

PRE BOARD EXAMINATION I-2020-'21

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)

CLASS: X (CBSE)

TIME: 3Hrs

MARKS: 80

General Instructions:

(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 has to be attempted.

(viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

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SECTION-A

(1X16=16)

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

1

(i) Slave nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.

(ii) Unification of Germany.

(iii) Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.

(iv) The Prussian King, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.

Option :

(a) (iv) - (ii) - (iii) - (i)

(b) (iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)

(c) (iii) - (iv) - (ii) - (i)

(d) (i) - (ii) - (iii) - (iv)

2. Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options: 1

While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation? Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person.

(a) Portrait of a nation

(b) Idol of a nation

(c) Personification of a nation

(d) Visualising a nation

3. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below : 1

(a) Wanted members of Congress to return to council politics.

(b) Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians.

(c) Wanted members of Congress to ask dominion Status for India.

(d) Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.

4. Choose the correctly matched pair about the connectivity or communication in India from the following. 1

(a) NH 1 – Six lane Super Highway

(b) Golden Quadrilateral – Between Delhi and Amritsar

(c) Border Road Organization – Established in 1985

(d) Water ways – Fuel-efficient

5. Fill in the blank: 1

West Bengal: Rice, Punjab: Wheat, _____ : Maize.

(a) Uttarkhand

(b) Karnataka

(c) Haryana

(d) Assam

6. Identify the type of pollution with the help of the following features: 1

- It is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases.
- It is caused by the presence of Sulphur dioxide and Carbon monoxide.
- This pollution often appears as a cloud making the air murky.

7. World has become a global village due to which of the following? 1

(a) Transport and communication

(b) International Trade

(c) Automobile industry

(d) Electronic industry

8. Population of Sri Lankan Tamil is concentrated in _____ region of Sri Lanka. 1

9. Define prudential reasoning. 1

OR

Define Ethnicity.

10. Identify the term. 1

A signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.

OR

How is community government elected in Belgium?

11. Which type of activities does the secondary sector cover? 1

OR

What is an MNC?

12. Read the given data and find out which has most suitable for living and why. 1

Comparison of two countries					
Monthly income of citizens (in Rupees)					
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	48000	500	500

- (a) Country A, because it has more equitable distribution.
- (b) Country B, because it has a good average income.
- (c) Country A, because it has a good average income.
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

13. Read the information given below and select the correct option. 1

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce goods but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns.

Which of the following is the correct option for classification on the basis of nature of activity?

- (a) Organized sector and unorganized sector
- (b) Public sector and private sector
- (c) Primary sector, Secondary sector and tertiary sector
- (d) Agriculture related sector and Industrial sector

OR

An economy is best understood, when we study its components or sectors. Sectoral classification can be done on the basis of several criteria. Which of the following is/are correct about the secondary sector?

- (a) It covers the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms.
- (b) Here some process of manufacturing is essential.
- (c) It is also called as manufacturing sector.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

14. Which of the following authorizes money as a medium of exchange? 1

- (a) The Central government
- (b) The RBI
- (c) The SHG
- (d) The President of India

15. What was the idea behind developing Special Economic Zones in India? 1

- (a) To attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- (b) To earn foreign exchange.
- (c) To make India financially stable.
- (d) To make India a developed country.

16. 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 (A): Banks and cooperatives come under the category of formal source of credit.

Reason (B): The RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government.

Options:

- 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 correct but R is wrong.
- D. A is wrong but R is correct.

SECTION-B

(3X6=18)

17. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. 3

18. How did the Treaty of Vienna change the map of Europe? 3

OR

With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures?

19. Define the term soil erosion. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion? 3

20. Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of States'? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status? 3

OR

How are the powers divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples.

