

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

BLOOM Social Studies Olympiad (BSSO)

Question Paper 2024-25

Class
10

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)

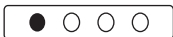
Total Time Allotted :
60 minutes

Total Marks
60

Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR Sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #151

SS10



Bloom Social Studies Olympiad Class 10

Section A (1 Mark)

1. What was one of the major administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the territories he controlled?
 - (a) Reintroduction of guild restrictions.
 - (b) Abolition of feudal systems and manorial dues.
 - (c) Increase in regional autonomy.
 - (d) Creation of separate currencies for different regions.
2. Choose the correct statement about Napoleonic Code.
 - (a) The Napoleonic Code was also known as the Civil Code of 1805.
 - (b) Napoleonic Code established equality before law and did away all the privileges based on birth.
 - (c) Napoleonic Code was limited to France only.
 - (d) Napoleonic Code provided voting rights to all adult males and females.
3. Choose the incorrect statement with regard to the effects of First World War in India
 - (a) The war led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
 - (b) There were forced recruitment of the soldiers for the war.
 - (c) During war years crops failed in many parts of India.
 - (d) Food shortage was accompanied with the measles epidemic.
4. In 1917 , Mahatma Gandhi organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the
 - (a) Champaran district of Bihar
 - (b) Kheda district of Gujarat
 - (c) Ahmedabad district of Gujarat
 - (d) Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh

5. Identify the painter of the painting shown in the image below.



- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (c) Natesa Shastri
 - (d) Abanindranath Tagore
6. Which of the following was the origin place of food crops like potatoes, tomatoes and chillies?
 - (a) Europe
 - (b) Asia
 - (c) America
 - (d) Africa
 7. Rinderpest, a fast spreading disease affected which of the following animals in Africa ?
 - (a) Chimpanzee
 - (b) Cattle
 - (c) Chickens
 - (d) Pigs
 8. In which year did JN Tata set up the first iron and steel works in India?
 - (a) 1907
 - (b) 1912
 - (c) 1914
 - (d) 1919
 9. Choose the correct statement with respect to industrialisation.
 - (a) Iron and steel was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation upto 1840s.
 - (b) The new industries easily and quickly displaced the traditional industries.
 - (c) The technological changes occurred slowly because new technology was expensive.
 - (d) Ordinary and small innovations provided no growth to traditional industries and thus they remained entirely stagnant.

10. What inspired Gutenberg to design the printing press?
 - (a) His experience as a goldsmith.
 - (b) The Olive Press he saw in his childhood.
 - (c) The art of polishing stones.
 - (d) The lead moulds used for making trinkets.
11. What was the significance of the print revolution for the masses ?
 - (a) Printing reduced the cost of the books and thus it reached wider sections of people.
 - (b) Print discouraged the wide circulations of ideas.
 - (c) Print created a common interpretation of faith.
 - (d) Print revolution diverted the mind of people from French revolution and thus they participated in less numbers.
12. The Brundtland Commission report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' which was published in a book entitled
 - (a) Small is Beautiful (b) Club of Rome
 - (c) League of Nations (d) Our Common Future
13. Why does over-irrigation lead to land degradation?
 - (a) It increases the growth of fungus in soil and crops leading to land degradation.
 - (b) It leads to washing down of fertilisers from the soil surface thus leading to land degradation.
 - (c) It develops swamp in the areas and thus ultimately the land becomes unsuitable for growth of plants.
 - (d) It causes water logging leading to an increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
14. Which type of farming involves high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to achieve higher production?
 - (a) Primitive subsistence farming
 - (b) Intensive subsistence farming
 - (c) Commercial farming
 - (d) Shifting agriculture
15. What is the significance of the Chipko Movement in India?
 - (a) It led to the establishment of several national parks.
 - (b) It resulted in the ban of deforestation activities.
 - (c) It showed the success of community-led conservation efforts.
 - (d) It promoted the use of synthetic chemicals in farming.
16. Name the forests that are left untouched by local communities due to religious or cultural beliefs.
 - (a) Reserved forests (b) Protected forests
 - (c) Sacred groves (d) Unclassed forests
17. Why do projects such as multipurpose projects and large dams face opposition?
 - (a) Dams fragment rivers making it easier for fishes to migrate and thus leaving their original place.
 - (b) Dams affect the natural flow of rivers causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation.
 - (c) Dams make it difficult to construct highways.
 - (d) Dams lead to luxuriant growth of vegetation.
18. Khadins, Johads and Tankas are a type of
 - (a) national symbols used during the freedom movement in India.
 - (b) types of paintings.
 - (c) rainwater harvesting systems.
 - (d) names of iron mines in South India.
19. Limestone is the basic raw material for which industry?
 - (a) Brick industry
 - (b) Cement industry
 - (c) Automobile industry
 - (d) Electronics industry
20. The largest wind farm cluster in India is located in which state?
 - (a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Gujarat (d) Tamil Nadu
21. Which of the following crops is an example of a commercial crop in one region and a subsistence crop in another?
 - (a) Wheat (b) Rice
 - (c) Cotton (d) Sugarcane

22. Which kind of farming is depicted in the below picture?



- (a) Intensive subsistence farming
(b) Commercial farming
(c) Primitive subsistence farming
(d) Modern farming
23. What was the impact of the colonial period on India's traditional cotton textile industry?
- (a) It led to rapid modernisation and growth.
(b) It remained unaffected and continued to thrive.
(c) It suffered a setback due to competition with mill-made cloth from England.
(d) It was completely destroyed and ceased to exist.
24. What is the significance of the Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) gas pipeline?
- (a) It connects oil fields in Assam to refineries in Uttar Pradesh.
(b) It links Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields to fertiliser and power complexes in Western and Northern India.
(c) It transports crude oil from Gujarat to Punjab.
(d) It supplies natural gas to Southern India.
25. Which of the following ports is also known as the Deendayal Port?
- (a) Mumbai Port
(b) Marmagao Port
(c) New Mangalore Port
(d) Kandla Port
26. What role does the Parliament or State Assemblies play in a democracy regarding government officials?
- (a) They appoint government officials.
(b) They are responsible for creating laws only.
(c) They oversee and hold government officials accountable.
(d) They execute government policies.
27. Identify the option which is not a feature of federalism.
- (a) Presence of two or more tiers of government.
(b) Different tiers have the same jurisdiction.
(c) Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
(d) All of the above
28. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the legislature and the executive in a system of checks and balances?
- (a) The executive has no interaction with the legislature.
(b) The legislature controls the executive branch's budget.
(c) The legislature can appoint members of the executive.
(d) The executive can veto laws passed by the legislature.
29. Which among the following is a feature of the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Act, 2023)?
- (a) It reserves 50% of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.
(b) It provides 33% reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and Delhi Assembly.
(c) It abolishes reservation for women in local government bodies.
(d) It reduces the number of women representatives in panchayats and municipalities.
30. Which battle marked the beginning of British political supremacy in India?
- (a) Battle of Plassey
(b) Battle of Buxar
(c) Battle of Panipat
(d) Battle of Haldighati
31. How many seats does a party need to be recognised as a state party?
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

32. What is a key aspect of democracy that helps accommodate social diversity?
- Rule by a single majority community
 - Suppression of internal social differences
 - Ability to negotiate differences and respect diverse opinions
 - Ignoring minority opinions
33. Which among the following is a crucial condition for democracy to accommodate social diversity effectively?
- Permanent majority and minority groups
 - Rule by a single majority community
 - Equal representation for all citizens regardless of birth
 - Suppression of minority opinions
34. Which organisation publish the human development report ?
- UNDP
 - UNEP
 - WTO
 - World Bank
35. Which of the following statements is correct about GDP?
- The full form of GDP is Gross Dynamic Product.
 - It is the value of final goods and services.
 - It is the sum of production in only two sectors.
 - It is the value of goods produced both within the country and outside the country.
36. What makes formal lending better than informal lending ?
- Supervision of RBI
 - No limit on loan amount
 - No collateral is required for loans
 - Paperwork is not required at all
37. What happens to the collateral if the borrower fails to repay the loan?
- The collateral is returned to the borrower.
 - The lender retains the collateral as a penalty.
 - The lender has the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.
 - The collateral is auctioned off to a third party.
38. What has been the impact of rapid improvement in technology on globalisation?
- It has slowed down the movement of goods and services between countries.
 - It has made transportation of goods more expensive.

- It has enabled faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs.
- It has reduced foreign investment and trade.

39. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called
- Collateral
 - GDP
 - Loan
 - Investment
40. In which year was the Consumer Protection Act, popularly known as COPRA was enacted?
- 1968
 - 1986
 - 1989
 - 1978

Section B (2 Marks)

41. Match the following.

List I (Minerals in Toothpaste)	List II (Role)
A. Titanium oxide	1. Cleaning
B. Mica	2. White colour of tooth-paste
C. Fluoride	3. Sparkle
D. Silica, limestone and aluminium oxide	4. Reduce cavities

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4	(b)	4	1	2	3
(c)	1	4	3	2	(d)	2	3	4	1

42. Read the statements and select the option that correctly identifies the True (T) and False (F) ones.

- Average income is the total income of a country divided by its expenditure.
- The average income is also called per capita income.
- Average income concept is used in classifying countries in world development report by UNDP.

Codes

	I	II	III		I	II	III
(a)	T	T	T	(b)	F	T	F
(c)	F	F	T	(d)	T	F	F

43. Consider the following statements about the handspun khadi industry in India and identify which one is true.
- It provides employment to large-scale industrial workers.
 - It provides large-scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry.
 - It is a mechanised industry with minimal labour involvement.

Codes

- (a) Only II (b) I and II
(c) II and III (d) All of these

44. Identify the sources of formal sector lending among the following.
- Taking money from rich village landowners.
 - Apply for loans in banks.
 - Asking the employer to give some amount of money.
 - Approaching a cooperative society for loan.

Codes

- (a) Only (ii) (b) Both (ii) and (iii)
(c) Both (ii) and (iv) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

45. Identify the movement related to the Indian freedom struggle with the help of given information.
- During this movement salt law was violated by the nationalists.
 - Gandhiji participated in the Round Table Conference after the first phase of this movement.

Options

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) Swadeshi Movement

46. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) The Indian government has established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

Reason (R) National parks and wildlife sanctuaries protect endangered species and their habitats, and restrict trade in wildlife.

Codes

- (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

47. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Union List	1. Computer software
B. State List	2. Education
C. Concurrent List	3. Banking
D. Residuary List	4. Police

Codes

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

48. Which of the following is not true regarding chemical industries in India?

- Organic chemical plants are located near oil refineries or petrochemical plants.
- The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.
- Inorganic chemicals are used for the production of synthetic fibers and synthetic rubbers.
- Organic chemicals include petrochemicals.

49. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase.

Reason (R) The UN adopted the UN guidelines for consumer protection in 1986.

Codes

- (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

50. Kishan, a farmer from Punjab, wants to plan his crops for the upcoming season. He has 10 acres of land and wants to maximise his yield.

Which crop should Rohan plant in October to maximise his yield, considering the climate and region he lives in?

- (a) Paddy (b) Wheat (c) Sugarcane (d) Cotton

Tie-Breaking Section

Instructions

1. This section consists of 5 questions.
2. The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
3. If the overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
4. Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

1. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to self help groups ?

- I. SHGs help to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- II. The time taken to provide a loan is longer in SHGs.
- III. SHGs provide loans at reasonable interest rates.
- IV. The SHGs provides a platform to discuss financial matters while social matters cannot be discussed here.

Options

- (a) Statements I and III are correct
- (b) Statements II and III are correct
- (c) Only statements IV is correct
- (d) Statements III is correct

2. Identify the movement with the help of given information.

- (i) This movement is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.
- (ii) Vinoba Bhave initiated this movement.
- (iii) Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh is associated with the start of this movement.

- (a) Chipko Movement
- (b) Narmada Bachao Movement
- (c) Salt Movement
- (d) Bhoodan - Gramdan Movement

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order.

- (i) Rowlatt Act
- (ii) Non-Cooperation Movement

- (iii) Jallianwala Bagh incident
- (iv) Gandhiji's return to India from Africa

Options

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

4. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Multinational Corporations (MNCs)?

- I. A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- II. They look for cheap labour and higher profits.
- III. The finished products are sold only in the goods producing nations.
- IV. India and China have several advantages for setting up MNCs.

Options

- (a) Statement III is correct
- (b) Only statement IV is correct
- (c) Statements I, II and IV are correct
- (d) Statements I and II are correct

5. Identify the correct option that describes the concept given below.

- (i) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- (ii) Domination of one religion over another.
- (iii) People who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community.

Options

- (a) Secularism
- (b) Partisanship
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) Communalism

