

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (AP)
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I
TENTH SOCIAL STUDIES MODEL PAPER
PAPER – II (ENGLISH VERSION)

Time: 2 hrs. 45 mins.

PART – A & B

Maximum Marks: 40

Time: 2 hrs. 15 mins.

PART – A

Marks: 30

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) 15 mins. allocated to read the question paper.
- ii) PART – A must be answered in a separate answer sheet.
- iii) Students can take PART – A (Question paper) with them.
- iv) Map and PART – B (Bit paper) should tag to the answer sheet and give them to invigilator.

SECTION – I

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write answers to the FOUR questions in 1 – 2 sentences.
- ii) Each question carries ONE mark. $4 \times 1 = 4$
1. Write down the some results of the Great Depression.
2. Did Gandhiji agree with the plans of Bose to form INA? Why?
3. "The U.S.A. could not become a member of the league of the nations". Why?
4. Read the following map and answer the question below.



Q: Name any two countries that are sharing boundaries with China?

SECTION – II

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write answers to the FIVE questions in ONE or TWO sentences.
- ii) Each question carries TWO marks. $5 \times 2 = 10$
5. Do you think the Second World War could have been avoided if the victories powers had been considerate towards Germany in 1919?

6. Appreciate the role of Lenin in the Revolution and his economic policy.
7. What was the role of peace movement in the USA in the decision of the US government to withdraw from Vietnam?

Read the below paragraph and answer the question given below.

8. The Great Depression of the 1930s had profound impact on Vietnam. The prices of rubber and rice fell leading to rising rural debts unemployment and rural uprising. The French put these uprisings down with great severity even using planes to bomb demonstrators.

Q. Why did the fall in price of rice lead to the rise of rural indebtedness?

9. Write any two characteristics liked by you in M.K. Gandhi?

SECTION – III

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write FOUR questions given below.
- ii) Each questions has internal choice. You can choose any ONE.
- iii) Each question carries FOUR marks. 4 × 4 = 16
10. According to you what would be the reasons for and against supporting the British in the World War II?

(OR)

After the overthrow of monarchy China has two different types of regimes. How were they similar or different?

11. Read the passage and interpret it.

The ideology of nationalism was a positive impulse. It was the foundation of modern nation states and the force behind the unification of Germany and Italy. But this ideology could also be used to create pride in one self and hatred against neighbours. This hatred was slowly building up in the 19th century between the states of Europe.

(OR)

Read the following paragraph and answer the question given below.

The French colonisers like the British were convinced that the people of the colony were uncivilised and the objective of their rule was to bring the benefits of modern civilisation. Education was seen as one way to civilise the natives.

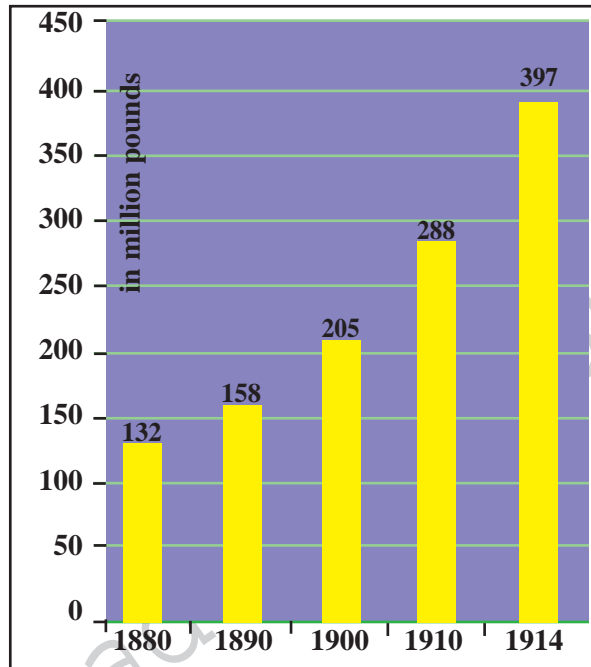
Q. The ruling European powers behaved in an uncivilised way with the people of colonies claiming that it is their responsibility to civilise them. Comment.

12. With help of time line chart answer the following questions.



- 1) The Weimar Republic belonged to which country?
- 2) What was the immediate cause for Second World War?
- 3) Pick out Nazi killing centre?
- 4) When did USA join in Second World War?

(OR)



Military expenditure by great powers Germany, Austria – Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France 1880 – 1914.

