



Exam : Term-I
Time: 3 Hours

Seven Star International School Bani

Class: 10th

Subject: SST
M.M: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A - History, B - Geography C - Political Science and D - Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 marks and has MCQ, VSA, SA, LA and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long Answer Type Questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case-based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts - Q9. In Section A - History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B - Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A - HISTORY [20 Marks]

1. Arrange the following in chronological order:
I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution 1789
II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation 1517
III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible 1570 -
IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press Options: 1449
(a) III, II, I & IV (b) I, II, III & IV (c) IV, III, II & I (d) IV, II, III & I
2. Given below are some allegories used in Europe during the nationalist movement. Accordingly, which one of the following signified the beginning of a new era?
(a) Broken chains (b) Rays of the rising sun (c) Breastplate with eagle (d) Olive branch around sword

3. The Indian masses willingly participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement, despite the challenges faced during the Non-Cooperation Movement. Accordingly, which of the following quotes BEST reflects the attitude of the masses?

- (a) 'The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall'
- (b) 'An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind'
- (c) 'Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere'
- (d) 'Obedience is the key to a peaceful society'

4. What was the role of precious metals like silver from Peru and Mexico in the sixteenth century? 1

- (A) They were used to build European palaces.
- (B) They financed Europe's trade with Asia and increased Europe's wealth.
- (C) They were mainly stored as treasures without any practical use.
- (D) They were exported back to America.

5. (A) Explain how diseases like smallpox played a crucial role in the Spanish conquest of America. 2

OR

(B) Explain the role of the Spanish military technology in the conquest of the Americas and assess its impact on the indigenous populations. 2

6. (A) How had Napoleonic Code exported to the other regions under French control? Explain with examples. 3

OR

(B) Examine the political and administrative changes introduced in France as a result of the French Revolution and explain their significance. 3

7. (A) Analyse the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century. 5

OR

(B) What were Mahatma Gandhi's view on women's participation in the national movements? 5

8. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: 4

Emboldened with this success, Gandhi ji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April.

I. Why did the British introduce the Rowlatt Act?

II. Examine the effect of this Act on Indians.

III. How did Mahatma Gandhi respond to the Rowlatt Act? Provide one reason for his reaction.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: (1+1=2)

(A) Name the Place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920.

(B) Place famous for the Peasant movement in Gujarat.

SECTION B - GEOGRAPHY

10. Based on the leading producers of jute in the world, the MAXIMUM number of jute industries are LIKELY to be located on the banks of which of the following rivers or its tributaries?

(a) Brahmaputra

(b) Yamuna

(c) Yangtze

(d) Ganges

11. Find the odd one out from the following options:

(a) Tourist Guide, Barber, Tailor and Potter

(b) Teacher, Doctor, Vegetable Vendor and Lawyer

(c) Postman, Cobbler, Soldier and Police Constable

(d) Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro

Q12. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? Choose the correct option from the given options.

I. Better wages

II. Higher support prices for crops ✓

III. Assured high family income ✓

IV. More days for work

Options:

(a) Only I and II are correct.

(b) Only II and IV are correct.

(c) Only II and III are correct.

(d) Only I and IV are correct.

Q13. Sharanya is making a list of natural resources for a project. She puts wind energy under one column and coal under another column.

On what basis is she classifying the resources?

(a) On the basis of origin

(b) On the basis of ownership

(c) On the basis of exhaustibility

(d) On the basis of status of development

Q14. The land degradation in Punjab is caused due to?

(a) Intensive cultivation

(b) Overgrazing

(c) Excessive irrigation

(d) Deforestation

Q.15 What is the main drawback of conventional energy sources?

- (a) They are inexpensive (b) They are unlimited
(c) They cause pollution and are exhaustible (d) They are renewable

Q16. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.

Q17. (A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain with examples.

OR

(B) How do minerals occur? Explain with examples.

Q18. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Narmada told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation.

But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

—Source: S. Sharma, quoted in *In the Belly of the River: Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley*. A. Baviskar. 1995.

I. With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built?

II. Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people.

III. Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

Q19. On the same outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

- I. (a) Black soil. (b) Leading producer of jute. (c) Leading producer of sugarcane and Rubber

OR

II. Any three of the following

(i) Hirakund Dam.

(ii) A dam built on river Chenab.

(iii) The Largest /the tallest dam.

(iv) Bassein oil field

SECTION C - POLITICAL SCIENCE [20 Marks]

20. How does the Indian federal structure promote balanced governance? 1
- (a) By allowing states to exercise complete autonomy on all issues.
 - (b) By ensuring a division of power between the centre and states.
 - (c) By allowing all decision-making processes under the Union Government.
 - (d) By giving more powers to local governments in comparison to states
21. Example of horizontal power sharing in Indian democracy? 1
- (a) Division of power between Central and State Governments.
 - (b) Division of power between Rural and Urban Governments.
 - (c) Division of power among Administration, Judiciary and Army.
 - (d) Division of power among the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
22. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1
- (a) Equal number of members from Dutch and French community in the central government
 - (b) Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities
 - (c) The state government to be subordinate to the central government.
 - (d) Community government elected by people belonging to one language community
23. Subjects that are included in the Union List are: 1
- (a) Police, Public health, and Agriculture
 - (b) Railways, Currency, and Defence
 - (c) Education, Forest, and Marriage
 - (d) None of the above
24. Some countries follow a two-party system where political power mainly alternates between two major parties. Based on the above statement, explain which country follows this system and how it functions there. 2
25. 'Transparency is the most important feature of a democracy.' Support the statement. 2
26. 'It is the formation of linguistic states that has allowed India to escape what might have been a worse fate still. If the sentiments of the native speakers of Telugu, Marathi, et. al. had been disregarded, what we might have here was: 'One language: 14 or 15 nations'. Explain in one point what Ramachandra Guha's quote implies with reference to the type of federalism that exists in India. 3
27. (A) Define political parties, and describe any four problem areas in their working that they need to face and overcome. 5

1 + 2 + 2

OR



(B) Describe some ways political parties around the world can be reformed to overcome the challenges they face.

28. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different political parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of power sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance and contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

- I. Power sharing is an essential component of democracy. Give one example to prove the statement. 1
- II. How is alliance building an example of power sharing? 1
- III. How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? 2

SECTION D - ECONOMICS

29. The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) is a dairy farmers' organisation which sells milk products throughout the state of Karnataka. The milk is collected from farmers, who are members of this initiative, processed and sold in the market under the brand name 'Nandini'.

Which of the following sectors would KMF fall under based on ownership of the industry?

- (a) Joint sector (b) Public sector (c) Private sector (d) Cooperative sector

30. Which one of the following was not a traditional form of money?

- (a) Grains (b) Paper notes (c) Cattle (d) Gold coins

31. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following:

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh

Category.	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of girls are not attending school?

- (a) 81% (b) 61% (c) 69% (d) 18%

32. Choose the correct option:

Column A	Column B
(a) Banks	(i) Concurrent List
(b) Agriculture	(ii) Union List
(c) Education	(iii) State List
(d) Computer	(iv) Residuary Subjects

(a) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii (b) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-ii (c) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv (d) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-iii

33. What is a major reason why banks are willing to provide loans to Self Help Groups (SHGs) even when the members have no collateral all SHG loans. 1

- (a) The government guarantees all SHG loans. (b) SHGs invest in profitable businesses.
(c) SHGs ensure strict repayment through peer monitoring. (d) SHG members work as field agents.

34. Globalisation, by connecting a producer among countries, will lead to: 1

- (a) No change in competition (b) Greater competition among producers
(c) Lesser competition (d) Reduced trade barriers.

35. Explain with an example how organised or unorganised sector, is preferable for employment? Justify the statement. 3

36. Which sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy. Explain how it supports agricultural activities. 3

37. Average income is an important criterion for development." Justify this statement. 3

38. (A) What do you mean by 'collateral'? Explain why banks demand it when providing loans. 2x3 5

OR

(B) How can formal sector loans be made more beneficial for the poor? Suggest five measures.

Map for Q. No. 9 (SECTION A) & Q. No. 19 (SECTION B)

