

# Summative Assessment - Term I

## Social Science

**Std X**

**Answer Key**

**Score 80**

Answer all questions 1 to 8 . Each carries 1 score		
Qn No	Value points /Answers	Score
1	Identify the climatic region in which the coniferous evergreen tree A.Taiga Region	1
2	Find out those related with Donatello from among the following. C. .Gattamelata,David a,d	1
3	Identify the characteristics of sociological imagination. C. a and c are correct Critical thinking ,Self - reflection	1
4	Which of the following is not a Cyclone D.. Harmattan	1
5	Arrange the art connected with the Renaissance art suitably and identify the correct sequence from the options given below: B. a-ii,b -iii, c-i . Michelangelo -Works feature powerful and graceful human forms .Leonardo da Vinci -Harmonises colour, shadow and light .Raphael-Portrayed humans as wise, moderate and dignified	1
6	Identify the Bourbon King who declared 'I am the State.' B, Louis XIV	1
7	Identify the process of examining how social relationships, social institutions, social structures and social problems affect individuals and society, D. Social analysis	1
8	Find out the correct pairs. D . a and c are correct Thomas More -Utopia Dante- The divine comedy Erasmus-In Praise of Folly Geoffrey Chaucer -Canterbury Tales	1
Answer the questions 9 to 15 in two or more sentences.Each carries 2 score 7x2= 14		
9	(A)How does the responsibility of the administrator as 'presented by Machiavelli through his work 'The Prince' differ from the traditional medieval feudal administrators? Ruler must maintain the authority and security of the state.He should remain impartial and avoid showing favouritism to specific groups among the subject.In his work, The Prince, Machiavelli breaks from the traditional medieval Thomas Moreview of a ruler, which was often tied to divine right.To him paramount responsibility of a ruler is to maintain the authority and security of the state. Or	2

	<p>(B)How did the outbreak of the Bubonic Plague in the mid- 14th century pave the way for the emergence of humanism?</p> <p>Declined medieval feudalism. • It was heavily depended on the agricultural sector. • Emergence of middle class. •When ancient medicines failed People began to explore the medical sciences of ancient Greece and Rome. • Human beings to contemplate the fleeting nature of life, seek wellness, and focus on their own well – being. • Emergence of humanism.</p>	
10	<p>(A)Teenagers are always rebellious and irresponsible. Elucidate how this statement can be an example for stereotype.</p> <p>It is a general statement to make that teenagers are always rebellious and irresponsible. Such general statements, beliefs or ideas are referred to stereotype. When observed in this way, it can be seen that the statement about teenagers is a stereotype. Such stereotype creates misconception about teenagers. Teenagers are indeed a heterogeneous group, usually showing responsibility and mutual respect. But such stereotypical statements lead to a lack of trust in teenagers. Moreover it results in misplaced assumptions about their behaviour.</p> <p>(B) Anu couldn't take care of her studies nowadays. Is it merely an individual problem ? What other factors might have influenced her?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Financial, Social, Environmental, Administrative, Political, Geographical disparities, Cultural factors might have influenced her studies/ an individual problem.</p>	2
11	<p>The concepts related to clouds are given below . Identify the clouds and write the names.</p> <p>a) Dark, rain-bearing clouds, formed in the lower part of the atmosphere.-Nimbus cloud</p> <p>b)Thin, delicate feather like-clouds formed at very high altitudes- Cirrus cloud</p>	2
12	<p>Evaluate the participation of women in the French Revolution.</p> <p>Food shortage and the policies of Louis XVI forced women to join the struggle. Thousands of women marched to the Versailles palace in Paris, the residence of the Bourbon kings, carrying brooms, swords, spears, and guns.Olympia de Gouche stood for a social structure in which women had equal power and rights like men. Madame Jeanne Rolland stood for women's equality. The right to property and the right to divorce were some of the achievements they gained through the women's rights movement.</p>	2
13	<p>Hot deserts are mostly confined to the western margins of continents. Why?</p> <p>In the tropical region, hot deserts are located mostly on the western margins of continents. As the trade winds travel across the continents and reach the western margins, the wind loss its moisture and become dry. Therefore the western margins of continents remain dry throughout the year. This is the main reason for the formation of deserts on the western margins of continents.</p>	2
14	<p>Complete the table related to the changes that took place in France through the administrative reforms of Napoleon.</p> <p>Economic reforms -Established The Bank of France and implemented a unified currency system</p> <p>Military reforms -The army was recognised into several battalions</p>	2
15	Identify the climatic region in which the following native people belong to.	2

