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- Please check that this question paper contains 9 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 37 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.

II PRE BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS- X (CBSE)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:-

- (i) This question paper is divided into five Sections. Section A, B, C, D, E, and F.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A question no. 1 to 20 are MCQs 1 mark each.
- (iv) Section B question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section C question no. 25 to 29 are Short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.

- (vi) Section D questions no. 30 to 33 are Long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer 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 Questions 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts 37 a from History (2 marks) and 37 b from Geography (3 marks)
- (ix) There is no over all choice in the question paper. However an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choice in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct options:

- Q.1 What was the significance of the Treaty of Constantinople in Greek history? [1]
- a. It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
b. It gave the people of Greece immense power.
c. It suppressed the people of Greece.
d. None of the above
- Q.2 Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order. [1]
- i. Champaran Satyagraha ii. Poona pact
iii. Demand of Purna Swaraj iv. Quit India movement
- a. i, iv, iii, ii b. i, iii, ii, iv
c. i, ii, iii, iv d. iv, ii, i, iii
- Q.3 Where did the big European powers meet in 1885 for dividing Africa? [1]
- a. China b. Australia
c. Berlin d. Africa

Q.10 Which of the following is not an element of vertical power sharing? [1]

- a. Power sharing between different levels of the government.
- b. Supervision of higher organ over lower organ.
- c. Power sharing between government and opposition.
- d. None of the above

Q.11 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion (A): In 1965 an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language of Srilanka.

Reason (R): The government of Srilanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community

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

Q.12 Uniform Civil Code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion is the agenda of- [1]

- a. Indian National Congress
- b. Bhartiya Janta Party
- c. Samajwadi Party
- d. Nationalist Congress Party

Q.13 In which area does democracy fail to achieve the same result as in dictatorship. [1]

- a. Social development
- b. Economic development
- c. Political development
- d. None of the above

Q.14 If there are five persons in a family and their total income is ₹ 20,000. What would be the average income of each person? [1]

- a. ₹ 5,000
- b. ₹ 4,000
- c. ₹ 400
- d. ₹ 10,000

- Q.15 Human Development Report is published by [1]
 a. UNDP b. World Bank
 c. IMF d. WHO
- Q.16 In which of the following sectors employees are normally exploited? [1]
 a. Organized sector b. Unorganised sector
 c. Public sector d. Service sector
- Q.17 Which one of the following is not a modern form of money? [1]
 a. Demand Deposit b. Coin
 c. Paper currency d. Precious metals
- Q.18 A situation in which all the countries reap the benefits of foreign trades equally is known as_____ [1]
 a. Fair globalisation b. liberalisation
 c. equal globalisation d. globalisation
- Q.19 Banks give out loans and charge _____ on the loan amount from the borrower- [1]
 a. rent b. interest
 c. wages d. money
- Q.20 Ravikant is a worker in an industry. He gets facilities like health insurance medical leave, over time money etc. He is working in- [1]
 a. Primary sector b. Organised sector
 c. Tertiary sector d. None of these

SECTION-B

(Very Short Answer type Questions)

- Q.21 Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print? [2]
- Q.22 Explain the term 'Feminist Movement'. [2]
- Q.23 Differentiate between Agro Based industries and Mineral based industries. [2]

OR

What do you know about 'Permanent Forest' estates?

Q.24 What do you mean by intermediate goods? [2]

SECTION-C

(Short Answer Based Questions)

Q.25 What attracted the Europeans to Africa? Give any three reasons. [3]

OR

Describe the main features of 'Salt March'.

Q.26 Give reasons why Power Sharing is desirable? [3]

Q.27 'The Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of formal sources of loans.'

Support this statement. [3]

Q.28 What is meant by a 'National Political Party' state the conditions required to be a National Political Party? [3]

Q.29 Distinguish between Public and Private sector. [3]

SECTION-D

(Long Answer Based Questions)

Q.30 "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one". Who said this? How did print help to promote Protestant Reformation? [5]

OR

"The First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries." Support the statement with examples.

Q.31 Mention advantages and disadvantages of Multi Purpose river projects. [5]

OR

'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development'. Express your views in favour of this statement.

Q.32 What is a political Party? Write the various challenges faced by political parties? [5]

OR

Which five provisions of the Indian constitution make India a federation? Explain.

Q.33 What is trade barrier? Why were they imposed by the Indian Government after Independence? [5]

OR

What is the difference between formal sector loans and informal sector loans? Give two examples of each.

SECTION-E

(Case Based Questions)

Q.34 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

In Africa in the 1890s a fast spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihood and the local economy. It is a good example of the widespread European imperial impact on colonised societies. It shows how in this era of conquest even a disease affecting cattle reshaped the life and the fortunes of thousands of people and their relations with the rest of the world

34.1 What is Rinderpest? [1]

34.2 Who brought it to Africa? [1]

34.3 How it helped the Europeans to conquer Africa? [2]

Q.35 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed. Broadly speaking peninsular rocks contain most of the reserve of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks on the western and Eastern Flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. Rajasthan with the rock systems of peninsula, has reserves of many non ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These variation exist largely because of the differences in geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

35.1 Which part of India is devoid of economic minerals? [1]

35.2 Which mineral resources are found in abundance in the sedimentary rocks on the western and Eastern flanks of the peninsula? [1]

35.3 Why there is uneven distribution of mineral resources in India. [2]

Q.36 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Democracy should produce a harmonious social life. We have seen how democracies accommodate various social division, how Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic population.

Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their complication. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. No society can fully resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social difference. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

- 36.1 Which country has successfully negotiated among the different ethnic population? [1]
- 36.2 Which system is best suited to negotiate the differences? [1]
- 36.3 What are the plus point of democratic regimes [2]

SECTION E

(Map Skill Based Questions)

- Q.37 a. 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 drawn near them. [1+1]
- A. Place where the Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- B. Place known for the movement of Indigo peasants
- b. Locate and label any three on the same map. [3]
- i. Meenam Bakkam (International Airport)
- ii. Kandla (port)
- iii. Noida (Software Technology Park)
- iv. Tarapur (Nuclear power plant)
- v. Identify the soil type

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत - राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश

