

PRE-BOARD EXAM, JANUARY 2020

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: X

Max. Marks: 80

Date: 16 .01.2020

Time Allowed: 3 hrs

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35 b. from Geography carries (4 marks).

**SECTION A – VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:

[1]



i. Which of the following option best suited the cartoon?

- A. Silence is the first commandment of this learned society.
- B. To avoid the eventuality whereby a member of this club may succumb to the temptation of speech, muzzles will be distributed to members upon entering.
- C. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.
- D. Both A and B

2. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany?

[1]

3. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed..... [1]

4. Mention any one characteristic feature of the off-set press. [1]

5. Which one of the following is not an example of renewable resource? [1]

a) Solar energy

b) Water

c) Rocks

d) Wildlife

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of cotton: [1]

Cotton	Soil type	Number of frost free days	Time to get matured
	Black	A - ?	B - ?

7. The Badampahar mine in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar district is situated in which of the following Indian state? [1]

(a) Karnataka

(b) Odisha

(c) Chattisgarh

(d) Jharkhand

8. What is agglomeration economies? [1]

9. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the distance between the two inner edges of the railway track. [1]

Railway Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge
Distance between inner edges	A-?	1.00 metre	B-?

10. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

**Assertion:** Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

**Reason:** The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

11. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it. [1]

Analyse the above given statement, considering one of the following correct option.

- a. There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- b. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour.
- c. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
- d. Communalism is based on the idea the religion is the principal basis of social community.

12. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

“All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) was launched on 26th January 1990 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram”.

[1]

13. What is the most distinctive feature of democracy?

[1]

14. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanation is more important?

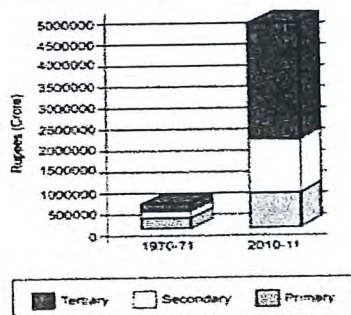
[1]

- a. Because people are different.
- b. Because life situations of persons are different.
- c. their goals are conflicting.
- d. Their life style is different.

15. The largest producing sector in 1970-71 is \_\_\_\_\_.

[1]

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) Primary and Secondary both



16. The Government of India made a law implementing the \_\_\_\_\_ in many districts of India. It is called MNREGA.

[1]

17. What are ‘Terms of Credit’?

[1]

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

[1]

“In India, the Central Government issues currency notes on the behalf of the Reserve Bank of India”.

19. .... is a process by which business or other organisations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.

[1]

20. 'Barriers on foreign and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement. [1]

### SECTION -B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: [1+1+1=3]

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

*Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha*

i. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

*Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident*

ii. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?

*Source C : The Movement in the Towns*

iii. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

22. How did the global transfer of disease in pre-modern world helped in colonisation of the Americas? [3]

OR

Why was it difficult for East India Company to procure regular supplies of goods for export in the beginning? Explain.

23. Explain how Martin Luther spoke in praise of print. [3]

OR

Explain with examples the role of print culture in the bringing of French revolution.

24. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [3]

25. What is manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason. [3]

OR

What is the importance of the Information Technology sector for the Indian economy? Explain.

26. "Communalism can take various forms in politics." Elucidate. [3]

OR

"It is not politics that gets caste ridden, it is the caste that gets politicized and it takes several forms". Justify.

27. What is the need of political parties? Explain. [3]

28. Why are transactions made in money? Explain with suitable examples? [3]

OR

How is money used in everyday life? Explain with examples.

### SECTION-C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

29. How did the concept of nation state develop in Europe? Describe the role played by French revolutionaries to create a sense of nationalism in Europe. [5]

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: [1+2+2=5]

Communication is an essential requirement of human life. No one can live without interacting with others. Earlier communication between people was less and only face to face. Now it has increased and the modes of communication have also changed. The increase in population and the change in the modes of communication are the result of increased human movement and transport of materials and goods. Today, we are living in the age of communication, using telephones, television, films, internet and even includes books, journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television. Mass communication are of two types: (a) print media (i.e., books, newspapers) and (b) electronic media (i.e., radio,

television, computers) various means of transport and communication has reduced distances, bringing the world closer. Mass communication plays a vital role in creating awareness among the people about various national programmes and policies. These provide healthy entertainment as well. Important means of mass communication are radio, television, newspapers including magazines, book. These means communicate with several people at a time, and, hence, are called means of mass communication.

The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India. It is the lifeline of the country for large-scale movement of trac – freight and passengers. The railways are 150 years old in India. The total length of railways is about 63,000 km. With this length, India has the second largest railway network in Asia. The Indian railways carry 40,000 lakh passengers and 4,000 lakh tonnes of goods a year. It is the largest public sector undertaking of the country. The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. Level land of the great plains of India, with high density of population and rich agriculture and greater industrial activity, have favoured development of railways in these areas. Flood plains of Bihar and Assam, and the rugged topography of the Himalayan region, have very few railway lines. Sparsely populated sandy deserts of Rajasthan and hilly tracts of the Sahyadri are unfavourable for the development of railways

i) Why is railway so important today?

ii) “Communication is a necessity of life” Justify.

iii) “The Great Plains has more railways than the Himalayan Mountains”. Why?

31. Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another? Explain with two examples.

OR

Explain any five key features of federalism. [5]

32. How does a democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [5]

OR

“Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual”. Justify this statement.

33. “Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. How is its dependence with secondary sector? [5]

OR

Analyse the quick measure adopted by Central Government of India to provide employment to the unemployed in the rural areas.

34. ‘The effect of globalisation has not been uniform’. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. [5]

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35 (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+4=6]

a) The place where the Congress in September 1920 was held.

b) The place associated with peasant satyagraha.

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

i. Rana Pratap Sagar dam

ii. Digboi oil field

iii. Vijaynagar iron and steel plant

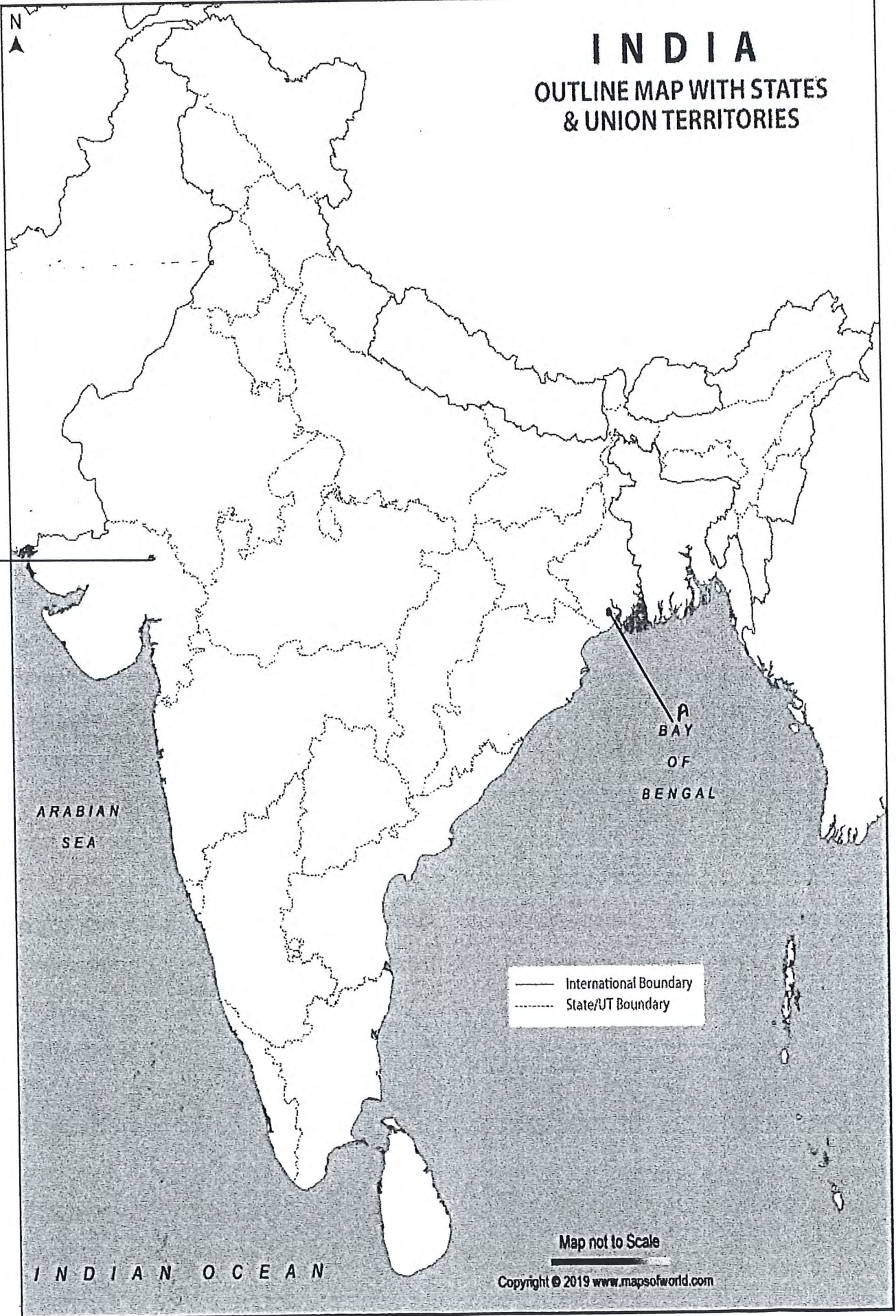
iv. Haldia sea port

v. MeenamBakkam airport

vi. Singrauli Thermal power plant

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES  
& UNION TERRITORIES



ARABIAN  
SEA

BAY  
OF  
BENGAL

INDIAN OCEAN

— International Boundary  
- - - State/UT Boundary

Map not to Scale

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