment and respect to women has been accepted. It has become easier for women to struggle against discrimination and injustice.

(iii) Similarly in India disadvantaged and discriminated castes have been granted equal status and equal opportunities. Discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, sex has been banned. Seats in the legislatures and the local bodies *i.e.*, Municipalities and Panchayats have been reserved for SCs, OBCs and STs.

(iv) Right to work has been granted in rural areas under NREGA. People who are willing to work are given work for a fixed number of days in a year.

Q.26. Give merits and demerits of different types of party systems *i.e.*, one-party system, bi-party system and multi-party system. (5)

Ans. (a) One-party system : (i) Merits – The decisions are taken quickly and efficiently.

(ii) Demerits – It is against principle of democracy. There is no democratic option before the voters. There is no competition and the single party assumes dictatorial powers as in China or USSR.

(b) Bi-party or two-party system : (i) Merits – It gives fair chance for the competing parties to come to power. Generally, one-party forms government and the other party sits in opposition. England is a good example of bi-party system.

(ii) Demerits : Under bi-party system ideological differences are restricted. So, each party behaves in an irresponsible way by presenting very populist manifestos.

(c) Multi-party system : (i) Merits – It is more representative and accountable. This system creates internal checks and balances within a coalition government.

(ii) Demerits – It leads to weak and unstable governments as no party gets majority in the legislature.

Q.27. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India ? Explain its functioning. (5)

Ans. (a) Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of banks in the following ways :

(i) The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the required cash balance.

(ii) It sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small-borrowers.

(iii) The banks submit information to the RBI about loans sanctioned to different categories of persons along with terms and conditions of the loans. In this way, RBI sees that the loans are sanctioned to all including the poor.

(c) The supervision of the Reserve Bank of India over the functioning of the banks is necessary. It is to know how much the banks are lending, to whom and at what interest rate. It is to ensure that the banks do not exploit the borrowers like the moneylenders in the rural areas.

VALUE BASED QUESTION

Q.28. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries in the world? Explain with examples.

Do you think it is valuable for the consumers as well as producers? (5)

Ans. (a) Foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries because it creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their products in the markets of their own country as well as in other countries all over the world.

(b) (i) Valuable for the consumers : It is useful for the consumers or buyers because it allows them to have a choice between the goods produced in different parts of the world. It enables the consumer to buy according to his requirement. For example, the Indian market is flooded with Chinese goods that has allowed the consumers to have a choice among different goods.

(ii) Valuable for the producers : Sometimes the producers of other countries set up joint ventures as AIG have set up joint venture in insurance sector and are selling their products in India. Such activities lead to integration of markets across countries and bring them closer to each other.

Q.29. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return? (5)

Ans. (a) Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment so that they may sell their surplus products at low prices in these countries. For example, Chinese toys are being imported and sold in the Indian markets. In this way, various companies of the developed countries make huge profits. These companies set up factories in the developing countries due to the availability of cheap labour which reduces the cost of production and increases their profit.

(b) However, the developed countries have their own interests and are biased against the developing countries. For example, in the US massive sums of money are paid to the agriculture sector for production and exports to other countries at low prices. On the other hand, the developing countries like India have been asked to put restrictions on the provision of subsidised foodgrains. This is unfair for the developing countries who should ask the developed countries to have free and fair trade in the world and protect their interests.

Q.30. (i) Two features (A) and (B) are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map : (2 × 1 = 2)

(A) The place, where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.

