




Sub : SST

Class : X (CBSE)

Pre. Question Paper - 01

Max Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

	SECTION A MCQs	1×20=20
No.	Questions	Marks
Q1	From ancient times travellers travel long distances in search of a) Food b) Knowledge c) Peace d) Spiritual leaders	1
Q.2	The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in. a) January 1921 b) February 1922 c) December 1929 d) April 1919	1
Q.3	Study the picture given below. Identify the name of the artist who painted the image.  a) Raphael Sanzio b) Philipp Veit c) Eugene Delacroix d) Claude Monet	1
Q.4	Complete the sentence with one out of the following words: The Chinese paper reached Europe through ----- a) Silk Route b) Sea route c) Buddhist missionaries d) Merchants	1
Q.5	Which of the following are plantation crops? a) Rice and maize b) Wheat and pulses c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane d) None of the above	1
Q.6	We need to conserve our forests and wildlife: a) to preserve the ecological diversity b) to preserve the genetic diversity	1



	c) for maintenance of aquatic biodiversity d) so that we are able to over-extract plant and animal species											
Q.7	Match the items in column A with that of Column B. <table><tr><td>Column A</td><td>Column B</td></tr><tr><td>A) Potential</td><td>I) Solar Energy</td></tr><tr><td>B) Stock</td><td>II) Ponds</td></tr><tr><td>C) Individual</td><td>III) Wind energy in Rajasthan</td></tr><tr><td>D) Renewable</td><td>IV) Hydrogen</td></tr></table> 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)	Column A	Column B	A) Potential	I) Solar Energy	B) Stock	II) Ponds	C) Individual	III) Wind energy in Rajasthan	D) Renewable	IV) Hydrogen	1
Column A	Column B											
A) Potential	I) Solar Energy											
B) Stock	II) Ponds											
C) Individual	III) Wind energy in Rajasthan											
D) Renewable	IV) Hydrogen											
Q.8	Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct? a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions. b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions. c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions. d) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.	1										
Q.9	What step taken to provide representation to women in Panchayats and Municipalities? a) Reservation for election to half of the seats for women b) Appointment of 1/3 women members c) Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women d) None of the above	1										
Q.10	Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised. A) When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it. B) Each caste group incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded. C) Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes. D) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments. a) A, B and D b) B, C and D c) B and C d) A and D	1										
Q.11	Which one of the following pair is correctly matched? <table><tr><td>List I</td><td>List II</td></tr><tr><td>a) Power shared among different organs of government</td><td>Separation of powers</td></tr><tr><td>b) Power shared among governments at different levels</td><td>Community government</td></tr><tr><td>c) Power shared by different social groups</td><td>Coalition government</td></tr><tr><td>d) Power shared by two or more political parties</td><td>Federal government</td></tr></table>	List I	List II	a) Power shared among different organs of government	Separation of powers	b) Power shared among governments at different levels	Community government	c) Power shared by different social groups	Coalition government	d) Power shared by two or more political parties	Federal government	1
List I	List II											
a) Power shared among different organs of government	Separation of powers											
b) Power shared among governments at different levels	Community government											
c) Power shared by different social groups	Coalition government											
d) Power shared by two or more political parties	Federal government											



Q.12	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below</p> <p>Assertion (A) : Democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives</p> <p>Reason (R) : Democratic government may be slow, less efficient but it is legitimate and people's own government.</p> <p>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 correct but R is wrong. d) A is wrong but R is correct.</p>	1									
Q.13	<p>The Union List includes subjects such as:</p> <p>a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession. b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. c) Residuary subjects like computer software. d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.</p>	1									
Q.14	<p>In which one of the following States is terrace cultivation practised?</p> <p>a) Punjab b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh c) Haryana d) Uttaranchal</p>	1									
Q.15	<p>As per 2013 report _____ had the HDI rank of 135 in the world.</p> <p>a) Sri Lanka b) Pakistan c) India d) Bangladesh</p>	1									
Q.16	<p>NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct number of days?</p> <p>a) 200 days b) 100 days c) 30 days d) 60 days</p>	1									
Q.17	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Piece of work</th><th>Nature Of Employment</th><th>Percentage of working places</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>In Offices and factories registered with the government</td><td>Organised</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Own Shops, Offices, Clinics in market places with formal license</td><td>-----</td><td>15</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Organised b) Unorganised c) both a and b d) None of these</p>	Piece of work	Nature Of Employment	Percentage of working places	In Offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15	Own Shops, Offices, Clinics in market places with formal license	-----	15	1
Piece of work	Nature Of Employment	Percentage of working places									
In Offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15									
Own Shops, Offices, Clinics in market places with formal license	-----	15									
Q.18	<p>Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for the 'security', such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.?</p> <p>a) Deposit b) Collateral c) Credit d) Guarantee</p>	1									

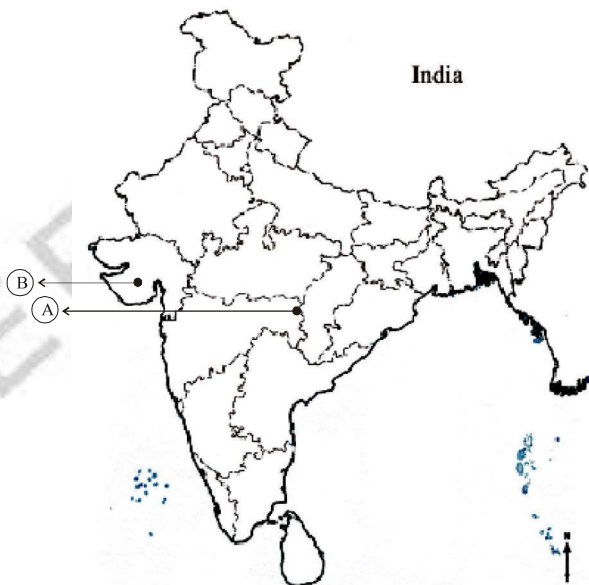


Q.29	“A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets.” Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation.	3
	SECTION-D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS	5×4=20
Q.30	How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India ? OR Describe the process by which Germany was unified.	5
Q.31	What are merits and demerits of pipelines? Explain the two important network of pipelines in India. OR Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?	5
Q.32	Explain two reasons as to why power sharing is desirable. OR Bring out any two sharp contrasts between Belgium and Sri Lankan democracies.	5
Q.33	Explain the working condition of workers in unorganized sector. OR Explain with suitable examples how public sector contributes to the economic development of the nation.	5
	SECTION-E CASE BASED QUESTIONS	4×3=12
Q.34	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:	4
	Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power,	



	and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.	
	Questions:	
34.1	What is the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815?	1
34.2	What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna?	1
34.3	How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe?	2
Q.35	<p>Read the text given below and answer the following questions.</p> <p>Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity</p>	4
	Questions:	
35.1	Write the sector of manufacturing industry and agriculture.	1
35.2	How we can attract foreign manufacturing firms?	1
35.3	How we can modernize the agriculture?	2
Q.36)	Read the given extract and answer the following questions	4
	<p>In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people</p>	



	and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government	
	Questions:	
36.1	What is mean by Right to vote?	1
36.2	Which right helps in promoting transparency in the governance?	1
36.3	Decisions in a democracy are more acceptable to the people.Give reason	2
	SECTION-F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION	2+3=5
Q.37)	<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</p> <p>A) The place where the Indian congress session was held in 1920 Calcutta.</p> <p>B) The place where Gandhiji organized satyagraha with cotton textil mille workers.</p> 	2
	<p>b) Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the map.(Any3)</p> <p>i) Rana Pratap Sagar ii) Kudremukh</p> <p>iii) Cotton Textile Industries: Mumbai iv) Black cotton soil area</p> <p>v) Major sea ports : Chennai</p>	3
	* * *	