


PACE

IIT & MEDICAL

Sub : SST
Class : X (CBSE)

Max Marks : 80

Pre. Answer Paper - 02

SECTION –A MCQs		1×20=20						
No.	Questions	Marks						
Q.1 Ans :	<p>What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain? c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.</p>	1						
Q.2 Ans :	<p>Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna? d) Switzerland</p>	1						
Q.3 Ans :	<p>Study the picture given below. Identify the movement</p>  <p>b) Quit India</p>	1						
Q.4 Ans :	<p>Who set up the ‘Oudh Kisan Sabha’? b) Jawahar Lai Nehru & Baba Ramchandra</p>	1						
Q.5 Ans :	<p>Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located in c) Rajasthan</p>	1						
Q.6 Ans :	<p>In which of the following iron ore belt Kudremukh mines are located? d) Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmaglur-Tumkur belt</p>	1						
Q.7	<p>Match the items in column A with that of Column B.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column A</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A) Corbett National park</td> <td>I) Uttarakhand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) Bandhavgarh National Park</td> <td>II) Rajasthan</td> </tr> </table>	Column A	Column B	A) Corbett National park	I) Uttarakhand	B) Bandhavgarh National Park	II) Rajasthan	1
Column A	Column B							
A) Corbett National park	I) Uttarakhand							
B) Bandhavgarh National Park	II) Rajasthan							

Q.17	Identify the natural product from the list of items given below:	1
Ans :	c) Cotton	
Q.18	Every bank is required to maintain a fixed percentage of its assets in the form of cash is called:	1
Ans :	b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio	
Q.19	Rapid improvement in _____ has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.	1
Ans :	b) Technology	
Q.20	HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on Fill in the blanks with one of the following options:	1
Ans :	d) All the above	
	SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	2×4=8
Q.21	Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th Century? Give three reasons.	2
Ans :	The Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because of the following reasons. Poverty and hunger were common and widespread in Europe in the beginning of the 19th century. Cities were overcrowded and people feared deadly diseases. Religious conflicts were frequent as dissenters were persecuted on a large scale.	
Q.22	What may be development for one may not be development for the other.” Explain with a suitable example.	2
Ans :	Different persons have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different. For example, Construction of dams leads to generation of hydroelectricity, thus development. However many people have to be displaced from their villages, hence it may not be development for them.	
Q.23	Write a brief note on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.	2
Ans :	Conventional Sources of Energy: Conventional source of energy have been used since the early times. Coal, Petroleum, natural gas, hydro-electricity, thermal power are the source of energy. All conventional sources of energy except hydro-electricity are exhaustible. These source cause environmental pollution. These source require huge capital. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy: Non- conventional source of energy have come into the use only recently. Wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy, geothermal, biogas are example of these source of energy. Most of the non- conventional sources of energy are inexhaustible. These sources do not cause environmental pollution. Small amount of money is sufficient to have these sources.	
	OR	
	Distinguish Between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals	

Ans :	<p>Metallic Minerals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They can be melted to obtain new products. 2. They are usually hard and have shines or luster of their own. 3. They are ductile and malleable. 4. They are generally associated with igenous rocks. <p>Non- Metallic Minerals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They do not yield new products on melting. 2. They are not so hard and have no shine or luster of their own. 3 They are not ductile and malleable. 4. They are generally associated with sedimentary rocks. 	
Q.24 Ans :	<p>What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala the official language. · The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs. 	2
<p>SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS</p>		3×5=15
Q.25 Ans :	<p>Why was the decade of 1830s known as the great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons.</p> <p>The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe.</p> <p>The following are the arguments to support this statement :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. As a result unemployment became a common feature in most of the countries. ii) Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse. iii) Due to population, the demand of foods increased. It led to the rise of food prices. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815</p> <p>European governments were driven by the spirit of Conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society- the Church, social hierarchies, property and family-should be preserved. 2) They also realized that modernization could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy and a return to the society of the pre-revolutionary days was not required. This could, eventually, contribute towards making state power more effective and strong. 3) The belief that abolition of feudalism and serfdom, replacing it with a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy and a strong economy could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. 	3
Q.26) Ans :	<p>Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.’ Express your views in favour of this statement.</p> <p>Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the movement of goods and services from the supply location to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. It widens the market for goods. 	3