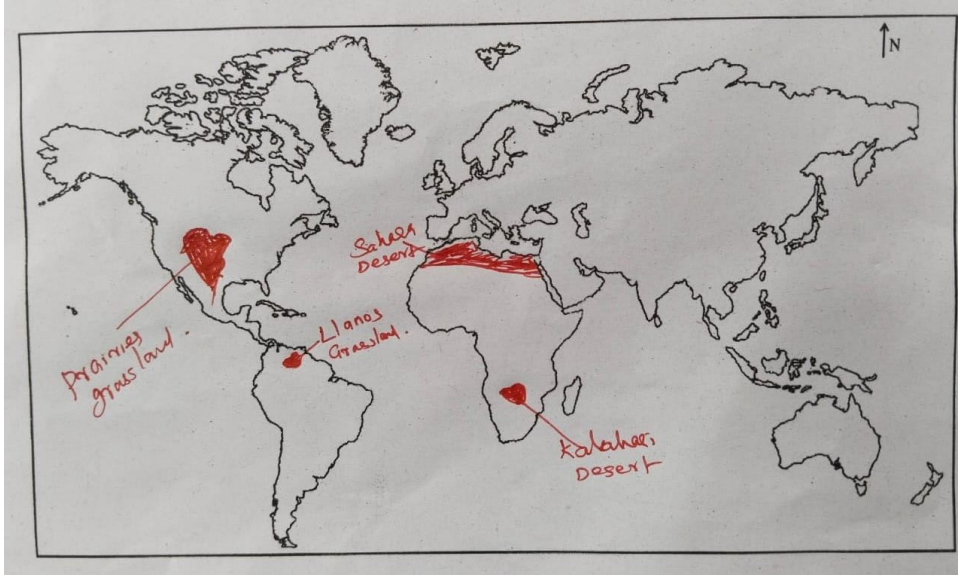
	a) Bushmen Kalahari Hot desert b)Maasai- African Savanna/ Tropical grass land					
Answer the questions from 16 to 23 in three or more sentences. Each carries 3 score. 8x3= 24						
16	Complete the chart related to the structure of Consumer Courts. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (Cases involving compensation exceeding Rs. 10 crore) NCDRC is the apex body of consumer protection in india . State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (Cases involving compensation of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore) There are 35 state commissions *District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (Cases involving compensation up to Rs. 1 crore.	3				
17	A)What are the reforms introduced by the French National assembly in the social, economic and political spheres of France? Implemented a unified constitution . Issued a new paper currency called 'Assignat' .Confiscated the properties controlled by religious leaders .Declared complete religious tolerance Clergy became salaried government employees Or B)The map of Europe has been redrawn after the defeat of Napoleon. Evaluate the statement based on the major decisions of. the Congress of Vienna • Restore the monarchies in European contries like Bourbon monarchy in France. • Recognise Britain's naval supremacy and Russia's dominance in Eastern Europe. • Recognise Austria's dominance in Central Europe	3				
18	What is Scholasticism? Analyse the shift from Scholasticism to the concept of Humanism. Scholasticism-Scholasticism is a Philosophy, which was deeply rooted in Christian theology. • It encouraged knowledge and research. • It prioritised the divine and the afterlife.The concept of Humanism emerged as a departure from Christian theology, emphasising the significance of human experience, worldly life and rational inquiry. Humanists highlighted the uniqueness, emotions, capabilities, literary expression, and communication skills inherent in humanity. This paradigm shift was founded on a transformation from a theological perspective to a human-centered outlook.	3				
19	Complete the chart regarding the characteristic features of the Savanna climatic region. The annual average temperature here is between 21° C and 32° C and also receives annual rainfall of 25 cm to 125 cm. Deciduous trees and tall grasses are the dominant vegetation of this region. As we move closer to the deserts, short bushes and thorny forests are seen. Livelihood -Although soil found here is relatively fertile, due to low rainfall, 'dry farming' that requires less amount of water is adopted. Animal husbandry and agriculture are the means of livelihood. Population density is generally low.	3				
20	How does commonsense knowledge approach differ from sociological imagination approach in the analysis of social problems? <table><tr><td>Commonsense Knowledge Approach</td><td>Sociological imagination Approach</td></tr><tr><td>Limited to personal views and experiences</td><td>Its scope is broad as it connects individual experiences to larger social</td></tr></table>	Commonsense Knowledge Approach	Sociological imagination Approach	Limited to personal views and experiences	Its scope is broad as it connects individual experiences to larger social	3
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		structures																													
	Often provides only a superficial explanation based on stereotypes	Analyses deeply the impact of social factors on individuals																													