Observe the above following graph and answer the questions.

- 1) What do you know from the above graph?
- 2) Why did the military expenditure increased for every ten years?
- 3) What are the countries that spend more money on weapons?
- 4) In which year were the weapons prepared in large scale?

13. Locate the following on the world map given.

- A) Locate the country in which Guomindang formed its government after Japan left China.
- B) Point out dutch colony in Asia Popularly called as dutch East Indies.
- C) Point out French colony of Asia.
- D) Locate the African country that was not a colony of any power.

(OR)

Read the following graph and point out the underlined any four countries in a given world map.

World War I ended with the conference on peace at Versailles in 1919. This was the biggest conference as it was attended by 32 national delegations and they covered 3/4 of population of the world. The five big victories powers of the time The USA (1), The UK (2), France (3), Italy and Japan (4) participated in this conference.

ANSWERS

PART - A

SECTION - I

1. Write down the some results of the Great Depression.

- A: 1) Decline in Demand
2) Massive Unemployment
3) Fall in prices
4) Decline of real income

2. Did Gandhiji agree with the plans of Bose to form INA? Why?

A: No, Gandhiji adopted Non – violent path to get freedom. Subhash Chandra Bose adopted Military attack on British with the help of Axis powers.

3. "The U.S.A. could not be become a member of the league of the nations". Why?

A: The U.S.A. could not become a member of the league because its congress did not give assent to join U.S.A. in the league of the nations.

4. Read the following map and answer the question given below.



Q: Name any two countries that are showing boundaries with China?

A: Mongolia, Korea.

SECTION - II

5. Do you think the Second World War could have been avoided if the victorious powers had been considerate towards Germany in 1919?

- A: ★ Yes, there may be a chance, if the victorious powers had been more considerate towards Germany in 1919.
★ At the end of First World War Germany was defeated by Triple Entente.
★ The Treaty of Versailles imposed many insulting restrictions towards Germany.
★ This created a reaction in Germany which led to the rise of Hitler.

6. Appreciate the role of Lenin in the Revolution and his economic policy?

A: The soviets under the leadership of Lenin seized power from the provisional government in 1917. He established Bolshevik regime in Russia.

The Economic changes made by Bolsheviks did not yield expected results. So Lenin modified the new economic policy of Communism. According to it. This was a compromise between Socialism and Capitalism. Through this some extent private enterprise on small scale were allowed. In this way Lenin solved the crisis in Russia.

7. What was the role of Peace Movement in the USA in the decision of the US Government to withdraw from Vietnam.

- A:**
- ★ The effect of the war was felt with in US as well.
 - ★ When the youth was drafted for the war the anger spread.
 - ★ The widespread questioning of government policy strengthened.
 - ★ Moves to negotiate an end to the war.

A peace settlement was signed in Paris in 1974.

8. Read the below paragraph and answer the question given below.

The Great Depression of the 1930s had profound impact on Vietnam. The prices of rubber and rice fell leading to rising rural debts unemployment and rural uprising. The French put these uprisings down with great severity even using planes to bomb demonstrators.

Q. Why did the fall in price of rice lead to the rise of rural indebtedness?

- A:**
- ★ The fall in price of rice decreased the income of rural peasants.
 - ★ If they got low income they could not pay their debts.
 - ★ So the rural indebtedness was rising.

9. Write any two characteristics liked by you in M.K. Gandhi.

- A:**
- ★ Gandhi evolved the technique of Satyagraha based on truth and Non – violence and led many movements against the British in a peaceful way.
 - ★ He led the mass movement against the British. He aroused political awakening among the people.
 - ★ Thus he won the respect of the people and he was called the father of nation. His fearless, dynamic and practical approach against Britishers brought Independence to India.

SECTION – III

10. According to you what would be the reasons for and against supporting the british in the World War II?

- A:** During the Second World War there were mixed ideas throughout the nation on matter whether for (or) not support the British in war. They are as follows.

For: ★ To suppress the Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany which were becoming threats to humanity.

- ★ To encourage democracy, liberalism, communism Indians had to support British in the war.
- ★ A hope of freedom to India from British, for which British are to be impressed by the support in World War.

Against: ★ The British had no mercy on Indians which made very angry and ultimately led to not supporting in war.

- ★ Britishers never consulted Indians before deciding to join India in World War.
- ★ Few leaders thought that if British lost the war then India would be free so they urged help of Japan & Germany to attach British.

