

PRE-BOARD / X / SOCIAL SCIENCE / 2020-21

Time: 3 Hrs.

M. M.: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks). Write the answer in your answer copy.
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1X16=16

Q1. Name the region whose inhabitants were broadly known as slaves. 1

- A. Ireland
- B. Italy
- C. Balkan States
- D. Germany

Q2. Which of the following aspects best signify the image of 'Germania'? 1

- A. Heroism and Justice
- B. Folk and cultural tradition
- C. Austerity and Asceticism
- D. Strength and Revenge

Q3. Identify the correct statement with regard to the Rowlatt Act from the following options. 1

- A. It began with renunciation of titles.
- B. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- C. The non-cooperation programme was adopted
- D. It emphasized the power of truth and need to seek the truth

Q4. Which agent of erosion is responsible for maximum land degradation in India? 1

- A. Wind.
- B. Glacier.
- C. Water
- D. None of the above

OR

Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as

- A. Net sown area
- B. Forest cover
- C. Wasteland
- D. Gross Cropped Area

Q5. Season in which Rabi crops are harvested _____:

1

Q6. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in

1

- A. Baba Buden Hills
- B. Aravalli Hills
- C. Raj Mahal Hills
- D. Garo Hills

Q7. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists

1

List I	List II
1. BHEL	A. Joint Sector
2. TISCO	B. Cooperative Sector
3. Oil India Limited	C. Public Sector
4. Sugar Industry	D. Private Sector

- A. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
- B. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
- C. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- D. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

Q8. Fill in the blanks:

1

A type of millet rich in Iron, calcium other micronutrients and roughage is _____

Q9. Non democratic form of government is unpopular in many countries because

1

- A. Transparency and responsibility are absent in this type of government
- B. Transparency and responsibility are present in this type of government
- C. It is accountable to the people
- D. It is worried about public opinions

Q10. Which minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium?

1

OR

Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion?

Q11. Define Union list.

1

OR

Which tier of government has the power to run union territories?

Q12. Development of a country can generally be determined by its

1

- A. Per capita income
- B. Health status of its people
- C. Average literacy level
- D. None of the above

Q13 Read the information given below and select the correct option

1

A shoe manufacturer M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem writes cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits?

- a. DDs share the essential features of money.
- b. Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system.
- c. There is a direct settlement of payment without the use of cash.
- d. Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

Or

Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem.

- a. Saleem's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
- b. Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- c. Saleem's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
- d. Saleem's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

Q14. Which among the following banks issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government in India?

1

- A. RBI
- B. State Bank of India
- C. Bank of India
- D. Central Bank of India

Q15. The past two decades of globalisation have seen rapid movements in

1

- A. Good, services and people between the countries
- B. Goods, services and investments between the countries
- C. Goods, investments and people between the countries.
- D. Only goods and services between countries

Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)

1

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Different persons have different development goals.

Reason (R): our society consists of both rich and poor people does development for which persons may not be the development for the poor

Options:

- 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.

SECTION-B

3x6=18

Q17. Why did Non-Cooperation movement gradually slowdown in cities? Explain three reasons.

3

Q18. Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

3

OR

How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during 19th century in Europe?

Q19. Name the soil type which is widely found in western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this soil. 1+2=3

Q20. Mention any three features of federalism. 3

OR

What are the advantages of local self-government? 3

Q21. What is cheque? What are its advantages? 3

Q22. Money can not buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well". Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments. 3

SECTION C

4x4=16

Q23. Read the source and answer the questions given below: 4

The Revolutionaries were instrumental in spreading Nationalism. The Revolutionaries opposed Monarchical forms and fought for liberty and freedom. They also saw the creation of nation states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. They founded many secret societies. One such notable revolutionary was an Italian Giuseppe Mazzini. Mazzini joined a society of carbonari and fought for the unification of Italy. Later he founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1) What was the necessary part of struggle for freedom by the revolutionaries? 1

- i) Feeling of nationalism and federalism.
- ii) Creation of nation states.
- iii) Abolition of state – imposed restrictions
- iv) Both (a) and (b)

2) An Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini mainly fought for: 1

- i) unification of Germany
- ii) liberty and freedom
- iii) unification of Italy
- iv) abolition of social injustice

