

PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION-I
SESSION: 2023-2024
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS X (SET A)

MAX. MARKS: 80

NAME: Kaashvi Bhattacharya

TIME: 3 HOURS

ROLL NO. 7

General Instructions:

1. The 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 – Questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question nos. 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 Question nos. 25 to 29 are Short Answer-Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question nos. 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 nos. 34 to 36 are Case-Based questions with three sub questions 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).
8. 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 ought to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency-based Question”. 50% weightage is allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A
MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Choose the correctly matched pair:

COLUMN A

- A. Chapbook
B. Jane Austen
C. Edo
D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

COLUMN B

1. Women novelist
2. Earlier name of Tokyo
3. Pocket size cheap book
4. Kesari

(a) D

(b) A

(c) B

(d) C

2. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the options provided below:

(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.

Assertion (A): Foreign trade and foreign investment result in disintegration of production across countries. ✗

Reason (R): MNCs disrupt the production processes in domestic countries. ✓

3. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below.

(i) The act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.

(ii) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.

(iii) It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial.

Options:

(a) Rowlatt Act

(b) Vernacular Press Act

(c) Government of India Act

(d) Inland Emigration Act

4. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe. _____, in particular, proved a deadly killer.

(a) Chickenpox

(b) Measles

(c) Smallpox

(d) Filariasis

5. Consider the following statements about the textile industry.

Statement I : There is value addition at every stage. ✓

Statement II : Value addition increases cost at each stage. ✓

Statement III : From fibre production to garment manufactures, many stages are involved. ✓

Which of the following statements are true?

(a) I and II

(b) II and III

(c) I and III

(d) All of these

6. Assertion (A): Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy. ✓

Reason (R): Both the states have a good percentage of barren land. ✗

Codes:

(a) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is false, but R is true.

(d) A is true, but R is false.

7. Which of the following options include only the plantation crops?

(a) Rice and maize

(b) Wheat and pulses ✗

(c) Rubber and sugarcane

(d) Cotton and sunflower ✗

8. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for one of the following power sharing arrangements. Which one is it?

(a) Power sharing among different social groups ✗

(b) Vertical division of power ✓

(c) Horizontal division of power

(d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments ✗

9. Choose the correct answer from the given options.

What are the similarities between Belgium and Sri Lanka?

(a) Both are poor countries. ✗

(b) Both are non-democratic countries.

(c) Both are democratic countries.

(d) None of these ✓

10. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?

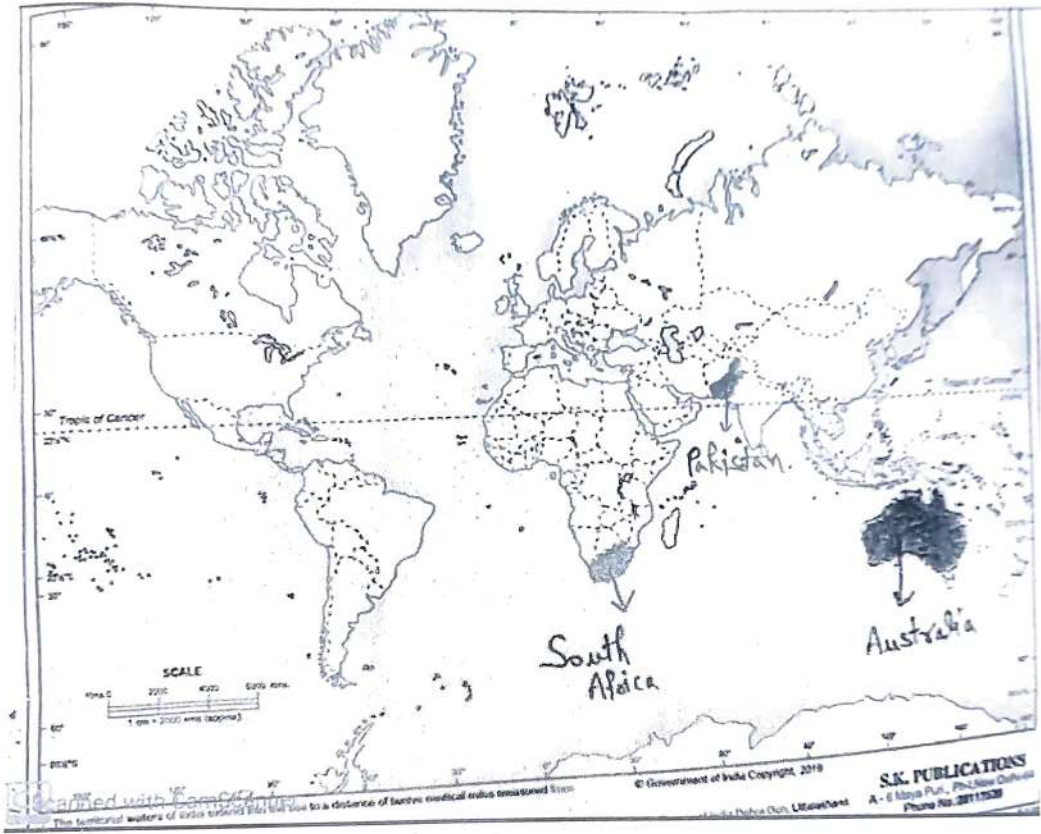
(a) The government is afraid of taking decisions. ✗

(b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions. ✗

(c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. ✓

(d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions.

11. In the world map given below, three federal countries have been shaded. Now, identify which one of the following has NOT (other than India) been shaded on this outline political map of the world.



