

U-LIKE

CCE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1

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. What does Universal Adult Suffrage stand for ? (1)

- (a) Right to Vote (b) Right to Education
(c) Right to Marriage (d) Right to Religion

Ans. (a) Right to Vote

Or

When was the Democratic Republic of Vietnam formed with Ho Chi Minh as its chairman ?

- (a) 1945 (b) 1950
(c) 1955 (d) 1960

Ans. (a) 1945

Q.2. When did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place in Amritsar ? (1)

- (a) 11 April 1919 (b) 12 April 1919
(c) 13 April 1919 (d) 14 April 1919

Ans. (c) 13 April 1919.

Q.3. Identify the power plant which is different from the other three power plants ? (1)

- (a) Naroura (b) Korba
(c) Neyveli (d) Talcher

Ans. (a) Naroura.

Q.4. Which one of the following is a major seaport as well as international airport ? (1)

- (a) Chennai (b) Vishakhapatnam
(c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) Marmagao

Ans. (a) Chennai

Q.5. Which of the following energy resources is non-conventional energy resource ? (1)

- (a) Geothermal (b) Coal
(c) Petroleum (d) Electricity

Ans. (a) Geothermal.

Q.6. In what respect is a democratic government better than its alternatives ?(1)

- (a) Efficiency (b) Responsiveness
(c) Transparency (d) Legitimacy.

Ans. Legitimacy.

Q.7. Which one of the following is a special feature that distinguishes a movement from an interest group ? (1)

- (a) Its functioning continues even after the goal is achieved.
(b) Most of them are issue specific to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame.
(c) It includes a very wide variety of objectives to achieve with no time limit.
(d) It has no political aspirations.

Ans. (b) Most of them are issue specific to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame.

Q.8. Which of the following is a part of National Democratic Alliance ? (1)

- (a) Congress Party (b) Telugu Desam Party
(c) CPI (M) (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

Ans. (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

Q.9. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ensures _____ (1)

- (a) Right to see a movie. (b) Right to consumer education.
(c) Right to having a computer. (d) Right to facebook account.

Ans. (b) Right to consumer education.

Q.10. What was the Civil Code of 1804 ? (3)

Ans. (i) Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic Code abolished all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property. It was enforced in conquered territories too.

(ii) Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany.

(iii) Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.

(iv) Guild restrictions were removed in towns.

(v) Improvements were made in the transport and communication systems.

(vi) Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency was introduced. It facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

Or

Describe the ideas behind the Tonkin Free School. To what extent was it a typical example of colonial ideas in Vietnam ?

Ans. (a) The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by the Chinese culture. So, the French decided to dismantle the traditional educational system. They established French

schools for the Vietnamese. Tonkin Free School was one such school. It was started in 1907 to provide a Western style education that included classes in science, hygiene and French.

(b) It was a typical example of colonial ideas in Vietnam because in addition to learning science, hygiene and French, efforts were made for the Vietnamese to look modern as well. Thus, school encouraged the adoption of Western styles such as short haircut. For the Vietnamese, this led to a change in their own appearance or identity because they traditionally kept long hair. To underline the importance of a total change there was even a 'haircutting chant'. This made the school a typical example of colonial ideas in Vietnam as it made Vietnamese to look modern too.

Q.11. What was Romanticism ? How was it linked to Nationalism ? (3)

Ans. (a) Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a specific form of national sentiment.

(b) Romanticism helped in developing a particular form of nationalist sentiments in the following ways :

(i) The Romantic artists focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings in order to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

(ii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried tried to popularise the true spirit of the nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

(iii) Similarly, the language played an important role in the creation of national identity. Vernacular language and the collection of local folklore carried the modern nationalist message to large illiterate audience. For example, French language brought a collective identity among the French people.

(iv) Polish was seen as symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. After the failure of an armed rebellion against Russian rule, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for church gatherings and all instructions. The use of Polish came to be seen as symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Or

What was Phan Chu Trinh's objective for Vietnam? How were his ideas different from those of Phan Boi Chau ?

Ans. (a) Phan Chu Trinh's objective for Vietnam was to establish a democratic republic.

