

**APEEJAY SCHOOL, FARIDABAD**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION II 2023-2024**  
**CLASS-X**  
**SUBJECT-SOCIAL-SCIENCE**

**MAX MARKS: 80**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**  
**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- The question paper comprises of six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 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.
- Section C – Questions Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- 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.
- Section-E - Questions no from 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.
- 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).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in some questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever applicable.

**SECTION – A MCQ'S ( 1\*20=20)**

1.	Power sharing is good because: (a) It increases the conflict between social groups (b) It ensures the instability of political order (c) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups (d) It leads to violence	1
2.	The Union List includes subjects such as (a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession (b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation (c) Residuary subjects like computer software (d) Defense, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.	1
3.	"Religion can never be separated from politics." Who said these words? (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) W.C. Bannerji (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Indira Gandhi	1
4.	Which region has the highest representation of women in their national parliaments? (a) Pacific (b) Americas (c) Middle-east (d) Nordic countries	1
5.	Globalization is the increasing interconnectedness of the world through the flow of goods, services, capital, ideas and people. Which of the following examples represents globalization? (a) An online advertising portal for goods sold by local vendors run by the Indian government (b) An IKEA store in Bengaluru selling products manufactured in China	1

35.	<p>Read the passage and answer the following questions:  Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because-Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint ventures in India?</li> <li>2. What is the backbone of our economy?</li> <li>3. What brings in much needed foreign exchange?</li> </ol>	4
36.	<p>Read the passage and answer the following questions:  If Democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development. Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation. If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be the reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics; economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorship in this respect. When we find such significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.</p> <p>(i) Between Democracies and Dictatorships, who had a slightly higher rate of economic growth?  (a) Democracies (b) Dictatorships (c) Both (d) Communists</p> <p>(ii) The difference in the rates of economic development between less development countries with Dictatorships and Democracies are:  (a) Very vast (b) Slightly noticeable (c) Very low (d) Negligible</p> <p>(iii) What is meant by Economic Inequality?  (a) It is a situation of equal distribution of wealth. (b) It is the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society. (c) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of gender. (d) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of education.</p> <p>(iv) Which Development depends on country's population, size, global situation and cooperation from other countries?  (a) Social Development (b) Financial Development (c) Economic Development  (d) Political Development</p>	1 + 1 + 1 + 1
37.	<p><b>History</b>  A Locate and label the following items on the given map of India.  a) The place where Gandhiji started the Satyagraha in support of the peasants of Gujarat in 1917.  b) The place from where the Civil Disobedience Movement/ Salt Satyagraha was started.</p> <p><b>Geography</b>  B Locate and label any three of the following items on the given map of India.  (a) Tehri Dam (b) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant (c) Kandla Sea Port (d) Meenam Bakkam International Airport</p>	2

91 Points

27.	"Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector". Justify the statement with any three relevant points.	3
28.	Elaborate on the political representation of women in India.	3
29.	Name the states where three crops of paddy are grown in a year. What are they known as?	3

**SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5\*4=20)**

30.	<p>'In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval on Revolution.' Elaborate on this statement</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>"Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation differently." Justify the statement.</p>	5
31.	<p>Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving. Suggest and explain measures to solve this burning problem.</p>	5
32.	<p>"Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties." Evaluate the statement with the help of relevant arguments.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p>"Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties." Explain.</p>	5
33.	<p>"Self-help groups eliminates poverty and empowers women". Substantiate with suitable answer.</p>	5

**SECTION - E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4\*3 =12)**

34.	<p>Read the passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p><b>A New Reading Public</b>          Access to books created a new culture of reading. well". Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads of an India recited and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story, or saw a performance. They did not read a book individually and silently. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. If earlier there was a hearing public, now age group a reading public came into being.</p> <p><b>Religious Debates and the Fear of Print</b>          In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many of Identify the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This lead to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Germany. Protestant Reformation. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within England a three months. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and greatest one.'</p> <p>(i) How did the hearing public become reading?          (ii) How effective the protestant movement would have been if there was no print technology?          (iii) What did Martin Luther mean? When did he say? "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one".</p>	<p>1 + 1 + 2</p>
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12.	Diamond Sutra, the oldest were printed book is in language (a) Chinese (b) Korean (c) Indian (d) Japanese.	1
13.	The Protestant movement was started by (a) Erasmus (b) Martin Luther (c) Gutenberg (d) Louise Sebastien Mercier	1
14.	According to the World Development Report a country is considered rich when the per capita income is more than which of the following figures? (a) Rs 24,000 per annum (b) Rs 37,000 per annum (c) Rs 4,53,000 per annum (d) Rs 5,43,000 per annum	1
15.	M. Salim wants to withdraw Rs 20,000 in cash for making payments to Prem after Prem receives the money he deposits it in his own account. What is the result? (a) Salim's balance in his bank account increases, and Prem's balance increases. (b) Salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases. (c) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance decreases (d) Salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance decreases	1
16.	What is the aim of the loans sanctioned to SHGs? (a) To establish industries (b) To establish fisheries (c) To create self-employment opportunities (d) For the development of agriculture	1
17.	In which country is the Grameen Bank meeting the credit needs of over 6 million poor people? (a) Bhutan (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal	1
18.	The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is..... (a) Mining (b) Over irrigation (c) Deforestation (d) Over grazing	1
19.	Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called.... (a) Strip cropping (b) Sheet erosion (c) Contour ploughing (d) Terrace cultivation	1
20.	Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna? (a) Agricultural expansion (b) Large-scale development projects (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
<b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS ( 2*4=8)</b>		
21.	Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of democracy. Explain.	2
22.	"The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books." Give reasons to support this statement.	2
23.	Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?	2
24.	Why were the multipurpose river projects considered as temples of modern India by Jawaharlal Nehru? <b>OR</b> 'Multipurpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many new environmental movements.' Name any two social movements which have been launched against the multipurpose projects.	2
<b>SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3*5= 15)</b>		
25.	"The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain with examples.	3
26.	A worker in an urban area, who was working in a small factory, was not paid his wages properly, he was forced to work extra hours under poor working conditions, there was no job security, recently he lost his job and was found selling electrical items in a pushcart. Analyze the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an Unorganized sector. <b>OR</b> Mr Pawan, a village head wanted to create more job opportunities to increase the income of the people of his village under MNREGA act, suggest any three activities, so that Mr Pawan could initiate in his village.	3

15  
1280  
75  
8960  
98500

12800  
75  
164000  
89000  
950000

26  
12800  
80  
00000  
132400

(c) A traditional Vietnamese market selling handicrafts in Hanoi  
 (d) A Sunday market selling groceries produced locally

6. Which of the following is true regarding the opening of trade?  
 (a) Choice of goods in the markets rises.  
 (b) Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles.  
 (c) Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.  
 (d) All of the above.

7. Read the data given below and answer the question.

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 years attending school	85%	82%

As per the data given above who has the least percentage of literacy rate in rural population?  
 (a) Male (b) Children (c) Male & Female (d) Female

8. Assertion (A) In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force it will on the French and German-Speaking population,  
 Reason (R) In Sri Lanka, Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could impose its will on entire country.

- (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

Assertion (A) Since 1994, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.  
 Reason (R) National level coalition government has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

- (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

10. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?  
 (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju (b) C.R. Das (c) M.R. Jayakar (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

11. Look at the picture answer the question that follows.



(i) What was the significance of this picture during the freedom struggle?