- (a) South Africa ✓ (b) Pakistan ✓
(c) Australia ✓ (d) Afghanistan ✗

12. When we speak of gender divisions, we DEFINITELY refer to the:

- (a) biological difference between men and women. ✗
(b) unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women. ✓
(c) unequal child sex ratio. ✗
(d) absence of voting rights for women in democracies. ✗

13. Choose the right option to fill in the blank.

- The emergence of _____ is directly connected to the rise of political parties.
(a) Monitory democracies ✗ (b) Direct democracies ✗
(c) Representative democracies ✓ (d) Constitutional democracies ✗

14. Choose the correct option to complete the statement.

If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is

- (a) an accountable government (b) a responsible government
(c) a transparent government (d) a stable government

15. Which of the following statements is not true about democracy?
- People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. ✓
 - It is free of corruption. ✗
 - It is expected to produce good governments. ✓
 - It guarantees the rights of citizens. ✓
16. Major portion of the deposits is used by banks for:
- setting up new branches ✗
 - paying taxes ✗
 - paying interest on loans
 - extending loans ✓
17. Read the following:
- Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. ✓
 - Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. ✗ ✓
 - In the present-day world of globalization, Indian industries need to be more efficient and competitive. ✓
 - Indian manufactured goods must not be at par in quality with those in the international market. ✗
- Which one of the above is incorrect?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
 Assertion (A): Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector. ✓
 Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.
- Options:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct but R is wrong.
 - A is wrong but R is correct.

19. Rita has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.
- Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option.
- Mode of repayment
 - Terms of credit ✓
 - Interest on loan
 - Deposit criteria
20. Globalisation is the increasing interconnectedness of the world through the flow of goods, services, capital, ideas, and people.
- Which of the following examples represents globalisation?

- An online advertising portal for goods sold by local vendors run by the Indian government ✗
- An IKEA store in Bengaluru selling products manufactured in China ✓
- A traditional Vietnamese market selling handicrafts in Hanoi ✗
- A Sunday market selling groceries produced locally ✗

SECTION-B

21. Identify the place marked on the map and state one incident that happened during the Indian Freedom Struggle

22. Mr. Singh cultivates rice in Punjab. How does he ensure higher productivity of the crop?

23. Shruti performed a web search for 'Teacher' and found that 80% of the images had women, while a search for 'Pilot' mainly showed men. Discuss how these web search results reflect societal perceptions and the sexual division of labour. Explain with the help of an example

24. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with example.

OR

Money cannot buy all goods one needs to live well. Justify with reasons.

SECTION-C

25. How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.

OR

Who hosted the Vienna congress in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought about by the 'Vienna treaty'.

26. 'India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed'. Justify giving examples.

27. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

28. How would you distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors? Explain in your own words.

29. Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. Substantiate the statement.

SECTION-D

30. "Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in light of the Silk Route.

OR

"The Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century." Explain with the help of an example.

31. What is manufacturing? How is manufacturing an important industry for India? 5
OR
Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India.
32. Credit helps as well as harms and pushes the farmers into a debt trap. Explain. 5
OR
How do SHGs act to provide a platform for women to address their various social issues?
33. 'The distrust between the two communities had turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned 5
into a CIVIL WAR.' Analyse how majoritarianism by Sinhala increased the feeling of
alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.

OR

State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

SECTION-E

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions. 4

Source A: India and the world of print

Manuscript before the age of print: India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian as well as various vernacular languages. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Pages are sometime beautifully illustrated. Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late 19th century. Manuscript however were highly expensive and fragile; they had to be handled carefully. So, manuscripts were not used in everyday life.

Source B: Print comes to India.

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid 16th century. A Jesuit priest learnt Konkani and by 1674, 50 books were printed in Konkani and in Kannada. Dutch protestant missionaries had translated and printed 32 Tamil texts by 1710 from 1780. James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette weekly magazine that describe itself as a commercial paper open to all but influenced by none. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those related to the import and sale of slaves. He also published a lot of gossips about the East India company senior officials in India.

(a) Mention the shortcomings of a manuscript.

(b) Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

(c) How did Hickey describe his weekly magazine?

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: 4

In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tanks for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room: one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1m deep, 4.27 m long and 2.44 m wide. The tank which is a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system is built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground tanks. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rain water from the subsequent showers was then collected.

The rainwater can be stored in the tank till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source

of drinking water when all other sources are dried out, particularly in the summers. Rainwater or *palarpani* as commonly referred to in these parts is considered the purest form of natural water. Since the tanka would keep the room cool, several houses built underground rooms next to it to escape the summer heat.

- (a) Name a traditional rainwater harvesting technique commonly practiced in Rajasthan. *Roof top Rain*
(b) What is *palarpani*?
(c) State two benefits of constructing a "tanka".

36. A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for the official purposes was stopped in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elites. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- (a) Hindi has been identified as the official language and not the national language of India. State the reason.
(b) How many languages are recognized by the Constitution of India?
(c) Elaborate the reasons for not using English for official purposes since 1965.

SECTION-F MAP WORK

7. (i) Identify the following and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

2+3

- (a) The place of Peasant Satyagraha
(b) The place where Non-Cooperation movement was called off
- (ii) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols.
- (a) Kolkata - An International airport ✓
(b) Bokaro - An iron and steel plant ✓
(c) Thiruvananthapuram - A software technology park ✓
(d) Ramagun dam - A thermal power plant