SECOND TERM SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2026-27

ANSWER KEY / SCORING INDICATORS

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Std: X SET 1 **Score: 80**

For teachers **Time: 2½ Hours**

Note to the teacher: These are scoring indicators. Accept relevant points expressed in the student's own words.

Questions 1 to 8 **(1 score each)**

1. A. Sabarmati Ashram (1)

2. C. Reserve Bank of India (1)

3. A. (i), (ii), (iv) (1)

4. D. Trade should be free from all state control (1)

5. B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1)

6. B. epicentre (1)

7. B. a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i) (1)

8. B. b and c true; a and d false (1)

Questions 9 to 16 **(2 scores each)**

9. (A) Any two: realistic human figures; use of perspective, light and shade; scenes from nature and daily life besides religious themes; use of oil paints. (2)

(B) Books became cheap and plentiful; new ideas, classical texts and scientific works spread quickly to common people; literacy increased. (2)

10. (A) Liberty – freedom of the individual from oppression; Equality – equal rights for all before the law; Fraternity – brotherhood among citizens. It inspired democratic movements across the world. (2)

(B) Any two: heavy taxes imposed by Britain (Stamp Act, Tea Act) – "No taxation without representation"; trade restrictions on the colonies; influence of Enlightenment ideas; Boston Tea Party and British repression. (2)

11. Any two: medium of exchange; measure of value; store of value; standard of deferred payments. (2)

12. False or misleading information spread as news, especially through social media. Any one way: check the source; compare with reliable news outlets or fact-checking sites; check the date and images; do not forward without verifying. (2)

13. The Commission (1928) had no Indian member though it was to decide India's constitutional future. Slogan: "Simon, Go Back". (2)

14. Physical weathering – breaking of rocks into smaller pieces without change in composition (e.g. by heating and cooling, freezing of water). Chemical weathering – decomposition of rocks by chemical reactions with water, oxygen, carbon dioxide (e.g. rusting, solution). (2)

15. (A) An organised group that tries to influence government policies to protect its interests, without contesting elections. Examples: trade unions, farmers' organisations, traders' associations. (2)

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(B) Any two: criticises and checks the government; exposes failures; puts forward alternative policies; mobilises public opinion through campaigns and protests. (2)

16. Any two: savings deposit; current deposit; fixed deposit; recurring deposit. (2)

Questions 17 to 22 **(3 scores each)**

17. Any three: availability of coal and iron; capital accumulated through trade and colonies; colonies as markets and sources of raw materials; new inventions (steam engine, spinning machines); good transport (rivers, canals, ports); political stability; agricultural changes that freed labour. (3)

18. Any three: launched in August 1942 (Bombay) demanding the immediate end of British rule; slogan "Do or Die"; top leaders were arrested at once, so the people led the movement; strikes, attacks on government property, parallel governments in some places (e.g. Satara, Ballia); leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, J. P. Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia worked underground; harsh repression. (3)

19. (A) Any three: igloos made of snow blocks and skin tents; clothing made of fur and skin; food from fishing and hunting seals, caribou; kayaks and sledges for travel; nomadic life; (modern changes – houses, motorboats, schools). (3)

(B) They absorb a large amount of carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Other features (any two): evergreen, dense forests; tall trees with hardwood (mahogany, ebony, rosewood); layered canopy; little undergrowth because sunlight cannot reach the ground; great biodiversity. (3)

20. Any three: issues currency notes; banker to the government; bankers' bank (keeps reserves, lends in emergencies); controls credit and money supply (monetary policy); custodian of foreign exchange; regulates and supervises banks. (3)

21. (A) The ability to see the link between personal experiences and the wider society (C. Wright Mills). Example: unemployment of a person is not just a personal problem but linked to the economy and policies; similar examples accepted. (3)

(B) Any three: right to safety; right to information; right to choose; right to be heard; right to seek redressal; right to consumer education. (3)

22. a) An opening in the Earth's crust through which molten rock, gases and ash come out. (1)

b) Magma – molten rock inside the Earth; lava – magma that reaches the surface. (1)

c) Any one: fertile soil; minerals; geothermal energy; tourism. (1)

