

**SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –
TERM 2 2025-26**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Standard : X**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Score : 80

Instructions

- The first fifteen minutes is cool off time.
- Read the questions and instructions carefully and write the answers.
- Answer the questions considering score and time.
- Attempt any one question from each section having choice.
- For answering question number 27 you can use the attached outline map (Page-7) of the world.

Answer the questions from 1 to 8. Each carries 1 score. ($8 \times 1 = 8$)

1. Which event compelled the Europeans to find out an alternate sea route to the East?
A) Fall of Rome
B) Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks
C) Crusades
D) Black Death
2. Find out the two works related to Vasco da Gama from the following:
a. Discovery of Brazil
b. Reached Kappad in 1498
c. Circumnavigation of the globe
d. First voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India
A) a, b
B) b, d
C) a, c
D) c, d
3. Who among the following is known as 'The Navigator'?
A) Christopher Columbus
B) Bartolomeu Dias
C) Prince Henry
D) Ferdinand Magellan
4. Which of the following is NOT an Atlantic Island colonised by the Portuguese?
A) Madeira

- B) Azores
 - C) Canary
 - D) Bahamas
5. The continent that came to be known as the 'New World' was named 'America' after:
- A) Christopher Columbus
 - B) Amerigo Vespucci
 - C) Martin Waldseemüller
 - D) John Cabot
6. Identify the correct pair:
- a. 1415 – Portuguese captured Ceuta
 - b. 1488 – Columbus reached Bahamas
 - c. 1498 – Bartolomeu Dias reached Calicut
 - d. 1500 – Vasco da Gama discovered Brazil
- A) Only a is correct
 - B) a and b are correct
 - C) a and c are correct
 - D) b and d are correct
7. Which invention helped the sailors to determine direction accurately during long voyages?
- A) Astrolabe
 - B) Compass
 - C) Printing Press
 - D) Gunpowder
8. Which country first started a navigation school at Sagres?
- A) Spain
 - B) England
 - C) Portugal
 - D) France

Answer the questions from 9 to 15 in two or more sentences. Each carries 2 scores. ($7 \times 2 = 14$)

9. (A) Why did Europeans give much importance to pepper in the 15th century?
- OR
- (B) "The fall of Constantinople acted as a turning point in world history." Substantiate.

10.(A) What is meant by colonisation?

OR

(B) How did the Atlantic islands help the Portuguese in their voyages to Asia?

11. What were the major difficulties faced by Portuguese sailors while crossing Cape Bojador?

12. Complete the table:

Explorer	Year	Achievement
Bartolomeu Dias	1488	-----
Vasco da Gama	-----	Reached Kappad near Kozhikode

13. Why did Christopher Columbus believe that he had reached India?

14. Name any two navigational instruments that helped the success of geographical discoveries.

15. Which were the two European countries that took the lead in geographical explorations? Why were they able to do so?

Answer the questions from 16 to 23 in three or more sentences. Each carries 3 scores. ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

16. Complete the flow chart related to the factors that helped European voyages.

Factors that helped European Geographical Discoveries

- Advanced ships
- ----- (navigational instrument)
- Patronage of rulers
- ----- (science)
- Experience in seafaring

17.(A) Assess the role of Prince Henry the Navigator in the Portuguese explorations.

OR

(B) How did the conquest of Ceuta in 1415 become a starting point of Portuguese expansion?

18.Explain how the Turkish conquest of Constantinople in 1453 forced the Europeans to search for a new sea route to India.

19.Complete the chart showing the major voyages of the 15th–16th centuries.

Voyage	Explorer	Year	Country	Importance
Westward voyage	Christopher Columbus	1492	----- -----	Discovery of -- -----
Round the Cape of Good Hope	----- -----	1498	Portugal	Reached India
First circumnavigation	Ferdinand Magellan	----- -----	Spain	----- -----

20.How did the Portuguese profit from their early voyages along the West African coast?

21.“The geographical discoveries of the 15th–16th centuries completely changed the course of world history.” Write any three effects.

22.What is meant by the term “Open Sesame” in the context of European explorations as quoted by Jawaharlal Nehru?

23.Examine the given portion of Map 4.3 and answer the questions: (Map showing routes of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, etc.) a) Which explorer’s route is shown in red colour? b) Which place in India is marked on the map?

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

24.(A) Identify the places marked A, B, C, D in the outline map of the world (Map 4.3) and write their importance in geographical discoveries. OR (B) “The invention of the compass and progress in cartography were decisive factors in the success of European voyages.” Substantiate.

25.(A) Complete the chart showing consequences of geographical discoveries.

A. _____

B. Beginning of colonialism

C. _____

D. European domination in world trade OR (B) Analyse the role of Spain

and Portugal as pioneers of the Age of Discovery.

26.(A) What were the objectives behind the establishment of a navigation school at Sagres by Prince Henry?

OR (B) How did the naming of the new continent as 'America' happen?

27.Mark and label the following geo-information in the outline map of the world provided:

- A) Cape of Good Hope
- B) Kappad (Calicut)
- C) Bahamas Islands
- D) Cape Bojador

28.How did the geographical discoveries lead to the beginning of modern colonialism?

29.Explain any four factors that encouraged European nations to undertake voyages of discovery.

Answer questions 30 and 31 in detail. Each carries 5 scores. (2 × 5 = 10)

30.(A) "The 15th and 16th centuries were the period when the world began to open up with new discoveries." Prepare a short seminar note on the major voyages and their far-reaching consequences.

OR

(B) Describe the circumstances that led Portugal to take the lead in geographical explorations in the 15th century.

31.(A) "The conquest of Constantinople in 1453 was a blessing in disguise for Europe." Do you agree? Evaluate.

OR

(B) Assess how the geographical discoveries of the 15th–16th centuries laid the foundation for European colonisation and changed world history forever.