

Pre Final 2 : Examination Session:2023-24)

Class- 10th

Subject-Social Science

MM- 80

TIME : 3 Hrs

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no 34 to 36 are case based questions with and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

- Q1. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishman _____ was forcibly incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801.
A. Scotland B. Ireland C. Poland D. Austria.
- Q2. Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815
 A. Conservative B. Liberal C. federal D. feudal
- Q3. Which of the following is not related to the Civil Disobedience Movement ?
A. The Dandi March B. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
C. Second Round Table Conference D. Rowlett Pact
- Q4. Under the _____ of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
A. Inland immigration Act B. Inland Emigration Act
C. Government of India Act D. Inland Migration Act
- Q5. _____ and _____ were introduced in Europe and Asia after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
A. Wheat and Bajra B. Potatoes and Maize
C. Rice and Wheat D. Wheat and maize.
- Q6. In which of the following nation hundreds of thousands people died of starvation due to potato famine?
 A. Ireland B. Great Britain C. India D. Italy
- Q7. The printing was first introduced in India by which of the following?
A. East India company officials B. Indian reformers
 C. Portuguese missionaries D. British missionaries

Q8. More than half of the total forest. Land of India has been declared as

- A. Reserve forest
- B. Protected forests
- C. Unclassed Forest
- D. Classed Forest

Q9. Name the state which was 1st to pass the JFM resolution.

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Odisha
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Chhattisgarh.

Q10. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

- A. Corbett National Park - Uttarakhand
- B. Sunderbans National Park - West Bengal
- C. Bandhavgard National Park - Madhya Pradesh
- D. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary - Kerala

Q11. Who among the following is associated with Bhoodan - Gramdan movement

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Vinoba Bhave
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru.

For questions 12 to 14 , two statements are given one labelled

Assertion(A), and the other labelled Reason(R) . Select the correct answer of these questions from the Codes A , B ,C , D as given below.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true.

Q12. Assertion: Growing Tea is a labour intensive industry.

Reason: It requires abundant cheap and skilled labour

Q13. Assertion: Banking is included in union list.

Reason: A uniform policy is required for this, throughout the country.

Q14. Assertion: human development report published by UNDP is a narrow concept of measuring human development.

Reason: it is based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income

Q15. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called_____ .

- A. Horizontal Distribution
- B. Parallel distribution
- C. Vertical distribution
- D. Diagonal distribution.

Q16 Which one of the following elements is not included in the Belgium model?

- A. Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government.
- B. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments.
- C. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation
- D. There is a community government which has special powers of administration.

Q17. Which of the following step(s) was/were adopted by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy?

- I) In 1956 , an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil .

II) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.

III) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

A. Only I & II

B. Only II & III

C. Only I & III

D. I, II & III

Q18. Complete the box by choosing the correct option.

Unorganised Sector	Daily Worker
?	Bank Employee

I) Organised sector

II) Tertiary sector

III) Primary sector

IV) Secondary sector

A. I & IV

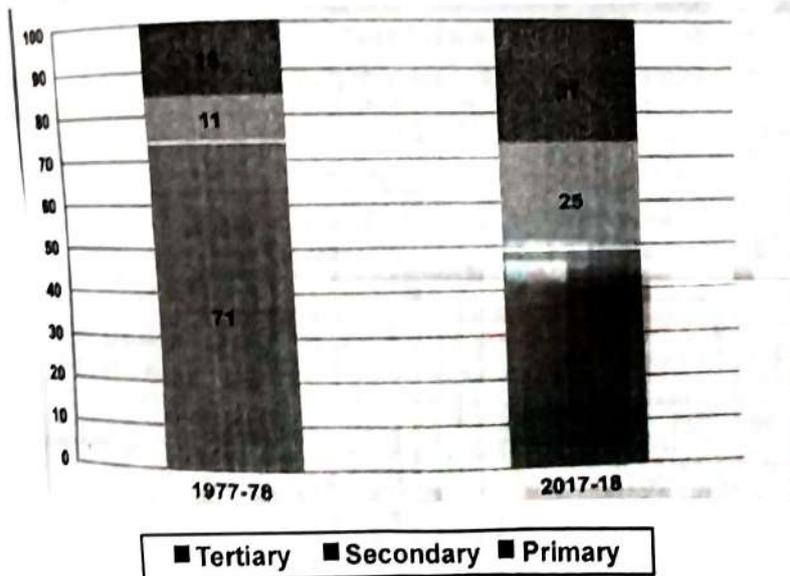
B. I & II

C. I & III

D. III & IV

Q19. Study the given bar graph and answer the questions given below.

Graph 3 : Share of Sectors in Employment (%)



Which of the sectors of economy has generated maximum employment according to the given bar graph.

A. Primary sector

B. Secondary sector

C. Tertiary sector

D. Primary and secondary sectors

Q20. In a self-help group. Most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by

A. Banks

B. Members.

C. Non-government organisations

D. money lenders.

Section B

Q21. Give a brief account of political fragments of Italy.

Q22. Sunny works in a mining industry. He got injured several times during works in this contest. Mention the kinds of hazards faced in the mining industry.

Q23. Give some of the provisions that have been made after the constitutional amendment in 1992.

Q 24. "G20 has potential to bring constructive changes in the world ". Do you agree? Justify your answer

Section C.

Q25. What was the Zollverein ? What was its wider implications?

Q 26. Sketch out a precise narrative of the genesis of Gandhiji's idea of non-cooperation with the British and the circumstantial significance of launching the first Mass Movement of India in 1921.

Q 27. Hemanth lives in an urban area where there is a shortage of water resources so he decided to do rooftop rainwater harvesting. Do you agree that rooftop rainwater harvesting is quite beneficial for urban people if yes, then why?

Q 28. Political parties usually face crisis of an ^{un}popularity and indifference among the citizens. Comment

Q 29. Do you think that workers are exploited in the unorganised sector ? State your views ?

Section D.

Q30. How was the print used to spread the religious texts by various communities . Explain by giving examples

Or

Printing Press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century. Explain by giving examples.

Q31. Explain any five factors that are responsible for the location of jute mills, mainly along the banks of the Hooghly River.

Or

There is need to integrate economic development with environment. Justify.

Q32. Evaluate the term communal politics. Also explain the idea behind communal politics.

Or

Is it correct to state that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is caste that gets politicised? If yes, explain.

Q33. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes and buy wheat . He found a person who was selling wheat to buy shoes . Thus , both the parties agree to sell and buy each other goods . Identify and define this situation along with its limitation .

Or

In what ways does the reserve bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

Section E

Q34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Most of the objections to the multipurpose river projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir . Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt and natural fertiliser , further adding on to the problem of land degradation . It was also observed that the multipurpose projects included earthquakes , caused water - borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

I) Multipurpose River Valley project have failed to achieve the purposes for which they were built. What does it mean? 1

II) Analyse any two merits of multipurpose River projects. 1

III) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? 2

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that Follow :

Arguments about democracy tend to be very passionate. This is how it should be for democracy appeals to some of her deep values. These debates cannot be resolved in a simple manner but some debates about democracy can and should be resolved by referring to some facts and figures. The debate about the economic outcomes of democracy is one such debate over the years. Many students of democracy have gathered careful evidence to see what the relationship of democracy with economic growth and economic inequalities. A particular study shows that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth, but when we compare their record only in few poor countries there is virtually no difference while another study shows that within democracy, there can be very high degree of inequalities in democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil. The top 20% people take away more than 60% of the national income leaving less than 3% for the bottom 20% population countries like Denmark and Hungary or much better in this respect.

One can easily infer that there is often inequality of opportunities available to the poorer sections.

I) Which type of outcomes of democracy can be resolved with the help of facts or figures analysis. 1

II) Benefits of higher national income are enjoyed by a small proportion of its population, while a large population has to settle with the remaining small portion of the national income'. What is strongly indicated by this fact 1

III) Differentiate between democracy and dictatorship form of government. 2

Q36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017				
Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

Source : Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, New York

I) Which country has the highest human development index out of the country is given in the table, and why? 1

II) Define per capita income and life expectancy. 1

III) Gross national income of Bangladesh is lower than that of Myanmar but it has better run. Give reason. 1

IV) Which nation has better education facilities? 1

Section F

(2+3=5)

Map skill-based question

Q37 I) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.

A. Congress session held in 1920.

B. A place where movement of Indigo workers took place.

37 II). On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

1. A software technology Park in Tamil Nadu

2. Singrauli thermal power plant

3. Marmagao Sea Port

4. Chhatrapati Shivaji airport

5. Sardar Sarovar Dam