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · it allows distant and remote areas to be linked with urban and developed , regions. · the development and improvement of transport have made delivery of goods faster across long distances and thus reduced cost. · immediate relief during war, natural calamity, famine or flood can be easily accessed through efficient means of transport. 	
Q.27	Write a brief note on ‘Project Tiger’.	3
Ans :	<p>‘Project Tiger’ was one of the well-published wildlife campaigns in the world, launched in 1973. Initially it had shown an increase in tiger population till 1989 but in 1993 the tiger population dropped. There are 27 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 sq km.</p> <p>Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save the endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park, (Uttarakhand), Sundarbans National Park (West Bengal), Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh), Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan) Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam) and Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala) are some of the reserves in India.</p>	
Q.28	Discuss the following statement. “Democracy depends on political equality.”	3
Ans :	<p>Yes, democracy depends on political equality.</p> <p>In democratic government, all citizens have equal say in making and functioning the government. As compared to non-democratic regime, democracy is the most accountable in responsive government. Although in practice it is seen that inequality does exist, but it is one of the many challenges that democracy should overcome.</p>	
Q.29	“Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent” Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other?	3
Ans :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent. 2) Raw materials are produced in Primary sector and processed into finished items in Secondary sector. 3) Assistance is provided by Tertiary sector to these two activities. 4) It can be explained with the example of iron-ore. It is extracted in mining which is a Primary activity, then it is transported to industries for making pig-iron and steel in iron and steel plant, which is a Secondary activity. Transportation and finance services are provided to these two sectors by Tertiary sector. 	
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS	5×4=20
Q.30	Why did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch more broad-based movement in India? How did he achieve this.	5
Ans :	<p>Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915. In South Africa, he had successfully fought the racist regime with a method known as Satyagraha.</p> <p>The three reasons stating the fact are</p>	

	<p>i) The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth which would ultimately triumph; Gandhiji believed that the dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. In India, Gandhiji launched Satyagraha movements in various areas like Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad.</p> <p>ii) In 1919, the Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Assembly which gave enormous power to the British Government. The government could detain any political prisoner without any trial for two years. The aim of this Act was to repress political activities of the nationalists. People were agitating against the law.</p> <p>iii) On 13th April, 1919, the infamous incident took place where hundreds of innocent people were killed. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, widespread movement started. Gandhiji now felt the need to launch a more broad based movement in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the process by which Britain was unified.</p> <p>Ans : In Britain, the formation of a nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval, revolution or national struggle but of a long drawn out parliamentary process. The process of unification of Britain is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Britain was not a nation-state prior to 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions. 2) The English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and extended her influence over other nations of the island. 3) In 1688, England established as a nation-state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy. 4) In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. 5) England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members. 6) Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798) and a new "British Nation" was formed. 	
<p>Q.31 Ans :</p>	<p>Describe the problems being faced by the railways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Old Track and Poor State of Rolling Stock : The major problem faced by Indian railways is that the tracks are old and outdated. These old tracks cause many serious railway accidents. This has also resulted in speed restrictions. Virtually, every new timetable, running time of all trains has been increased while railways in other advanced countries are reducing it drastically. 2) Travel without Tickets : Another problem that is being faced in India is that a large number of passengers travel without purchasing tickets. Indian railways have to bear extra loss of about Rs. 5 crore every year on account of traveling without tickets. 3) Railway Accidents : The incidence of railway accidents in our country is greater as compared to other countries of the world. Accidents occur due to the errors and negligence of the employees. 	<p>5</p>

