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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer book.

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 32 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10:15 a.m. From 10:15 a.m. to 10:30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

I PRE BOARD EXAMINATION SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:-

- (i) The question paper comprises five section- A, B, C, D, E and F.
There are 32 question in question paper. All question are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A- question No. 1 to 20 are MCQ of 1 Marks each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Section C- Question No. 25 to 29 are short answer type question carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Section D- Questions No. 30 to 33 are long answer type question carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section E. Q. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.

(vii) Section F - Q. 37 is map based carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 (a) from History (2 marks) and 37 (b) from Geography (3 marks).

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, on internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

(ix) In addition to this separate instruction are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

SECTION- A

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalisms' 1
 - a. French Revolution
 - b. Russian Revolution
 - c. Glorious Revolution
 - d. The Revolution of the liberals
2. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in- 1
 - a. January' 1916
 - b. January, 1915
 - c. March, 1921
 - d. April, 1917
3. Most Indian indentured workers come from. 1
 - a. Eastern Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Norther- Eastern States
 - c. Jammu & Kashmir
 - d. Non of the above
4. Which religious reformer was responsible for the Reformation Movement? 1
 - a. Martin Luther
 - b. Martin Luther King Jr
 - c. The Grimm Brothers
 - d. George Elliot
5. Who were called 'chapmen'? 1
 - a. Book - seller
 - b. Paper seller
 - c. Workers of printing press
 - d. Seller of 'penny chap books'

- 6 In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation? 1
- a. Maharashtra b. Punjab
- c. Haryana d. Uttar Pradesh
- 7 The species which are in danger of extinction are called: 1
- a. Vulnerable species b. Rare species
- c. Endangered species d. Normal species
- 8 Hirakud Dam is constructed on which river? 1
- a. Ganga b. Indus
- c. Manas d. Mahanadi
- 9 A type of millet rich in Iron, calcium, others micro nutrients and roughage is 1
- a. Wheat b. Rice
- c. Tea d. Ragi
- 10 A person who studies the formation of minerals, their age, physical and chemical properties is called 1
- a. Geographer b. Geophysicist
- c. Geologist d. Geomorphologist
- 11 Which city is known as the automobile center of India? 1
- a. Jamshedpur b. Chennai
- c. Jaipur d. Noida
- 12 When was sinhala recognised as the official language of Sri Lanka? 1
- a. In 1954 b. In 1955
- c. In 1956 d. In 1958
- 13 When was state Reorganization Commission formed? 1
- a. In 1951 b. In 1963
- c. In 1997 d. In 1953
- 14 In India seats are reserved for Women in 1
- a. Lok Sabha b. State Legislative Assemblies
- c. Cabinets d. Panchayati Raj Bodies

- 15 Caste politics has helped people from _____ and _____ castes to gain better access to decision making 1
- a. SC and ST b. SC and OBC
c. ST and OBC d. Dalits and OBC
- 16 More than _____ parties are registered with the Election Commission in India 1
- a. 650 b. 450
c. 350 d. 750
- 17 In which area does Democracy fail to achieve the same results as in Dictatorship? 1
- a. Social development b. Economic development
c. Political development d. Development on Religion
- 18 Development of a country can generally be determined by 1
- a. its per capita income b. its average literacy level
c. health status of its people d. All of the above
- 19 The products received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following sectors? 1
- a. Quaternary b. Tertiary
c. Secondary d. Primary
- 20 Which one of the following options describe 'collateral'? 1
- a. Double coincidence of wants
b. Certain products for barter system
c. Trade in barter system
d. Asset as guarantee for loan

SECTION- B

Answer Short Answer Questions

- 21 Name the two European agencies which controlled a large sector of Indian industries after the I World War. 2
- 22 Classify Resources on the basis of exhaustibility? 2

OR

Name two social movements related to multipurpose projects?

- 23 Why is power sharing desirable? 2
- 24 'Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities'. Support the statement. 2

SECTION- C

Short Questions

- 25 Describe the process of unification of Germany? 3

OR

- Describe any three innovations in printing technology during the 19th Century.
- 26 Critically examine the importance of coal as a energy resource. 3
- 27 Differentiate between 'Coming together' and 'holding together' federations? 3
- 28 Explain why service sector is gaining more importance in the global economy. 3
- 29 How do demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain. 3

SECTION- D

Long Questions

- 30 Which incident marked the beginning of the civil disobedience movement? How was the civil disobedience movement different from Non Co-operation movement. 5

- 31 'Roadways still have an edge over Railways in India.' Support the statement. 5

OR

- 'Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand.' Analyse the statement.
- 32 In what way lack of Internal democracy is seen in the Political Party? 5

OR

- 'Democracy is based in the idea of deliberation and negotiation'.
- 33 Describe the role of technology in promoting globalization process. 5

OR

- Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.

SECTION-E

Case Based Questions

34 A growing anger against the Colonial government was thus bringing together various groups and classes of Indians into a common struggle for freedom in the first half of the twentieth century. The Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi tried to channel people's grievances into organized movements for independence. Through such movements the nationalist tried to forge a national unity. But as we have seen diverse groups and classes participated in these movements with varied aspirations and expectations. As their grievances were wide ranging, freedom from colonial rule also meant different things to different people. The Congress Continuously attempted to resolve differences, and ensure that the demands of one group did not alienate another . This is precisely why the unity within the movement often broke down. The high points of Congress activity and nationalist unity were followed by phase of disunity and inner conflict between groups.

In other words, What was emerging was a nation with many voices wanting freedom from colonial rule.

1. What was the single factor which brought together various groups together into a common struggle for freedom. 1
2. What did Gandhi try to do? 1
3. Through such movements what did the nationalists try to do? 1
4. Why did the unity within the movement often break down? 1

35 Read the extract given below and answer the Questions-

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first- class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second- class mail includes

book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and Cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Green Channal, Business Channal, Metro Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodic Channel.

1. How is communication a continuous process? 1
2. Which are the major means of Communication in the Country? 1
3. What is metro channel? 1
4. Name any two channels that have been introduced to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities. 1

36 Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

In some countries powers usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties many exist, Contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislations . But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government such a party system is called two- party system. The united states of America and the united kingdom are examples of two party system. If several parties complete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others we call it a multi party system. Thus in India, we have a multi party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi- party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India three were three such major alliance in 2004 Parliamentary elections- the National Democratic Alliance the united Progressive Alliance and the left front.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options: [1x4=4]

1. Countries Having Bi- party system:
 - a. USA
 - b. India
 - c. China
 - d. All of these
2. The multi- party system
 - a. Appears very messy
 - b. leads to political instability
 - c. not free to form political party
 - d. Only (a) and (b)

3. The government is formed by Various parties coming together in a/an.....
- alliance
 - front
 - coalition
 - opposition
4. Which party leads the ruling NDA government of the Centre?
- Indian National Congress
 - Bharatiya Janata Party
 - Bahujan Samaj Party
 - Communist Party of India

SECTION- E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

[2+3=5]

- 37 a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.
- Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.
 - The palace where Mahtma Gandhi broke salt law.
- b. On the same outline map of India located any three of the following-
- Hirakud Dam
 - Tarapur Atomic Power Station
 - Noida Software Teachnology Park
 - Kochi port.


