

Pre-Board - 2020-21
Social Science
Grade – 10

Max. Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hrs

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).
- 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

1. Which of the following had not taken any action or put forward any programme for a unified Italy? [1]
A. Bismarck
B. Cavour
C. Garibaldi
D. Mazzini
2. What was the Zollverein? [1]
A. An autocratic regime set up in 1815 in Europe
B. A political philosophy which stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and preferred gradual development to quick change.
C. A customs union formed at the initiative of Prussia
D. A secret society formed in Prussia
3. Who is the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'? [1]
A. Muhammad Ali
B. Mahatma Gandhi

- C. Baba Ramchandra
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

4. Fill in the blank: [1]
The first cement plant was set up in _____ in 1904.

OR

5. _____ is a major power providing corporation in India. [1]
Choose the correctly matched pair about the leading producer in India from the following options:

- A. Leading producer of maize -Kerala.
- B. Leading producer of rice – Gujarat.
- C. Leading producer of sugarcane – Uttar Pradesh
- D. Leading producer of rubber – Andhra Pradesh

6. Fill in the blank: [1]
The ‘Slash and burn’ agriculture is known as ‘Milpa’ in Mexico, ‘Conuco’ in Venezuela, _____ in Brazil.

- A. Roca
- B. Masole
- C. Ladang
- D. Ray

7. Identify the soil with the help of the following features. [1]

These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils.
These soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material.
These soils are generally poor in Phosphoric contents.

8. Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation [1]
is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

- A. Tea
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Coffee
- D. Oil seeds

9. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power? [1]

- A. Power sharing between different states
- B. Power sharing with different organs of the government
- C. Power Sharing with the different levels of the government
- D. Power sharing with different political parties

10. Name any two countries with which Belgium shares its boundaries. [1]

OR

How many times was the Belgium Constitution amended?

11. How many languages are spoken in India and what is the ratio of Hindi speaking people in [1]
India? ½ + ½

OR

What are Residuary Powers?

12 Assertion (A): Workers are exploited in the organised sector. [1]

Reason (R): The organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

- a) Assertion is incorrect but, reason is correct.
- b) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) Both assertion and reason are correct but, reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- d) Assertion is correct but, reason is incorrect.

13 Grameen Bank is a success story of : [1]

- (a) India
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Nepal
- (d) China

14 In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. [1]

Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

Per Capita Income (US \$)	Category
12,056 and above	Rich Countries
Between 955 -12,056	Middle income countries
Below 955	Low income countries

As per the data 2017, select the correct option for India.

- (i) India comes in the category of low middle income countries
- (ii) India comes in the category of high middle income countries
- (iii) India comes in the category of rich income countries
- (iv) India comes in the category of low income countries

15 Tariffs and Quotas are examples of _____ (trade barrier/liberalisation). [1]
Choose the correct alternatives.

16 Underemployment occurs when people: [1]

- (a) Do not want to work
- (b) Are working in a lazy manner
- (c) Are working less than what they are capable of doing
- (d) Are not paid for their work

SECTION B

- 17 'Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference....' What were the demands of Dr Ambedkar and Gandhiji? What were the provisions of the Poona Pact? [3]
- 18 Describe the revolt of the weavers in Silesia in 1845. [3]

OR

'Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. This Code was exported to the regions under French control in other parts of Europe.'

Describe the changes introduced by the Civil Code of 1804.

- 19 Which type of soil is ideal for the growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? [3]
- 20 Distinguish between 'coming together and holding together' types of federations with an example. [3]

OR

How are legislative powers divided between the union government and the state government?

- 21 Read the following article and answer the questions below: [3]

The sectors (i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) of the economy are interdependent. The primary sector is involved in natural products which we get from agriculture, fishing, dairy and forestry. When these natural products are converted to other forms of production through an industrial activity, it is known as the secondary sector. The tertiary sector provides services for the production of goods in the primary and secondary sectors. There are also certain important services such as teaching, medicine, law and information technology which may not directly help in the production of goods.

- 21.1 Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production. (has / has not) Choose the correct alternative.
- 21.2 Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised / unorganised) Choose the correct alternative.
- 21.3 The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____. (independent/interdependent). Choose the correct alternative.
- 22 What is meant by Human Development Index? Explain any two indicators of Human Development Index. [3]

OR

Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of HDI for 2018.

