

Pre-board I
SOCIAL SCIENCE
GRADE: X
DATE: September 23, Monday

Duration: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. 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 have to be attempted.

SECTION A

MCQs (1X20=20)

1. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is called: 1
 - A. Boycott
 - B. Begar
 - C. Picketing
 - D. Bandh
2. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat? 1
 - A. Over irrigation
 - B. Mining
 - C. Deforestation
 - D. Overgrazing

3. Answer the following question on the basis of the table given below :

1

State	Infant Mortality Rate (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)
Punjab	49	70
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

Based on the data given above, which state is likely to have the best Human Development Index (HDI) amongst the three?

- A. Punjab
- B. Kerala
- C. Bihar
- D. No information is given to determine the best HDI

4. Consider the following statements about community and conservation in India

1

- I. Villagers in Sariska reserve in Rajasthan have fought against mining citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
- II. Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' has been declared in Madhya Pradesh.
- III. Beej Bachao Andolan was carried out in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand.
- IV. The Chipko movement in the Himalayas has been successful in resisting deforestation in several areas.

Choose the correct statement(s) from the following options:

- A. Only I
- B. I and III
- C. I and IV
- D. II and III

5. Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka?

1

- A. Sinhala was recognised as the only official language
- B. Buddhism was to be protected by the state
- C. Provincial autonomy was given to Tamils
- D. Sinhala were favoured in government jobs

6. Match the following columns and choose the correct option:

1

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Union of India	(a)	Prime Minister
(ii)	State	(b)	Sarpanch
(iii)	Municipal Corporation	(c)	Governor
(iv)	Gram Panchayat	(d)	Mayor

Codes:

- A. (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a)
- B. (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
- C. (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)
- D. (i)-(a), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)

7. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing? 1
- A. Majoritarianism emphasises the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasises the sharing of power among different groups.
 - B. Majoritarianism emphasises the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasises the exclusion of minority groups.
 - C. Majoritarianism emphasises the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasises the need for majority rule.
 - D. Majoritarianism emphasises the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasises the use of force to impose the majority's will.
8. Fill in the blank space with the appropriate answer from the codes given below the table: 1

Sector	Criteria
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organised and Unorganised	?

Codes:

- A. Nature of Social Activities
- B. Nature of Production Activities
- C. Nature of Political Activities
- D. Nature of Employment Activities

9. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least _____ is recognised as a state party. 1
- A. one seat
 - B. two seats
 - C. three seats
 - D. four seats
10. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
- Read the statements and choose the correct options.
- Assertion (A) - In Britain, the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.
- Reason (R) - Ethnic groups of Britain were able to extend their individual influence.

Codes:

- 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, R is false
- D. A is false, R is true

11. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Cheque	(i)	Currency and deposits
(b)	Collateral	(ii)	A paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account.
(c)	RBI	(iii)	Issue bank notes in India
(d)	Modern forms of money	(iv)	Asset produced by borrower in banks to take loan

Codes:

- A. (a)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- B. (a)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- C. (a)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- D. (a)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)

12. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M)?

1

- A. The CPI-M was formed in 1925 and adheres to Marxism-Leninism.
- B. The CPI-M has consistently advocated for capitalism and privatisation.
- C. The CPI-M is critical to the new economic policies that allows free flow of foreign goods and capital into the country.
- D. The CPI-M was in power in Andhra Pradesh for 14 years.

13. Which industrialist attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?

1

- A. Dinshaw Petit
- B. Purshottamdas Thakurdas
- C. Dwarkanath Tagore
- D. Seth Hukumchand

14. Statement-1: A high average income is always indicative of the overall well-being of the country. 1
Statement-2: Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health and public facilities in a country.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect
B. Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct
C. Both the statements are correct
D. Both the statements are incorrect
15. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini? 1
A. He wanted a united Italian Republic.
B. He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy.'
C. He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
D. He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
16. A 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes is prevalent in the state of : 1
A. Meghalaya
B. Tripura
C. Assam
D. Arunachal Pradesh
17. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system? 1
A. States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
B. States are dependent on revenue or funds from the central government.
C. Sources of revenue for each level of the government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
D. States have no financial autonomy.
18. Read the following statements and answer from the option below: - 1
Assertion (A): Tertiary sector has emerged as the largest contributing sector to GDP in India.
Reason(R) : More than three fourth of the total workers in the country are engaged in the tertiary sector today.
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

19.

1



Source- NCERT

The cartoon depicting Atal Bihari Vajpayee seated on a throne representing various coalition parties primarily symbolises:

- A. The strength and stability of coalition governments.
- B. The challenges and complexities of managing a coalition government.
- C. The dominance of a single party within a coalition government.
- D. The federal nature of Indian politics.

20. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list,

1

- A. the state law prevails.
- B. the central law prevails.
- C. both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- D. the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4 = 8)

21. Describe the following with examples:

1+1=2

- (a) Coming Together Federation
- (b) Coalition

22. 'Language is power, life and the instrument of culture, the instrument of liberation.'
Justify the above statement in light of the Nationalist Movement in Poland, Europe.

2

23. Explain any one rainwater harvesting technique commonly seen in parts of Rajasthan.

2

24. Discuss any two reasons as to why power sharing is desirable. 1+1=2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5 =15)

25. Discuss the role of diseases, specifically smallpox, in the European conquest of the Americas and the concept of 'biological warfare' as it was understood in the 16th century. 3

OR

The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Support the statement with three distinct examples.

26. “Income is a necessary indicator of development but not the sufficient one”. Elaborate. 3
27. Classify Indian forests according to the Forest Department and write one characteristic of each category. 3
28. Explain the steps taken by the constitutional amendments of 1992 to make the local self-government more powerful and effective. 3
29. (a) Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India? 1+2=3
(b) Explain Debt trap with the example of how the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to major problems. Explain the major problems. 5
31. How did the ‘First World War’ create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples. 5
- OR
- How was the sense of collective belonging developed during the Indian freedom movement? Explain.
32. “All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyse the statement with arguments and suggest reforms to rectify it. 3+2=5
33. What are the solutions to underemployment in India? Can you think of any scheme introduced by the government to combat unemployment? State some of its objectives. 2+1+2=5

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

- 34.** Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: **1+2+1=4**
- In 1815, the representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met and drew up the Treaty of Vienna with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic Wars. (NCERT)
- A. What was the main intention of the Treaty of Vienna?
 - B. The new conservatives, however, retained some Napoleonic ideas about society and their rule. Explain any two of them.
 - C. State one effect of the conservative regimes set up after 1815.
- 35.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: **1+1+1+1=4**
- India is an agriculturally important country. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries. Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of the physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type. At present, in different parts of India, the different farming systems are practised. (NCERT)
- A. How does agriculture support the industrial sector?
 - B. What is meant by 'slash and burn' agriculture?
 - C. Name the two types of farming in India.
 - D. Why is agriculture considered the backbone of the Indian economy?
- 36.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: **1+1+2=4**
- In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. (NCERT)

Based on the case study, answer the following questions:

- i) What is the primary purpose of forming the SHG?
- A. To accumulate savings and provide loans to members
 - B. To engage in social activities
 - C. To receive government subsidies
 - D. To compete with local businesses
- ii) Which of the following correctly describes “collateral”?
- A. It is the total sum of money with the person.
 - B. It is the things kept in the locker.
 - C. It is the guarantee given by the lender to the borrower.
 - D. It is the security to a lender until the loan is repaid.

iii) Explain how the SHG model helps in empowering women and improving their socio-economic status.

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

- 37. A** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **2**
- A) The place where the Indian National Congress session in 1927 was held.
 - B) The place is known for the movement of Indigo peasants during the British Period
- 37. B** On the same outline map of India locate and label the following. **3**
- i) Identify the soil type and write its name.
 - ii) Tehri Dam
 - iii) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam.