3) What was opposed by the revolutionaries 1

- i) Spreading of Nationalism
- ii) Monarchical forms
- iii) Social Order
- iv) Autocratic rule

4) Italy had a long history of: 1

- i) economic development
- ii) political dominance
- iii) political fragmentation
- iv) monarchical political system

Q24. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows

4

India early years the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton market transport including accessible port facilities labour most climatic etc, contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides the living to farmers cotton ball pluckers and workers engaged ginning and spinning, weaving, designing, packaging tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries such as Chemicals and dyes packaging materials and Engineering Works.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

1) What are the major requirements for the establishment of cotton textile industry? 1

- i) Availability of raw cotton, market, transport, port facilities, labour, most climatic, sector.
- ii) Thick population and large demand
- iii) Big Markets and Farmhouses
- iv) Mediators who finalise the deals

2) Which states are known to be the cotton growing belts in India? 1

- i) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- ii) Gujarat and Rajasthan
- iii) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- iv) Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

3) The industry has close links with 1

- i) Dense population
- ii) Big markets
- iii) Big Corporate Houses
- iv) Agriculture

4) Name the industries associated with cotton textile industry 1

- i) Chemical, Dyeing, packaging and Engineering
- ii) Only chemical and dyeing
- iii) Cotton ball pluckers and farmers
- iv) None of the above

Q25. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows

4

Democracy is based on political equality and all individuals have equal right to choose their representatives. But along with this (political equality) we can see growing economic inequality among the individual a small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

Due to this reason, their share in total income of the country is increasing. On the other hand the income of poor is declining.

Sometimes they (poor) find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life such as food, clothing, house, education and health. Though poor constitutes a large proportion of voters yet the democratic governments are not keen to take up the question of poverty. This situation is more worse in some other countries.

Live Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty, even people of poor countries are not dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

1) Democracy is based on:

- i) political equality and that all individuals have equal rights to choose their representatives
- ii) The wishes and desires of the people of a country
- iii) The principles of constitution
- iv) The foundations of growth and development

2) Does democracy hold its purposes?

- i) Yes it holds
- ii) Sometime yes, and sometimes no
- iii) No, it does not
- iv) The purposes have hit the target

3) What is the present scenario of the society?

- i) There is equilibrium between the poor and the rich
- ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoy a high disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- iii) The rich have become the leaders of the nation
- iv) The income of poor is also increasing.

4) Why are the democratic governments not keen to take up the questions of poverty?

- i) The governments are under pressure of big guns and let them to what they like.
- ii) They are not interested in solving such petty matters.
- iii) This is not in their agenda
- iv) They are insecure and do not want to put hands on aching nerves.

Q26. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restrictions have been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

The Indian government after independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries by just coming up in the 1950's and 1960's and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these Industries to come up. Thus India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, Petroleum etc.

Starting around 1991 some far-reaching changes and policy were made in India. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. Removing the barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalization.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

1) Which of the following is an example of trade barrier?

- i) Tax on imports
- ii) custom duty
- iii) transit permits
- iv) all of the above

2) When did government remove the barriers for investment in India? 1

- i) 1990
- ii) 1992
- iii) 1991
- iv) 1993

3) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as 1

- i) Globalisation
- ii) Privatisation
- iii) Nationalism
- iv) Liberalisation

4) Tax on imports can be treated as 1

- i) Collateral
- ii) Foreign trade
- iii) Trade barriers
- iv) Terms of trade

SECTION D

5x5=25

Q27. How did the first world war create a new economic political situation in India? Explain with examples. 5

OR

How was the Civil Disobedience movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q28. Roadways still have an edge over Railways in India support the statement with argument? (write five points). 5

Q29. Political parties are the main element of Democracy. Explain the major roles of political parties. 5

OR

What measures can be taken to reform the political parties in India? Suggest any five reforms.

Q30. Describe the demands of the Srilankan Tamils ? How did they struggle for their demands? 5

Q31. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sector? 5

OR

Describe any five provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

SECTION-E

Q32. **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS** 2+3=5

32.1 HISTORY MAP

Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names in your answer copy.

