

Class:- 10
Time:- 2 Hours

Subject:-SST
Total :- 50 Marks

Name of the student :

Roll

Section

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

1. Question papers comprises five Sections__ A, B, C, D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **SECTION A-** From question 1 to 12 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **SECTION B-** From question no. 13 to 16 are very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **SECTION C-** contains question no.17 to 20 are short Answer type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **SECTION D-** Question no.21 to 22 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each,. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **SECTION E-** Question no.23 to 24 are case based question with three sub questions and are of 4 marks.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary

Section A

1X12=12

- 1) Identify the person associated with this painting of Bharat Mata.**



- A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- B) Rabindranath Tagore
- C) Abanindranath Tagore
- D) Natesa Shastri

- 2) Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress session of 1929 formalised the demand of:**

- A) Abolition of Salt tax.
- B) Purna swaraj
- C) Boycott of Simon commission.
- D) Separate electorate

- 3) Statement 1: The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.**

Statement 2: The civil code of 1804 is usually known as the Napoleonic code.

- A) Statement 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct but 1 is incorrect.
- C) Both 1 and 2 are incorrect
- D) Both 1 and 2 are correct.

- 4) ----- are a good example of vibrant pre modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.**

- A) The Suez canal routes.
- B) The Panama Canal routes
- C) The ancient routes
- D) The silk routes.

5) Identify the type of soil from the following statements.

- These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
- The soil texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed.
- In the snow covered areas of Himalayas these soils experience Denudation and are acidic with low humus content.

A. Alluvial soil B. Black soil C. Laterite soil D. Forest soil.

6) Which village in Karnataka has earned a rare distinction of being rich in rainwater?

A. Bijapur B. Gendathur C. Kolar D. Karma

7) In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but in Orissa it is a subsistence crop.

Reason (R): the degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is correct but R is wrong.
- D. R is correct but A is wrong.

8) Which of the following is not the benefit of dams?

- A. Electricity generation
- B. Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
- C. Flood control
- D. Large scale displacement of local communities.

9) In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A) Ordinary citizens feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them

Reason (R): For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is correct but R is wrong.
- D. R is correct but A is wrong

10) (10) Statement I – Each district of state has its own official language.

Statement II– Our constitution mentioned Hindi as the national language of the country.

Statement III — Hindi has the status of official language.

Statement IV — Total 25 languages are recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution.

- A. Statement (I) and (II)are right.
- B. Statement(I) (II) and (III) are right.
- C. Statement (III) is right
- D. Only statement iv is right.

11) (11) The _____ continues to be the largest employer in India:

- A. Quaternary sector
- B. Primary sector
- C. Secondary sector
- D. Tertiary sector

(12) Shazia's teacher asked her a question to which she answer "MGNREGA 2005" what could have been the teachers question?

- A. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to work.
- B. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to equality.
- C. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to freedom.
- D. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to education.

Section B

2 X 4=8

(Very Short Answer Type)

- (13) What was Zollverein? Why was it introduced?
- (14) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the 'temples of modern India'?
- (15) Do you think that religion should be the basis of nation? If not, why? Explain.
- (16) In what ways government can increase employment in the rural sector?

Section C

3 X 4=12

(Short Answer Type)

- (17) Explain any three facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War.

Or,

How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange?

- (18) Compare primitive subsistence and commercial farming.
- (19) In what ways does a Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is it necessary?

Or,

"Poor Household's still depend on informal sources of credit"- Support the statement with examples.

- (20) Mention the different steps taken by the government to reduce discrimination against women in India.

Or What are the various functions of a political party.

Section D

5 X 2=10

(Long Answer Type)

- (21) Suggest any three ways to save workers of unorganized sector from exploitation. How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of the nation? Explain. (3+2)
Or Analyse the role of credit in the economic development. SHGs (Self Help Groups) provide an economic interdependency. Explain the statement (2+3)
- (22) "India is a agriculturally important country". Justify the statement. What are the importance of pulses in our country? (3+2)
Or Mention the major advantages and disadvantages of the multipurpose river valley projects.

Section E

(4 x 2=8)

23. Read the extracts carefully and answer the following:

The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head. 'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.' The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.

- I.** When France sneezes, the rest of the world catches cold', who remarked this and why? **(2)**
- II.** Name the treaty which recognised Greece as an independent nation. **(1)**
- III.** What is July Revolution? **(1)**

24. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. Thus in India, we have a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front.

- I.** Mention the difference between the party system of USA and India. **(1)**
- II.** Why do we have a multiparty system in India? **(1)**
- III.** How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain. **(2)**