

SAMPLE PAPER PRE BOARD I EXAMINATION (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) - X

Name- Animesh
Date- 8/11/2024

Maximum Marks - 80
Time Allotted - 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark 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 contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (v) 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 - Questions no from 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ii. Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- iv. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

a) ii, iv, i, iii b) iv, i, iii, ii c) iv, iii, ii, i d) i, iii, iv, ii

2. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in availability of rivers.

- a) the variations in geographical locations. b) the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation
c) the variations in temperature d) the variations in availability of rivers.

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

COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR (2017-18)		
	Infant Mortality Rate	Net Attendance Ratio
Haryana	30	61
Kerala	7	83
Bihar	32	43

Based on the data given above how many children are attending school in the state that would be considered to be the most developed among the three?

- a) 32 b) 43 c) 83 d) 30

4. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?

- i. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife
- ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
- iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks
- iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests

Options:

- a) Statement i and ii are correct.
- b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct
- c) Statement ii is correct.
- d) Statement (i), (iii) & (iv) are correct.

5. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of horizontal distribution of power and the concept of checks and balances?

- a) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the appointment of judges by the executive, while checks and balances refer to the accountability of ministers and government officials to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- b) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the balance of power among various institutions, while checks and balances refer to the separation of powers within each institution.
- c) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the exercise of different powers by different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the unlimited power exercised by the executive.
- d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.

6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): India is a country with a multi-party system set up.

Reason (R): The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.

- 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.

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality

Reason (R): All individuals have equal say in electing representatives.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

8. Assertion (A): The decisions of a democratic government may be more acceptable to the people.

Reason (R): They have followed procedures, which gives a sense of inclusiveness and transparency.

- 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.

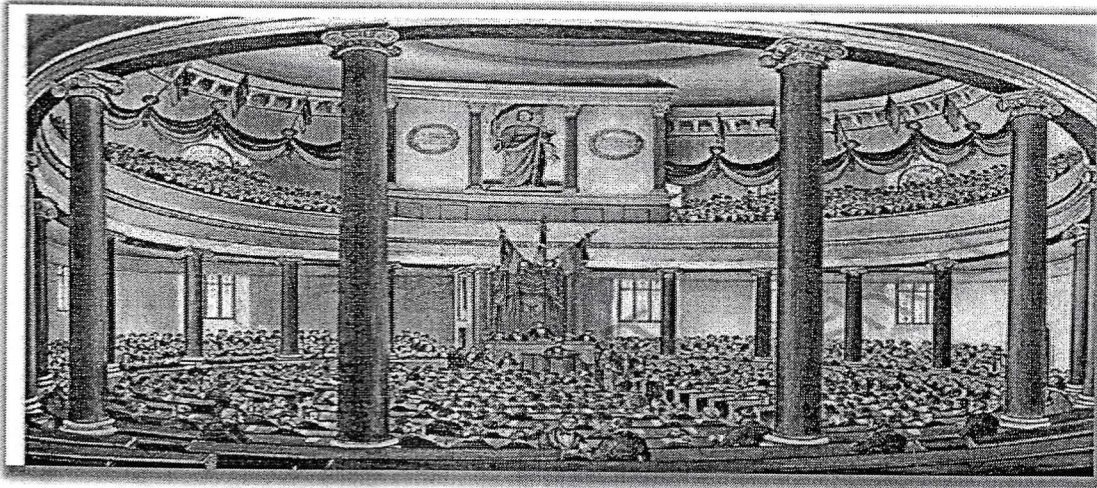
9 Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value
- b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements
- c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange
- d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

10. You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of government. You want to ensure that the system of power-sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power.

Which of the following measures would best meet this goal?

- a) All power is concentrated in the hands of the legislature only.
 - b) Power is divided between the central government and the states or provinces, with each level having its own sphere of influence.
 - c) Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers.
 - d) Power is shared among different levels of government, such as the national, regional, and local governments, with each level having some degree of autonomy.
11. Identify the painting from the options given below.



- a) Frankfurt Parliament
- b) Reichstag
- c) Duma
- d) The House of Parliament

12. Evaluate the impacts of opening foreign trade on the global economy by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

- I. The choice of goods in the markets increase
- II. Producers from two countries closely compete against each other despite the distance between their locations.
- III. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.
- IV. The quality of the product is always good.

Options:

- a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- c) All the statements are appropriate.
- d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

13. Choose the correction option to complete the statement.

If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is ____.

- a) An accountable government.
- b) A responsible government.
- c) A transparent government.
- d) A stable government.

14. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.

- i. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
- ii. "Forced recruitment" carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.
- iii. The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
- iv. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.

Options:

- a) iv, iii, ii, i b) ii, i, iv, iii c) i, iv, iii, ii d) i, ii, iii, iv

15. If there is a disruption by transporters and lorries refuse to transport vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas to urban areas, food will become scarce in urban areas, whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products.

Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above?

- a) Primary and Secondary
- b) Secondary and Tertiary
- c) Tertiary, Primary and Secondary
- d) Tertiary and Primary.
- e)

16. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer

Statement I: Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th Century as western powers established their outposts in China.

Statement II: Beijing became the hub of the new print culture, catering to western-style schools.

- a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- c) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

17. The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues. The following are the clues:

- (i) Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
- (ii) He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
- (iii) He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
- (iv) He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.

Identify the incorrect clue.

- a) Clue iv b) Clue iii and iv c) Clue i d) Clue ii and iii

18. Choose the right option to fill in the blank.

The emergence of _____ is directly connected to the rise of political parties.

- a) Monitory democracies b) Direct democracies
c) Representative democracies d) Constitutional democracies

19. The process of integration between different countries is called as _____.

- a) Privatization b) Globalization c) Liberalization d) Competition

20. Which of the following statements is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view.

Statement i: It is possible for independent candidates to form a government.

Statement ii: Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties.

Statement iii: The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties.

Statement iv: Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority.

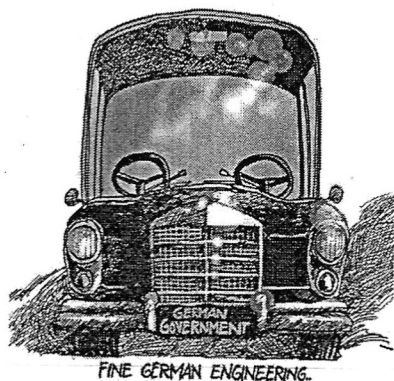
Options:

- a) Statement i and ii are right.
b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
c) Statement iii is right.
d) Only statement iv is right.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Study the cartoon thoroughly and mention what the two steering wheels symbolize?



22. (A) "The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all." Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.

OR

(B) "Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled." Substantiate this statement with illustrations.

23. Explain geographical conditions required for the cultivation of pulses. Name any two important pulses producing states.

24. Describe any three characteristics of **Union List** mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India?

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 push cart.

Analyze the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an Unorganized sector.

OR

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.

27. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector". Justify the statement with any three relevant points.

28. The Indian constitution provides three lists to distribute the legislative power. State any two subjects that are included in the union list. In which list the subject "Education" is included and why?

29. Compare Tables "A" & "B" and answer the question given below.

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

Table -A

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

Table -B

Share of sectors in employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

SECTION D

30. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Support this statement with examples.

OR

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight some of the measures to conserve them.

31. Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

OR

What does the term 'Liberalism' mean? What did it mean to different classes and people?

32. There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well. Explain the statement with examples.

OR

Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples.

33. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life. Support the statement.

OR

The Self-Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral security. Support the statement with examples

SECTION-E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

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

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement.

- i. Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed? (1)
- ii. What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference? (1)
- iii. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death? (2)

35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Maharashtra is a state located in western India, with a population of over 110 million people. The state is home to several large cities, including Mumbai, and has a significant agricultural sector. However, the state is facing a severe water crisis, with its water resources coming under increasing pressure due to climate change, industrialization, and urbanization. The main challenges faced by water resource management in Maharashtra are:

- i. Overexploitation of groundwater: Maharashtra is one of the most groundwater-stressed states in India, with the demand for water exceeding the supply. Overexploitation of groundwater for agriculture and urban use has led to a decline in water levels, which has severe implications for the sustainability of water resources.
 - ii. Pollution of surface water: Industrialization and urbanization have led to the pollution of surface water bodies such as rivers and lakes. The pollution has led to water quality degradation, which poses risks to human health and the environment.
 - iii. Inefficient irrigation practices: The agricultural sector is the largest user of water in Maharashtra, accounting for around 80% of total water use. However, traditional irrigation practices such as flood irrigation are inefficient and lead to the wastage of water.
- i. Mention any one reason for the water crisis faced by the state of Maharashtra. (1)
 - ii. Propose any one solution to mitigate the water crisis faced by Maharashtra. (1)
 - iii. Despite being the second highest rainfall-receiving state of the country, Maharashtra still faces water crisis. Substantiate this statement in 40 words (2)

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

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. Now, what is the income of a country? 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. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

1. Explain the significance of per capita Income. (2)
2. What are the classifications of countries based on per capita income, and which entity is responsible for determining these classifications?" (2)

SECTION-E

37 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.

- i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920.
- ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

- i. A Coal mine in Tamil Nādu
 - ii. A dam built on river Chenab in India.
 - iii. A largest natural major seaport located at Andhra Pradesh
- Noida software technology park

