**VELAMMAL BODHI CAMPUS** Description: Description: G:\2017-18\SCHOOL ALL OVER\BODHI LOGO.jpg

**(A CBSE – IIT/NEET Integrated Sr. Sec. School)**

**Grade:** X **PRE BOARD Sub:** SST

**Date:** 09.02.2024 **Marks:** 80

**Time Allowed:** 3 Hrs.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This question paper has six sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and section F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All Questions are compulsory
2. Section A contains 20 questions of one mark each (Q.1 to Q.20),
3. Section B contains 4 questions of two marks each (Q.21 to Q.24),
4. Section C contains 5 questions of three marks each (Q.25 to Q 29)
5. Section D contains 4 questions of five marks each (Q. 30 to Q 33)
6. Section E contains three case based (Subjective) of four marks (Q.34 to Q.36)
7. Section F contains Map Work Based Questions five question of 1 Mark each with two parts, part A from History (2 marks) and part B from Geography (3 marks) as Q. 37 A and Q. 37 B.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, and internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in each questions have to be attempted. In addition to this separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

**SECTION A (20 × 1 = 20)**

1.In the below picture of sorrien’s utopian vision, the saints, angle and Christ symbolize…



(a) Equality among people (b) Fraternity among nations

(c) Freedom of nations (d) Resentment against nations

2.Which of the following are perfectly matched:

(a) Frankfurt - 53.5 cm of cloth

(b) Mainz - 65.1 cm of cloth

(c) Nuremberg - 65.6 cm of cloth

(d) Freiburg - 54.7 cm of cloth

3.The image of Bharat Mata was first created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Raja Ravi Varma (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

(c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) Rabindranath Tagore

4**.** Assertion: In 1517 religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

Reason: This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

5. In which year was the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act implemented?

(a) 1972 (b) 1975 (c) 1980 (d) 1965

6.Complete the following table with correct information-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dams | On the river. | State |
| Bhakra-Nangal | Satluj river | A - ? |
| Hirakud | B - ? | Odisha |

Choose correct option:

(a) A – Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat; B – Narmada.

(b) A – Punjab, Himachal Pradesh; B – Mahanadi

(c) A – Gujarat; B – Krishna (d) A – Telangana; B - Krishna

7. Study the given pie-chart and answer the following questions:

Figure: Production of Manganese showing state-wise share

Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India?

(a) Odisha. (b) Karnataka.

(c) Madhya Pradesh. (d) Andhra Pradesh.

8. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

1. Power sharing is good for democracy.

2. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

(a) 1 is true but 2 is false (b) Both 1 and 2 are true

(c) Both 1 and 2 are false (d) 1 is false but 2 is true

9. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, ………. was chosen as the headquarter?

(a) Paris (b) Brussels (c) Rome (d) London

10. Which is a federal division of power?

(a) governments at the provincial or regional level.

(b) legislature, executive and judiciary

(c) among different social groups

(d) political parties, pressure groups and movements

11. What is the name of the alliance that formed the government in 1998?

(a) National Democratic Alliance (b) United progressive Alliance

(c) National progressive Alliance (d) United Democratic Alliance

12. What democracies ensure regarding the decision making?

(a) Decision that are taken by the head of the country

(b) The process of transparency

(c) Decisions are taken by the council of ministers

(d) Restricted popular participation in the decision making

13. A democratic government is much better than a non-democratic because of……

(a) Overwhelming support for the idea all over the world

(b) Legitimate form of government

(c) It ensures faster growth

(d) Leads to just distribution of goods and services

14. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of ‘Average Income’?

(a) The total income of the country is divided by its earning population.

(b) The total income of the country is divided by its total population.

(c) The total income of all the residents of the country.

(d) The total income from the domestic and foreign sources

15. Assertion (A): Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.

Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day.

(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

16. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called …….

(a) Gross domestic product (b) Net domestic product

(c) National product (d) Production of secondary sector

17. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?

(a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month

(b) She is not paid for leave (b) She gets medical allowance

(d) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.

18. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid?

(a) Debt trap (b) Guarantee (c) Collateral (d) Terms of Credit

20. Assertion (A): Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.

Reason (R): Developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development due to globalization.

Options:

(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 (4 x 2 = 8)**

21. Who had designed the ‘swaraj flag’ by 1921? Explain the main features of this ‘swaraj flag’.

22. Mention a few methods of Soil Conservation.

23. Analyze any two values that make democracy better.

24. What are ‘demand deposits’?

**SECTION C (5 x 3 = 15)**

25. A. List out any four shortcomings of manuscripts. **Or**

B. Write any three innovations related to the printing press?

26. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?

27. What is meant by a ‘national political party’? State the conditions required to be a national political party.

28. “Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

29. What is the GDP of a country? Who has undertaken this task of measuring GDP in India?

**SECTION D (4 x 5 = 20)**

30. A.The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement. Support the statement with examples.

OR

B. How did plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.

31. A. Enlist various institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government to bring about improvements in agriculture.

Or

B. What is India’s position in the world regarding sugarcane production? Write the geographical conditions required for its growth

32. A. Explain the different aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

Or

B. Explain any four forms of casteism in Indian Politics.

33. A. Describe the impact of globalisation on the Indian economy with examples.

Or

B. How has improvement in technology stimulated the globalization process? Explain with five examples.

**SECTION E (3 x 4 = 12)**

34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary Uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Pied-mont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a united Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

34. 1. What was the name of the secret society formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?

34. 2. When did Giuseppe Mazzini seek to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic?

34. 3. Who was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont?

34. 4. What did a united Italy offer the ruling elites of this region?

35. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Cotton, Jute, silk, woolen textiles, sugar and edible oil, etc. industries are based on agricultural raw materials. Textile Industry: The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

Cotton Textiles: In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England. The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. The two world wars were fought in Europe, India was a British colony. There was a demand for cloth in the U.K. Hence, they gave a boost to the development of the cotton textile industry. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.

35.1. Name some industries which are based on agricultural raw materials?

35.2. What is the process of making cotton in the textile industry?

35.3. In which places the earlier stages of the cotton textile industry were concentrated?

35.4. When and where was the first successful textile mill established?

36. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purpose was to stop in 1965. However, many non Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. Promotions of Hindi continue to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The visibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

36. 1. When was the use of English stopped for official purposes in India?

36.2. Which language was continued along with English for official purposes?

36.3. Which state demanded the use of English to continue?

36.4. Which country witnessed a similar mass movement on imposition of an official language?

**SECTION F (5 x 1 = 5)**

**VI. Locate the following place/ regions of India's political map:**

37. A. On the given political map of India, name and locate the following.

1. The place associated with jallianwala bagh.
2. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

37. B. Locate following place on India map (Any three)

1. Rana Pratap Sagar
2. Narora nuclear power plant
3. Bokaro
4. Chhatrapati shivaji international airport

