

## **Pre. Question Paper - 02**

Sub: SST
Class: X (CBSE)

Max Marks: 80
Time: 3 hours

	SECTION -A	
	MCQs	1×20=20
	Questions	Marks
<ul> <li>a) The formation of a nation-state in Br</li> <li>b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had</li> <li>c) The parliament through a bloodless in which gradually led to the emergence</li> </ul>	itain was the result of a sudden u seized the power from English P revolution seized power from the e of a nation-state.	Parliament. e monarchy
Which of the following countries did no a) Britain b) Russia	-	witzerland 1
a) Civil disobedience c) Non cooperation	<ul><li>d) Quit India</li><li>d) None of the above</li></ul>	
Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?  a) Alluri Sitaram Raju  c) Jawaharlal Nehru & Shaukat Ali	b) Jawahar Lai Nehru & Ba d) Mahatma Gandhi	ba Ramchandra
	What helped in the formation of a nation a) The formation of a nation-state in Br b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had c) The parliament through a bloodless r which gradually led to the emergence d) The British nation was formed as a r  Which of the following countries did no a) Britain b) Russia  Study the picture given below. Identify the  Study the picture given below. Identify the  Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'? a) Alluri Sitaram Raju	What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain?  a) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden u b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English P c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state. d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna? a) Britain b) Russia c) Prussia d) S'  Study the picture given below. Identify the movement  a) Civil disobedience c) Non cooperation d) None of the above  Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'? a) Alluri Sitaram Raju b) Jawahar Lai Nehru & Ba

Q.5	Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located in a) Odisha b) Uttarakhand	c) Rajasthan d) Andhra Pradesh	1	
Q.6)	In which of the following iron ore bel a) Orissa-Jharkhand belt c) Durg-Baster-Chandrapur belt	b) Maharashtra-Goa belt d) Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmaglur-Tumkur belt	1	
Q.7)	Match the items in column A with tha	ut of Column B.	1	
	Column A	Column B		
	<ul><li>A) Corbett National park</li><li>B) Bandhavgarh National Park</li><li>C) Sariska Wild life Sanctuary</li><li>D) Manas Tiger Reserve</li></ul>	I) Uttarakhand II) Rajasthan III)Assam IV) Madhya Pradesh		
	a) (A) – (I), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (III) b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I) c) (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II) d) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)			
Q.8)	In India's federal system, the state go subjects which are included in the a) union list c) concurrent list	vernments have the power to legislate on all those  b) state list d) Residuary subjects	1	
Q.9)	<ul> <li>Which leaders worked for the elimina</li> <li>a) Jyotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedka Naicker</li> <li>b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dr. B.R. A</li> <li>c) Jyotiba Phule, Periyar Ramaswan</li> <li>d) Swami Vivekanand, Jotiba Phule</li> </ul>	ar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ram as warn Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi ni Naicker and Mahatma Gandhi	1	
Q.10)	When and under whose leadership waa) 1982, Mayawati c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav	vas Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed? b) 1984, Kanshi Ram d) 1986, Bhajanlal	1	
Q.11	Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?			
	List I	List II		
	<ul><li>a) Union of India</li><li>b) State</li><li>c) Municipal Corporation</li><li>d) Gram Panchayat</li></ul>	Sarpanch Governer Prime minister Mayor		