	<p>4) Attack on Railways : The Indian railways had to suffer a heavy loss of crores of rupees. The railways are attacked during the time of disturbances and violence's that arise in any part of the country. For instance, there was heavy loss of railways in the movements of West Bengal, Telengana and Assam etc.</p> <p>5) Lack of Modern Management : There is a lack of modern management as railway failed to attract adequate incentives and suitable talent. In addition to it, it could not make economic analysis for perspective planning tariff.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"Modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation." Justify this statement by giving supportive arguments</p> <p>Ans : Transport and communication are the basic arteries of a nation's economy because :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Economic development of a region or a country very largely depends upon the dense network of transport and communication. ii) They link areas of production with consumption, agriculture with industry and village with towns and cities. iii) They help the industry by providing raw materials and distribution of finished goods. iv) They help in the development of all the three sectors, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. v) They help in the balanced regional development 	
<p>Q.32</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>Ans :</p>	<p>Describe any five major functions performed by political parties.</p> <p>To fill political offices and exercise political power, political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. 2. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated, 3. Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. 4. Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies. 5. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the role of opposition parties in a Democracy.</p> <p>Opposition parties play an important role in democracies. They play both positive and negative role.</p> <p>Positive role :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They ensures political party in power does not misuse or abuse its power; 2. They expose the weaknesses of the ruling party; 3. They also keep a close vigil on the bills and expenditure of the government. <p>Negative role.</p>	<p>5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · They target the government and aim at dislodging and discrediting the government for all the ills and the troubles the people face; · Through stalling the proceedings of the parliament, dharnas and gheravs, it curtails the progress of the country. <p>The opposition's work is not to abstract the functioning of the administration but keep a close watch on the working of the party in power so that democracy becomes meaningful.</p>	
<p>Q.33) "Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy". Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans :</p>	<p>i) Basic services: Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transport, banks, insurance companies, are in this group.</p> <p>ii) Development of primary and secondary sector: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage.</p> <p>iii) Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres.</p> <p>iv) Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.</p> <p>v) Globalization: Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans : Creation of infrastructure: Public sector promotes the economic development since it brings about creation and expansion of infrastructure and the infrastructure plays an important role in economic development.</p> <p>1) Generates financial resources: Public Sector provides for various employment opportunities since major part of public sector depends on power and higher employment opportunities implies higher generation of financial resources for economic development.</p> <p>2) Contributes to HDI: Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of public sector.</p> <p>3) Availability of goods: Public sector helps in availability of goods at moderate rates, which helps in maintaining financial security and thus helps in economic development.</p> <p>4) Provides encouragement: It provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of welfare state.</p>	5
	<p>SECTION-E</p> <p>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p>	4×3=12
Q.34	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:	4
	It is said of "passive resistance" ----- the supreme dharma.	

	Questions:	
34.1	Name two methods used by Mahatma Gandhi during the struggle for independence?	1
Ans :	Satyagraha and Non violence are the two methods used by Mahatma Gandhi during the struggle for independence	
34.2	What is Satyagraha?	1
Ans :	Satyagraha is a method of agitation and protest based on truth and non-violence.	
34.3	For what purpose the Satyagraha was done in South Africa?	2
Ans :	The Satyagraha was done in South Africa against injustice and apparthoid system in South Africa	
35	Read the extract and answer the question that follows:	
	We use different materials ----- are complementary to each other.	
	Questions:	
35.1	Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times.	1
Ans :	The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.	
35.2.	Enumerate the domains of transport.	1
Ans :	The movement of the goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air.	
35.3.	Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.Explain	2
Ans :	Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.	
Q.36	Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:	
	The Belgian leaders recognised the ----- language-related issues.	
	Questions:	
36.1	Which is not the element of “Belgian model”?	1
Ans :	More power to central government is not the element of Belgian model.	

<p>36.2 Ans :</p>	<p>_____ and _____ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently. Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>36.3 Ans :</p>	<p>Explain Community government 'Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>SECTION-E MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION</p>		<p>2+3=5</p>
<p>Q.37 Ans :</p>	<p>a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. B) Jallianwala Bagh incident.</p>  <p>A) Lahor B) Dandi</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>b)</p>	<p>On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (Any Three)</p>	<p>3</p>

- i) Sardar Sarovar**
- ii) Coal Mines : Neyveli**
- iii) Major sea ports : Vishakhapatnam**
- iv) International Airports : Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)**
- v) One major producer states of Sugarcane.**

Ans :

