



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

Class: X

Subject: Social Science (087)

M.M: 80

Date: 22-01-2024

Time: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section-B: Question no. 21 and 24 are Very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 30 and 33 long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 34 and 36 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- vii. Section-F: Question no. 37 is map-based questions carrying 2 and 3 marks accordingly.

SECTION-A

1. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below. (1)
 - i. The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
 - ii. It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
 - iii. It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial.(A) Rowlatt Act (B) Vernacular Press Act
(C) Government of India Act (D) Inland Emigration Act
2. Which of the following countries were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany? (1)
(A) Austria, Poland and France (B) Austria, Denmark and France
(C) Austria, Turkey and France (D) Austria, England and France
3. Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological order. (1)
 - I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
 - II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation
 - III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
 - IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing pressOptions are:
(A). III, II, I & IV (B). I, II, III & IV (C). IV, III, II & I (D). IV, II, III & I
4. Define the term 'Globalisation'. (1)
5. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes Majoritarianism from Power sharing? (1)
(A) Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.
(B) Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.
(C) Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.
(D) Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will.
6. Where does every political party have to register for contesting election in India? (1)
(A) Government of India (B) Supreme Court
(C) Election Commission (D) Parliament

7. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters. (1)
 (A) Brussels (B) Paris (C) London (D) Zurich
8. In India's federal system, the Central and the State governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the _____. (1)
 (A) Union list (B) State list (C) Concurrent list (D) Residuary subject
9. The Constitution of India provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion because _____ (give reason). (1)
10. Correct the following statement and rewrite: (1)
 In Sri Lanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognize Tamil as the only official language, disregarding Sinhala.
11. Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon? (1)
 (A) Problem of Power sharing
 (B) Problems of running the German's grand coalition.
 (C) Power to be share equally among two parties.
 (D) Benefits of Power sharing.



In the following questions, (Q.12 & 13) a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- (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.

12. Assertion (A): Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government (1)
 Reason (R) : Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures.
13. Assertion (A): Human beings are also components of resources. (1)
 Reason (R) : Resources are free gift of nature.
14. Tax on imports is an example of _____. (1)
 (A) Terms of trade (B) Collateral (C) Trade Barrier (D) Foreign Trade
15. Banks make use of deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. In this way, banks mediate between _____ and _____. (1)
 (A) Cashiers and Managers (B) Borrowers and RBI
 (C) Depositors and Borrowers (D) Depositors and Bankers
16. Rohan has taken a loan of ` 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this called? (1)
 (A) Interest Rate (B) Collateral (C) Principal Amount (D) Instalments
17. Identify the correct statements about globalization. (1)
 I. Process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
 II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories.
 III. Has benefitted everyone.
 IV. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade
 (A) IV & III (B) II & III (C) I & III (D) I & II

18. Read the given data and find out which country has more equitable distribution of income. (1)

Monthly income of five families

	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9,500	9,600	10,000	10,400	10,600
Country B	3,000	20,000	4,000	36,000	5,000
Country C	2,000	7,000	15,000	50,000	60,000

- (A) Country A (B) Country B (C) Country C (D) Country B and Country C

19. Match the following. (1)

Methods of Rainwater Harvesting	Places
(a) Kuls	1. West Bengal
(b) Khadins	2. Jaisalmer
(c) Inundation channels	3. Western Himalayas
(d) Johads	4. Some part of Rajasthan

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

20. _____ is the one of the well-publicized wildlife campaigns in the world which was launched in _____. (1)

- (A) Project Elephant, 1970 (B) Project Cheetah, 1972
 (C) Project Tiger, 1973 (D) Project Tiger, 1971

SECTION-B

21. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain. (2)

OR

“Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it.” Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

22. Mention why people think that ‘India is a federal country’. (Any two points) (2)
 23. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify. (2)
 24. Explain the important features of intensive subsistence agriculture in India? (2)

SECTION-C

25. Why did Gandhiji start Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain any three points. (3)
 26. Compare between coming together and holding together federation. Write any three points. (3)
 27. ‘Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.’ Justify the statement. (3)
 28. Sumit works in ICICI Bank as a manager and Raman works as a daily wage labourer in a grocery shop. Identify the sectors of economy in which they are employed. Write any two differences in employment conditions of the two sectors. (3)
 29. “Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector”. Justify the statement with any three relevant points. (3)

SECTION-D

30. Describe the cultural process through which nationalism captured people’s imagination. (5)

OR

Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the nationalist movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him.

31. State the various functions that political parties perform in a democracy. (5)

OR

Explain the term ‘Majoritarianism’ with the reference of Sri Lanka. Elaborate two main reasons that state ‘power sharing is desirable in democracy’.

32. Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit. (5)

OR

Imagine yourself as a member of 'Jan Kalyan' Self Help Group (SHG). Explain the functioning of your group.

33. Describe the production areas and uses of bauxite and copper in India. (5)

OR

Solar energy can solve the energy problem in India to some extent. Give your opinion.

SECTION-E

34. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family –should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

(34.1) What was the ideology of the conservative people? (1)

(34.2) Write the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815. (1)

(34.3) What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? (1)

(34.4) How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? (1)

35. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. For example, crude oil that we extract from the earth is a non-renewable resource.

Sustainable development is a central concept. It is a way of understanding the world and a method for solving global problems. The world population continues to rise rapidly. This increasing population needs basic essential things for their survival such as food, safe water, health care and shelter. This is where the concept of sustainable development comes into play.

There are several challenges that need attention in the arena of economic development and environmental depletion. Hence the idea of sustainable development is essential to address these issues. The need for sustainable development arises to curb or prevent environmental degradation. It will check the overexploitation and wastage of natural resources. It will help in finding alternative sources to regenerate renewable energy resources. It ensures a safer human life and a safer future for the next generation. Adapting to a sustainable lifestyle will help to save our Earth for future generations.

(35.1) Define Sustainable Development. Why is it important? (2)

(35.2) Suggest any two ways to reduce the use of petrol. (2)

36. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:

In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localization. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as; chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.

While spinning continues to be centralized in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari embroidery, etc. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high-quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom.

(36.1) How is cotton industry interlinked with agriculture? (2)

(36.2) Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting it in large quantities? (2)

SECTION-F

37. A. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)

(A.1) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

(A.2) The place where Mahatma Gandhi Broke the salt law

B. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (3)

(B.1) Coal mine in Tamil Nadu.

(B.2) Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport.

(B.3) Dam on Mahanadi River.