

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	Find out the correct pair B. a,c	1				
2	Identify the climatic region by analysing the given hints. D.Monsoon climatic region	1				
3	Arrange the following in chronological order B. i, i, iv,iii	1				
4	Name the Sociologist who wrote the book 'The Sociological Imagination' C. Charles Wright Mills	1				
5	Match the given table suitably. B. a-3, b-1, c -2	1				
6	Name the process of examining how social relationships, social institutions, social structures and social problems affect individuals and society. C. Social analysis	1				
7	Evaluate the following statements and choose the correct option. Statement 1: The Renaissance is considered as a period of transformation from medieval feudalism to the modern age. Statement 2: The Renaissance emerged in Italy B. Both statements are correct	1				
8	Choose the correct statemntents related to atmospheric pressure. A. a, c, d	1				
Answer the questions 9 to 15 in two or more sentences.Each carries 2 score 7x2= 14						
9	What were the compulsory services that the common people in France had to perform without wages? The common people in France had to perform services that were unpaid and compulsory. Some of them included: • performing military service when it was necessary • providing free service for the construction of public roads, waterways, bridges, etc.	2				
10	(A)Complete the table. <table><tr><td>Sculpture</td><td>Sculptor</td></tr><tr><td>Gattamelata</td><td>Donatello</td></tr></table>	Sculpture	Sculptor	Gattamelata	Donatello	2
Sculpture	Sculptor					
Gattamelata	Donatello					

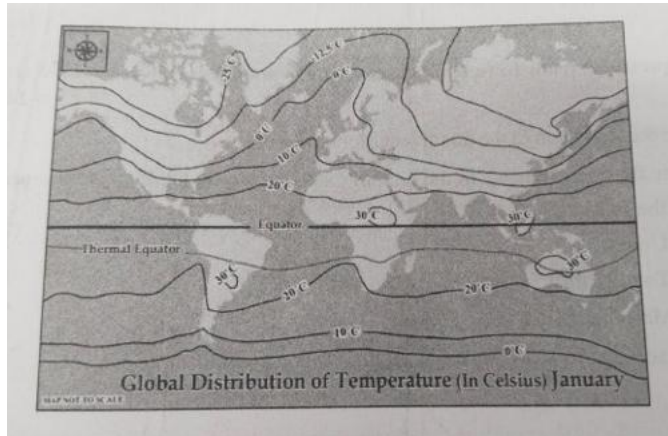
	Pieta Michelangelo	
	Or (B) Write the features of the Renaissance architecture \$ Filippo Brunelleschi set a new style in architecture. Completely different from the Gothic architectural style. \$ Influence of ancient Greco-Roman style is evident in the Cathedral he built in Florence. \$ The lofty towers found in Gothic style, were replaced with domes (Domo). \$ St. Peter's Basilica, built Under the supervision of Michelangelo and Bramante, this style is more evident.	
11	Elucidate the concepts: a) Diurnal range of temperature- # It is the difference between the maximum temperature and the minimum temperature of a day. Diurnal Range = Maximum temperature - Minimum temperature b) Daily mean temperature - # The average temperature of a day is called as Daily mean temperature. Daily mean temperature = $\frac{\text{Maximum temperature} + \text{Minimum temperature}}{2}$	2
12	(A) Commonsense knowledge is often partial. Elucidate with examples. The statement that eating till you are full is good for health, Teenagers are always rebellious and irresponsible are the part of commonsense knowledge. Such statements are based only on day to day observations without a detailed understanding of nutrition and health. Commonsense knowledge usually provides only partial understanding of such a concept. Commonsense knowledge is often not based on scientific observation or studies. Or (B) Social factors influence each and every personal problem. List any two personal problems and mention the social factors that cause them Personal problems - Poverty, Unemployment, Academic pressure, Housing Social factors that cause them- Financial, Social, Environmental, Administrative, Political, Geographical Academic pressure- Peer group, family, Societal pressure, lack of concentration, health issue, family-adolescents problems	2
13	Explain the features of equatorial climatic region. \$ Extends up to 10° North and South of the equator.	2

	\$ This is region characterised by high temperatures and high rainfall. \$ This region is hotter because sun's rays fall almost vertically throughout the year. \$ This results in higher air convection and convectional precipitation. \$ These areas receive rainfall every day in the afternoon. \$ Evergreen forests are abundant in the equatorial climatic region due to high temperatures and high rainfall.													
14	"They declared that they would not leave until they draft a constitution for France'. What is the importance of this declaration in the French Revolution? • The structure of the French parliament called Estates General led to the gathering of Third Estate in a Tennis Court near the the French parliament • Third Estate declared themselves the real representatives of the people. • They called their assembly the French National Assembly. • They declared that they would not leave until they draft a constitution for France. • This was later known as the Tennis Court Oath. • Leaders - Jean-Sylvian Bailly, Abbé Sieyés, and Mirabeau. • This session of the National Assembly known as the 'Tennis Court Assembly.	2												
15	Mention the interventions of the following international initiatives to protect climate and environment. <table><tr><th>Initiative</th><th>Year</th><th>Place</th><th>Interventions</th></tr><tr><td>Kyoto Protocol</td><td>1997</td><td>Kyoto</td><td>Reduces greenhouse gas emissions</td></tr><tr><td>Montreal Protocol</td><td>1987</td><td>Montreal</td><td>Reduces ozone-depleting substances</td></tr></table>	Initiative	Year	Place	Interventions	Kyoto Protocol	1997	Kyoto	Reduces greenhouse gas emissions	Montreal Protocol	1987	Montreal	Reduces ozone-depleting substances	2
Initiative	Year	Place	Interventions											
Kyoto Protocol	1997	Kyoto	Reduces greenhouse gas emissions											
Montreal Protocol	1987	Montreal	Reduces ozone-depleting substances											
Answer the questions from 16 to 23 in three or more sentences. Each carries 3 score. 8x3= 24														
16	Explain the formation of the Southwest Monsoon winds. \$ 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. \$ The western parts of Tamil Nadu receive scanty rainfall while Kerala receives heavy rainfall from South West Monsoon.Because Tamilnad is rain	3												

	shadow region.	
17	Evaluate the achievements in the field of medicine during the Renaissance period. • Renaissance also witnessed significant advancements in the field of medicine, particularly anatomy. • Paracelsus Conducted research on the causes of diseases and its remedies. Andreas Vesalius conducted human anatomy related study	3
18	Define the following a. Utility -It is the want-satisfying power of a commodity/ good. We can measure this utility by using the unit of utils. b. Total amount of utility - a person receives when he continuously consumes several units of a particular commodity. c. Marginal utility- The change in total utility that occurs when one additional unit of a commodity is consumed is called marginal utility.	3
19	Give an account of the human life in the Savanna climatic region. @ 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. @ Maasai, an indigenous tribe of the African savanna leads a pastoral life. @ Cash crops are cultivated extensively in the savanna areas of former European colonies. @ Cotton cultivation in Sudan and coffee cultivation in Brazil are examples.	3
20	(A) The decisions of the Congress of Vienna brought significant changes in the political sphere of Europe. Substantiate the statement. • Restore the monarchies in European countries like Bourbon monarchy in France. • Recognise Britain's naval supremacy and Russia's dominance in Eastern Europe. • Recognise Austria's dominance in Central Europe. Or (B) How did the economic crisis in France lead the middle class to a revolution? ☞ In the 1770s, the French agricultural sector faced a severe crisis. ☞ This was due to a decrease in production. This led to an increase in the price of cereals and bread. ☞ According to the trade agreement signed by France with Britain, there was a huge reduction in import duties on British products.	3

	☞ The French market was flooded with British products ☞ To overcome the economic crisis, King Louis XVI borrowed huge sums from bankers. ☞ In exchange for these loans, the government issued bonds. ☞ Due to the empty coffers prevented repayment of loans. ☞ Thus economic crisis in France affected severely the life and economic activities of middle class.	
21	Although the conditions in hot deserts are generally unfavourable for human habitation, many countries in these regions are economically advanced. Analyse the factors favouring this. ☞ Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main means of livelihood in deserts. ☞ The presence of economically valuable minerals promotes human life. ☞ Gold mining in Australia and copper in Atacama Desert. ☞ Discovery of petroleum deposits and the starting of oil mining in the Sahara and Arabian deserts, have changed the very face of these regions.	3
22	What do you mean by Commonsense knowledge? How does the Commonsens knowledge form in individuals? ★ Commonsense Knowledge is the direct understanding individuals acquire about the world through personal experiences, social interactions and cultural knowledge. < Commonsense knowledge develops through personal experiences < Through general observation < Through Social interaction < Cultural practices and Socialisation	3
23	What is consumption? What are the factors influencing consumption? Consumption is the process of buying and using goods and services to fulfil one's needs. * Price * Income * Quality * Supply * Demand * Taste	3
Answer the questions from 24 to 29 in four or more sentences. Each carries 4 score. (6 x 4= 24)		
24	(A).Elucidate the role played by Renaissance in making historiography scientific. * During the Middle Ages, 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.	4

	* Critical thinking gained significance in history. * Scientific enquiry and studies replaced stories and myths. * Machiavelli contributed much for historiography. Or (B).Explain the changes brought about by the Bubonic plague that erupted in the 14th century in various fields of Europe. • 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.					
25	(A)List out the Assumptions and limitations of the law of marginal utility Theory Assumptions * All products must be of the same quality. * The consumer's income and tastes do not change. Limitations \$ The consumption must be continuous. \$ Utility is individual-based \$ It may vary depending on place and time. \$ Utility cannot be quantified using cardinal numbers. Or (B).Compare consumer goods and capital goods <table> <tr> <td>Consumer goods</td> <td>Final Good which satisfies our needs. Eg-Baked food, Foot wear, Bread</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital goods</td> <td>Physical product which is used in the production of another product. Capital goods are goods that assist in the production process and are sometimes used as consumables. Eg Factory Machinery</td> </tr> </table>	Consumer goods	Final Good which satisfies our needs. Eg-Baked food, Foot wear, Bread	Capital goods	Physical product which is used in the production of another product. Capital goods are goods that assist in the production process and are sometimes used as consumables. Eg Factory Machinery	4
Consumer goods	Final Good which satisfies our needs. Eg-Baked food, Foot wear, Bread					
Capital goods	Physical product which is used in the production of another product. Capital goods are goods that assist in the production process and are sometimes used as consumables. Eg Factory Machinery					
26	(A) Answer the following questions by analysing the map.	4				



a.Name the imaginary lines shown in the map- Isotherms

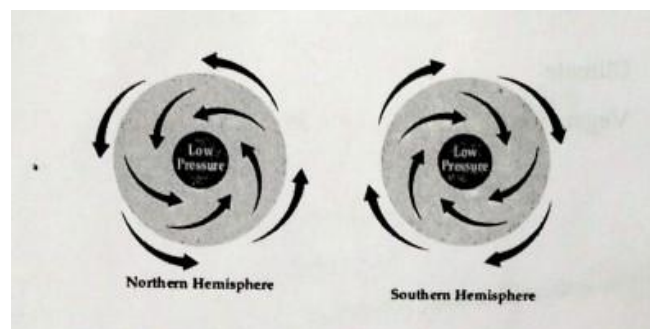
b.What change occurs in temperature as we go from the equator towards the poles-Decreases

c.Why do these lines noticeably bend along land - sea confluences?

Due to differential heating;compared to sea, land gets heated and cooled at a faster rate.Also Isotherms noticeably bend at land–sea boundaries because land and water absorb and release heat at drastically different rates

Or

B.Observe the picture and answer the following question



Name the variable winds represented by the pictures. Mention the characteristics of this wind.

@ **Cyclones** are low pressure systems towards which winds whirl from the surroundings.

@ Cyclones are anticlockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.Cyclones are two types ;Tropical cyclones & Temperate cyclones

Tropical cyclones- Tropical cyclones originate over tropical oceans.

@ Tropical cyclones are comparatively lesser in diameter.

@ The tropical cyclones moving in north-west direction over the oceans, get dissipated on hitting the lands.

@ Different temperature conditions prevailing on land and also the friction causes the dissipation of cyclones on entering land.

@ The tropical cyclones cause intense rainfall and strong whirlwinds along

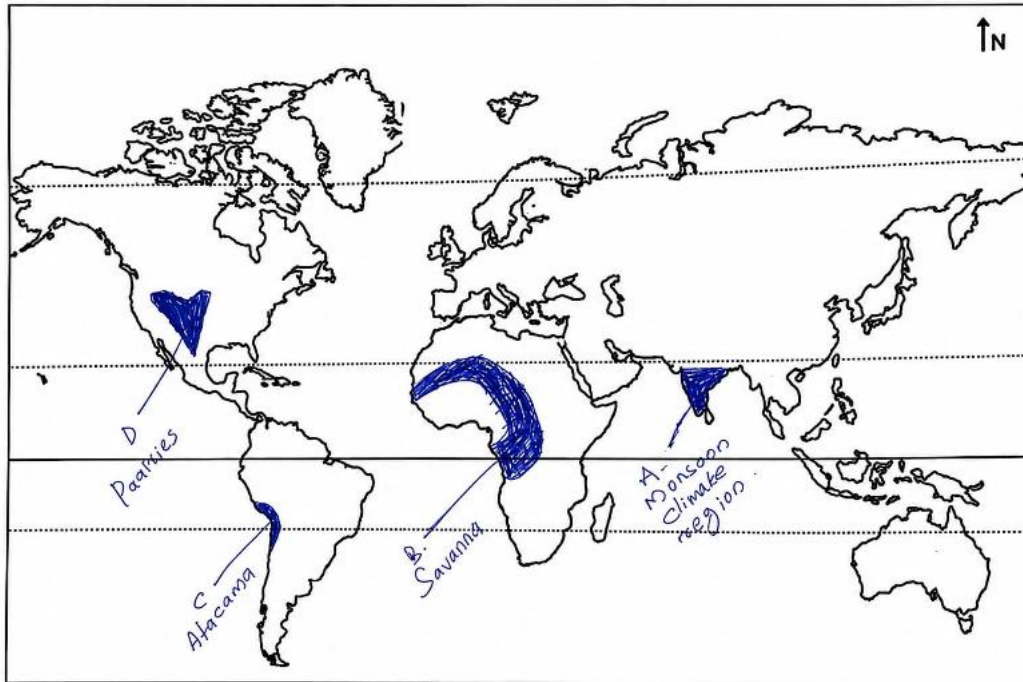
	the coasts. @ They are known by different names in different parts of the world such as Hurricanes, Typhoons, Willy Willies, Tornadoes etc Temperate cyclones-Temperate cyclones-Temperate cyclones are formed in temperate regions where warm and cold air masses meet.Temperate cyclones are larger in diameter.They are less devastative.Unlike the tropical cyclones, Temperate cyclones can move over land also					
27	Explain the legal and educational reforms implemented by Napoleon in France. <table><tr><td>Legal reforms</td><td> > By Napolenic code, Feudal laws were abolished > Equality and religious freedom were recognised </td></tr><tr><td>Educational reforms</td><td> > Steps were taken to universalise education. > Government-run schools called lycee were established. > The goal of this was to produce educated people for government service and the army. > A national university system called the University of France was established. > Through this system, the state controlled the country's education. </td></tr></table>	Legal reforms	> By Napolenic code, Feudal laws were abolished > Equality and religious freedom were recognised	Educational reforms	> Steps were taken to universalise education. > Government-run schools called lycee were established. > The goal of this was to produce educated people for government service and the army. > A national university system called the University of France was established. > Through this system, the state controlled the country's education.	4
Legal reforms	> By Napolenic code, Feudal laws were abolished > Equality and religious freedom were recognised					
Educational reforms	> Steps were taken to universalise education. > Government-run schools called lycee were established. > The goal of this was to produce educated people for government service and the army. > A national university system called the University of France was established. > Through this system, the state controlled the country's education.					
28	One of the limitations of the Commonsense knowledge is individual problems or complex social problems cannot be understood properly. Explain the other limitations of commonsense knowledge. ❖ Individual problems or complex social problems cannot be understood properly using commonsense knowledge. ❖ Commonsense knowledge is often not based on scientific observation or studies ❖ Commonsense knowledge is often based upon stereotypes. ❖ Commonsense Knowledge thus relies on speculations and practices. ❖ Commonsense knowledge is often partial.	4				
29	Identify the following geoinformation and mark them on the outline map of the world provided. a. The climatic region to which the Indian peninsula belongs – Monsoon	4				

Climate

b. Tropical grasslands in Africa - **Savanna**

c. Hot desert in South America- **Atacama**

d. Temperate grasslands in North America- **Prairies**



Answer the questions 30 and 31 in detail. Each carries 5 score. (2 x5= 10)

30	(A).The influence of the Renaissance was reflected in the religious sphere of Europe also'. Evaluate the statement based on the circumstances that led to the Reformation • The influence of the Renaissance extended to the realm of religion • Humanists protests against certain practices and beliefs within the Church • One contentious issue was the sale of indulgences, where the Church would collect money. • Johann Tetzel, a Dominican monk, arrived in Germany to promote the sale of indulgences. • Martin Luther, a priest, pasted his famous 'Ninety-Five Theses' on the doors of the Wittenberg Cathedral. • This pivotal event marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. The universities of Germany played an important role Leaders Of Reformation- \$ Huldrych Zwingli and John Calvin in Switzerland \$ King Henry VIII in England and an. effort to reform itself. Evaluate the statement based on the B. Analyse how the political, social, and economic conditions in France led to the French revolution	5
----	---	---

	First Estate	Second Estate	Third Estate	
	The Clergy	The Nobility	Comprised of the middle class, workers and peasants	
	# 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. # They levied a tax called the tithe on the peasants.	# The nobles held the highest positions in government and in the army. # They were landowners as well. # They lived luxuriously, collected various taxes.	# 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.	
31	A. What are global pressure belts ? Explain the formation of the following pressure belts. a. Equatorial Low Pressure Belt b. Sub Tropical High Pressure Belt < Temperature and pressure 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.			5
	Equatorial Low Pressure Belt	\$ 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.		
	Sub Tropical High Pressure Belts	\$ 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.

Or

(B) Analyse the characteristics of Mediterranean climatic region based on the hints.

***Climate -**

- # It is a region that experiences dry summers and humid winters.
- # Temperature of around 20-25° C is experienced in summer.
- # Highest temperature during winter is 10° C to 16° C. Winter rainfall of 30 to 75 cm distinguishes this region from other climatic regions.
- # Rains during the winter are beneficial to the winter crops. Westerlies are responsible for winter rainfall in the Mediterranean region

***Vegetation-**

- @ Dense forests are not found due to low rainfall.
- @ Tall evergreen trees such as oak and sequoia, evergreen conifers such as pine and fir, and shrubs are found here

All the Very Best Dear Students

Prepared by

VIMAL VINCENT V HST GHSS North Paravur 9847452945