Questions 23 to 29 **(4 scores each)**

23. Any four: drain of wealth to Britain; decline of traditional handicrafts and industries (de-industrialisation) due to machine-made goods; heavy land revenue (Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari) and indebtedness of farmers; commercialisation of agriculture (indigo, cotton, jute) leading to famines; India became a supplier of raw materials and a market for British goods; railways built mainly for British interests. (4)

24. (A) Inflation is a continuous rise in the general price level. Causes: increase in money supply/demand; fall in production; rise in production costs (fuel prices); hoarding. RBI measures: raising repo rate/bank rate; increasing reserve ratios (CRR); selling government securities (open market operations) – reducing money supply. (4)

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(B) Advantages: quick, available anytime; no need to carry cash; record of transactions; reduces black money. Precautions: never share OTP/PIN; use only trusted apps; avoid public Wi-Fi; check before scanning QR codes; report fraud quickly (cyber helpline 1930). (4)

25. Began with the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March, 1930). Features: breaking salt laws; boycott of foreign cloth and liquor shops; non-payment of taxes; violation of forest laws. Participation: women in large numbers (picketing, salt making); peasants; tribals (forest satyagraha); workers' strikes; Khudai Khidmatgars under Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the North-West; in Kerala, salt satyagraha at Payyanur led by K. Kelappan. (4)

26. Climate: hot dry summers and mild rainy winters (rain from westerly winds in winter); found on the western margins of continents between about 30° and 40° latitudes. Agriculture: citrus fruits (oranges, lemons), grapes (wine making), olives, figs; winter wheat; it is called the "orchard of the world". (4)

27. At independence there were over 560 princely states; they could join India or Pakistan. Sardar Patel and V. P. Menon persuaded most to sign the Instrument of Accession. Examples: Junagadh joined after a plebiscite (1948); Hyderabad joined after police action (Operation Polo, 1948); Kashmir's ruler signed the Instrument of Accession in 1947; Travancore and Kochi joined after initial hesitation. Rulers were given privy purses. (4)

28. Correct marking of each feature on the map – 1 score each. (4)

29. The lithosphere is broken into large rigid pieces called plates that move over the asthenosphere. Convergent boundary – plates move towards each other: fold mountains (Himalayas), trenches, volcanoes. Divergent boundary – plates move apart: mid-ocean ridges, rift valleys. Transform boundary – plates slide past each other: faults, earthquakes (San Andreas fault). (4)

Questions 30 and 31 **(5 scores each)**

30. (A) Bose was elected Congress President (1938, 1939) and later formed the Forward Bloc. He escaped from house arrest in 1941, sought help from Germany and Japan, and took over the INA (formed by Rash Behari Bose and Mohan Singh) in 1943. He formed the Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind) in Singapore; slogans "Delhi Chalo" and "Jai Hind"; women's Rani of Jhansi Regiment led by Captain Lakshmi. The INA trials (Red Fort, 1945) roused nationalist feeling and influenced the armed forces (naval revolt 1946), hastening independence. (5)

(B) Challenges: partition and the refugee problem; communal riots; integration of princely states; framing a Constitution; economic backwardness and poverty; linguistic demands. Solutions: rehabilitation of refugees; integration under Patel; Constitution adopted in 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950; first general election 1951–52; Five Year Plans from 1951; reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis in 1956 (Kerala formed on 1 November 1956). (5)

31. (A) Savanna: tropical grassland between equatorial forests and hot deserts; hot climate with a wet summer and long dry season; tall coarse grass with scattered trees (acacia, baobab); animals – elephants, lions, zebras, giraffes; pastoralism (Masai), tourism, wildlife sanctuaries. Prairies: temperate grassland in North America; extreme continental climate, hot summers, very cold winters, low rainfall; short soft grass, few trees; animals – bison (earlier), prairie dogs; mechanised wheat farming ("granary of the world"), cattle ranching, dairy. (5)

(B) Endogenic forces come from inside the Earth – slow movements (folding, faulting that form mountains and rift valleys) and sudden movements (earthquakes, volcanoes). Exogenic forces act on the surface – weathering and erosion by rivers (valleys, waterfalls, meanders,

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deltas), wind (sand dunes, mushroom rocks), glaciers (U-shaped valleys, moraines), waves (sea cliffs, beaches). Endogenic forces build up the surface; exogenic forces wear it down and level it. (5)

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