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X-A

**TAGORE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**  
**VASANT VIHAR, N. DELHI**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2023-24)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**CLASS: X**  
**SET I**

Date: 22.12.2023  
No. of Pages: 12

Time: 3 hours  
Max Marks: 80

**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** – Question nos. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
4. **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
5. **Section E** – Question nos. 34 to 36 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
6. **Section-F** - Question nos. 37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks). Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION A**  
**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

Q1. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

(1 mark)

- (I) Napoleonic wars
- (II) The Treaty of Vienna
- (III) Greek Struggle for Independence
- (IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

**Options:**

- (a) III, II, I and IV
- (b) IV, III, II and I
- (c) I, II, III and IV
- (d) IV, II, III and I

Q2. Shyam is a resident of Rajasthan. He decided to install a submersible water pump in his house, capable of extracting groundwater from the depths of 250-300 m. This practice of installing similar pumps is becoming increasingly popular in the state. (1 mark)

Which of the following will this growing practice MOST LIKELY result in the near future?

- (a) increased number of waterborne diseases.
- (b) decline in the groundwater quality.
- (c) water scarcity resulting from excessive utilization.
- (d) increased number of waterborne diseases.

Q3. Read the given data and answer the following question. (1 mark)

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Source: Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme, New York

Identify the country that MOST PROBABLY has a well-developed healthcare system but lesser average education than India.

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Bangladesh

Q4. Which of these statements about national development is TRUE? (1 mark)

- (a) Only countries with a varied population will have high national development.
- (b) Different development goals may be conflicting for a country's development.
- (c) There is no single attribute that can be used to compare the national development of two countries.
- (d) National development can be measured by calculating the total income of the population.

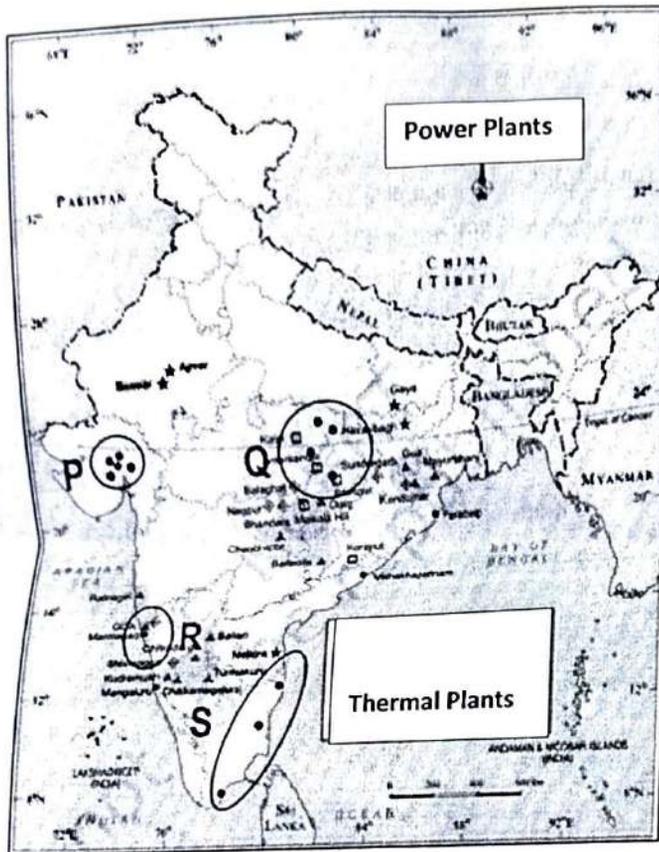
Q5. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

**Assertion (A):** It is prudentially reasonable to share power in a democratic society.  
**Reason (R):** Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

(1 mark)

- (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 R.
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q6. Observe the map given below showing the distribution of thermal power plants across India. (1 mark)



Air Quality Index (AQI) is used to measure real-time air pollution levels. A high AQI represents poor air quality. Accordingly, which of the following regions marked on the map is LIKELY to experience comparatively the worst AQI?

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) S

NOTE: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Question number 6.

Identify the correctly matched pair:

- (a) Renewable Resources: Minerals and fossil fuels

- (b) Non -Renewable Resources: Forests and wildlife
- (c) National Resources: Wind, Tides, Solar energy
- (d) International Resources: The oceanic resources

Q7. In a country, communities L and M have been engaged in a long-standing conflict over issues of co-existence and resource sharing. The tensions have intensified, leading to a demand from both communities for self-administration.

(1 mark)

Which of the following could be the reason(s) behind this conflict?

- I. The country's government is an efficient and effective source of administration.
- II. The country has a power-sharing arrangement where both communities have a role in decision-making.
- III. The government policies have given rise to majoritarianism in the country.
- IV. The country has a federal form of government.

- (a) III & IV
- (b) II & IV
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only II

Q8. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991?

(1 mark)

- (a) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency.
- (b) Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western Countries.
- (c) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.
- (d) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.

Q9. Which of the following BEST describes decentralisation in India?

(1 mark)

- (a) Sharing of equal powers among the three levels of the government.
- (b) Dissolution of the powers of the state governments to strengthen the centre.
- (c) Taking some powers from the centre and the state and giving them to the local government.
- (d) Dissolution of powers of the Centre and strengthening of the state and the local governments.

Q10. Which among the following pairs is correctly matched?

(1 mark)

Column A	Column B
(a) January 1921	Lahore Congress Session
(b) December 1929	Second Round Table Conference
(c) March 1930	Salt March
(d) December 1931	Khilafat Movement

Q11. Which of the following is NOT an example of the process of globalisation?

(1 mark)

- (a) Google's headquarters being in California with multiple offices across the world.
- (b) Railways being the largest public sector undertaking employer in India.
- (c) McDonalds introducing McAloo Tikki specially for the Indian menu.
- (d) A Spanish family having masala dosas for their weekend breakfast.

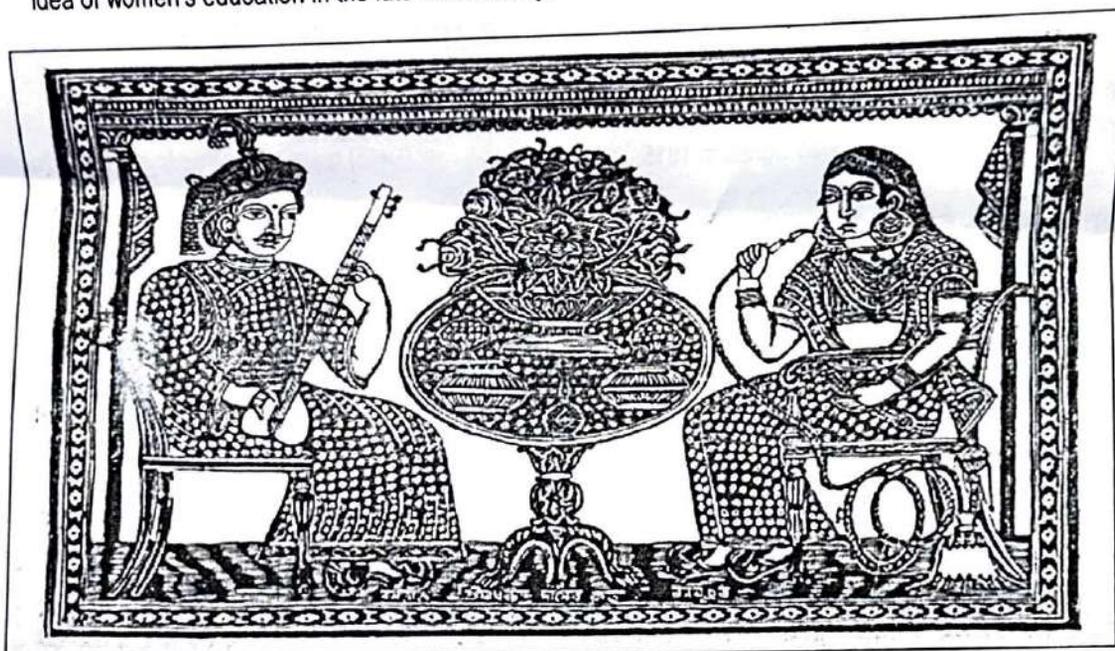
Q12. Which one of the following countries has a two-party system?

(1 mark)

- (a) USA
- (b) India
- (c) Russia
- (d) China

Q13. The woodcut painting given below was created during the time when Indians were beginning to accept the idea of women's education in the late 19th century.

(1 mark)



Which of the following scenarios was the artist MOST LIKELY trying to portray in this art piece?

- (a) listening to music is the best way to spend one's free time
- (b) increasing popularity of western idea of marriage
- (c) challenging the conventional gender roles
- (d) pleasure being the ultimate goal of life

Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 13

'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!' What did Mercier mean by the above lines?

- (a) Rulers often attacked the writers in order to maintain their power over people.
- (b) The spread of print culture would bring down the spirits of intellectual writers.
- (c) Printing of books had the potential to bring an end to despotism.
- (d) Cruel leaders needed to reflect upon their actions.

Q14. Shazia's teacher asked her a question, to which she answered, "MGNREGA 2005". What could have been the teacher's question? (1 mark)

- (a) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Work.
- (b) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Equality.
- (c) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Freedom.
- (d) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Education.

Q15. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. (1 mark)

**Assertion (A):** The Bourbon dynasty removed after the French Revolution was restored.

**Reason (R):** The Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815.

- (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 R.
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q16. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? (1 mark)

- (a) Alluvial soil - Consist of sand and silt
- (b) Black Soil - Salt content is high
- (c) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline
- (d) Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows

Q17. Which of the following divisions is unique to India? (1 mark)

- (a) Gender division
- (b) Economic division
- (c) Religion based division
- (d) Caste division

Q18. Rohan has taken a loan of Rs.5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of the new house to the bank. What would these papers be called? (1 mark)

- (a) Interest Rate
- (b) Collateral
- (c) Principal Amount
- (d) Instalments

Q19. Which of the following practices enables democracy to produce an accountable form of democracy? (1 mark)

- (a) Focus on economic development.
- (b) Constant efforts by the government to reduce social inequalities.
- (c) Ensuring political equality of all citizens.
- (d) Allowing public debates on major policies and legislation.