SECTION C

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

[4]

In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland’s distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

23.1 Which of the following is not one of the primary ethnic identities of the inhabitants of the British Isles prior to the eighteenth century? (1)

- A. Welsh
- B. Scot
- C. Irish
- D. British

23.2 Which of the following helped England to dominate Scotland? (1)

- A. Gaelic language
- B. A sudden revolution
- C. The Act of Union
- D. The Catholic clans

23.3 The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. Which of the following is not correct about the repression of the Catholic clans in the Scottish Highlands? (1)

- A. They were forbidden to speak their language
- B. Their revolt was led by Wolfe Tone
- C. They were not allowed to wear their national dress
- D. Many of them were forced to leave their homeland

23.4 The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. Which of the following suffered a similar fate? (1)

- A. Germany
- B. Italy
- C. Ireland
- D. France

24 Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

[4]

Jute Industry

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt.

Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1. Most of India's jute mills are located on the banks of _____. (1)

- A. Alaknanda river
- B. Son river
- C. Hooghly river
- D. Yamuna river

24.2. Why are most of the jute mills of India located in West Bengal? Identify and match (1)
Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
a. Kolkata provides good	1. the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
b. Cheap skilled and unskilled labour is available from	2. at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.
c. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands	3. port facilities for the import of machinery and export of finished jute products.
d. Cheap and adequate hydel power is available from	4. the densely populated states of West Bengal, Bihar, and U.P.

- A. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
- B. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1
- C. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
- D. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

24.3. Which one of the following options is not correct as compared to ‘the internal demand has been on the increase’ in jute production? (1)

- A. The government has made mandatory use of jute packaging.
- B. The growing global concern for environment friendly
- C. The Yamuna river basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of waterways.
- D. In 2005 National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers

24.4. Which one of the following factors has once again opened the opportunity for jute product? (1)

- A. Increasing concern for the use of biodegradable materials
- B. Increasing productivity
- C. Enhancing the yield per hectare
- D. Improving quality

25 Read the given extract and answer the following questions. [4]

If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country’s population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect. Democracy has so many features and the most popular form of government in the present era. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options

25.1. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? (1)

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Monarchy
- C. Military rule
- D. Democracy

25.2. Which among the following has a higher rate of economic growth and development? (1)

- A. Democracies
- B. Dictatorships
- C. All non-democratic regimes
- D. Monarchies

25.3. Mention the factor that contributes to economic development of the country. (1)

- A. Population size
- B. Global situation
- C. Cooperation from other countries
- D. All of the above.

25.4. Which of the following is not a true guaranteed about democracy? (1)

- A. Social development
- B. Economic development
- C. Religious development
- d. Educational development

26 **Read the given Case Study and answer the related questions:**

[4]

Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily!

26.1 The passage above relates to which of the following option? (1)

- A. Foreign Investment
- B. Joint ventures
- C. Foreign Institutional Investment.
- D. Foreign Trade

26.2 How did Cargill foods enter into Indian Market? (1)

- A. Joint Ventures
- B. Exports and Imports
- C. Placing orders to small producers abroad
- D. Buying the local company abroad

26.3 For a long time _____ has been the main channel connecting countries. (1)
(Foreign Trade/Foreign Investment) Choose the correct option.

26.4 Besides the movements of goods, services, investments and technology, there is one more way in which the countries can be connected. (1)
A. Exports and imports
B. Movement of raw materials
C. Liberalisation of foreign trade
D. movement of people between countries.

SECTION D

27 Describe how the industrial working classes and women participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [5]

OR

What were the dramatic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front?
Why did this movement in the cities gradually slow down?

28 Give a brief description of the ports located along the east coast of India. [5]

OR

“Road transport and rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other.” Justify the statement.

29 Describe any five major functions of political parties. [5]

30 What is majoritarianism? What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils? [5]
What was the effect of this on the country? 1+3+1

31 'Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector.'
Explain the statement with suitable examples. [5]

SECTION E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

(2+3=5)

- 32.1 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 near them. [2]
- A. Indian National Congress session was held at this place in September 1920
 - B. This place is associated with calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- 32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]
- a. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
 - b. Singrauli Thermal Plant
 - c. Bengaluru Software Technology Park
 - d. Vishakhapatnam Port
 - e. Salem Iron and Steel Plants