	Social realities and problems are not approached through critical thinking	Encourages critical thinking about interrelationships between personal experiences and social structures																													
21	<p>Identify the type of monsoon wind represented in the figure. Give an account of the formation of the monsoon wind.</p> <p>Southwest monsoon-During summer the South Asian land masses, especially the Indian Sub Continent, gets heated up intensely and severe low pressure develops. Wind blows towards the land mass from the Indian Ocean where comparatively high pressure prevails. These winds blowing as South West winds due to Coriolis effect causes widespread rainfall on entering the land.</p>		3																												
22	<p>Deepa purchased a mobile phone. But it was damaged within its warranty period. She couldn't get it replaced as she didn't receive the bill. Analyse the objectives of consumer education based on this problem.</p> <p>Here Objectives of consumer rights are Understanding Consumer Rights like right to be heard, the right to safety, and the right to seek redressal.</p> <p>Importance of Documentation- Consumer education should emphasize the critical role of documents like bills, receipts, and warranty cards.</p> <p>Navigating Consumer Grievance Redressal -A crucial objective is to inform consumers about the process of filing a complaint and seeking redressal. This includes knowing where to complain (e.g., consumer forums).</p> <p>Making Informed Purchases-Educating consumers to make informed choices is another key objective. This includes advising them to check product details, terms and conditions, and warranty policies before making a purchase</p>		3																												
23	<p>23.Point out any three international initiatives and interventions for the protection of climate and environment.</p> <p>International Initiatives to Combat Climate Change</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Initiative</th><th>Year</th><th>Place</th><th>Interventions</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>World Meteorological Organisation</td><td>1950</td><td>Geneva</td><td>Organizes climate conferences</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stockholm Conference</td><td>1972</td><td>Stockholm</td><td>Environmental conservation and development</td></tr> <tr> <td>Montreal Protocol</td><td>1987</td><td>Montreal</td><td>Reduces ozone-depleting substances</td></tr> <tr> <td>Earth Summit</td><td>1992</td><td>Rio de Janeiro</td><td>UN Agenda 21 for sustainable development</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kyoto Protocol</td><td>1997</td><td>Kyoto</td><td>Reduces greenhouse gas emission</td></tr> <tr> <td>Paris Agreement</td><td>2015</td><td>Paris</td><td>Limits global warming,</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Initiative	Year	Place	Interventions	World Meteorological Organisation	1950	Geneva	Organizes climate conferences	Stockholm Conference	1972	Stockholm	Environmental conservation and development	Montreal Protocol	1987	Montreal	Reduces ozone-depleting substances	Earth Summit	1992	Rio de Janeiro	UN Agenda 21 for sustainable development	Kyoto Protocol	1997	Kyoto	Reduces greenhouse gas emission	Paris Agreement	2015	Paris	Limits global warming,	3
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				supports climate adaptation	
	G20 Summit	2023	New Delhi	Promotes green development and climate finance	