(b) The differences between the ideas of Phan Boi Chau a Confucian-scholar-activist educated in the Confucian tradition and Phan Chu Trinh were as given below :

<i>Phan Boi Chau</i>	<i>Phan Chu Trinh</i>
(i) He advocated that first the foreign enemy should be driven out and after achieving independence, other things could be discussed.	(i) He wished to overthrow the monarchy in order to create a basis for the promotion of popular rights.
(ii) He was of the opinion that the monarchy should be used to achieve their object.	(ii) He was absolutely against the monarchy. He was opposed to the idea of resisting the French with the help of the court. He wanted to establish a democratic republic. He was greatly influenced by

(iii) He was not in favour of raising people to abolish the monarchy.	the democratic ideals of the West. He accepted the French revolutionary ideal of liberty and demanded that the French set up legal and educational institutions and develop agriculture and industries. (iii) He planned to raise up the people to abolish the monarchy.
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Q.12. Describe the people's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the towns. What were its economic effects ? (3)

Ans. (a) In the towns, middle classes participated in the movement in the following ways :

(i) Students left the schools and colleges. Headmasters and teachers resigned. Lawyers gave up their practice.

(ii) Elections were boycotted except in Madras, where Justice Party, took part in elections.

(iii) Foreign goods were boycotted.

(iv) Liquor shops were picketed.

(v) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.

(vi) Many traders refused to import foreign cloth or trade in foreign goods.

(b) Economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement were as given below :

(i) The import of foreign cloth decreased from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore between 1921 and 1922.

(ii) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

(iii) People discarded foreign clothes and started wearing only Indian clothes. This led to increased production by the Indian textile mills and handlooms.

Q.13. Explain any three reasons for shifting sugar industry from northern to southern and western states of India. (3)

Ans. In recent years there has been a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states due to following reasons :

(i) The sugarcane produced in the southern and western states has a higher sucrose content.

(ii) The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.

(iii) The industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector and this sector has been more successful in these states.

Q.14. Why is the air transport more popular in the North-Eastern Part of the country ? Give three reasons. (3)

Ans. Air travel is more popular in the North-Eastern part of the country due to the following reasons :

(i) The North-Eastern states are full of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests, frequent floods.

(ii) It has international frontiers with Myanmar, Bangladesh and China. Under these conditions, air transport is preferred in these hilly areas of North-Eastern states because air transport can cover difficult terrain, divide high mountains and dense forests.

(iii) It is also useful in hostile areas and natural and human-made calamities like floods. It is only in the North-Eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the air services to the common people. As such air travel is within their reach and preferred.

Q.15. Describe the importance of minerals in human life. (3)

Ans. (i) Minerals are an indispensable part of human life. Almost all things we use are made of minerals. Human beings use minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. For example, buildings, ships, railway lines, cars, buses, aeroplanes, various implements etc. are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.

(ii) Our food too contains minerals. Life processes cannot occur without minerals. They are very important part of total food intake. It is only 0.3 per cent of the total intake of nutrients but they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7 per cent of the foodstuffs.

Q.16. Describe the inland navigation waterways in India. What are its advantages ? (3)

Ans. (a) (i) India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these only 3,700 km are navigable by mechanised boats.

(ii) **National waterways :** The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the government :

(1) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1,620 km) — N.W. No. 1.

(2) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km) — N.W. No. 2.

(3) The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals – 205 km) — N.W. No. 3.

(iii) The other inland waterways include the Godavari, Krishna, Barak, Sunderbans, Buckingham canal, Brahmani, East West canal and Damodar Valley Corporation Canal.

(b) The advantages of waterways are as given below :

(i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.

(ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.

(iii) It is a fuel-efficient transport.

(iv) It is environment friendly mode of transport.

Q.17. Explain any three most effective ways in which the pressure groups and movements influence the politics of a country. (3)

Ans. The pressure groups and movements adopt the ways to influence politics of a country as mentioned below :

(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.

Q.18. Identify and explain any three challenges which political parties need to face and overcome in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. (3)

Ans. The challenges which political parties need to face and overcome in order to remain effective instruments of democracy are as given below :

(i) **Lack of internal democracy :** There is lack of internal democracy within the parties. For example organisational elections are not held regularly. Most of the decisions are taken by the President or top leaders in the party. Ordinary members do not have any say in the decision-making process of the party.

(ii) **Dynastic succession :** Family members or people more close to top leaders are favoured at the time of granting tickets for contesting elections. Sometimes deserving members are denied tickets.

(iii) **Use of money and muscle power :** Political parties want to win elections at all costs. Parties use money power to purchase votes and finance high pitched campaigns. Rich candidates are nominated so that they may win elections. Not only this muscle power is used during elections. It is used to coerce voters, capture booths and threaten opposition campaign.