(OR)

Q: After the overthrow of Monarchy China had two different types of regimes. How were they similar or different?

A: After the overthrow of monarchy, China had Chiang Kai Shek (The National Peoples Party) and Mao Zedong (Chinese Communist Party) regimes.

Similarities: ★ Both they strived to unite the country.

★ Both they spread school education.

Differences: Both the regimes were different

The National Peoples Party	Chinese Communist Party
1) It was the republican regime.	1) It was the communist regime.
2) Labourers were not given importance.	2) Labourers were given utmost importance.
3) Women were confined to home only.	3) Women enjoyed equal status with men.
4) Ignored peasants and social inequalities.	4) Implemented reforms to reduce inequalities.
5) They followed dictator principles.	5) They followed communist principles.

11. Read the passage and interpret it.

The ideology of nationalism was a positive impulse. It was the foundation of modern nation states and the force behind the unification of Germany and Italy. But this ideology could also be used to create pride in one self and hatred against neighbours. This hatred was slowly building up in the 19th century between the states of Europe.

A: ★ Aggressive and narrow nationalism was one of the causes for World War.

★ Nationalism was a positive impulse and the force behind unification of Italy and Germany.

★ If nationalism was aggressive, it could create pride in one self and hatred against neighbours.

★ There existed a deep seated antagonism between Germany and Russia. Germany and France till World War I.

★ Italian fascism from 1923 and national socialism of German nazis were other forms of aggressive nationalism in destructive mode.

★ They built images of ruling over the world and mobilised their people against other nations.

★ They took a death blow in the Second World War.

★ Thus we can say that aggressive nationalism paved the way for world wars.

(OR)

Read the following paragraph and answer the question given below.

The French colonisers like the British were convinced that the people of the colony were uncivilised and the objective of their rule was to bring the benefits of modern civilisation. Education was seen as one way to civilise the natives.

Q. The ruling European powers behaved in an uncivilised way with the people of colonies claiming that it is their responsibility to civilise them. Comment.

A: The French colonisers like the British were convinced that the people of colony were uncivilised and the objective of their rule was to bring the benefits of modern civilisation. Education was seen as one

way to civilise the natives. The French needed an educated local labour force but they feared that education might create problems. The colons began fearing that they might lose their jobs. so they opposed policies that would given the Vietnam full access to French education. School text books glorified the French and justified colonial rule.

12. With the help of time line chart answer the following questions.



1. The Weimar Republic belonged to which country?

A: Germany.

2. What was the immediate cause for Second World War?

A: Germany invades Poland.

3. Pick out Nazi Killing centre?

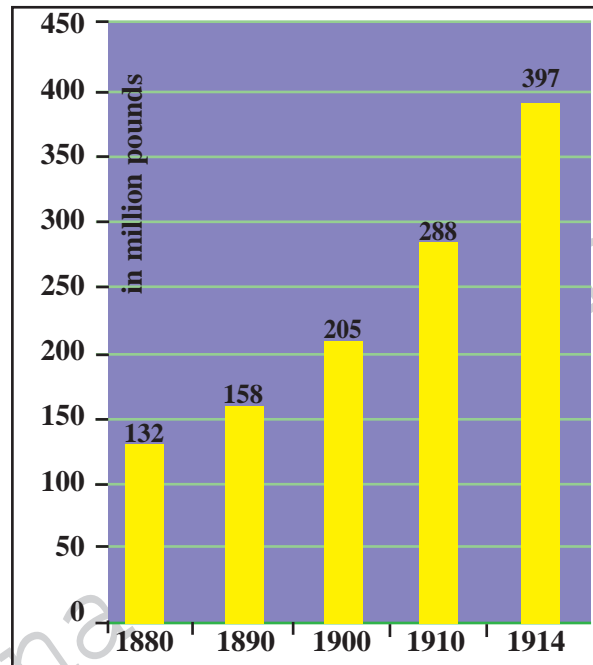
A: Auschwitz.

4. When did USA join in Second World War?

A: The USA joins Second World War on 8th December , 1941.

(OR)

Q: Observe the following graph and answer the questions.



Military expenditure by great powers Germany, Austria – Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France 1880 – 1914.

1. What do you know from the above graph?

A: The armamentarium in the great powers from 1880 to 1914 had been increased.