Answer the questions from 24 to 29 in four or more sentences. Each carries 4 score. (6 x 4= 24)

24	<p>A. Identify the permanent winds marked as A and B in the figure. Name the global pressure belts between which these permanent winds blow.</p> <p>Westerlies</p> <p>From the Sub tropical high pressure belts(30°N,S) to the Sub polar low pressure belt(60°N,S)</p> <p>B. Polar easterlies-From the Polar high pressure belt(90°N,S) to the Sub polar low pressure belt(60°N,S)</p> <p>24B. The earth's surface gets heated by insolation. Then the heat is transferred to the atmosphere through various processes from the earth's surface. Conduction, convection, advection and radiation are the major processes of heat transfer. Atmosphere is heated from the earth's surface. Substantiate the statement by explaining the processes of heat transfer in the atmosphere.</p> <p>Conduction : Heat is transferred to the lower part of the atmosphere which is directly in contact with the surface of the earth.</p> <p>Convection: As the heated air expands and rises up, heat is transferred to higher reaches of the atmosphere.</p> <p>Advection: Heat is transferred horizontally through wind. Radiation: Emission of energy in the form of long waves after the earth's surface gets heated up.</p>	4
25	<p>(A) Complete the chart showing the limitations of the commonsense knowledge.</p> <p>Relies on speculations or practices, Bases itself on stereotypes, Complex social problems cannot be understood, This is not normal &amp; scientific. These are informal knowledge. Rather they are assumption or even everyday practical knowledge.</p> <p>(B) Analyse the table and answer the following questions. Labour force participation rate in India by gender status 2017-2023</p> <p>a.</p> <p>2018-19</p> <p>b. 21.1</p> <p>c. Notice the gap between the labour force participation rate of men and women in different years. The commonsense knowledge is that women are not coming forward as workforce. Sociological imagination helps us to think that there are other factors behind the decline in the number of women in the work force. When we examine the reasons behind the decrease in the number of women in the workforce, we can find that there are many social factors related to gender status. Some societies expect 'men' to be responsible for providing for the entire family, while 'women' are to remain at home as the caretaker of the family. This is a gender norm that limits employment opportunities for women. Due to this, women are not able to engage in income generating jobs. This contributes to the economic backwardness of women. In some societies, boys have more opportunities for education than girls. This results in the educational</p>	4

	backwardness of women and lower labour force participation. We can trace various cultural, economic, and educational factors behind the gender status gap in labour force participation among women, using the concept of sociological imagination.	
26	<p>(A)What are the features of Consumer Protection Act 2019?</p> <p>Established The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to protect and enforce the rights of consumers.Covers rules to prevent unfair trade practices by e-commerce platforms.Helps in simplifying the consumer dispute resolution process.Provides for punishment of those who manufacture or sell adulterated counterfeit goods.Prohibits the dissemination of misleading advertisements.Guarantees the right to consumer education.</p> <p>B.Mention the institutions to be approached against healthcare and banking frauds.</p> <p>Healthcare Frauds a) File a complaint through the grievance portal of the State/National/Medical Council b) Complain with a report to the Director of Health. c) d)File Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the High Court and Supreme Court for serious health frauds.</p> <p>File a complaint through the Aarogya Setu app.</p> <p>Banking frauds a) Approach the Bank Grievance Redressal Mechanism (Branch Manager) b) If the bank does not respond within 30 days, you can approach the RBI Ombudsman. c) Banking Ombudsman Toll free no: 14448, cgmbank@rbi.org.in</p>	4
27	<p>Mark and label the following geo information in the outline map of the world.</p> <p>a .Sahara b.Llanos c.Kalahari d.Prairies</p> 	4
28	<p>Evaluate the role of thinkers in inspiring the people to protest against the injustice existed in France.</p> <p>Voltaire- philosopher, historian, satirist, and a philanthropist. He was not an atheist, criticised the clergy . He was expelled from France . Rousseau- His work, The Social Contract, defined the relationship between the citizen and the state.Importance of Freedom. His ideas were based on naturalism. "Man Is Born Free But Everywhere He Is In Chains".He argued that, "good laws create good</p>	4

