

## KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION

## SUMMATIVE ASSESMENT-I (2015-16)

## CLASS-X

## SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

**BLUE PRINT**

BOOKS	CHAPTER NO	VSA 1(Mark)	SA 2(Marks)	LA 5(Marks)	Total No. Of Questions	Total Marks
History	4 or 5 or 6		3(2)	5(1)	03	11
	7 or 8	1(1)	3(2)	5(1)	04	12
Geography	1	1(1)	3(1)	5(1)	03	09
	2			5(1)	01	05
	3		3(1)		01	03
	4		3(1)		01	03
	Map				01	03
Political Science	1	1(1)		5(1)	02	06
	2	1(1)	3(1)		02	04
	3	1(1)	3(1)		02	04
	4		3(1)	5(1)	02	08
Economics	1	1(2)	3(1)	5(1)	04	10
	2	1(1)	3(2)	5(1)	04	12
		<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>

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Time: 03 Hours

M.M:90

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Question from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer question and each carries 1 mark.
- iii. Questions from serial no. 9 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- iv. Questions from serial no. 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 3 marks (Only from Geography)
- vi. Attach the filled up map inside your answer book.

**सामान्य निर्देश:**

1. प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रश्न संख्या 01 से 08 तक अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक है।
3. प्रश्न संख्या 09 से 21 तक 03 अंक के प्रश्न हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक न हों।
4. प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 29 तक 05 अंक के प्रश्न हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक न हों।
5. प्रश्न संख्या 30 मानचित्र संबंधित है जो केवल भूगोल से है। इसके लिए 03 अंक हैं।
6. मानचित्र का कार्य करके अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ बॉध दीजिए।

1. Name the oldest Japanese book 1  
जापान की सबसे प्राचीन पुस्तक का नाम लिखिए।  
OR  
In which language did Premchand begin writing?  
प्रेमचंद ने किस भाषा में लिखना शुरू किया था?
2. Which is the most important soil of India? 1  
भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मृदा कौन सी है?
3. What is vertical division of power? 1  
सत्ता का उर्ध्वाधर वितरण से आप क्या समझते हैं?
4. What is federalism? 1  
संघीय व्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं?
5. What is a "homogeneous society"? 1  
'समरूप समाज' से आप क्या समझते हैं?
6. Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report? 1  
कौन सी संगठन 'मानव विकास सूचकांक' प्रकाशित करता है?
7. Define per capita income? 1  
'प्रति व्यक्ति आय' से आप क्या समझते हैं?
8. Abbreviate 'NREGA' 1  
'NREGA' का पूर्ण रूप लिखिए।
9. Explain the three types of flows within the international economic 3

exchanges during 1815-1914.

1815 से 1914 के मध्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विनिमय में तीन प्रकार के प्रवाहों का वर्णन कीजिए।

OR

Who were the Jobbers? Explain their functions.

जॉबर कौन थे? उनके कार्यों का विवरण दीजिए।

OR

What led to the major expansion of Bombay's population in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century?

उन्नीसवीं सदी के मध्य में बंबई की जनसंख्या बढ़ने के कौन-कौन से कारण थे?

- 10 How did the rinderpest reached Africa? How did this create a havoc for the African people? 3

रिंडरपेस्ट अफ्रीका कैसे पहुँचा? अफ्रीकी लोगों के लिए यह अभिशाप कैसे बन गया?

OR

Explain the miserable conditions Of Indian weavers during the East India company's regime in the eighteenth century.

अठारहवीं शताब्दी में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासनकाल में भारतीय बुनकरों की दयनीय स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए।

OR

How does urbanisation pose a threat to environment?

शहरीकरण पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा बन गया कैसे?

- 11 Where did the earliest form of print technology develop? How were the early books printed? 3

आरंभिक प्रिंट तकनीक का विकास कहाँ हुआ था? आरंभिक पुस्तक कैसे छपी थी?

OR

Name the first novel written by Bankim Chandra chattopadhyay. Examine the main features of this novel.

बंकिमचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय द्वारा लिखे गए प्रथम उपन्यास का नाम लिखिए। इस उपन्यास की मुख्य विशेषताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

- 12 How did print culture contribute the growth of nationalism in India? 3

मुद्रण संस्कृति ने किस प्रकार भारत में राष्ट्रवाद को बढ़ावा देने में योगदान दिया?

OR

Who is the writer of the novel 'Pariksha Guru'? What was its theme?

'परीक्षा गुरु' उपन्यास के लेखक कौन थे? उस उपन्यास की मुख्य बातें क्या थीं?

- 13 Mention any three difference between renewable and non-renewable resources. 3

नवीकरणीय और अनवीकरणीय संसाधनों में कोई तीन अंतर लिखिए।

- 14 What is a multi-purpose project? Mention any two objectives of multipurpose project. 3

बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना क्या है? इसके कोई दो उद्देश्यों को लिखिए।

- 15 Name two plantation crops. Mention any two geographical conditions required for their cultivation. 3

रोपण फसल के दो उदाहरण दीजिए। इसकी खेती के लिए आवश्यक दो भौगोलिक दशाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- 16 What do you understand by the three tiers system of Indian federation? 3

भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था के तीन स्तरीय व्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं?

- 17 Who was Peter Norman? How did he support Tommie Smith and John carlos in their protest against racial discrimination? 3

पीटर नॉर्मन कौन था? उसने टॉमी स्मिथ और जॉन कार्लोस को नस्लीय भेद भाव के विरुद्ध विरोध में कैसे साथ दिया था?

- 18 Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. 3

- किन्हीं दो संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो भारत को एक धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य बनाता है।
- 19 In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the world Bank? 3  
 यू0 एन0 डी0 पी0 द्वारा विकास मापने में उपयोग किया गया आधार किस प्रकार विश्वबैंक द्वारा उपयोग किये गए आधारों से भिन्न है?
- 20 Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities. 3  
 आर्थिक और गैर-आर्थिक क्रिया में अंतर लिखिए।
- 21 What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example. 3  
 छिपी हुई बेरोजगारी से आप क्या समझते हैं? एक उदाहरण द्वारा इसे समझाइए।
- 22 Explain the causes of the Great Depression. 5  
 आर्थिक महामंदी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
- OR
- Why did some industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?  
 उन्नीसवीं सदी के यूरोप में कुछ उद्योगपति मशीनों की बजाय हाथ से काम करनेवाले श्रमिकों को प्राथमिकता क्यों देते थे?
- OR
- “London was a powerful magnet for largest population” explain.  
 ‘लंदन बड़ी जनसंख्या के लिए एक शक्तिशाली चुम्बक था’ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।
23. How did the knowledge of printing spread to all parts of Europe? What were its effects? 5  
 मुद्रण का ज्ञान यूरोप के सभी भागों में कैसे फैला? इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?
- OR
- Examine the contribution of Munshi Premchand in achieving excellence in Hindi Literature.  
 हिन्दी-साहित्य की उत्कृष्टता लाने में मुंशी प्रेमचंद के योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए।
- 24 What is land degradation? Explain any four causes of land degradation. 5  
 भूमि निम्नीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भूमि-निम्नीकरण के किन्हीं चार कारणों का विवरण दीजिए।
- 25 How forests are classified in India? Explain them. 5  
 भारत में वनों का वर्गीकरण कैसे किया गया है? प्रत्येक का वर्णन कीजिए।
- 26 Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies. 5  
 आधुनिक लोकतंत्र में सत्ता के विभाजन के विभिन्न रूपों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।
- 27 Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India. 5  
 जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए जिसमें भारत में महिलाओं के साथ भेद-भाव किया जाता है।
- 28 Distinguish between developed and developing countries. 5  
 विकसित और विकासशील देशों में अंतर लिखिए।
- 29 What are the three sectors of economic activities? Describe with an example. 5  
 आर्थिक क्रियाओं के तीन क्षेत्रक कौन-कौन से हैं? प्रत्येक को उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।
- 30 Locate and Label the following on the given political outline map of India. 3
- Kaziranga National Park
  - An area of desert soil
  - The largest tea producing state.
- भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दिखाइए—
- काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
  - मरुस्थलीय मृदा का एक क्षेत्र
  - चाय का प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्य