Q.12)	There are two answer as per Assertion(A) Reason (R): discriminated a) Both A and b) Both A and c) A is correct d) A is wrong  What is the re a) Has helped b) Has provid c) The position d) None of the	the codes possible the codes possible the codes possible the code possible the code possible to improve the code as superior remains	orovided be s a feeling on the same government of the same governmen	falienation and the correct expense on of gende ole in public women.	among Sri L ed them equ er opportuni lanation of a explanation	ankan Tami al political ities, A.	ils.	1
Q.14	Q.14 On the basis of the given table answer Which country is better?  COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES  Country Monthly Income of Citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)				inees)	1		
	Country	I	II	III	IV IV	V	Average	
	Country A	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200	Tiverage	
	Country B	500	500	500	500	48,000		
	a) A	b) B	/ ^		oth a and b		one of these	
Q.15	Which one of the following states has the highest Human Development Index (HDI)?  a) Kerala  b) Punjab  c) Uttarpradesh  d) West Bengal					1		
Q.16	Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India. Select one from the following alternatives:  a) Secondary sector  b) Tertiary sector  c) Primary sector  d) Science and Technology sector				1			
Q.17	Identify the natural product from the list of items given below:  a) Textile  b) Wheat flour  c) Cotton  d) Tomtao sauce				1			
Q.18	Every bank is required to maintain a fixed percentage of its assets in the form of cash is called:  a) Cash Reserve Ratio b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above					1		
Q.19	Rapid improv		h	as been one	major factor	that has sti	mulated the	1

	a) Transport b) Technology	
	c) Communication d) Science	
	e) Communication a) Science	
Q.20	HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on Fill in the blanks	1
	with one of the following options:	
	a) life expectancy	
	b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling	
	c) national income	
	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
Q.22	What may be development for one may not be development for the other."	2
	Explain with a suitable example.	
Q.23	Write a brief note on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.	2
	OR	
	Distinguish Between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals	
Q.24	What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka	2
	to establish Sinhala Supremacy?	
	SECTION C	2.45 15
	SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS	3×5=15
Q.25	Why was the decade of 1830s known as the great economic hardship in Europe?	
	Explain any three reasons.	3
	OR	
	Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815	
Q.26)	Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.' Express	3
(2.20)	your views in favour of this statement.	
Q.27	Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.	3
Q.28	Discuss the following statement. "Democracy depends on political equality."	3
Q.20	Disease are following statement. Democracy depends on political equality.	
Q.29	"Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly	3
	interdependent" Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary	

Q.31 Description of the passing passin	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS  Thy did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch more broad-based movement in adia? How did he achieve this?	5×4=20
India Desc  Q.31 Desc  "Moor Justiff  Q.32 Desc  Exam  Q.33) "Tert Justiff  "Publ  Q.34 Read  It is s is the resist passi	•	
Q.31 Description (Publication of the passing p	OR sescribe the process by which Britain was unified.	5
Q.33) "Tert Justif Publ	Describe the problems being faced by the railways.  OR  Modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation."  astify this statement by giving supportive arguments	5
Justiff Publ  Q.34 Read  It is s is the resist passi	escribe any five major functions performed by political parties.  OR  xamine the role of opposition parties in a Democracy.	5
It is s is the resist passi	Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy".  OR  Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.	5
It is s is the resist passi	SECTION-E CASE BASED QUESTIONS	4×3=12
there of th	is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive esistance; Indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not assive but activeSatyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict ain on the adversary; he does not seek his destructionIn the use of Satyagraha, here is no ill-will whatever. "Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with	4
Ques 34.1 Nam	nowledge. In it burns the flame of love Non-violence is the supreme dharma.	1

34.2	What is Satyagraha?	1
34.3	For what purpose the Satyagraha was done in South Africa?	2
35	Read the extract and answer the question that follows:	
	We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development. The movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into the land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.  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.	
35.1	Questions: Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times.	1
35.2.	Enumerate the domains of transport.	1
35.3.	Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Explain	2
Q.36	Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:	
	The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:  • Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group.	

	<ul> <li>Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.</li> <li>Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.</li> <li>Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This '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.</li> </ul>	
36.1	Questions: Which is not the element of "Belgian model"?	1
36.2	and dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.	1
36.3	Explain Community government	2
	SECTION-E	
	MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION	2+3=5
Q.37	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.	2
	b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (Any Three)	3

i) Sardar Sarovar  ii) Coal Mines: Neyveli  iii) Major sea ports: Vishakhapatnam  iv)nternational Airports: Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)  v) One major producer states of Sugarcane.	
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PACE IN & MEDICAL	

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