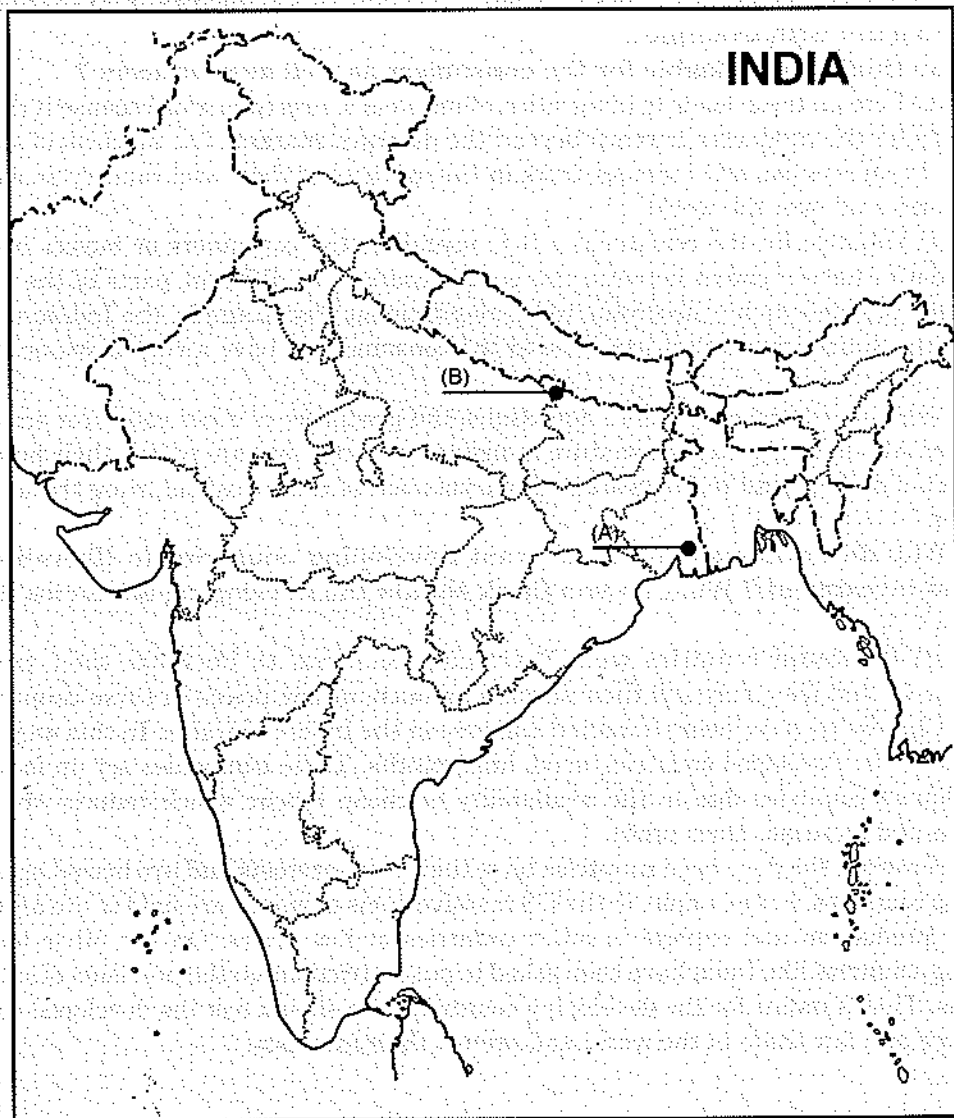
(B) The place, where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.

Or

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same political outline map of India :

(i) Amritsar : The place of Jallianwala Bagh incident.

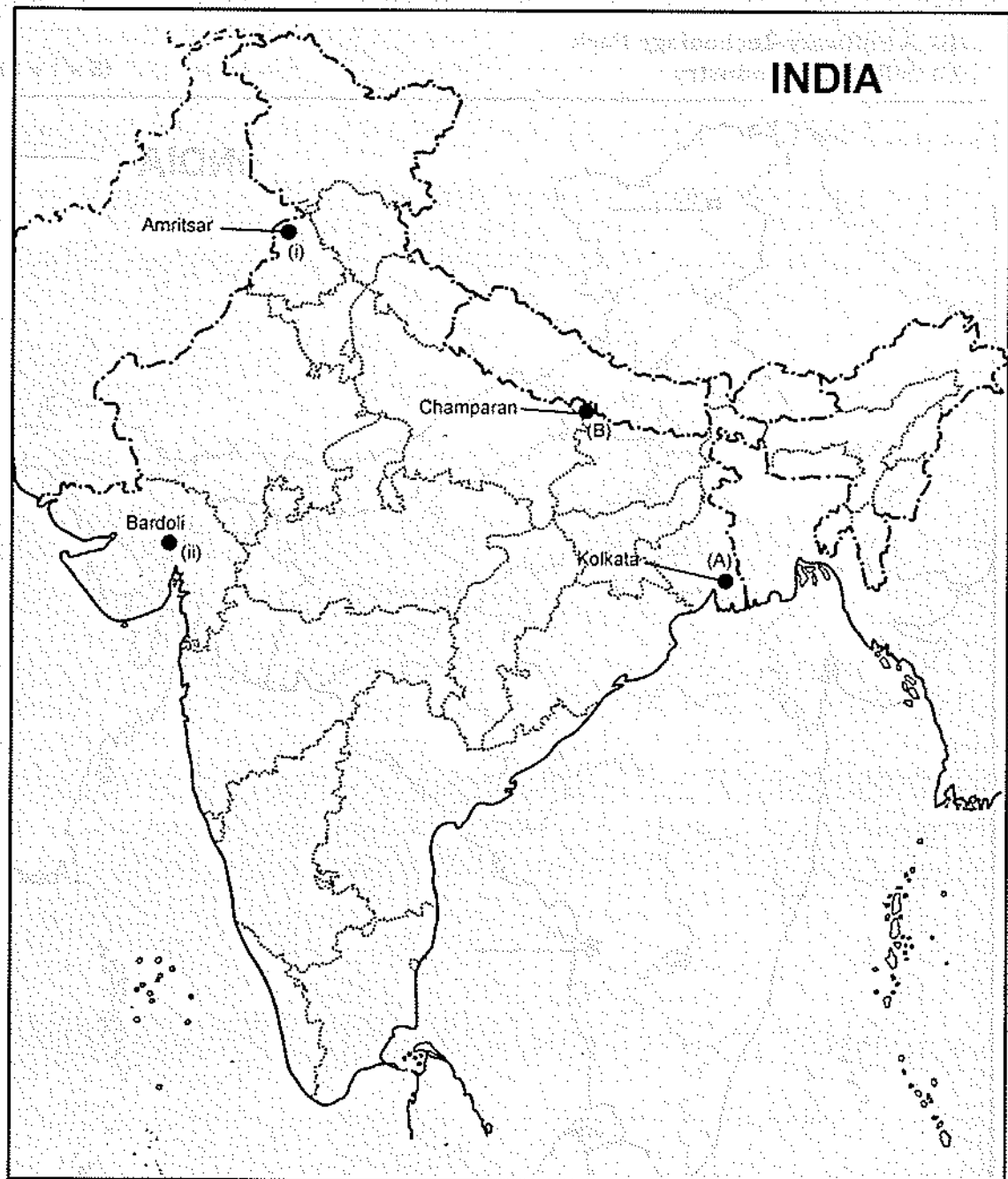
(ii) Bardoli : The place where no tax campaign was held.