OR

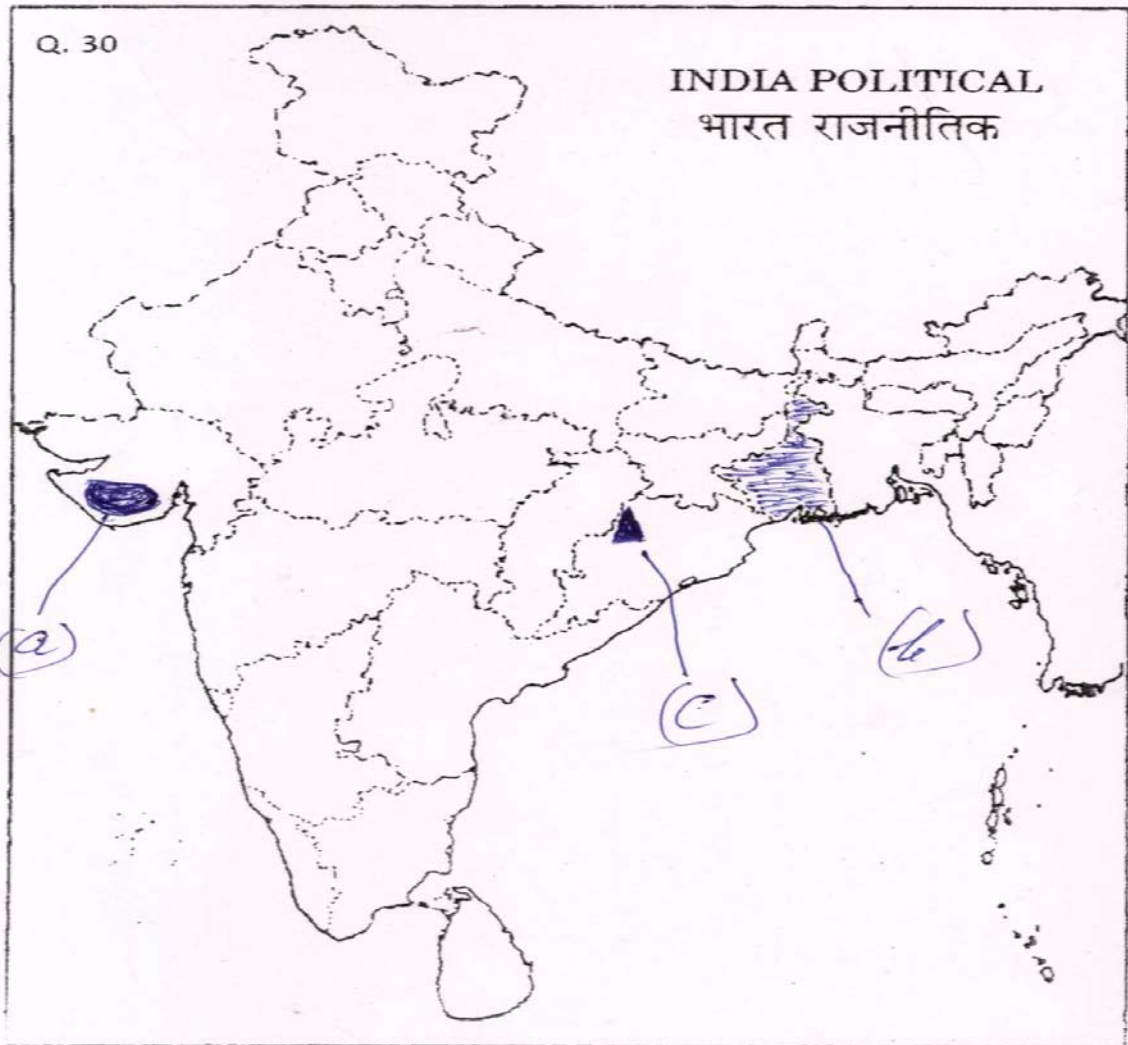
Three features with serial number (a) to (c) are marked on the political outline

map of India, Identify these features with the help of the following given information.

- a. Soil type
- b. Leading jute producing state
- c. A dam

दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र पर ए0 से सी0 चिन्हित की गई है। नीचे दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से इन्हें पहचानिए और दिए गए रेखाओं पर सही नाम लिखिए। 4.

1. मृदा का एक प्रकार
2. जूट का प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्य का नाम
3. एक बाँध का नाम



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**ERROR ANALYSIS**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Books	HISTORY							GEOGRAPHY							POLITICAL SCIENCE							ECONOMICS					Total				
Chapter No.	4 Or 5 Or 6			7 Or 8				1		2	3	4	MAP	1	2		3	4		1		2									
Question No.	9	10	22	1	11	12	23	2	13	24	25	14	15	30	3	26	4	16	5	17	18	27	6	7	19	28	8	20	21	29	30
Marks Allotted	3	3	5	1	3	3	5	1	3	5	5	3	3	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	3	3	5	90
Marks Obtained																															

Examiner

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**MARKING SCHEME**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Diamondsutra  | 1 |
| Or | Urdu Language   |   |
| 2  | Alluvial Soil   | 1 |
| 3  | Division of powers between different levels of the government i.e central level, state level and local level                          | 1 |
| 4  | A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituents of the country                  | 1 |
| 5  | A society with similar kinds of people or inhabitants without any significant ethnic differences                                      | 1 |
| 6  | United nations development programme 'Or' UNDP  | 1 |
| 7  | Average Income is also called per capita Income. It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country, i.e | 1 |

National Income

Per Capita Income= -----

Mid year population

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 8   | National Rural employment guarantee act  | 1 |
| 9   | i. Flow of Trade   | 3 |
|     | ii. Flow of Labour   |   |
|     | iii. Flow of Capital (description of the points)   |   |
| Or  | Jobbers were usually employed by the industrialists to recruits the right people for work. Functions of a Jobber were  |   |
|     | i. Getting people from villages  |   |
|     | ii. Ensuring them jobs   |   |
|     | iii. Helping them to settle in the city and to provide them money in times of crisis.  |   |
| Or  | Bombay become the capital city of the Bombay presidency in 1819. Opium and other trade grew, Large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers come to settle in Bombay. Establishment of textile mills etc.  |   |
| 10. | Arrival in the late 1880s, carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed Italian soldiers. Very soon it moved westward like forest fire to Atlantic coast. Along the way rinderpest killed nearly 90% of the cattle. In this way African people were losing their livelihood. Africans had to join the labour force.   | 3 |
| Or  | The company established indirect control over the weavers through Gomasthas. The new system prevented the weavers from dealing with other traders. In 19 <sup>th</sup> century British machine-made goods flooded in Indian market. Indian weavers export market collapsed and local market shrank. Indian weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. By the end of 19 <sup>th</sup> century, Indian factories began production. Weavers could not compete with machine and could not survive. |   |
| Or  | Factories growing the demand for space. Clearing forests, cutting trees and flattening ground spoils the natural environment and habitat. Large quantities of waste products polluted air and water while excessive noise caused noise pollution. Widespread use of coal in homes and industries, smokes from chimneys of factories and homes through black smoke into the atmosphere causing breathing problems and diseases. (any other relevant cause)  |   |
| 11  | The earliest print technology was developed in china. By AD 594 onwards books in china   | 3 |

- were printed by rubbing paper against the surface of the wood blocks. Wood carvers carved out the desired design on the block and applied ink on the desired part to be printed on the paper.
- Or Durgeshnandini was the first novel of Bankimchandra. This novel proved that writing novel had reached an excellence under bankim. Another of his great works "Anandamath" had a great Impact on the mind of the Bengali as well as on Indians as it inspired the people with nation alism etc.
- 12 a. New ideas and debates 3  
 b. Connecting various communities  
 c. Print and news papers  
 d. Various images of bhartmata  
 e. Various novels on national history
- Or Srinivas Das  
 Theme- a. Reflects the inner and outer world of newly emerging middle classes.  
 b. in this novels, the author tries to teach the readers the right way to live.
- 13 Renewable resources can be renew after a period of time. Unlimited quantity examples- forest, water resources etc. 3  
 Non-renewable: It cannot be renew, limited quantity e.g. minerals resources (any three points)
- 14 River valley projects which serves many purpose simultaneously. 3  
 Purposes  
 i. Flood control  
 ii. Power generation  
 iii. Irrigation  
 iv. Fishing (any two)
- 15 Tea, coffee, Rubber, sugarcane (any two) 3  
 Two geographical conditions are  
 i. Rainfall 150 to 200 cms  
 ii. Temperature 20<sup>0</sup>c to 30<sup>0</sup> c  
 iii. Well drained soil (any two)
- 16 i. Central Government or Union government 3  
 ii. State government  
 iii. Local government (Description in brief)
- 17 Peter Normans was a white Australian athlete. He supported two African American by wearing a human rights badge on his shirt during the medal ceremony in 1968 Olympics. 3
- 18 i. There is no official religion for the Indians state 3  
 ii. The constitution profidest all individual and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion. (any two points)
- 19 Criterion used by UNDP-it calculates human development index which is the simple average of three indices longevity, knowledge and per capita income. Differentiate countries by rating 0 to 1 3  
 Criterion used by world bank per capita income, countries are grouped in to two groups. Rich countries and low income countries.
- 20 Economic activity. Give income contribute towards national income e.g. A farmer working in the field. A teacher teaching in the school. 3  
 Non Economic activity: Not related with income, no contribution in GDP e.g. A teacher teaching his son in his home. A mother cooking in her kitchen etc.
- 21 Disguised unemployment: it means that there are more people engaged in a work than are actually required and as such their withdrawal from work will not reduce the production. It is specially found in agricultural work. Any example required. 3
- 22 Causes of the great depression are 5



- i. Prices slumped and agricultural income decline.
  - ii. In the first half of 1928, US began to withdraw their loans from the European countries
  - iii. US banks slashed domestic lending and stopped bank loans.
  - iv. Business collapsed
  - v. US banking system collapsed (any other point)
- Or.
- i. New technology was expensive
  - ii. Machines often broke down and repair was costly
  - iii. In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour.
  - iv. In seasonal industries, industrial etc usually preferred hand labour, employing workers only for the season, when it was needed.
- Or London attracted large number of migrant people through earlier industrial cities like Manchester and Leeds. 19<sup>th</sup> century London had a large population consisting of clerks, shopkeeper, artisans, soldiers, casual labours etc  
With the growth of industries, people from all parts began to pour in London.  
Five major types of industries employed large number of people.
- 23 In 1295, Marco polo returned to Italy from china. He gathered the knowledge of woodblock printing from china. After his return the Italians learnt the technique of woodblock printing and began to produce books with the holds of their knowledge. Soon the technology spread t other parts of Europe. Merchants and students bought the cheaper printed books, demands of books increased, book fairs were also held which attracted people to books. 5
- Or One of the greatest novelists of modern India. Two well known novels written by munshi premchand are rangbhoomi and Godan. 'Godan' published in 1936 is considered the best work o f munshi premchand. It is an outstanding novel depicting the life of the Indian peasantry. The novel tells the moving story of Hari and his wife dhanian a peasant couple, land lords, money lenders priests and colonial bureaucrats all those who hold power in society form a network f oppression, role their land and turn them into land less labourers. Yet hori and dhanian retan their dignity till the end.
- 24 Loss of fertility of the soil by different causes is termed as degradation of land. 5  
Causes of land degradation.-
- i. Soil erosion in different areas.
  - ii. Human activities such as over grazing, shifting cultivation etc.
  - iii. Deforestation.
  - iv. Mining (any four causes)
- 25
- i. Reserved 5
  - ii. Protected
  - iii. Un-classed (Explain the points)
- 26
- i. Horizontal distribution of powers 5
  - ii. Vertical distribution of powers
  - iii. Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and Movements groups. [Explain the points]
- 27
- i. At literacy Level 5
  - ii. At the economic level
  - iii. Decline in SEX Ratio
  - iv. High Crime Rate against Women.
  - v. Less participation in politics. (Explain the points)
- 28 Developed countries 5
- i. Higher per capita income
  - ii. Comodities produced in a large scale with the help of modern technology
  - iii. High standard of living

- iv. Literacy rate more
- v. Life expectancy more
- vi. Example-USA, Britain etc

Developing countries

- i. Less per capita income,
  - ii. Commodity produced in small scale
  - iii. The standard of living is not high
  - iv. Literacy rate low
  - v. Life expectancy less
  - vi. Example-India, Pakistan
- 29
- i. Primary Sector-Agriculture forestry, Mining etc 5
  - ii. Secondary sector Manufacturing Industries.
  - iii. Tertiary sector-Banking, Transportation, etc. (Define all three sectors)
- 30 Map Work
- Or
- a. Black Soil 3
  - b. West Bengal
  - c. Hirakund