SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

32/3

P.T.O.
General Instructions:

(i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.

(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answers to these questions should not exceed 30 words each.

(iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words each.

(vi) Question numbers 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.
1. What is meant by Satyagraha?

2. Where do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

3. Explain the meaning of transparency in democracy.

4. How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you?

5. Give an example of violation of consumer's right to choose.

6. Explain the meaning of democracy.

7. Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement.

8. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Give an example.

9. Analyse the importance of the three-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes.

11. Explain any three loan activities of banks in India.


13. “Minerals are unevenly distributed in India.” Support the statement with examples.


15. Analyse the role of opposition political parties in democracy.

16. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.

OR

Describe any three problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam.
17. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.


19. Evaluate the role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’.


22. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability.

23. Examine any five factors affecting the location of industries in India.
24. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्वीकरण के किन्हीं पाँच सकारात्मक प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.

25. “राष्ट्रवाद की पहली स्पष्ट अभिव्यक्ति 1789 में ‘फ्रांसीसी क्रांति’ के साथ हुई।” कथन की परंपरा कीजिए।

अथवा

उन कारणों की परंपरा कीजिए जिन्होंने अमेरिका को विवाद नाम के विरुद्ध युद्ध से हटने के लिए मजबूर किया।

“The first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789.” Examine the statement.

OR

Examine the reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam war.

26. “सभी देशों और सभी परिस्थितियों में कोई भी दलील व्यवस्था आदर्श नहीं है।” कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

“No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations.” Analyse the statement.

27. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में रसायन उद्योगों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy.

28. लोकतंत्र की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe any five characteristics of democracy.
Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 9). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

A. The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
B. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held.
C. The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 29:

(29.1) Name the city related to Jallianwala Bagh incident.
(29.2) Name the State where the Indigo planters organised Satyagraha.
(29.3) Name the place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
30. भारत के दिगे गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर) में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

A. नरोरा – आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र
B. तूटीकोरिन – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
c. भिलाई – लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र

On the given political outline map of India (on page 11) locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols :

A. Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant
B. Tuticorin – Major Sea Port
C. Bhilai – Iron and Steel Plant

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं :

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30 :

(30.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नरोरा आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है ।
(30.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तूटीकोरिन समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।
(30.3) भिलाई लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?

(30.1) Name the State where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located.
(30.2) Name the State where Tuticorin Sea Port is located.
(30.3) In which State is the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant located ?
For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)