	<p>citizens."His ideas were based on naturalism Montesquieu-criticised the evils of the church and the tyranny of the state. He advocated limited monarchy • Suggested Division Of Powers Of The Government In To Legislature ,Executive And Judiciary.His famous work The Spirit of Laws, analyses the principles of government and the evolution of law and the constitution. John Locke-His famous work, "Two Treatises of Government".He rejected the divine right and tyranny of the king. Turgot and Necker-conceived many plans to improve the economic situation of France.These economic policies reflected the interests of the middle class.Encouragement of agriculture and free trade of food items were important among them.</p>	
29	<p>Analyse the changes that occurred in historiography during the renaissance period from the Middle ages.</p> <p>During the Renaissance period divides history into three distinct periods: the Ancient Period, spanning up to the 5th century CE; the Medieval Period, extending from the 5th to the 15th century; and the Modern Period,. It was introduced by two Italian historians, Flavio Biondo and Leonardo Bruni.During the Middle Ages, the prevailing notion was that historical events were divinely ordained and the course of history was governed by supernatural powers. This perspective lost its relevance.Instead, human-centered explanations and interpretations gained recognition. Importance of archaeological evidence and relics.Critical thinking gained significance in history. Scientific enquiry and studies replaced stories and myths. The contributions of Machiavelli to Renaissance historiography are noteworthy.</p>	4
Answer the questions 30 and 31 in detail. Each carries 5 score. (2 x5=10)		
30	<p>A.How global pressure belts are formed? Explain</p> <p>Temperature is inversely proportional to pressure. Thus the lowest atmospheric pressure might be experienced in the equatorial region and the highest might be in the polar regions. The pressure should therefore increase from the equator towards the poles. But actually this is not the case. Distinct pressure conditions prevail at certain specific zones due to the influence of the rotation of the earth. Different pressure belts are formed along certain specific latitudinal zones. These are called Global Pressure Belts.</p> <p>The atmospheric pressure is uniform between certain latitude. Based on that, the earth's surface is divided in to different pressure belts. Due to the apparent movement of the sun ,Global pressure belts may shift to about 5° to 10° northwards during summer season and shift southward during winter season.</p> <p><u>Equatorial Low Pressure Belt</u>(0°-5° latitudinal extend in the both hemispheres)- The expansion and rising up of air due to high temperature in the equatorial region is the cause for the formation of Equatorial Low Pressure Belt.Being the windless zone, This pressure belt is also known as Doldrum.</p> <p><u>Sub Tropical High Pressure Belts</u>-Situated to the 30°North and South latitudes.The rising warm air along the equatorial region moves as upper air winds which gradually cool and subside at the Sub Tropical zone. Sub Polar Low Pressure Belts-Situated to the 60° North South latitudes. The colder air is throwing up along these regions due to the rotation of the earth.</p> <p><u>Polar High Pressure Belts</u>- Polar High Pressure Belts are formed as a result of the</p>	5

	<p>contraction and subsidence of cold air along the poles. 90° N&amp; S</p> <p>B. What information can be included to prepare a seminar paper on the topic 'The anthropogenic interventions that aggravate natural climate change'. Explain Anthropogenic, or human-caused, activities are the primary drivers of climate change. These activities, particularly since the Industrial Revolution, have significantly increased the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The main culprits include the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, oil mining, and industrialization. These actions collectively create an enhanced greenhouse effect, trapping more heat and causing global temperatures to rise. Some of the causes may be explained like Deforestation, Oil mining, Burning of fossil fuels, Industrialization.</p>	
31	<p>A. The Counter Reformation was both a reaction against the reformation and an effort to reform itself. Evaluate the statement based on the initiatives taken by the Catholic church.</p> <p>Following the Reformation, the Catholic Church initiated efforts to reform itself, a movement known as the Counter-Reformation. The Church leadership convened the Council ( Synod ). It tried to correct erroneous tendencies within the Church, and to implement reforms. As a result, the sale of indulgence was banned. A list of books (The Index) that should not be read by the believers, was published. The court of inquisition was reinstituted. The Society of Jesus, ' set up by Ignatius Loyola, also played a prominent part in Counter Reformation. Its members were bound to observe strict discipline and unquestioned obedience. They tried to establish the authority of the Catholic Church by setting up schools and engaging in active missionary work. Counter Reformation succeeded in eliminating a number of wrong tendencies.</p> <p>B. "Nobles fight, Priests pray and the Commons pay". Analyse the social system that existed in France in the 18th century based on the above statement.</p> <p>First Estate • The Clergy Formed The First Estate. The Catholic Church in France was very powerful and wealthy. The church owned a large tracts of land. Both clergy and Nobility exempted from all types of taxes. Moreover, they levied a tax called the tithe on the peasants. Second Estate • The Nobility Formed The Second Estate. The nobles held the highest positions in government and in the army. They were landowners as well. They lived luxuriously, collected various taxes. Third Estate • The third estate in France comprised of the middle class, workers and peasants. They were obliged to pay various taxes to the king, the church and the nobles. They had to perform services that were unpaid and compulsory like military service, construction service etc.</p>	5

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