

CBT NOVEMBER CLASS X ANSWER KEY

Question: Read the source given below and answer the following questions from Q1 to Q4

The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.

The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world

Q1. Identify the challenge faced by political parties that they need to overcome to remain effective instruments of democracy. *

- a. Secularism
- b. Concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top
- c. To gain paramount power in the world
- d. Decision-making by citizens

ANS- b. Concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top

The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

Q2. How do leaders at the top level take unfair advantage of their position?

- A. Support secularism and democracy and oppose imperialism
- B. Espouse secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities
- C. Favour people close to them or even their family members
- D. Support all members of the party to play an equal role in progress and development of the nation.

ANS-C. Favour people close to them or even their family members

Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to

them or even their family members.

3. What are the democrats all over the world worried about?

- A. Increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics
- B. Major ideological differences among the different members of the party
- C. Distribution of Power among the different members of the party
- D. Equal distribution of power and money in parties

ANS- A. Increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics

Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.

4. Why do parties fail to offer a meaningful choice to voters?

- A. Only rich people are favoured to cast their vote to the party
- B. Parties use money and muscle power, and voters have no role as citizens
- C. Huge ideological differences among parties, which confuse the citizens
- D. Decline in ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world

ANS- D. Decline in ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world

The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world

5. _____ provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location.

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. South Korea
- D. None of the above

ANS- A. China

In addition to its low labor costs, China has become known as "the world's factory" because of its strong business ecosystem, lack of regulatory compliance, low taxes and duties, and competitive currency practices. Here we review each of these key factors.

Q6. Assertion(A): Increased use of fossil fuels creates a healthy environment. *

Reason(R): Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas are easily obtained from natural resources.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and A is correct explanation of R
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but A is not the correct explanation of R
- C. A is true R is False
- D. Both A and R are False

ANS- D.Both A and R are False

Fossil fuels are made from decomposing plants and animals. These fuels are found in Earth's crust and contain carbon and hydrogen, which can be burned for energy. Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels.

Q7. Which one of the following non-conventional sources of energy is harnessed in the Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh

A. Tidal Energy

B. Wind Energy

C. Geothermal energy

D. Nuclear energy

ANS- C. Geothermal energy

In India, **geothermal plants** are located in the **Parvati valley** near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and in the Puga Valley, Ladakh

8. Minerals need to be conserved because *

i. They are renewable

ii. They are depleting rapidly.

iii. They are needed for country's industrial development.

iv. Their formation is very fast.

A. i and ii

B. ii and iii

C. iii and iv

D. all of these

ANS- B. ii and iii

A mineral is a naturally occurring inorganic element or compound having an orderly internal structure and characteristic chemical composition, crystal form, and physical properties. Common minerals include quartz, feldspar, mica, amphibole, olivine, and calcite.

9. Match the columns *

a. Magnese i) Electrical Industries

b. Copper ii) Karnataka

c. Mica iii) West Bengal

d. Limestone iv) Madhya Pradesh

e. Coal v) Cement

A. a-iii, b-ii, c-v, d-iv, e-ii

B. a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii, e-v

C. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-v, e-iv

D. a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-v, e-iii

D. ANS- a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-v, e-iv

10. Kakrapara nuclear power station is located in the state of

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Gujarat

ANS- D. Gujarat

Kakrapara Atomic Power Station, also known as KAPS, is a nuclear power plant located in Kakrapar, Gujarat, India. The first of its kind in Asia, KAPS is one of the largest nuclear power plants in the world in terms of installed capacity.