

BASAVA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: X

DATE: 10/12/2024

M M: 80

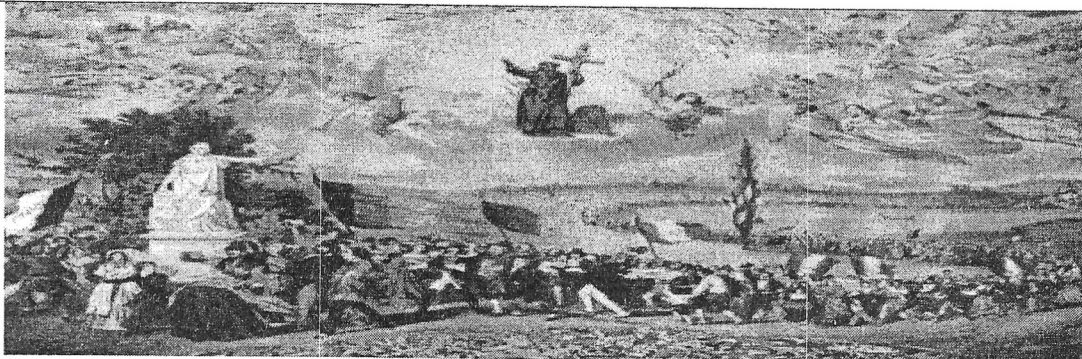
TIME: 3 HRS

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** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **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).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Q. NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
	SECTION-A MCQs (1X20=20)	
1	Arrange the following events of world history in increasing order of their date of occurrence. i) Unification of Italy ii) Vienna peace settlement iii) Napoleonic Wars begin iv) Unification of Germany A. (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv) B. (iv)-(iii)-(ii)-(i) C. (ii)-(i)-(iii)-(iv) D. (iii)-(ii)-(i)-(iv)	1
2	Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in _____. A. Meghalaya B. Manipur C. Mizoram D. Madhya Pradesh	1

3	<p>Study the statistics in the table and calculate the average income of the family in rupees.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Member 1</td><td>Member 2</td><td>Member 3</td><td>Member 4</td></tr><tr><td>Income (in rupees)</td><td>7000</td><td>8000</td><td>10000</td><td>15000</td></tr></table> <p>A. 40000 B. 12000 C. 10000 D. 18000</p>		Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Income (in rupees)	7000	8000	10000	15000	1										
	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4																		
Income (in rupees)	7000	8000	10000	15000																		
4	<p>Unclassed forests are mainly found in _____.</p> <p>A. All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat. B. Kerala and Tamil Nadu. C. Punjab and Haryana. D. West Bengal and Bihar.</p>	1																				
5	<p>Choose the feature which is not associated with arid soils:</p> <p>A. This soil develops a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rock. B. In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained from these soils. C. The lower horizon of the soil is occupied by Kankar nodules. D. This soil becomes cultivable after proper irrigation.</p>	1																				
6	<p>Match list-A with list-B and select the correct option</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">List-A</th><th colspan="2">List-B</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Power shared among different organs of the government</td><td>a</td><td>Community government</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Power shared among governments at different levels</td><td>b</td><td>Separation of powers</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Power shared by different social groups</td><td>c</td><td>Coalition government</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Power shared by two or more political parties</td><td>d</td><td>Federal government</td></tr></table> <p>A 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c C 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c B 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a D 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b</p>	List-A		List-B		1	Power shared among different organs of the government	a	Community government	2	Power shared among governments at different levels	b	Separation of powers	3	Power shared by different social groups	c	Coalition government	4	Power shared by two or more political parties	d	Federal government	1
List-A		List-B																				
1	Power shared among different organs of the government	a	Community government																			
2	Power shared among governments at different levels	b	Separation of powers																			
3	Power shared by different social groups	c	Coalition government																			
4	Power shared by two or more political parties	d	Federal government																			
7	<p>Why was community government introduced in Belgium?</p> <p>A. To enable power sharing among various political parties. B. To ensure power sharing among various organs of the government. C. To give more power to the Dutch speaking Community. D. To share power among different religious and linguistic social groups.</p>	1																				

8	<p>Rajenderhat is an area where 80% people borrow money from the bank while 10% don't borrow and the rest 15 families take it from their friends, relatives or local moneylenders. Where will Rajenderhat be located?</p> <p>A. In an urban region B. Semi-urban area C. In a rural region D. Remote region of a country</p>	1
9	<p>Consider the following statements on the practice of Federalism in India. Identify those that were implemented in India after 1992.</p> <p>I. Local governments do not have the power and resources. II. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with the local government bodies. III. Seats are not reserved for any social group. IV. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to government bodies.</p> <p>A. I and II C. II and IV B. I and IV D. I and III</p>	1
10	 <p>What was the dream of the French artist about the world that he visualised in this picture?</p> <p>A. Destruction of Absolutism B. Establishment of Democratic order C. Establishment of Democratic and Social Republics D. Establishment of Rule of people</p>	1
11	<p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>A. Removal of barriers by the government is known as Liberalisation. B. Removal of barriers by the government is known as Globalisation. C. Removal of barriers by the government is known as Free Trade. D. Removal of barriers by the government is known as Capitalism.</p>	1
12	<p>The Union and State governments can make laws on subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list. However, if their laws conflict then _____.</p> <p>A. The laws of state government will prevail.</p>	1

	<p>B. The laws of Union government will prevail.</p> <p>C. The Supreme Court has to intervene.</p> <p>D. Both laws are declared null and void.</p>	
13	<p>Identify the Act from the clue given below:</p> <p>a) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.</p> <p>b) It gave powers to the government to repress political activities.</p> <p>c) It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial.</p> <p>A. Government of India Act</p> <p>B. Inland Emigration Act</p> <p>C. Rowlatt Act</p> <p>D. Vernacular Press Act</p>	1
14	<p>MGNREGA 2005 implements the _____ in about 625 districts of India.</p> <p>A. Right to property</p> <p>B. Right to freedom</p> <p>C. Right to life</p> <p>D. Right to work</p>	1
15	<p>Which of the following was not a reason for the limited popularity of handwritten manuscripts in Europe?</p> <p>A. Manuscripts were fragile.</p> <p>B. They were awkward to handle and could not be carried around easily.</p> <p>C. The content of manuscripts was rebellious and seditious.</p> <p>D. Copying manuscripts was expensive and time-consuming.</p>	1
16	<p>Which of the following is not true about democratic governments?</p> <p>A. Democratic government is a legitimate government.</p> <p>B. Democratic government is a responsive government.</p> <p>C. Democratic government is people's own government.</p> <p>D. Democratic government has no room to correct mistakes.</p>	1
17	<p>Assertion (A): The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.</p> <p>Reason (R): It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it.</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 and (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>	1

18	Which of the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Government of India? A. Ministry of finance B. Reserve Bank of India C. World Bank D. State Bank of India	1
19	Which of the following is the true meaning of 'Equal treatment of women' as a necessary ingredient of a democratic society? A. Women are always treated with respect and dignity. B. It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights. C. Most societies across the world are now women dominated. D. Women are now treated as equals in the political arena.	1
20	Which of the given below is not a constitutional provision in India? A. There is no official religion for the Indian State. B. The constitution provides to all individuals and communities the freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any. C. The constitution discriminates on grounds of religion. D. The state is not allowed to intervene in matters of religion.	1
SECTION-B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)		
21	What are the main features of the intensive subsistence farming? OR Why is the iron and steel industry concentrated in the Peninsular India?	1X2=2 OR 1X2=2
22	What was the condition of Europe until the nineteenth century? OR Describe the Irish potato famine.	2 OR 2
23	Discuss with an example the system of checks and balance in modern democracies.	2
24	What is the difference between Coming Together and Holding Together Federation?	2
SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)		
25	Discuss the various uses that print was put to in pre-independent India.	1X3=3
26	What is GDP? Who is responsible for collecting data for the GDP in India? OR Enumerate the various causes of rural unemployment in India.	1+2=3 OR 1X3=3
27	"Wheat and rice farming are fairly different from each other." - Support the statement with proper argument.	1½X2= 3
28	'In our country women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since independence.' - Give points to justify this statement.	1X3=3
29	How do farmers get into debt trap? Explain with the help of an example.	1+2= 3

SECTION-D								
LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)								
30	What are placer deposits? Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. OR "Minerals are indispensable part of our lives." - Support the statement with examples.	2+3=5 OR 3+2=5						
31	"Till the mid eighteenth century there were no nation states in Europe." - Support this statement with examples. OR "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings." - State your views.	5 OR 5						
32	"Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning." - Justify this statement. OR What is a recognised political party? Discuss the differences between national and state parties.	5 OR 1+4=5						
33	How are demand deposits accepted as a means of payment? OR Why are terms of credit required for a loan or credit? How are cooperatives functioning in the rural areas to solve the problem of credit?	5 OR 2+3=5						
SECTION-E								
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)								
34	<p>READ THE PARAGRAPHS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AS FOLLOWS</p> <p>When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive. The liberals and moderates, who were proposing a constitutional system within the framework of British dominion, gradually lost their influence. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. But the celebrations attracted very little attention. So Mahatma Gandhi had to find a way to relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>34.i</td><td>Why did the Simon Commission face resistance from the Indian nationalists?</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>34.ii</td><td>Name the Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to 'relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life'.</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	34.i	Why did the Simon Commission face resistance from the Indian nationalists?	1	34.ii	Name the Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to 'relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life'.	1	4
34.i	Why did the Simon Commission face resistance from the Indian nationalists?	1						
34.ii	Name the Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to 'relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life'.	1						

	34.iii	Explain the importance of Lahore Congress session organised in 1929.	2										
35	<p>Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.</p> <p>Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. Fly ash, phospo- gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid wastes in India.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>35.1</td> <td>What are the main undesirable gases that create air pollution?</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35.2</td> <td>What are the effects of air pollution?</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35.3</td> <td>What are the main solid wastes that trigger water pollution?</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>			35.1	What are the main undesirable gases that create air pollution?	1	35.2	What are the effects of air pollution?	1	35.3	What are the main solid wastes that trigger water pollution?	2	4
35.1	What are the main undesirable gases that create air pollution?	1											
35.2	What are the effects of air pollution?	1											
35.3	What are the main solid wastes that trigger water pollution?	2											
36	<p>Usually, we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics. Of course, there can be differences about what are important characteristics that should form the basis of comparison: friendliness and spirit of cooperation, creativity or marks secured. This is true of development too. For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2019</p>			4									

	was just US\$ 6700 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.										
	<table> <tr> <td>36.1</td><td>What is Average income of a country?</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>36.2</td><td>Which organisation publishes World Development Reports?</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>36.3</td><td>How do we categorise the income groups?</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	36.1	What is Average income of a country?	1	36.2	Which organisation publishes World Development Reports?	1	36.3	How do we categorise the income groups?	2	
36.1	What is Average income of a country?	1									
36.2	Which organisation publishes World Development Reports?	1									
36.3	How do we categorise the income groups?	2									
	SECTION-F										
	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)										
37a	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. A. Congress session held here in 1927. B. Satyagraha movement held here for plantation workers	2									
37b	On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols- (ANY 3) i) Hirakud dam ii) Kakrapara nuclear plant iii) Tuticorin sea port iv) Noida software technology park	1X3=3									