2. Why did the military expenditure increased for every ten years?

A: Military expenditure increases for every ten years because of armament race.

3. What are the countries that spend more money on weapons?

A: The USA, Russia, UK, Germany and France.

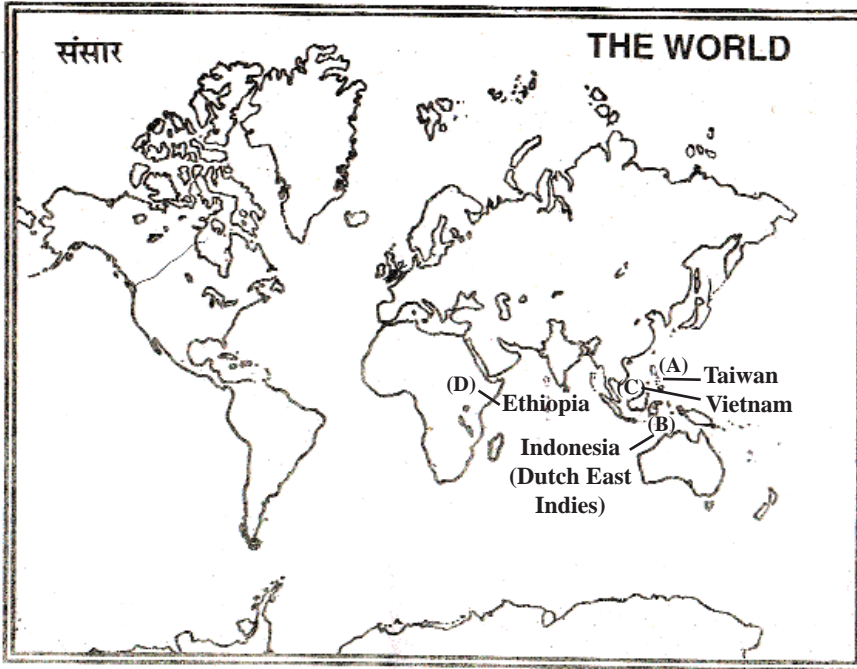
4. In which year were the weapons prepared in large scale?

A: 1914 was the year the weapons prepared in large scale.

13. Locate the following on the world map given.

- A) Locate the country in which Guomindang formed its government after Japan left China.
- B) Point out dutch colony in Asia popularly called as dutch East Indies.
- C) Point out French colony of Asia.
- D) Locate the African country that was not a colony of any power.

A:

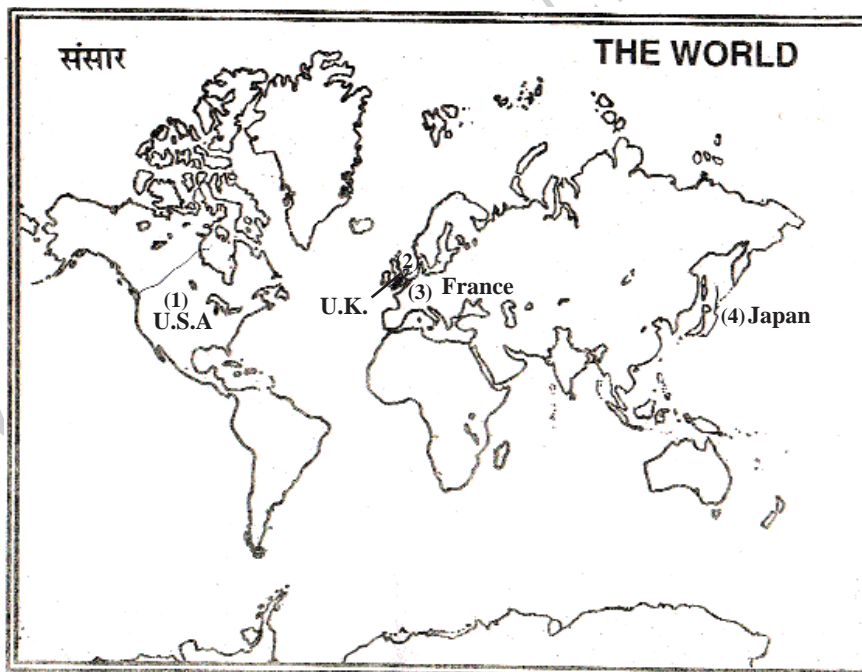


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Q. Read the following graph and point out the underlined any four countries in a given world map.

