



THE INDIAN SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2023-24)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
X
SET-A

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

No. of printed pages: 09


General Instructions:

- (i) This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.
- (iii) Section A-Questions no.1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each. .
- (iv) Section B-Question no.21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section C-Question no.25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Section E -Question no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (viii) 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).
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION-A
Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

Q No.	Question	Marks
1	<p>Identify the correct option that describes the act named below:</p> <p>(i) Freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of a confined space.</p> <p>(ii) Workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.</p> <p>(iii) Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(a) Government of India Act (b) Rowlatt Act</p> <p>(c) Vernacular Press Act (d) Inland Emigration Act</p>	1

2	<p>In Phalodi and Barmer, almost all houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. Barmer and Phalodi are located in _____.</p> <p>(a) Gujarat (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Uttarakhand (d) Rajasthan</p>	1
3	<p>Which of the following examples does not fall in the unorganised sector?</p> <p>(a) A farmer irrigating his field. (b) A daily wage labourer (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient. (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom her house.</p>	1
4	<p>The following questions consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Assertion (A): We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological systems in which we are only a part of and very much dependent on this system for our own existence.</p> <p>Reason (R) : The plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive.</p>	1
5	<p>Which one of the following countries has a two- party system?</p> <p>(a) China (b) Russia (c) America (d) India</p>	1
6	<p>The following questions consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka adopted 'Tamil' as the official language of the state.</p> <p>Reason (R) : The Government of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.</p>	1

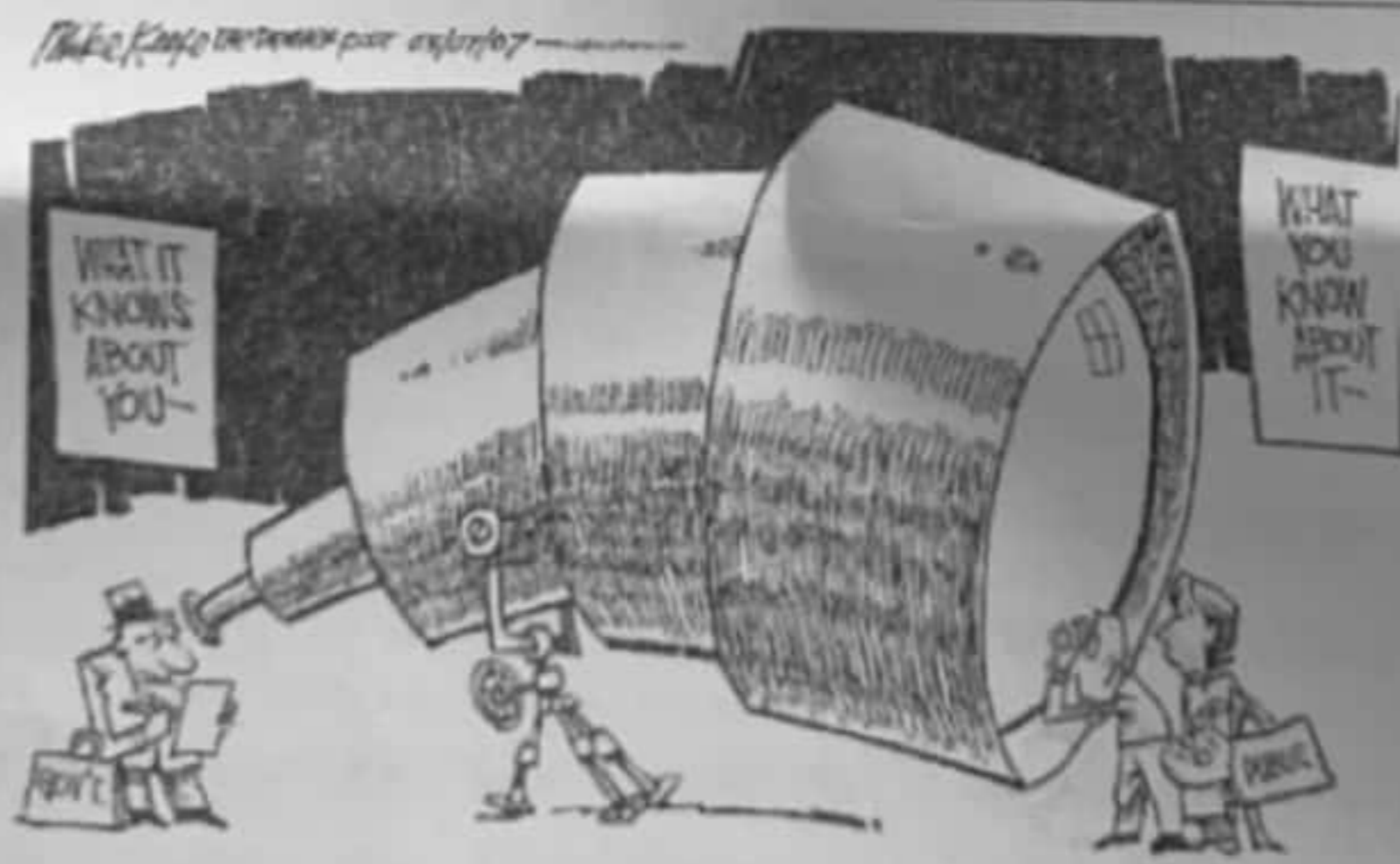
7	<p>Which one of the following statements is not true?</p> <p>(a) The constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p> <p>(b) The constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.</p> <p>(c) The constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality between religious communities.</p> <p>(d) As per the constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.</p>	1
8	<p>The following question consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p> <p>Assertion (A) : Different people have different development goals.</p> <p>Reason (R) : People want freedom, equality, security and respect.</p>	1
9	<p>Which one of the following countries has the highest representation of women in its National Parliament?</p> <p>(a) Russia (b) Australia (c) Sweden (d) India</p>	1
10	<p>Based on the image given below, choose the correct option:</p>  <p>Which of the following aspects best signifies this image?</p> <p>(a) Heroism and Justice</p> <p>(b) Folk and cultural tradition</p>	1