(iv) **Hardly any scope of choice to the voters :** There are no ideological differences among parties in most of the countries in the world including India. The difference on economic policies have reduced. Almost all parties have favoured liberalisation and globalisation. Thus, there is no real choice before the voters.

Q.19. What is the necessity of political parties ? Explain any three points. (3)

Ans. Political parties perform various functions such as contesting elections, formation of government, act as opposition party. We, therefore, need political parties in a democracy. But still question is raised why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. The reasons for this are as mentioned below :

(i) In the absence of political parties, the independent candidates will not be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy matters.

(ii) A government may be formed and its advantage will remain uncertain because its aims and policies will not be clear.

(iii) It will become difficult to fix responsibility for the actions and policies of the government. Every member will act as a representative of a constituency and be accountable to the people of his constituency only.

Q.20. In spite of Globalisation creating good quality product and expanding market, how is it affecting stability in jobs for the workers ? (3)

Ans. Globalisation is affecting stability in jobs for the workers in the following ways :

(i) Small producers such as producing batteries, capacitors, toys have been hit hard due to competition with the MNCs. They could not compete on the issue of price and quality. As a result of it, their production decreased and many units were closed. Many workers became jobless.

(ii) Many employers prefer to employ workers on temporary basis which means workers' jobs are no longer secure.

(iii) Women are denied their fair share of benefits. Workers have to put in very long working hours without any overtime.

Q.21. How is the MNC able to cope with large demands all over the world and control prices. (3)

Ans. The MNCs are able to cope with large demands all over the world and control prices in the following ways :

(i) Sometimes they set up production jointly with some of the local companies. In such cases, MNCs provide money for additional investments and also bring with them the latest technology for production.

(ii) They buy local companies and then expand production with their huge wealth. For example, Cargill Foods, an American MNC has bought Parakh Foods. As a result of it, Cargill Foods has become the largest producer of edible oil in India.

(iii) Sometimes MNCs place orders for production with small producers in different countries and then sell those products under their own brand names to the customers. The price, quality, delivery and other related matters are decided by the MNCs. The examples, are garments, footwear and sports items.

Q.22. Discuss the stages of the formation of Great Britain as a National state. (5)

Ans. The history of nationalism in Britain was unlike the rest of Europe in the following ways :

(i) It was not the result of wars as was in Germany but a long drawn out process.

(ii) Different ethnic groups – English, Welsh, Scot and Irish had their own cultural and political traditions. But the English nation, in course of time, was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands due to its wealth, importance and power.

(iii) As a result of Glorious Revolution in 1688, the English Parliament was the instrument through which a nation state with England as its centre, came to be forged.

(iv) The Act of Union (1707) formed 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. As the majority of the members of British Parliament were English members, a policy of repression was followed against catholic clans of Scottish Highlands.

(v) In Ireland too similar policy was followed. There were Catholics as well as Protestants. Catholic revolts were suppressed and ultimately in 1801, Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom.

(vi) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain – the British Flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

Or

What were the different opinions about the vision of modernisation among the Vietnamese people ?

Ans. Different opinions about the vision of modernisation among the Vietnamese people were as given below :

(i) Some intellectuals were in favour of strengthening the Vietnamese traditions to resist the domination of the West.

(ii) Some favoured that Vietnam had to learn from the West even while opposing foreign domination.

(iii) In the late nineteenth century, resistance to French domination was often led by Confucian-scholar-activists such as Phan Boi Chau who favoured the severing of ties with China.

(iv) Phan Chu Trinh, an intellectual who had returned from a democratic republic.

(v) Some Vietnamese were in favour of close relationship with Japan. For example, in the first decade of the twentieth century, a 'go east movement' became popular.

(vi) Some Vietnamese nationalists were inspired by Chinese developments when a Republic was established under Sun Yat-sen. Students established the Association for the Restoration of Vietnam. The objective was now to set up a democratic republic.

Q.23. Discuss the different stages/programmes in Non-Cooperation Movement. What were the causes for the gradual slowing down of the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities ? (5)

Ans. (a) According to Gandhiji, there should be two stages during the Non-Cooperation Movement :

(i) First, there should be surrender of titles and boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.

(ii) Secondly, in case of repressive policy by the government, a full civil disobedience campaign should be launched.

(b) Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. People were acquainted with the movement in order to get their maximum participation.