World War I ended with the conference on peace at Versailles in 1919. This was the biggest conference as it was attended by 32 national delegations and they covered 3/4 of population of the world. The five big victories powers of the time The USA (1), The UK (2), France (3), Italy and Japan (4) participated in this conference.

A:



INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) Write the CAPITAL LETTERS (A, B, C, D) showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question.
- ii) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark.
- iii) Answer ALL the questions.
- iv) Answers are to be written in the question paper only.
- v) Marks will not be awarded in case of any over writing and rewriting or erased answers.

$$20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$$

SECTION – IV

14. UNO was being accused as a tool of great powers. ()
A) The USA, Russia B) Germany and Italy
C) China and Japan D) The UK, France
15. The port of Danzig with ()
A) Germany B) Poland C) Denmark D) Belgium
16. This is not an example for aggressive nationalism. ()
A) Fascism B) Nazism C) Zionism D) Pan Africanism
17. Which of the following is not the aim of the United Nations? ()
A) Establishing peace
B) Protecting human rights
C) Co-ordinating the two power blocks
D) Encouraging social prosperity
18. The Dawes plan was
A) A plan which imposed more fines on Germany
B) A plan which with drew all punishment from Germany
C) A plan which reworked the terms of reparation to ease financial burden on the Germans
D) None
19. In which of the following features do you appreciate Hitler? ()
A) Hitler advocated the theory of racial discrimination
B) Hitler attacked communism and capitalism
C) Hitler hated Jews for being enemies of the state
D) Hitler was a powerful orator and transformed Germany a strong nation
20. Identify the odd one. ()
A) Reichstag B) Weimar C) Duma D) Diet
21. French citizens living in Vietnam are called ()
A) Boers B) Natives C) Colons D) Dutch

22. It was not among three principles of Sun-yat-sen ()
A) Democracy B) Socialism C) Nationalism D) War lordism
23. After Independence these princely states took time to sign the instrument of Accession. ()
A) NWFP, UP, Rajasthan B) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir
C) Hyderabad, Bombay, Delhi D) Bengal, Hyderabad, Travancore
24. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order. ()
1) Quit India Movement
2) Formation of Muslim League
3) Indian Independence
4) Royal Indian Navy Rebellion
A) 2, 1, 4, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 4, 3, 2, 1 D) 2, 1, 3, 4
25. Which of the following statements is false? ()
A) Sun-yat-sen is regarded as the founder of modern China
B) Sun-yat-sen's ideas become the basis of the political philosophy of the Guomindang
C) Mao led the long march
D) Multi parties allowed in China
26. Which of the following statements about Subhash Chandra Bose is true? ()
A) S.C. Bose led the INA
B) Bose gave the slogan Jai Hind
C) Bose was the founder of Azad Hind Fauz
D) All the above
27. The main purpose of Tebhaga Movement ()
A) Cancellation of farmers debts
B) Distribution of land to the farmers
C) Giving 2/3 land tenancy
D) Eradication of bonded labour
28. The name of the tribe that lives in the marked 3 area ()
A) Husa fulani people B) Yoruba
C) Igbo tribe D) Negro
29. The African country that was not a colony of any power ()
A) Algeria B) South Africa
C) Liberia D) Indonesia
30. Which of the following statements about Patel is incorrect? ()
A) Patel responsible for Integration of princely states.
B) Patel first deputy PM and first home minister of India.
C) Patel popularly called as Indian Bismark.
D) Patel introduced Five Year Plans in India.

31. Which of following is true with reference to the Vietnam war? ()
A) As USA had advanced technology, so it won the war.
B) The united states got support from the whole world.
C) United states used all types of chemical weapons during the war.
D) USA failed to achieve its objectives during the war.
32. Congress ministries resigned in october 1939 as ()
A) Their terms was completed
B) New elections were conducted
C) British did not accept to give full freedom
D) Party cancelled ministries
33. Which of the UN organ look after the welfare of children? ()
A) UNESCO
B) UNICEF
C) ILO
D) WHO

PART – B ANSWERS

14-A; 15-B; 16-D; 17-C; 18-C; 19-D; 20-B; 21-C; 22-D; 23-B; 24-A; 25-D; 26-D; 27-C; 28-A; 29-C; 30-D; 31-D; 32-C; 33-B.

Writer: K. Srinivas Rao