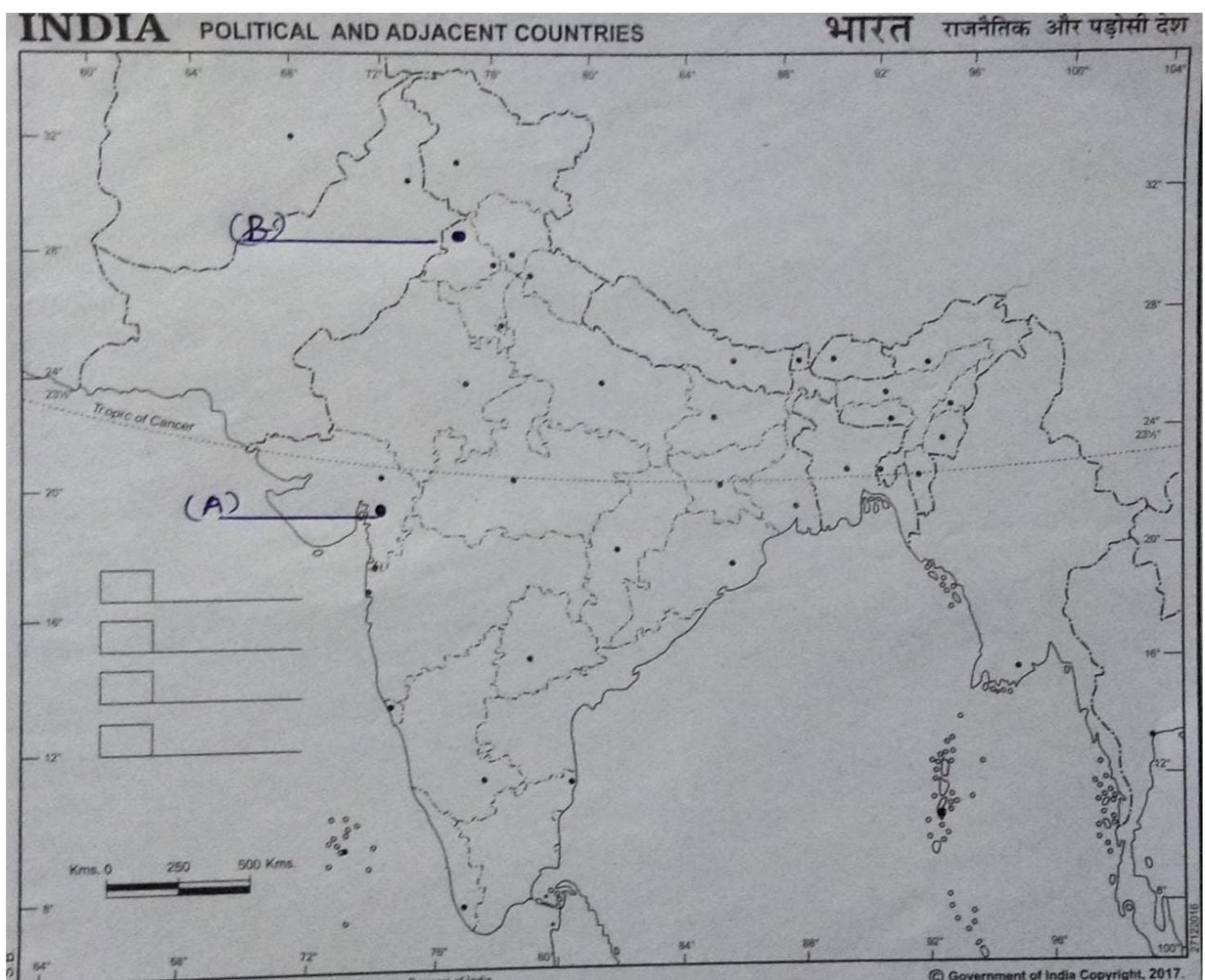
- A. The place from where Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. The place associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

32.2 GEOGRAPHY MAP

On the given outline map of India, identify any **THREE** of the following and write their correct names in your answer copy. 3

- a. A Dam constructed over the river Narmada in Gujarat.
- b. A Thermal Power Plant in Assam.
- c. Iron and Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu
- d. Software Technology Park in Maharashtra.
- e. A major sugarcane producing state.

MAP for History Q. No. 32.1 is given below



MAP for Geography Q. No. 32.2 is given below:

