# SECOND TERM SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2026-27

## ANSWER KEY / SCORING INDICATORS

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Std: X SET 2** **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.** B. Chauri Chaura (1922) (1)

**2.** C. Accepting deposits from the public (1)

**3.** A. (i), (ii), (iii) (the Kalahari is in Africa) (1)

**4.** B. mercantilism (1)

**5.** C. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (1)

**6.** B. focus (1)

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

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

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

**9.** (A) A way of thinking that gives importance to human beings, their abilities, reason and worldly life rather than only religion. Thinkers: Petrarch, Erasmus, Thomas More (any one). (2)

(B) The movement in the 16th century to reform the Catholic Church, protesting against its corrupt practices such as the sale of indulgences. Martin Luther started it in Germany. (2)

**10.** (A) Any two: men are born free and remain equal in rights; liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression are natural rights; sovereignty rests with the nation; all are equal before the law; freedom of speech and religion. (2)

(B) Any two: Napoleonic Code (civil code); universal education and state lycées; University of France; Bank of France; better roads and administration. (2)

**11.** Any two: lack of double coincidence of wants; no common measure of value; goods cannot be divided; difficulty in storing wealth. (2)

**12.** Any two: provide information on public issues; present different views and debates; expose wrongdoings; act as a link between the people and the government. (2)

**13.** The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed the government to arrest and imprison people without trial. Protests against it and the arrest of leaders led to a meeting at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13 April 1919, where General Dyer ordered firing on the unarmed crowd. (2)

**14.** Breaking of rocks by living things. Example: plant roots growing into cracks; burrowing animals; decaying plants producing acids. (2)

**15.** (A) Any two: a political party contests elections to come to power, a pressure group does not; a party has a wide programme, a pressure group has limited interests; parties are responsible to the people, pressure groups are not directly so. (2)

www.educationobserver.com

(B) A survey of the opinions of a sample of people on an issue or election. It is conducted to know the views of the people and to predict trends. (2)

**16.** The rate at which the RBI lends short-term money to commercial banks. When it increases, borrowing becomes costly, banks raise their interest rates, money supply falls and inflation is controlled. (2)

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

**17.** Any three: growth of factories and mass production; growth of cities (urbanisation); rise of the working class and the capitalist class; poor working conditions, child labour; growth of trade and transport; search for colonies for raw materials and markets. (3)

**18.** Champaran (1917) – against the forced cultivation of indigo; Kheda (1918) – for remission of land revenue after crop failure; Ahmedabad (1918) – mill workers' strike for higher wages. Through these, Gandhiji tested satyagraha and became a mass leader. (3)

**19.** (A) Any three: tropical grassland between the equatorial forests and the deserts; hot with a rainy summer and a long dry season; tall grass with scattered trees (acacia, baobab); large herbivores and carnivores (zebra, giraffe, lion); Masai herders; called the "big game country". (3)

(B) Any three: nomadic life moving with herds in search of water and pasture (Bedouins, Tuaregs); loose, long clothes to protect from heat and sand; houses with thick mud walls and small windows; camels for transport; farming at oases and with irrigation. (3)

**20.** Any three: accepting deposits; giving loans (cash credit, overdraft); transferring money; agency services (paying bills, collecting cheques); locker facility; ATM, debit and credit cards. (3)

**21.** (A) Common sense is based on personal experience and beliefs and is often not tested; sociological knowledge is based on systematic study, evidence and analysis; it looks for social causes of problems and is open to questioning. (3)

(B) District Commission – complaints up to ₹50 lakh; State Commission – ₹50 lakh to ₹2 crore, and appeals from District Commissions; National Commission – above ₹2 crore, and appeals from State Commissions (limits as revised in 2021). Accept the three levels with their roles even without the limits. (3)

**22.** a) Sudden movement of plates/release of stress along faults; volcanic activity; collapse of mines; pressure of large reservoirs (any one). (1)

b) Any two: take shelter under a strong table; stay away from glass and heavy objects; move to an open area; do not use lifts; follow the "drop, cover and hold on" rule. (2)

