

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNAKULAM REGION

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT II (Sample questionpaper)

Social Science Marking scheme

1. (a) Metternich

OR

(b) A Chinese philosopher

2. (b) 1929

3. (c) Odisha

4. (b) Large scale

5. (c) Cancellation of MNCs contract and restoration of water supply to the Municipality.

6. (a) Asom Gana Prishad

7. (d) All the above

8. (d) None of the above

9. (a) ISI mark

9x1=9

10. In 1830 revolutions broke out in a number of countries. Insurrections broke out in various States of Italy, Germany, Poland etc. In the 19th century tremendous political changes occurred. Revolutionaries fought for liberalism against despotism. Any other relevant point.

OR

3

The French colonisers policy. They introduced western education. They interfered in Religious matters. Etc.

11. During the first world war rise in prices led to extreme hardship to people.

Defence expenditure increased. Customs duties were raised. Income tax introduced.

Widespread discontentment in the rural areas etc. (Any 3 points explain.) 3

12. India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. It is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas. It helps to preserve non-renewable sources. 3
13. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a tall building, or a big ship, all are made from Minerals. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals. 3
14. Industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth. At the same time they pollute the land, air, water and result in the degradation of the environment. Explain 3
15. a) Proximity of the jute producing areas. b) Inexpensive water transport
c) Good network of road, rail etc. d) Availability of water. 3
16. Popular struggles and democracy. People's successful struggle against privatisation of water in Bolivia reminds us that popular struggles are integral to the working of democracy. People successfully resisted the MNC and it compelled to flee from Bolivia. 3
17. Public interest groups promote collective rather than selective good. They aim to help groups other than their own members. For example a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but those who are suffering under such bondage.
BAMCEF (Backward and minority communities employees federation) 3
18. Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion. This involves applying the basic principles of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Explain. 3
19. In a democracy we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right

to choose the rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. The most basic outcome of democracy should be that, it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

20. Indian markets have been transformed in recent years. Availability of a wide range of goods in our market is a relatively recent phenomenon. New models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods, from shirts to television to processed fruit juices. 3
21. Consumers are exploited in our market by supplying adulterated goods, or by giving low quality of goods, or by charging high prices. (Explain)
22. European artists portrayed nations as female figures. Explain: Germania as an allegory of Germany and Marianne, the allegory of France. 5

OR

French language as the medium of instruction. Expected support from the people. School texts glorified French and justified colonial rule and represented Vietnamese as primitive and backward. They tried to change their values, norms and perception.

23. To achieve complete independence INC launched Civil disobedience movement in 1930. It is decided to start with violating salt law. Gandhiji started Dandi march in 1930. Explain. 5
24. Gandhiji and freedom struggle: Satyagraha and non-violent methods. Champaran agitation (1916) Ahmedabad textile worker's agitation (1918). Non-cooperation movement 1921, and The salt satyagraha of 1930, Civil disobedience movement etc. (Explain)

25. Road density refers to the length of the road per 100 sq km.
 Problems: a) Inadequate road network in terms of volume of goods traffic and number of passengers. b) Half of the roads are unmetalled which get damaged during rainy reasons c) Congested d) Narrow culverts . (Any other relevant point- explain) 5
26. Advantage of democracy: It is the govt. of the people. Dignity and equality.
 Universal adult franchise. Rooms to correct mistakes. (Explain) 5
27. Functions of political parties: To contest elections. To form and run govt. Law making.
 Role of the opposition. As a link between public and the govt. (Explain) 5
28. Self Help Groups: Groups or societies created by needy persons themselves to fulfill their credit and loan needs. The group is managed by its own members. The profit is divided among themselves. Help them to avail loan at a reasonable rate . Protect them from the money lenders. (Any other relevant point) 5
29. Multinational companies control production in various ways: a) By collaborating with local companies. b) By out rightly purchasing local companies. c) By placing orders to small producers and selling the products under their brand names. (Explain) 5
30. Map (India) Chouri choura (U.P) , Lahore (Pkistan-punjab), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Paradip port (Odisha) and Bhilai steel plant (Chattisgarh) 5

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