

**Sub : SST**  
**Class : X (CBSE)**

**Prelim Question Paper - 05**

**Max Marks : 80**  
**Time : 3 hours**

**SECTION A**

- Q.1.** Who wrote Vande Mataram? **1**  
a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya.  
b) Abanindranath Tagore.  
c) Rabindranath Tagore.  
d) Ravi Varma.
- Q.2.** Rainwater harvesting system in mountainous regions is known as **1**  
a) Guls                      b) Tankas  
c) Johads                  d) Baolis
- Q.3.** According to a complete index of regional development, which state stands first in India? **1**  
a) Maharashtra      b) Haryana  
c) Kerala                d) Punjab
- Q.4.** Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as: **1**  
a) Unclassed forest  
b) Permanent forest estate  
c) Open forest  
d) Mangrove forest
- Q.5.** ----means all religions are given the same respect and there is no state religion. **1**  
a) Communalism      b) Socialism  
c) Secularism          d) Federalism
- Q.6.** Brussels presented a special problem: What was it? **1**  
a) Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital.  
b) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.  
c) Other foreign languages were seeping in.  
d) English was becoming dominant.
- Q.7.** The basic elements of democracy are: **1**  
1. Universal Adult Franchise.  
2. Fraternity and national unity.  
3. Liberty and equality.  
4. Dignity and freedom of an individual.  
a) 1, 2 & 4              b) 1, 3 & 4  
c) 2, 3 & 4              d) All of these.
- Q.8.** In a SHG, important decisions in regard to loan and savings are taken by **1**  
a) Government organization  
b) Bank  
c) Non-government organisation  
d) Group Members
- Q.9.** Which of the following is not one of the three organs of government powers are shared? **1**  
a) Legislature          b) Bureaucracy  
c) Executive            d) Judiciary
- Q.10.** Who said when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold? **1**  
a) Metternich.        b) Karol Kurpinski.  
c) Karl Kaspar Fritz.  
d) None of the above.
- Q.11.** Globalisation leads to rapid movements of the following between countries: **1**  
a) Goods and services.  
b) Investments.  
c) People.                d) All the above.

**Q.12.** Which body conducts the elections to panchayats and municipalities? **1**

- a) Election Commission.
- b) State Election Commission.
- c) State High Court.
- d) Parliament.

**Q.13.** Who painted the Painting of Bharat Mata? **1**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Abhanindranath Tagore
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

**Q.14.** The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed by the Government of India in. **1**

- a) 2010                      b) 2005
- c) 2004                      d) 2014

**Q.15.** Who developed first printing press? **1**

- a) Marco Polo              b) Johann Gutenberg
- c) James Watt              d) None of these

**Q.16.** The texture of soil varies according to the mountain environment. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. Identify the soil? **1**

- a) Red and yellow soil.
- b) Laterite soil.
- c) Forest soil.
- d) Arid soil.

**Q.17.** Which of the following statements is/ are incorrect? **1**

- i. Red soils are red not because of the diffusion of iron.
  - ii. Black soils can retain moisture for a long time.
  - iii. Laterite soils is a result of intense leaching owing to heavy rains.
- a) (i) only.                      b) (ii) only.
  - c) (iii) only.                      d) All the above.

**Q.18.** An alliance is formed when: **1**

- a) Two parties together form the government.
- b) The state parties and national parties together form the government.

c) Some parties join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power in hands.

d) Left and right parties join hands to form the government.

**Q.19.** The main security guard of international Trade is **1**

- a) IMF                              b) World Bank
- c) WTO                              d) IFC

**Q.20. Assertion (A):** India imports potash from other countries.

**Reason (R):** India does not have any of the commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

#### SECTION B

**Q.21.** Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. **2**

**Q.22.** Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. **2**

#### OR

What was the main reason to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?

**Q.23. Answer the following question in 30 words.**

Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth. **2**

**Q.24.** Name the northern, eastern, southern and western most stations of Golden Quadrilateral express national highway. **2**

#### SECTION C

**Q.25.** Explain features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India. **3**

**Q.26.** "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary

sectors". Evaluate the statement. 3

**OR**

With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.

**Q.27.** Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. What are the pre-requisite for the development of plantations? 3

**Q.28.** How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. 3

**Q.29.** Suggest any three ways to save workers of unorganized sector from exploitation. 3

**SECTION D**

**Q.30.** Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. 5

**OR**

Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.

**Q.31.** How did different social groups participate Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. 5

**OR**

How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain.

**Q.32.** Describe any five measures to eradicate shortcomings of inner democracy in India. 5

**OR**

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

**Q.33.** Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. 5

**OR**

How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with example of your own.

**SECTION E**

**Q.34.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics; as he called them. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure- here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

**Answer the following**

- i.** What was the theme of painting made by French artist? 1
- ii.** What was the utopian vision of French artist Frederic Soreau ? 2
- iii.** Which countries represent two nation states? 1

**Q.35.** Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow- 4

Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying to have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are

abandoned after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country have contributed significantly in land degradation. There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.

Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

- i) What are the causes of land degradation? 1
- ii) Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which of the states? 1
- iii) Which methods is used to check land degradation in arid areas? 2

**Q.36.** Read the extract given below and answer

the questions that follow:

4

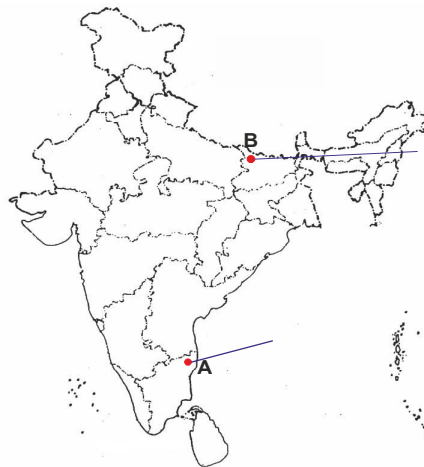
For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

- i. Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? 2
- ii. What is considered to be one of the most important attributes when we compare countries at the level of development? 1
- iii. The Middle East countries even though are rich countries; but they are not considered as a developed country why? 1

#### SECTION F

**Q 371.** Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: 5

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.



- B. The place which is associated with the

movement of Indigo Planters.

2. On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols

- i. Narora-a nuclear power plant.
- ii. Rourkela-an iron and steel plant.

iii. Kandla-a major sea port.

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