(c) The movement slowed down in the cities gradually for the following reasons :

(i) *Khadi* was more expensive than the mill produced cloth and the poor could not afford it.

(ii) British institutions were boycotted but the process of establishing Indian institutions was slow. So, the students and teachers started joining the British institutions again in the absence of alternative Indian institutions. Similar was the position of courts.

VALUE BASED QUESTION

Q.24. How can we save our limited energy sources ? Suggest any five ways for its judicious use. (5)

Ans. The following steps should be taken for conservation of energy resources :

(i) Use more and more of public transport system and less of individual vehicles.

(ii) Switch off electricity whenever not required.

(iii) Use power-saving devices.

(iv) Check the power equipment regularly.

(v) Greater use of non-conventional sources of energy.

These steps are necessary because "energy saved is energy produced". In addition to this, India is presently one of the least efficient countries in the world. So we have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.

Q.25. How far has India succeeded in overcoming the challenge of expansion before its democracy ? Evaluate. (5)

Ans. Like most of the established democracies of the world, India, too faces the challenge of expansion. India has succeeded in overcoming this challenge in the following ways :

(i) India applies basic principles of democracy across all regions, different social groups and various institutions. Every where we have elected or selected persons in various institutions on merit.

(ii) Federal principles have been extended to all the units of the federation giving the right to make laws on the subjects in the state list, Test Papers & Sample Papers

(iii) Local governments – both rural and urban – have been ensured more powers. In 1992, the constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. For example, now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

(iv) Reservation of seats has ensured the participation of women, the minority groups, SCs, STs and OBCs in the governance of the country. For example, at least one-third of all positions are reserved for women in local bodies.

(v) As a result of above steps, now less and less decisions are taken outside the arena of democratic control.

Q.26. 'Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt, to be not so good in practice.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (5)

Ans. If we look at some of the democratic policies being implemented in more than one hundred countries of the world, democracy seems to be good. For example, having a formal constitution, holding regular elections, guaranteeing the citizens certain rights, working for the welfare of the people make us advocate that democracy is good.

But if we look in terms of social situations, their economic achievements and varied culture, we find a very big difference in most of the democracies. The vast economic disparities, social injustice based on discrimination, standard of life, sex discrimination creates many doubts about the merits of democracy. Generally, we believe that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. But in practice it is not so. Whenever some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. For example, what are the problems being faced in India. These are caste discrimination, unemployment, violent incidents and corruption. Even after sixty years of democratic government, these problems have not been solved. Thus democracy is a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving our goals if they are reasonable.

Q.27. What are Self-Help Groups ? Describe in brief their functioning including their aim and importance. (5)

Ans. (1) A typical Self-Help Group has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood who meet and save regularly.

(2) The functioning of SHGs is as given below :

(i) **Aim :** The aim of Self-Help Group is to organise rural poor, women in particular and collect their savings and to take loans from the group to meet their needs. The group takes loan from the bank to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

(ii) **Working of the SHG :** Decisions on loans and savings are taken by the group members. All matters relating to the purpose, amount, interest rate, repayment schedule are decided by the group members. The group is responsible for the repayment of the loan. Non-repayment of loan by any member is followed up seriously by other members of the group.

(iii) **Importance :** (a) SHGs have helped borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral because the banks are willing to lend to the poor women organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.

(b) The borrowers can get timely loans at a reasonable interest rate.

(c) It has helped women in the rural areas to become financially self-reliant.

(d) The meetings of the groups provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence.

Thus, SHGs are playing a significant role in the improvement of the condition of the poor, particularly women.

Q.28. Write a short note on World Trade Organisation. (5)

Ans. World Trade Organisation was set up in 1995 at the initiative of the developed countries. Its aim is to liberalise international trade. Its headquarters is at Geneva. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade among countries of the world in an open, uniform and non-discriminatory manner. In 2006, 149 countries of the world were its members.

In practice, WTO has not succeeded in its objects. The developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. On the other hand, the developing countries have been forced to remove trade barriers and to open their economies in the interest of the developed countries. The example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products. WTO agreement puts restrictions on the provision of subsidised foodgrains in India.

Q.29. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain this statement. (5)

Ans. The impact of globalisation has not been uniform as explained below :

(a) Positive impact : (i) The globalisation has resulted in more choice for the consumers which now enjoy better quality and lower prices for several products.

(ii) This has improved the standard of living of people, particularly living in urban areas.

(iii) MNCs have increased their investments in the developing countries like India in industries such as cell-phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. As a result of it new jobs have been created in the developing countries.

(iv) Some local companies who supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited.

(v) Some local companies in countries like India have been able to invest in newer technology and production methods. They are successful in raising their production standards.

(vi) Globalisation has enabled some large companies such as Tata Motors, Infosys to emerge as multi-national companies.

(vii) Companies providing services particularly in the field of information and communication technologies have also benefited by globalisation. Similar is the case in services like data entry, accounting, administrative tasks and engineering.

(b) Negative impact : The impact of globalisation has been harmful too as mentioned below :

(i) Creation of special economic zones has disrupted the lives of people who are displaced such as tribals. Sometimes to produce more electricity dams are constructed and their land is submerged and the people are left without any job.

(ii) Flexibility in labour laws : Flexibility in labour laws is allowed by the government to attract foreign investment. This has resulted in worsening the condition of workers because they are appointed on temporary basis to avoid payment of provident fund and other facilities. No overtime is paid for extra hours of work. The workers are paid low wages.

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

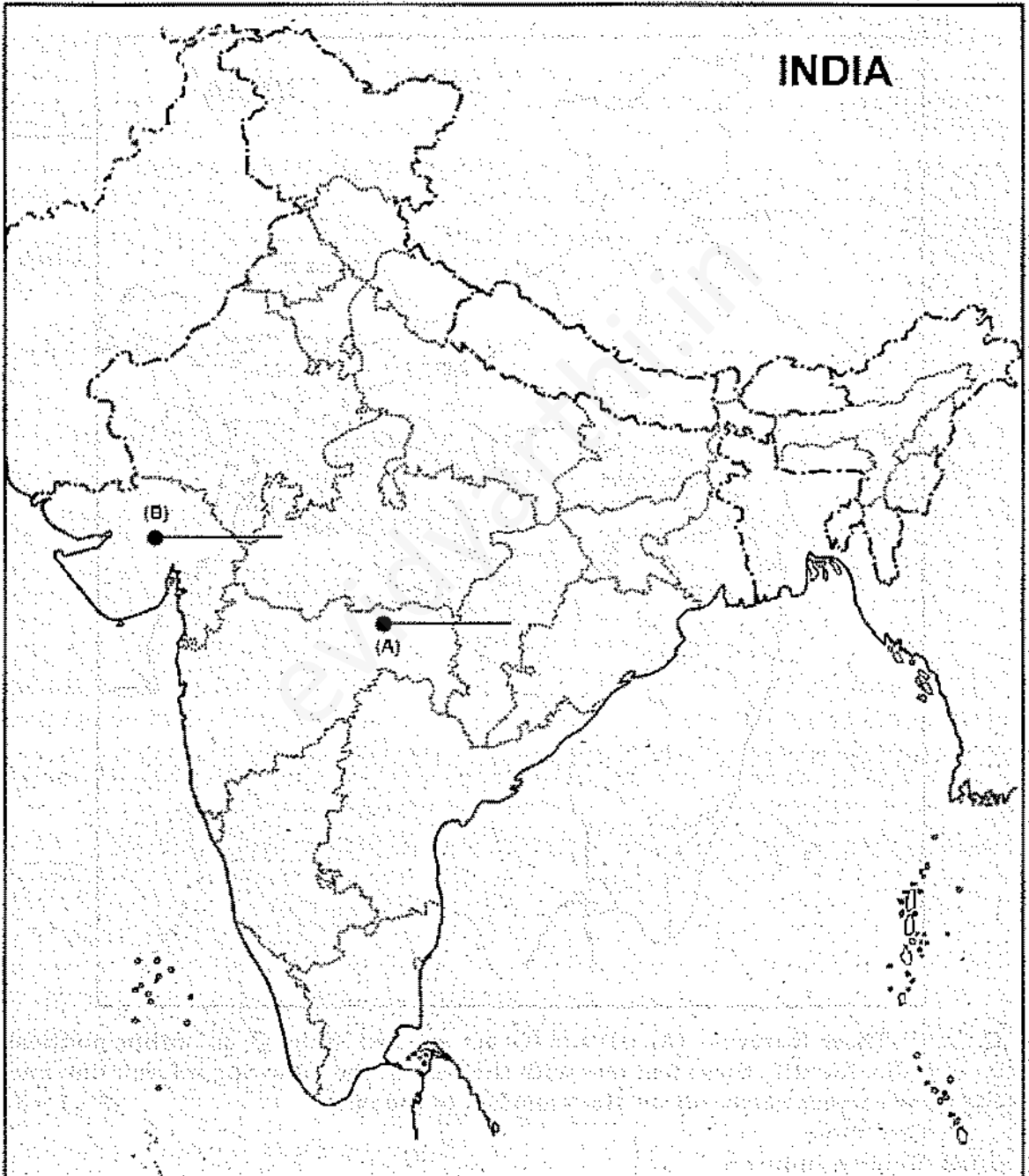
(A) The place where Indian National Congress session of December 1920 was held.