21. How is the developmental report published by the World Bank and UNDP different? 3

22. What is money? Why is modern money currency accepted as a medium of exchange? 3

SECTION-C

(4X4=16)

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

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed; oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

23.1. At the time of French Revolution it was under the rule of (1)

- (a) Constituent Assembly
- (b) An absolute monarchy
- (c) Liberal monarch who supported the uprising
- (d) None of the above

23.2. From the very beginning French Revolution tried to create the (1)

- (a) Idea of democracy
- (b) Sense of collectiveness
- (c) Idea of cooperative
- (d) None of the above

23.3. Which of the following statements correctly, define the idea of a la patrie and 'le citoyen'? (1)

- (a) United community enjoying equal rights
- (b) Rights are protected by the Constitution
- (c) Liberalism must be acquired
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

23.4. The National Assembly took the initiative to _____. (1)

- (a) Introduce centralised administrative system
- (b) Formulated uniform laws
- (c) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished
- (d) All of the above

24. Read the text given below and answer the following questions. 4

Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 per cent of GDP – out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry which includes 10 per cent for mining, quarrying, electricity and gas. This is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economies, where it is 25 to 35 per cent. The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around 7 per cent per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 per cent. Since 2003, manufacturing is once again growing at the rate of 9 to 10 per cent per annum. With appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity, economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up with this objective.

Answer the following MCQ s by choosing the most appropriate option.

24.1. The share of manufacturing sector has stagnated atper cent of GDP out of a total ofper cent. (1)

- (a) 27;17 (b) 17;20 (c) 17;27 (d) 20;35

24.2. If we classify the various industries based on a particular criterion then we would be able to understand their manufacturing better. Identify the industries on the basis of sources-

On the basis of sources	Industries
a. Agro-based	1. Iron and steel
b. Capital investment	2. Oil India Ltd.
c. Ownership	3. Cotton
d. Bulk and weight of raw materials	4. Small Scale

Choose the correct option: (1)

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

24.3. In which year the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up? (1)

- (a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2003 (d) 2004

24.4. Which of the following statements is correct about NMCC? (1)

- (a) It was set up as a part of its Common Minimum Programme.
 (b) It was established as an autonomous organization.
 (c) Its objective to improve manufacturing productivity.
 (d) All of the above.

25. Read the source and answer the following questions. 4

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leader of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish

Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

25.1. What is the reason to adopt Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka? (1)

- (a) Sri Lanka got independence in 1948.
- (b) Sri Lanka is a Buddhist country.
- (c) The leaders of Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government.
- (d) None of the above

25.2. Tamil was disregarded in Sri Lanka as _____ (1)

- (a) Sinhala became the official language.
- (b) There were very few Tamilians in Sri Lanka.
- (c) Tamilian led a secluded life.
- (d) None of the above

25.3. Which measures of government in Sri Lanka are responsible to increase alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? (1)

- (a) Sri Lanka should protect and foster Buddhism.
- (b) Sinhala applicants for university position and government jobs are favoured.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Migration of Tamils was stopped.

25.4. Why the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil became strained over time? (1)

- (a) Constitution and government policies denied the equal political rights between Sinhala and Tamil communities.
- (b) There was a civil war between them.
- (c) There was disagreement between the two communities.
- (d) None of the above

26. Read the source given below and answer the following questions. 4

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. Though Swapna sprays her crops with expensive pesticides, it makes little difference. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt.

Answer the following MCQ s by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 26.1. The passage given above relates to which of the following options? (1)
- (a) Collateral credit.
 - (b) Credit recovery is very painful.
 - (c) Failure of crops.
 - (d) Credit is somewhere beneficial.
- 26.2. According to the passage, Swapna faced which of the following options- (1)
- (a) Failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible.
 - (b) She had to sell part of the land to repay the loan.
 - (c) Credit left her worse off.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 26.3. It refers to an arrangement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. It is called..... (1)
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) Term of credit | (b) Credit |
| (c) Depositor | (d) Borrower |
- 26.4. The above passage is an example of (1)
- (a) Collateral loan

- (b) Borrower's loan
- (c) Debt-trap
- (d) Informal loan trap

SECTION-D

(5X5=25)

27. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement." Examine the Statement. 5

OR

Who launched the Khilafat Movement? Why was the movement launched?

28. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. 5

OR

Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of Cotton and name the leading producer states of cotton in India.

29. Do you think that political parties are necessary for democracy? Give reasons. 5

30. "Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy". Justify the statement. 5

31. Why do different individuals have different as well as conflicting notions of development goals? 5

OR

Besides income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development? Explain.

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) A place where Cotton Mill workers organised Satyagraha.

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

32.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- (a) Forest and mountainous soils in Ladakh
- (b) Punjab- The largest wheat producing state
- (c) Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- (e) Tehri Dam

