

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper 2013 SET - 2

CBSE Board Class X Social Science Board Paper – 2013 Summative Assessment – II

General Instructions

- I. The question paper has 30. questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- II. Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- III. Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- IV. Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- V. Question number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography). After filling up, attach the map inside your answer book.

1. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following [1]

- (A) Kitagawa Utamaro
- (B) Richard M. Hoe
- (C) Voltaire
- (D) Frederic Sorreeu

OR

Who, among the following was a member of the French team, who explored Mekong river?

- (A) Paul Burnard
- (B) Liang Qichao
- (C) Nuynh Phu So
- (D) Gamier

2. The Non-Co-operation Movement began on which one of the following dates? [1]

- (A) January 1921
- (B) November 1921
- (C) December 1921
- (D) May 1921

3. Which one of the following ports is the biggest with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Chennai

- (C) Mumbai
(D) Vishakhapatnam [1]
4. Which one of the following was the main aim to start movement on April 2006, in Nepal? [1]
- (A) To control over government
(B) To snatch power from the king
(C) To restore democracy
(D) To dethrone the king
5. Which one of the following countries has one party system? [1]
- (A) China
(B) In do-China
(C) Japan
(D) Germany
6. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracies? [1]
- (A) They have formal constitution
(B) They hold regular election
(C) They have political parties
(D) All the above
7. Which of the following is the main informal source of credit for rural households in India? [1]
- (A) Friends
(B) Relatives
(C) Landlords
(D) Money lenders
8. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade? [1]
- (A) Tax on import
(B) Quality control
(C) Sales tax
(D) Tax on local trade
9. I.S.I. mark can be seen on which of the following items? [1]
- (A) Jewellery
(B) Edible oil
(C) Electrical appliance s
(D) Cereals

10. Explain the process of unification of Italy. [3]

OR

Explain any three steps taken by the French to develop cultivation in the Mekong Delta.

11. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples. [3]

12. How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples. [3]

13. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples. [3]

14. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India? Mention any four uses of manganese. 1+2=3

15. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Analyse the statement with three examples. [3]

16. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. 1+2=3

17. How do Multi-National Companies manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low? Explain with examples. [3]

18. "Legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy". Justify the statement with an example. [3]

19. How is money used as a medium of exchange? Explain with examples. [3]

20. "An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority". Justify the statement by highlighting the values attached to it. [3]

21. How do we participate in the market as producers and consumers? Explain with three examples. [3]

22. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples. [5]

OR

How were Vietnamese nationalists inspired by Japan and China to set up a democratic republic? Explain with examples. [2]

23. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement. [5]

24. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India. [5]
25. Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India. [5]
26. How did the struggle of the Nepali people become a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world? Explain. [5]
27. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice." Justify the statement. [5]
28. How have our markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples. [5]
29. Why are rules and regulations required for the protection of the consumers, in the market place? Explain with examples. [5]
- 30.1. Two features A and B, are marked in the political outline map of India. [2]

Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map

- A. The place, where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.
- B. The place, where the 'Movement of Indigo Planters' was started.

30.2. On the same given political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols. [3]

- (i) Kalpakkam -Nuclear power plant
- (ii) Bhadravati -Iron and steel plant
- (iii) Kochchi -Major sea port

Note : The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of question number 30. [5]

30.1. Name the place, where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

30.2. Which is the place, where 'Indigo Planters Movement' started?

30.3 Name the nuclear plant located in Uttar Pradesh.

30.4 Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.

30.5 Which is the major sea port of southern most part of India?

MAP For Q. No. 30.1, 30.2