(B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha was held.

Or

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map :

- (i) Amritsar - The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
- (ii) Champaran - The place of indigo planters' movement.

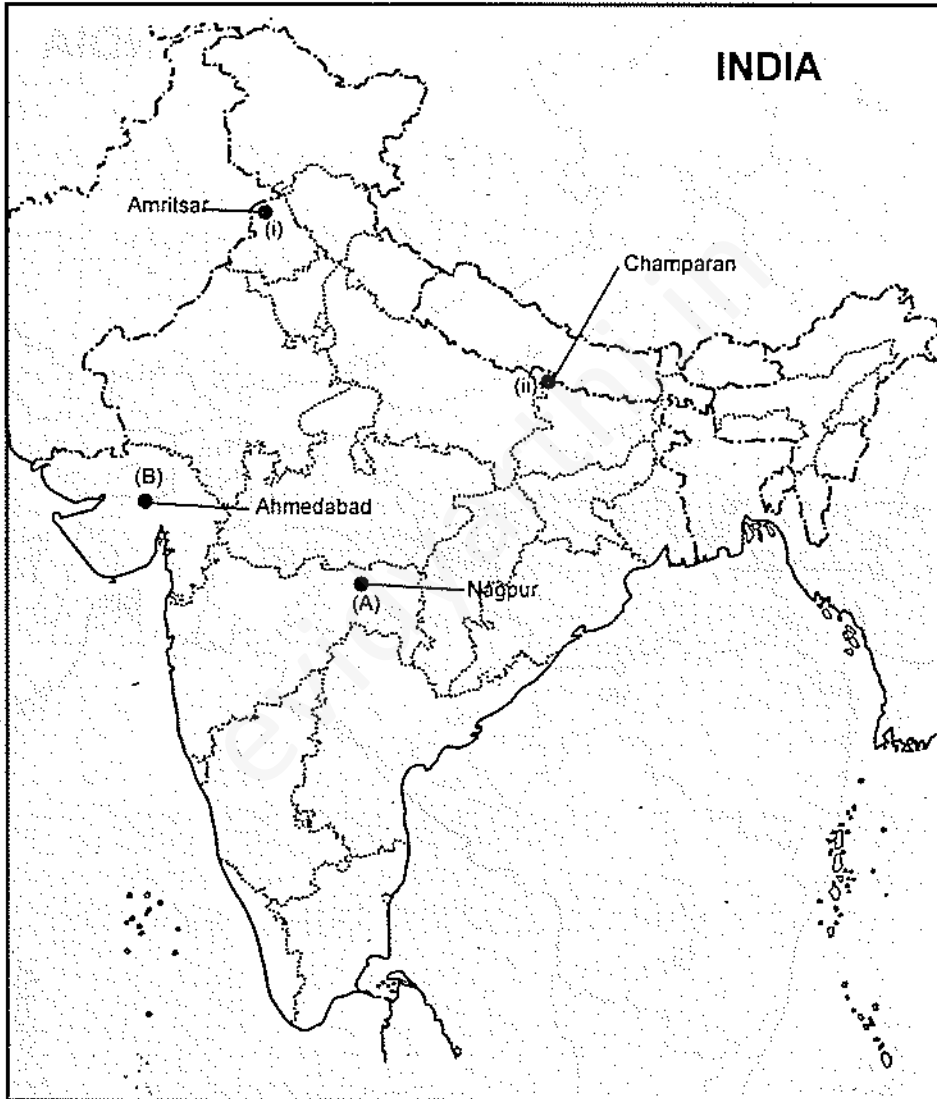


Ans. Two places *A* and *B* are as given below :

- (A) Nagpur
- (B) Ahmedabad

Or

The places Amritsar and Champaran have been shown in the map.