	(c) Austerity and asceticism (d) Revenge and Vengeance	
11	Most agricultural labourers like Jagdeep depend on loans from the informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct? (a) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high. (b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest. (c) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back (d) There are government bodies to supervise the informal sector.	1
12	What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party? (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary Democracy (c) Integral Humanism (d) Modernity	1
13	Identify the reason for the non-participation of industrialists, when Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement, from the options given below: (a) The British conceded to the demands of the industrialists. (b) Suppression of the movement by the British. (c) Disruption of business (d) Dissatisfaction of the industrialists with the movement.	1
14	The following question consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: (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): Non-renewable resources are those which will be exhausted after years of use. Reason (R): Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.	1

20	Which one of the following institutions is not a Panchayati Raj institution? (a) Gram Sabha (c) Panchayat Samiti	1
	(b) Gram Panchayat (d) Municipal Corporation	

SECTION-B
Very Short Answer Questions (8 Marks)

Q No.	Question	Marks
21	Sohan Negi is a farmer from Almora district in Uttarakhand. He faces numerous problems while farming. One of the major problems is soil erosion. How can you help Sohan to resolve this problem? Suggest two effective methods that he should adopt in this regard.	2
22	Explain the role of the Election Commission in regard to the recognition of political parties in India OR. Analyse the need for political parties in a democracy.	2

23	 <p>(i) What does the above cartoon reflect? (ii) What and how does the government know about you and your family?</p>	2
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24	Explain two reasons why women face discrimination in our society.	2
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SECTION-C
Short Answer Questions (15 Marks)

Q No.	Question	Marks
25	How did the advent of print culture contribute to the empowerment of civil servants and merchants in China?	3

26	Explain how globalisation has been advantageous to consumers. OR What are trade barriers? Why did the Indian government put up trade barriers after independence?	3
27	'After industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Thus, we can say that industrialization and urbanisation go hand in hand.' Validate the statement giving three points.	3
28	"Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual". Support the statement with arguments. OR "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments.	3
29	Discuss the functioning of Self-Help Groups (SHGS).	3

SECTION-D
Long Answer Questions (20 Marks)

Q No.	Question	Marks
30	'India has fairly rich and varied resources across different regions.' Substantiate your answer with appropriate facts. OR Describe the occurrence of minerals in sedimentary rocks.	5
31	Examine the different phases that were involved in the process of German unification. OR The Congress of Vienna adopted a conservative approach towards the empires in Europe. Justify the statement.	5
32	Analyse the role of a multiparty system in a democratic country like India. OR Explain any five major functions of political parties.	5
33	'Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out the production of services across countries. Justify the statement with the help of suitable examples. OR Explain how production today is organised in an increasingly complex way by a MNC, with the help of an example.	5

SECTION-E
Case Based Questions (12 Marks)

Q No.	Question	Marks
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34	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. In such a situation of internal debate and dissension two factors again shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s. The first was the effect of the worldwide economic depression. Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue. By 1930, the countryside was in turmoil. Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.</p> <p>34.1 When and why was the Non-Cooperation Movement withdrawn?</p> <p>34.2 Enlist the reason for the opposition of Indians to the Statutory Commission.</p> <p>34.3 What were the factors contributing to the tumultuous conditions in India in 1930?</p>	1+1+2
35	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p> <p>35.1 Why is manufacturing considered the backbone of economic development? Support the statement with two examples.</p> <p>35.2 What was the main philosophy behind public sector and joint sector industries in India?</p> <p>35.3 With the help of an example, explain how the agriculture sector supports industries.</p>	2+1+1
36	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. Interest rate, collateral</p>	1+1+2

and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

36.1 Collateral refers to:

- (a) assets of the lender deposited with the banks
- (b) payment through cheques
- (c) an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender until a loan is repaid.
- (d) gold and silver

36.2 An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment can be termed as:

- (a) cheque (b) debit (c) terms of credit (d) credit

36.3 How can credit push a borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful?

SECTION-F Map Questions (5 Marks)

Q No.	Question	Marks
37	<p>(i) 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 provided.</p> <p>(a) A place where the Indian National Congress held a session in September 1920.</p> <p>(b) A place where Mahatma Gandhi lent support to Indigo planters.</p> <p>(ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following:</p> <p>(a) the nuclear power plant in Maharashtra</p> <p>(b) the dam built on the river Mahanadi</p> <p>(c) the international airport in Telangana</p> <p>(d) the oldest artificial sea port of the country</p>	2+3