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

**23.** Industrial capitalism needed raw materials for factories and markets for the goods produced. Surplus capital was invested abroad. European powers competed to capture colonies in Asia and Africa (scramble for Africa). Colonies were exploited politically and economically. This domination of one country over others is imperialism; rivalry for colonies led to conflicts. (4)

**24.** (A) Repo rate and reverse repo rate; bank rate; cash reserve ratio (CRR); statutory liquidity ratio (SLR); open market operations (buying and selling government securities). Raising these rates/ratios or selling securities reduces money supply; lowering them increases it. (4)

(B) Barter system → commodity money (salt, cattle, shells) → metallic money (gold, silver, copper coins) → paper money → bank money (cheques, drafts) → plastic money (debit/credit

www.educationobserver.com

cards) → digital money (UPI, net banking, mobile wallets). Each stage made exchange easier. (4)

**25.** Non-Cooperation (1920–22): returning titles; boycott of government schools, colleges, courts, legislatures and foreign goods; promoting khadi and national schools (Jamia Millia, Kashi Vidyapith); first all-India mass movement; withdrawn after Chauri Chaura. Khilafat: protest by Indian Muslims against the treatment of the Sultan of Turkey (Caliph) by Britain; led by the Ali brothers; Gandhiji supported it, bringing Hindu–Muslim unity into the national movement. (4)

**26.** Climate: very cold, long winters and short cool summers; snowfall; found in North America and Eurasia (about 55°–70° N). Vegetation: evergreen coniferous forests – pine, fir, spruce – with needle-shaped leaves and conical shape. Economic activities: lumbering, paper and pulp industries, fur trapping, mining. (4)

**27.** Demand for states based on language grew after independence. Potti Sreeramulu's death after a fast led to the formation of Andhra State (1953). The States Reorganisation Commission (Fazl Ali Commission, 1953) was appointed; the States Reorganisation Act (1956) formed states mainly on the basis of language. Kerala was formed on 1 November 1956. Later, Maharashtra and Gujarat (1960) and others were formed. (4)

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

**29.** Any four: V-shaped valleys and gorges (upper course); waterfalls; meanders and oxbow lakes (middle course); flood plains and levees; deltas (at the mouth); alluvial fans. Brief explanation of each. (4)

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

**30.** (A) Women: took part in salt satyagraha, picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops; leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Aruna Asaf Ali, Captain Lakshmi; A. V. Kuttimalu Amma and Akkamma Cherian in Kerala. Peasants: Champaran, Kheda, Bardoli satyagraha (1928), Kisan Sabhas, Tebhaga, Telangana and Punnapra–Vayalar struggles. Workers: strikes in mills and railways, formation of AITUC (1920), Bombay textile strikes; they joined Quit India. Their participation made the movement a mass movement. (5)

(B) The Constituent Assembly first met on 9 December 1946; Dr. Rajendra Prasad was its President and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee. The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950. Features: longest written constitution; sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic; fundamental rights and duties; directive principles; parliamentary system; federal system with a strong centre; independent judiciary; universal adult franchise. (5)

**31.** (A) Equatorial: about 10° N–10° S (Amazon, Congo, Indonesia); hot and wet all through the year with daily convectional rain; dense evergreen forests; people practise shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering; plantations; little seasonal change. Tundra: beyond the Arctic Circle; very cold, long winters, short summers, little precipitation, permafrost; mosses, lichens, small shrubs; Inuit/Sami life – hunting, fishing, reindeer herding, igloos and fur clothing. (5)

(B) When magma comes out through vents, it forms landforms: volcanic cones/mountains (Fuji, Kilimanjaro), craters and calderas, lava plateaus (Deccan plateau), and inside the crust, batholiths, laccoliths, sills and dykes. Effects: loss of life and property, destruction of crops, air pollution by ash and gases, tsunamis; benefits – fertile soil, minerals, geothermal energy, tourism. (5)

www.educationobserver.com