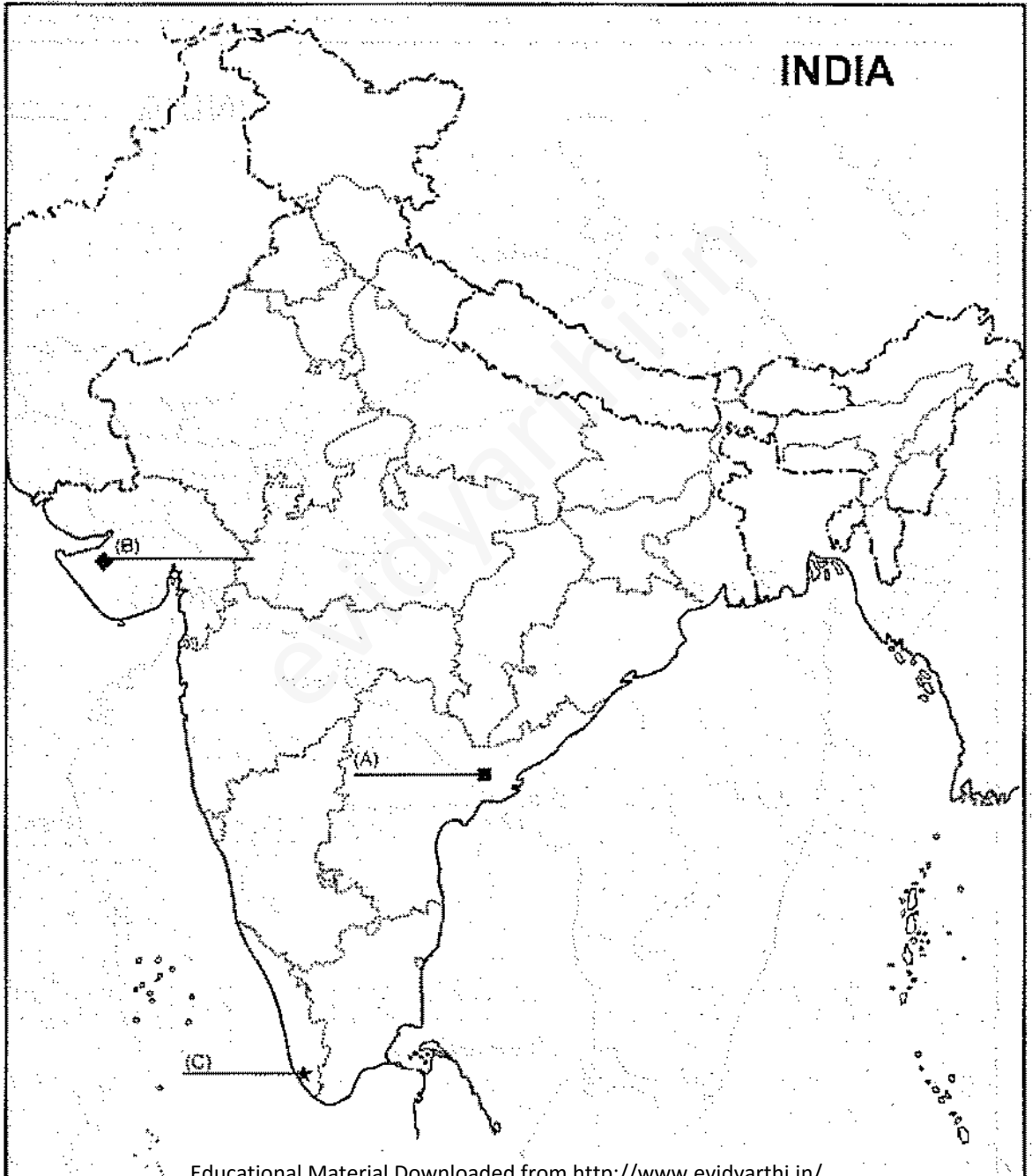
Q.30. (ii) Three features – (A), (B) and (C) are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. (3 × 1 = 3)

- (A) Coal mine
- (B) Woollen industry
- (C) International airport

Or

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols :

- (i) Mohali - Software Technology Park
- (ii) Bokaro - Iron and Steel Industry
- (iii) Paradip - Sea Port



Ans. The three places are as mentioned below :

- (A) Singareni
- (B) Rajkot
- (C) Tiruvananthapuram

Or

The places Mohali, Bokaro and Paradip have been located and labelled in the same map.

