

TERM-2

FINAL SAMPLE PAPER

SELF-ASSESSMENT

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

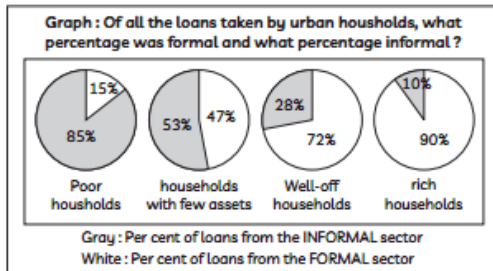
- This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

[2 × 5 = 10]

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

- Industrial locations are complex in nature. Support the given statement with two points. 2
- Efficient means of transport is a prerequisite for fast development. What is the meaning of the given statement? 2
- Over-regulation of political parties can be counterproductive. Do you agree? 2
- Read the given data and answer the following questions.



- Why do rich households borrow mostly from formal sector credit sources? 1
- What are some of the sources of informal credit? 1
- The Quit India movement was the final nail in the coffin of the British government. Support this statement by giving one reason. 2

SECTION - B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

[3 × 3 = 9]

6. Satyagraha was introduced by Gandhi after he came from South Africa as a novel method of mass agitation. Mention and explain three Satyagraha movements organised by Gandhi.

OR

Gandhi believed that one way to integrate Muslims in the Indian national movement was to take up the Khilafat issue. Highlight why the Khilafat issue was so important to the Muslims? 3

7. This party was formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. Identify the political party through the given hints and enumerate its features. 3

8. Why has Aluminium gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries? 3

SECTION - C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

[5 × 2 = 10]

9. Mention the steps to reduce industrial pollution of fresh water.

OR

Discuss the timeline of the Awadh Rebellion. Highlight the issues raised by the peasants in that revolt. 5

10. How is a democratic government also a responsive government? Explain with an example.

OR

Critically analyse the impact of rising competition on native markets and producers. 5

SECTION - D
(Case Based Questions)

[4 × 2 = 8]

11. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

How do we assess democracy's outcomes? Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different. But is there something that we can expect from every democracy, just because it is democracy?

Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy.

Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognise that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve

those goals. Let us examine some of the things we can reasonably expect from democracy and examine the record of democracy.

- (A) Democracy is just a form of government.
What does the statement mean? 1
- (B) Mention any two features common to all democratic countries. 1
- (C) Do you think democratic also countries differ from each other in some way? Validate your stand. 2

12. Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow:

He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass