


MSD/2024-25/X/SSC/PRE-BOARD/PGNO 1 OF 8

Name: Anand Srinasthana

Class: X

Subject: Social Science

Date: 1-2-25

Invigilator's Sign: 

Session 2024-25



SET B
CODE - 087

Roll No.

1	1
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Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper comprises six sections- Sections A, B, C, D, E and F.
- (iii) Section A- Questions no.1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iv) Section B- Questions no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section C- Questions no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) Section D- Questions 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. 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (viii) Section F- Question number 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 overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

Section-A

Multiple Choice Questions

(20X1=20)

Q1. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below : (1)

- (a) wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
- (b) wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians.
- (c) wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.
- (d) wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.

Q2. Which of the following department measures the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country? (1)

- (a) Department of External Affairs
- (b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- (c) Central Government
- (d) Department of Income Affairs

Q3. The emergence of _____ is directly connected to the rise of political parties. (1)

- (a) monitory democracies
- (b) direct democracies
- (c) representative democracies
- (d) constitutional democracies

Q4. Which place in India has an artificial lake to conserve water that dates to 11th century? (1)

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Bhopal
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Kolhapur

Q5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)

Assertion (A) : Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents are required.

- (a) both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and reason is true.

Q6. Identify the crop with the help of clues given below. (1)

- It is a staple food crop of a majority of the people of India.
- It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature, high humidity with high annual rainfall of above 100 cm.

- (a) wheat (b) pulses (c) maize (d) rice

Q7. Arrange the following events of German unification in increasing order of their date of occurrence. (1)

- i. Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the demand of all German national assembly
- ii. The Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
- iii. Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed as the new German emperor.
- iv. Three wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark and France was fought.

Choose the correct option :

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

Q8. Which one among the following is a far reaching change in the policy made in India in 1991? (1)

- (a) put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments.
- (b) removing barriers or restrictions set by the government which is known as liberalisation.
- (c) restrictions set by the government to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
- (d) by giving protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

Q9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)

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 assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and reason is true.

Q10. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India? (1)

- (a) Bhojpuri (b) Garhwali (c) Nepali (d) Rajasthani

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Q11. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government? (1)

- (a) federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (b) federation has only one level of government.
- (c) one is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- (d) the others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day- to-day administering of their state.

Q12. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation ? (1)

- (a) the bank acts as a cooperative lender
- (b) the bank facilitates a debt-trap situation
- (c) the bank ensures a fair exchange of goods
- (d) the bank saves the farmer from debt-trap

Q13. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors? (1)



- (a) primary
- (b) secondary
- (c) tertiary
- (d) quaternary

Q14. In the beginning of the 19th century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban'. (1)

- (a) Pandita Ramabai
- (b) Rashsundari Devi
- (c) Tarabai Shinde
- (d) Kailashbashini Debi

Q15. Which one of the following is not correct about manufacturing industries? (1)

- (a) manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture
- (b) manufacturing industries reduce the heavy dependence of people of agricultural income by providing jobs
- (c) helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty
- (d) helps in bringing down religious disparities

Q16. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine land use? (1)

- (a) climate condition
- (b) soil type
- (c) topography
- (d) population density

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Q17. Consider the following statements about bauxite.

(1)

Statement I : From bauxite, a clay-like substance, alumina, is extracted.

Statement II : Jharkhand is the largest bauxite producer of India.

Statement III : Bellary-Chitradurga belt is famous for bauxite reserves in India.

Which of the following is/are true?

- (a) only I (b) II and III (c) Both I and III (d) only II

Q18. Miss "S" approached a bank nearby to avail loan for her own business, as well as a Self-help group which is operating in her village, the bank rejected her loan application whereas the Self-help group accepted to support her by providing the loan.

Which one of the following documents is required by the bank, but not required by the self-help group to approve Miss "S's" loan application for her business?

(1)

- (a) application for loans (b) arrangement letter
(c) document on Collateral (d) demand promissory note and take delivery letter

Q19. Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji? (1)

- (a) pressure from the British Government (b) second round table conference
(c) Gandhiji's arrest (d) chauri-chaura incident

Q20. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

(1)

Statement I: A communal mindset can lead to efforts to secure political influence for a specific religious group.

Statement II: Members of the majority community may seek to create a separate political entity as a response to such dynamics.

- (a) statement I is correct and II is incorrect (b) statement I is incorrect and II is correct
(c) both I and II are incorrect (d) both I and II are correct

Section-B

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(4X2=8)

Q21. 'The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.' Substantiate the statement with two illustrations.

(2)

OR

'By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified'. Explain the statement by giving two suitable examples.

Q22. "Local Government is an effective way to uphold the democratic principle of decentralization." Justify this statement with two valid points.

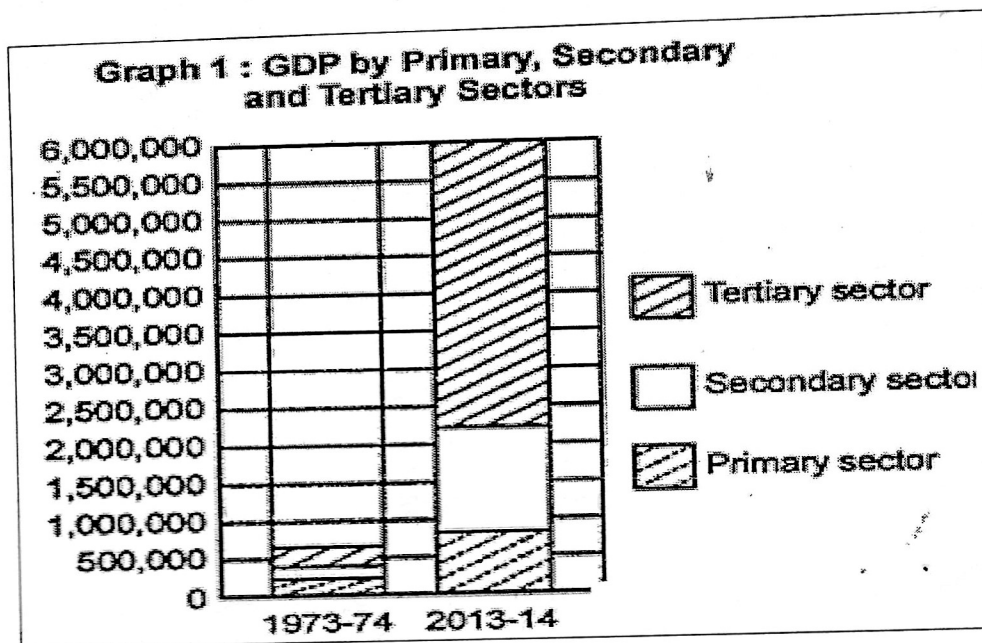
(2)

Q23. Mr. 'P' is from Assam". He wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.

(2)

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Q24. A Graph given below shows the production of goods and services in the three sectors of the economy. This is shown for two years, 1973-74 and 2013-14. Analyze the data provided and answer the following questions. (2)



- (a) Which was the least producing sector in 1973-74? State any one reason. *Primary*
 (b) Which was the largest producing sector in 2013-14? State any one reason. *Tertiary*

Section-C

Short Answer Type Questions

(5X3=15)

- Q25. "Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning." Justify this Statement with three suitable points. (3)
- Q26. Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement highlighting three significances of the modern form of money in India. (3)
- Q27. "Non-conventional resources are the best option to conserve the natural resources" Substantiate this statement with three examples. (3)

OR

NTPC has set an example of a pollution-free industry. How is it possible? Elucidate with three points. (3)

- Q28. How would you evaluate Napoleon as an administrator who created a more rational and efficient system? Elucidate with suitable three examples. (3)
- Q29. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Substantiate with three points. (3)

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Section-D

Long Answer Type Questions

(4X5=20)

Q30. "Democracy is much superior than any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individuals". Justify this statement by providing five suitable examples. (5)

OR

Women empowerment has greatly improved their status in society over the years. Give any five examples to prove the statement.

Q31. 'Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.' Justify the statement with five suitable arguments. (5)

OR

How did religious communities in India make use of printing technology to spread their ideas? Explain the statement with five points.

Q32. "Nature-worship is an old age belief". Explain how has it helped in the conservation of forests and wildlife. Mention any five points. (5)

Q33. What is globalisation? Which four factors have stimulated the globalisation process? (5)

Section-E

Case-Based Questions

(3X4=12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

34.1 Which hymn to the motherland was widely sung during swadeshi movements in Bengal? (1)

34.2 How did the identity of India symbolise in a figure or image? (1)

34.3 How did people of different communities, regions or language develop a sense of collective belonging? (2)

35. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas'

(earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

35.1 Give any one reason that could contribute to water scarcity in the future? (1)

35.2 Why a resident of Rajasthan would choose to install a submersible water pump? (1)

35.3 Why is water conservation crucial? Discuss any one key feature for effective water management and conservation. (2)

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

Majoritarianism is a concept which signifies a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. When Sri Lanka became independent in 1948, the leaders of the Sinhala community established dominance over government by virtue of their majority.

In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and promote Buddhism. All these government measures gradually increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. The relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities became strained over time.

36.1 What does the concept of majoritarianism signify? (1)

36.2 What was the outcome of the Act passed in 1956? (1)

36.3 Why did the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities become strained? (2)

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

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.

I. The place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place.

II. Indian National congress session was held at this place in September 1920.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

i. Narora- nuclear power plant

ii. Raniganj- coal mine

iii. Tungabhadra dam

iv. Kochi port

v. Gandhinagar- software technology park