Q20. Who among the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)? (1 mark)

- (a) Manager of a Bank
- (b) Members of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- (c) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)
- (d) Local Money Lenders

**SECTION B**  
**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

Q21. Shruti often hears the discussions between the elders of her family while watching political shows on media. They keep referring to caste-based decisions taken by different political parties in the country. What are some of the ways in which caste demonstrates itself in politics? (2 marks)

Q22. "Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange." Justify with the help of some examples from the pre-modern world. (2 marks)

OR

How did the Portuguese and Spanish successfully carry out the conquest and colonisation of America by the mid-sixteenth century? (2 marks)

Q23. What are ferrous minerals? How are they useful to us? Explain giving an example (2 marks)

Q24. Why is the existence of a public sector necessary in any economy? (2 marks)

**SECTION C**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

- Q25. Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India? (3 marks)
- Q26. A worker in an urban area, who was working in a construction site, was not paid his wages properly, he was forced to work extra hours under poor working conditions, there was no job security. He lost his job during the covid pandemic and was compelled to selling vegetables in a pushcart. Suggest any three measures the government can take to improve the conditions of workers in the unorganised sector (3 marks)

OR

Sarita lives in a village in Gorakhpur. Two years back her friend Meena told her about a self-help group in the village and advised her to join one. Sarita listened to the advice and joined the group and started contributing a small sum regularly. Sarita today, is a much more confident woman and her life has taken a turn for the better.

Analyse three reasons why Sarita benefitted from joining the Self-Help group.

- Q27. Multi-purpose projects, launched after independence were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. However, in recent years these projects have come under great scrutiny and opposition. In the light of this information, compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects. (3 marks)
- Q28. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties (3 marks)
- Q29. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector is becoming so popular in India? Substantiate your answer giving any 3 reasons. (3 marks)

**SECTION D**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

- Q30. Examine the key features of the Information Technology and Electronics Industry, highlighting its products, location in India and its impact on the economy. (5 marks)

OR

Analyze the impact of mining activities on the local environment and the health of the people involved in it.

- Q31. Examine the significance and key milestones of the Civil Disobedience Movement that took place in India during the struggle for independence. (5 marks)

OR

Do you agree that the period of 1848 was considered as a phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe? Elucidate with suitable examples. (5 marks)

Q32. You have been given the task to do a research project on why democracy is the preferred form of government. Discuss the key indicators that you should consider while doing this project and explain why these factors are crucial in assessing the outcomes of democracy. (5 marks)

OR

Evaluate the significant distinction between the national and regional parties and assess the importance of regional parties. (5 marks)

Q33. In 2021, about 78 percent of Indians above 15 years owned an account at a bank. This was significant change from only 44 percent in 2011. This growth suggests a move towards more marginalized groups within the country - from women to the out-of-labour force, less educated and the poor have access to banking facilities. Analyse the economic impact of this fact. (5 marks)

OR

A house maid has borrowed money from a money lender at a high rate of interest, as she could not pay the interest, she was forced to borrow from another landlord to settle the amount for the interest borrowed to the money lender. State the consequences she may face in this situation. (5 marks)

**SECTION E**  
(Source Based Questions)

Q34. Read the given text and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

1. Highlight two features of the European conservative ideology. (1 mark)
2. Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 (1mark)
3. How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? (2marks)

**Q35. Read the given text and answer the questions that follow:** (4 marks)

Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. Conservation preserves ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a National Wildlife Protection Programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all-India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

Subsequently, central and many State Governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The Central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles – freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

1. Why is biodiversity important? (1 mark)
2. State the need for conservation of our forest and wildlife resources. (1 mark)
3. In which ways has the National Wildlife Protection Programme proven to be relevant? (2 marks)

**Q36. Read the given text and answer the questions that follow:** (4 marks)

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.

However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. Consider another example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

1. Do you think an enhanced income is the only goal of one's life? Substantiate your answer with any two examples. (1 mark)

- 2 Why do you think people have different developmental goals?  
3 Which factors would you consider before you accept a job?

(1 mark)  
(2marks)

**SECTION F**  
**(MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION)**

(5 marks)

Q37.a Four items 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. (1x4=4 marks)

- A. Place associated with peasant satyagraha in Gujarat.  
B. Indian National congress session at this place in December 1920.

Q37 b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (3 marks)

- i) a dam built on the river Sutlej  
ii) a software technology park in Northern India  
iii) southernmost port on the east coast of India  
iv) a nuclear power plant in the state of Maharashtra

**NOTE: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.no. 37 a & b.**

- (a) i. Where in Gujarat did Gandhiji organise a peasant Satyagraha?  
ii. Where did the Congress session take place in December 1920?

(b) The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)

Answer ANY THREE of the following:

- i) Name the dam built on the river Sutlej.  
ii) Name the place in northern India where an important software technology park is present.  
iii) Name the southernmost port on the east coast of India.  
iv) Name the nuclear power plant present in the state of Maharashtra.