

GENIUS HIGH SCHOOL :: BHONGIR

PRE - BOARD - I

Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 hours

SUBJECT : SOCIAL
SCIENCE
CLASS : X

General Instructions:

- i. This 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. What was the objective of drawing up Treaty of Vienna?
 - a. For bringing out peace among the countries
 - b. For Sustainable development
 - c. To form Constituent assembly
 - d. Undoing the effects of Napoleonic wars
2. Who was admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery when the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul?
 - a. Minorities

- b. Women
- c. Men
- d. Children

3. Why did Gandhiji urge the Congress to join the Khilafat Movement?

- a. He wanted to support the Khilafat alone
- b. He knew that only muslims can launch broad-based movement
- c. He knew that only hindus can launch broad-based movement
- d. He saw this as an opportunity to bring the Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement

4. Fill in the blanks:

The first cement plant was set up in the _____ in _____ in India.

OR

Limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum are the raw materials of _____ industry.

5. Crops like jatropha and jojoba are examples of _____ crops.

- a. fiber
- b. cash
- c. food
- d. bio diesel

6. _____ state is the major producer of pulses.

- a. Gujarat
- b. Karnataka
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Maharashtra

7. What is sheet erosion?

8. In 2008, India was the third-largest producer of tea after _____.

- a. Pakistan and China
- b. Japan and England
- c. China and Turkey
- d. China and Nepal

9. Among Tamils there are _____ subgroups in Sri Lanka.

- a. three

- b. two
- c. five
- d. four

10. What is the separation of power?

OR

How is power shared in modern democracies?

11. What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India?

OR

The system of Panchyati Raj works at which levels?

12. The development goal of a girl in a rich urban family is:

- a. freedom
- b. going to school
- c. get married
- d. learning cooking

13. A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier and writes a 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 bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash. What kind of payment system is indicated here?

- a. Loan activities of Bank
- b. Demand Draft
- c. Cheque Payments
- d. Electronic payments

OR

Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. Members can take small loans from the group

itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. The group help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Name the group formed by 15 women.

- a. Self Financing Group
 - b. Self Credit Group
 - c. Self Women Group
 - d. Self Help Group
14. The exchange of goods for goods is known as:
- a. e-banking
 - b. banking
 - c. barter exchange
 - d. promissory bills
15. MNCs set up their production units at a place where there is:
- a. shortage of resources
 - b. long distance from the market
 - c. availability of skilled and unskilled labour at a cheap rate
 - d. availability of skilled and unskilled labour at an expensive rate
16. **Assertion (A):** The barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent by the Indian government.
- Reason (R):** In 1991, the Indian government decided that the time has come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the world.
- 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

Section B

17. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?
18. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?

OR

What was the status of France as a state before 1789? Which two political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?

19. Why was the means of transportation and communication called lifelines of a nation and its economy?
20. How have the Centre-State relations been restructured to strengthen federalism?

OR

"India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people". What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate.

21. Given that a large number of people in our country are poor, does it in any way affect their capacity to borrow?
22. "Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers". Give arguments in support of this statement.

Section C

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

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of La Patrie and Le Citoyen emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario

due to the French Revolution in Europe?

- a. Transfer of sovereignty from a body of French citizens to the monarchy
- b. Establishment of the Congress of Vienna
- c. Establishment of Custom Union
- d. Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens

ii. Mention the proclamation of the French Revolution.

- a. The French people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
- b. The monarchy would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
- c. The absolutist would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
- d. The Napoleon would constitute the nation and shape its destiny

iii. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to "measures and practices which created a sense of collective identity"?

- a. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens
- b. New hymns were composed and oaths were taken
- c. Regional dialects were discouraged
- d. A new royal standard flag was chosen to replace the tricolor French flag

iv. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

- a. Dictatorship
- b. Military
- c. Body of French Citizen
- d. Monarchy

24. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed to the development of various types of soils.

Alluvial Soils: This is the most widely spread and important soil. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. The Alluvial Soil is deposited by 3 important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. These soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

Laterite Soil: The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with the alternate wet and dry season. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

Lateritic soils are acidic in nature and generally deficient in plant nutrients. The soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests but humus poor. This soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.

Black Soil: This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soil. Climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. The soil is ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over the northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material and well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. Black soil is nutrients rich and contains calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. The soil is sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

i. Black soil is synonymous with which crop?

- a. Sugarcane
- b. Cotton
- c. Maize
- d. Tea

ii. Match the following list of soil in Column I with the crops cultivated in Column II:

Column I	Column II
A. Alluvial Soil	1. Coffee
B. Black Soil	2. Cashew Nuts
C. Laterite Soil	3. Cotton
	4. Wheat

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

iii. Which type of soil covers nearly half of the total area of India?

- a. Black Soil
- b. Alluvial Soil
- c. Laterite Soil
- d. None of these

iv. Black soil is sticky and clayey because _____.

- a. It is formed of lava rocks.
- b. It is found in the region with heavy rainfall.
- c. It has a moisture-retaining capacity.
- d. It is found under sea beds

25. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation. The tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. The first set of reasons is Prudential and the second is moral. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, the former emphasises the very act of powersharing as valuable.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which reasons help in avoiding conflict in society and preventing majority tyranny?
 - a. Prudential reasons
 - b. Moral reasons
 - c. Financial reasons
 - d. Political reasons
- ii. _____ stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, whereas _____ emphasise the very act of power-sharing as valuable.
 - a. Moral reasons, Prudential reasons
 - b. Prudential reasons, Moral reasons
 - c. Political reasons, Financial reasons
 - d. Prudential reasons, Political reasons
- iii. Complete the given table by choosing a suitable option

Prudential Reasons	Moral Reasons
1. It is based on a careful calculation of gains and losses	1. It is purely based on moral considerations.
2. Example: Reservation of constituencies for women in India.	2. Example: (?)

- Decentralisation of powers
- Reservation of constituencies for minorities in India
- Both a and b
- None of these

iv. Which of the following title best describes the given extract?

- Forms of power-sharing
- Outcomes and Lessons of power-sharing
- Power-sharing is desirable
- None of these

26. Read the cases given below and answer the questions that follow:

Groundwater in India:

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Exhaustion of Natural Resources:

As per the data of BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, the reserves of crude oil would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature

and process of development.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is the main factor responsible for the overuse of groundwater in western UP?
 - a. Overgrazing
 - b. Excessive Mining
 - c. Poor irrigation facilities
 - d. Excessive cultivation
- ii. India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the given situation?
 - a. The future is bright because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
 - b. The future is bleak because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more
 - c. The future is safe and secure because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
 - d. All of the above
- iii. Groundwater is a _____ resource but its overuse in some regions is _____ the water table.
 - a. Renewable, lowering
 - b. Non-renewable, lowering
 - c. Renewable, increasing
 - d. Non-renewable, increasing
- iv. "The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development". Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
 - a. It cares for the need of future generations.
 - b. It promotes the efficient use of natural resources.
 - c. It lays emphasis on quality of life.
 - d. All of the above

Section D

27. Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom struggle of India.

OR

List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.

28. Explain the major sea ports of India situated on western coastline.

OR

Elaborate the important networks of pipeline transportation in India along with their branches.

29. Describe the necessity of political parties in a democracy.

30. Economic growth in democracies is accompanied by increased inequalities among the people. Explain.

31. Why is agriculture the most labour-absorbing sector in India? How does disguised unemployment make it worse? Explain with an example.

OR

"Agriculture had been the backbone of the Indian economy. But the declining share of agriculture in the GDP is now a matter of serious concern." Explain the meaning of this statement.

Section E

32. (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 (any one)

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)

- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg- Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport