

**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION – 2020-21**  
**SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE - STANDARD**

**Class: X (CBSE)**

**Total Marks: 80**

**Date: .....**

**Time: 3 hours**

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- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION A**

**(1X16=16)**

- 1.** Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options. **1**
- A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
  - B. The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
  - C. The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
  - D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales

2. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? **1**
- A. Treaty of Sevres
  - B. Treaty of Versailles
  - C. Treaty of Lausanne
  - D. Treaty of Constantinople

3. Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji? **1**
- A. Pressure from the British Government
  - B. Second Round Table Conference
  - C. Gandhiji's arrest
  - D. Chauri-Chaura incident

4. Fill in the blank. **1**

The deepest landlocked and well protected port along the east coast is

\_\_\_\_\_ .

OR

The rail gauge with a track width of 1.000 m. \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Which one of the following industry uses bauxite as a raw material? **1**
- A. Aluminum smelting
  - B. Cement
  - C. Paper
  - D. Steel

6. Barely: Rabi crop, .....: Kharif, Cucumber: Zaid crop **1**
- A. Wheat
  - B. Water melon
  - C. Maize

D. Mustard

7. Identify the soil with the help of the following features. **1**

This soil is mostly deep, acidic and generally deficient in plant nutrients.

This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

8. A type of millet which grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil. **1**

A. Bajra

B. Rajma

C. Ragi

D. Jowar

9. Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in \_\_\_\_\_ region of Sri Lanka. **1**

A. North and South

B. North and East

C. East and West

D. South and East

10. Define Civil War **1**

OR

List the measures adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy?

11. Define State List. **1**

OR

Define Concurrent List.

12. Which one of the following is not a feature of developing country? **1**

A. Agriculture as the major occupation

B. High technological development

- C. Mass poverty
- D. Mass illiteracy

**13.** Read the information given below and select the correct option - Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. **1**

Over the years his debt will –

- A. Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.
- B. Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less.
- C. Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment.
- D. Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour.

OR

Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –

- A. There are govt. bodies to supervise informal sector
- B. Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
- C. Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
- D. Money lenders use fair means to get their money back

**14.** Read the given statements in context of 'globalization' and choose the correct option -

**1**

- A. It is the only way for economic development of the country
- B. Interlinks only production based activities in dispersed locations in the world
- C. It has always given only positive results in all the countries
- D. Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and

Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

**Assertion (A):** Different people have different development goals.

**Reason (R):** People want freedom, equality, security and respect

- 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.

16. Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP? 1

- A. Per capita income
- B. Educational levels of the people
- C. Health status of the people
- D. All the above

**SECTION B**

**(3X6=18)**

17. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. 3

18. "A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe." Which class brought about this change? How did they bring about this change? Explain any two. 3

OR

Why were 1830s called the years of great economic hardships in Europe? Give reasons.

19. Explain any three causes of soil erosion and suggest any two measures for soil Conservation. 3

20. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example 3

OR

Describe any three features of Federalism.

21. Analyse the ways through which self -help groups provides loan to the members. 3
22. Why is MGNREGA referred to as 'Right to work'? 3

### SECTION C

(4X4=16)

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4

During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy

was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option**

23.1. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? 1

- A. Metternich
- B. Giuseppe Mazzini
- C. Johann Gottfried Herder
- D. Otto Von Bismarck

23.2. The southern regions of Italy were ruled by \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- A. An Italian princely house
- B. Habsburg Empire
- C. Bourbon Kings of Spain
- D. Pope

23.3. Name the state which led the process of Italian unification? 1

- A. Rome
- B. Prussia
- C. Sardinia Piedmont
- D. Vienna

- 23.4. Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Who was he? 1
- A. A Diplomat
  - B. Member of the Italian elite
  - C. Chief Minister
  - D. An Italian freedom fighter

**24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4**

The iron and steel Industry is the basic industry since all the other industries — heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs. Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required and some quantities of manganese, are also required to harden the steel. Today with 32.8 million tons of steel production, India ranks ninth among the world crude steel producers. It is the largest producer of sponge iron. All public sector undertakings market their steel through, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) while TISCO markets its produce through Tata Steel.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.**

- 24.1 Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in 1
- A. Malwa Plateau
  - B. Bundelkhand Plateau
  - C. Meghalaya Plateau
  - D. Chotanagpur Plateau
- 24.2. In what ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required to make steel? 1
- A. 4: 2: 1



- B. 4: 1: 2
- C. 4: 3: 1
- D. 4: 3: 21

24.3. Which of the following factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant? 1

- A. Proximity to iron-ore mines
- B. Availability of coking coal
- C. Good resources of limestone and manganese
- D. Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes

24.4. In which State is the Bhilai Steel Plant located?

- A. Bihar
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Uttarakhand

**25. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

**4**

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate

government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option**

25.1. People's right to choose their own rulers is called as the –

1

- A. Right to Initiate
- B. Right to Plebiscite
- C. Right to Vote
- D. Right to Referendum

25.2. Which of the following options helps in promoting transparency in the governance?

1

- A. Right to education
- B. Right to information
- C. Right against exploitation
- D. Right to speech and expression

25.3. \_\_\_\_\_ make/s the government legitimate.

1

- A. Credibility of politicians
- B. People's movements
- C. Free and fair elections
- D. Holding of powers

25.4. Decisions in a democracy are more acceptable to the people because they are 1

- A. Taken swiftly and implemented quickly
- B. Taken by giving privileges to the people

C. Taken through elites' votes

D. Taken after following due processes

**26. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

**4**

Read the source given below and answer the following questions - Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.**

26.1. The passage given above relates to which of the following options?

1

A. Increased employment

B. Foreign investment

C. Foreign collaboration

D. International competition

26.2. According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options?

1

A. Production of different types of automobiles

B. Largest automobile manufacturer in the world

C. Because of largescale exports of cars across globe

D. Industrial and commercial ventures across globe

26.3. By setting up their production plants in India, Ford Motors wanted to –

1

- A. Collaborate with a leading Indian Automobile company
- B. Satisfy the demands of American, African and Indian markets
- C. Tap the benefits of low-cost production and a large market
- D. Take over small automobile manufacturing units in India

26.4. 'Ford Motors' wish to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe is an evidence of - 1

- A. Promoting local industries of India
- B. Merging trade from different countries
- C. Supplying jobs to factory workers in India
- D. Interlinking of production across countries

**SECTION D**

**(5x5=25)**

27. Explain the circumstances which led to the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movement? 5

OR

How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.

28. Railways play an important role in Indian economy. Give supportive arguments. 5

Or

“Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for the fast development of the country.” Express your views in favour of this statement.

29. “Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition.” Support the statement with arguments. 5

30. ‘Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.’ Examine the statement 5

31. There are several things needed by the society as a whole". In the light of this statement explain as to who can provide them at a reasonable cost, the private or the public sector and why? 5

OR

State any five features each of public sector and private sector.

### SECTION-E

#### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

(2+3=5)

32.1 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. Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters

B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held

32.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols.

A. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

B. Namrup Thermal Plant

C. Bengaluru Software Technology Park

D. Vishakhapatnam Port

E. Naraura Nuclear Power Plant

Name.....

Class.....