Ans. The places are as mentioned below :

(A) Kolkata

(B) Champaran.



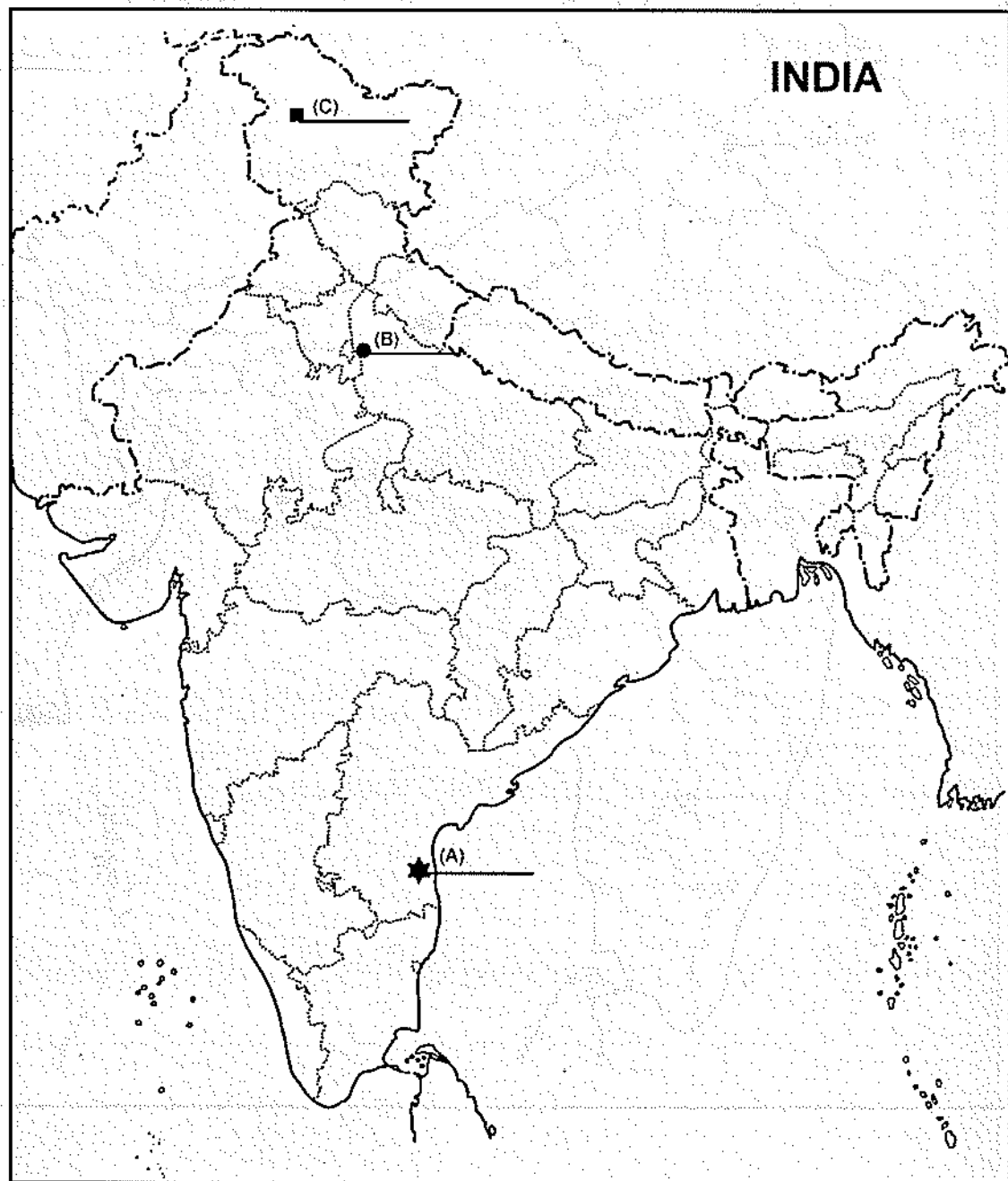
Q.30. (ii) Three features (A), (B) and (C) are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

(A) Mica mines

(B) A Software Technology Park

(C) Silk texlite industry

(3 × 1 = 3)



Or

On the same political outline map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols :

- (i) Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant
- (ii) Kandla Port
- (iii) Synthetic Textile industry.

Ans. See the map given below :

