

Pre Board, 2019-20
Social Science (087)
Grade – 10

Date: 2 February, 2020

Max. Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

1. *The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks are indicated against each question.*
3. *Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.*
4. *Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
5. *Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
6. *Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts – 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35 b. from Geography (4 marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.*

SECTION – A VERY SHORT ANS. QUESTIONS)

1. Match the following items given in Column A with those of Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below. [1]

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

a. French Revolution	1. brought the conservative regimes back to power
b. Liberalism	2. ensured right to property for the privileged class
c. Napoleonic Code	3. transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to the French citizens.
d. The Treaty of Vienna	4. individual freedom and equality before law

- a) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1
- b) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
- c) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- d) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2

2. Which of the following ports lost its importance under the colonial rule? [1]

- a. Surat
- b. Calcutta
- c. Madras
- d. Bombay

3. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: [1]



www.googleimage.com - courtesy

Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of 'Germania'?

- a. She became the allegory of the German nation.
- b. She wears a crown of olive leaves.
- c. She represents austerity and asceticism
- d. It is the symbolic personification of Liberty and Republic

4. The person who got people from villages, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need was known as_____ [1]

5. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilized_____ [1]

- a. Renewable
- b. Developed
- c. National
- d. Potential

6. Give an account of wheat cultivation in India, under the following heads: [1]

Maize	Temperature required	Soil Requirements	Major maize producing state
	21°C to 27°C	(A)-?	(B)-?

7. What is a ravine? [1]

Or

What is sheet erosion?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
While moral reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, prudential reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.

Or

Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Central government in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.

9. Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?



[1]

Acknowledgement: www.ncert.nic.in

- a. Poor people in many democratic countries depend on the rich countries for food supplies.
- b. Democratic governments are not successful in reducing economic inequalities.
- c. The voice of the poor is not heard in most democracies.
- d. Democracies are based on political equality.

10. The old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down because _____.

Or

Every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections because _____.

11. What are 'holding together' federations? [1]

Or

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. Why didn't the use of English for official purposes stop in 1965?

12. Which organisation prepares HDI? [1]
13. Which of the following statements defines per capita income? [1]
- a. The income of the country when it is divided by the state population.
 - b. The income of the country, which is earned from the states.
 - c. The total income of the country divided by the total population.
 - d. The income of the state divided by the total population.
14. In _____ countries, the quality of life is not very good due to less health facilities. [1]
15. Who has the ownership of the assets in the public sector? [1]
16. In terms of GDP, what was the share of tertiary sector in 2003? [1]
17. Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods and services in return for the promise of _____ [1]
- a. future payment
 - b. no payment
 - c. instructing
 - d. printing
18. MNC is not only selling its finished goods globally, but goods and services are also produced globally. State whether the statement is true or false. [1]
19. Choose the correct answer:
- Assertion (A):** The unorganized sector of the economy characterised by the household manufacturing activity and small-scale industry.
- Reason (R):** Jobs here is low paid and often not regular
- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 - B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
 - C. (A) is correct and (R) is false
 - D. (A) is false and (R) is true
- [1]
20. What does infant mortality indicate? [1]
- a. Literate population in the age group 7 and above.
 - b. The number of children that die before the age of one per year as per thousand live children.
 - c. The total number of children die due to various diseases. [1]
 - d. The number of children born in a year.

SECTION – B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Explain how did the abolition of the Corn Laws in Britain lead to the emergence of a global agricultural economy? [3]

Or

Why did some industrialists in the 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? [3]
23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow – [3]

Source A – The Napoleonic Code

The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

Source B – The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

Source C – A New Conservatism after 1815

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 strong. A modern army and an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strength the autocratic monarchies of Europe. They did not tolerance criticism and dissent, and sought the activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government.

Source A – The Napoleonic Code

23.1 What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code?

Source B – The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

23.2 Who were the new middle class in Europe?

Source C – A New Conservatism after 1815

23.3 What led to spread of conservatism in Europe and what were its impact?

24. Name the two varieties of iron ore found in India having high content of iron. Mention the names of places in India which have the richest iron ore deposits. [3]

Or

Differentiate between Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy.

25. Compare the Centre-State relations before and after 1990. [3]
26. ‘Many suggestions are often made to reform political parties.’ Explain any three of these suggestions. [3]
27. “The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support this statement with valid arguments [3]
28. Why is sustainable development essential for the economic growth? Suggest three measures to ensure sustainable development. [3]

SECTION – C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

29. State any two limitations of handwritten books. How did the new technology not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand? [5]

Or

Who were the supporters of women’s education in India and why? “Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside.” Support the statement with any three suitable examples.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: 1

International Trade The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. +2

While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. = [5]

As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. Among the commodities in export the share of agriculture and allied products has been 9.9 per cent, ores and minerals 4.0%, gems and jewellery 14.7 per cent, petroleum products (including coal) 16.8 per cent in 2010-11.

- a. 'International trade is considered as economic barometer for a country' -Justify the given statement.
- b. What is Trade? Define balance of trade. Which term is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
- c. Distinguish between favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.

31. What is the meaning of a manufacturing industry? Why is it considered the backbone of economic development? Give four reasons. [5]
32. 'Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.' Elucidate. [5]
33. Explain the relationship between economic growth and development in democracies around the world. [5]

Or

How does democracy accommodate social diversity?

34. "Indian government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence." Define the term 'trade barrier' and analyse the statement with any 4 points. [5]

Or

"Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better." Support the statement with any 5 valid points.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

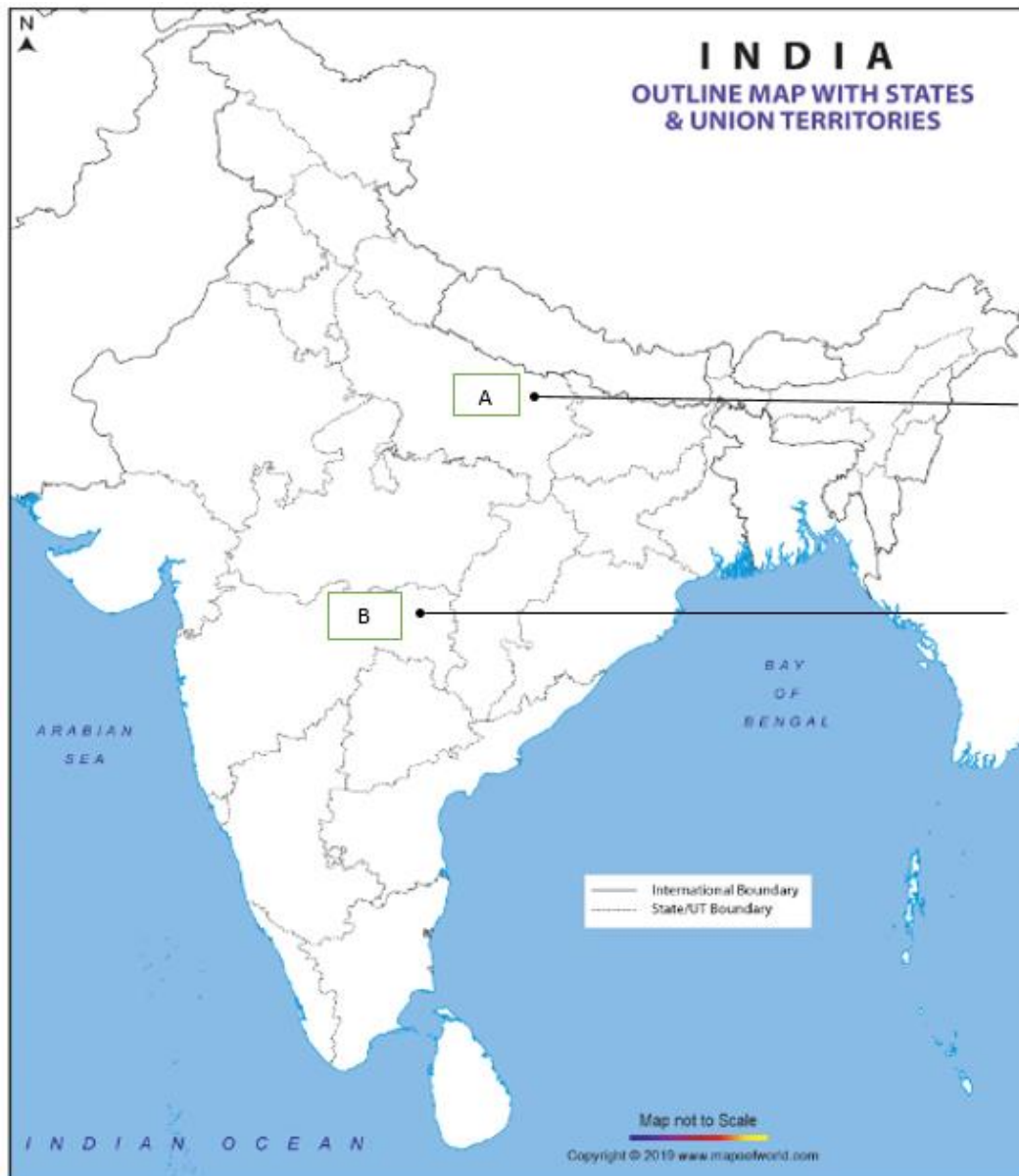
35. a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them [2 + 4]
and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them = 6

A) An incident took place here due to which the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any four** of the following with suitable symbols.

- i. Marmagao- Major Sea Port
- ii. Bengaluru- Software Technology Park
- iii. Jamshedpur- Iron and Steel industry
- iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Kanpur-Cotton Textile Industry
- vi. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport



38. Locate and label ANY THREE of the following with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India. [3]

a. Tarapur-Nuclear Power Plant

b. Ramagundam – Thermal Power Station

c. Oil field-Ankaleshwar

d. Iron ore field-Kudremukh

e. Coal mine-Neyveli