

VISHWA BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DWARKA

PREBOARD 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

CLASS X

SESSION 2020-21

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 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).**
- 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

1. Which of the following statement is not true regarding the ‘The Act of Union – 1707’?

- A. It was signed in 1707** **1**
- B. It was signed between England and Scotland**
- C. It resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain**
- D. It resulted in the establishment of democracy in Scotland**

2 Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? 1

- A. Treaty of Sevres
- B. Treaty of Vienna 1815
- C. Treaty of Constantinople 1832
- D. Treaty of Lausanne

3 Why did Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act? 1

- A. It increased taxes on land
- B. It gave the British, the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial
- C. It put ban on Congress party
- D. It introduced the salt law

4 Fill in the blank : 1

Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) is an example of _____ industry in India.

OR

The first textile mill was set up at _____.

5 Choose the correctly matched pair from the following options: 1

- A. Rabi crop – The crop sown in October to December
- B. Kharif crop – Cultivated in May- June
- C. Zaid crop – Sown during the onset of monsoon

6 Fill in the blank-

_____ is also known as 'Golden fiber' in India

1

- A. Cotton
- B. Jute
- C. Silk
- D. Wool

7 Identify the soil with the help of the following features.

1

1. Has the capacity to hold moisture for a longer period of time
2. It is also called Regur soil.
3. They are sticky when wet, deep cracks develop during hot summer.

8 In which of the following states, is terrace cultivation practiced?

1

- A. Punjab
- B. Haryana
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Gujarat

9 The word 'ethnic' signifies -

1

- a. Different religions
- b. Social divisions on shared culture
- c. A violent conflict between opposite groups
- d. A careful calculation of gains and losses

10 Define Federalism 1

OR

Define Affidavit

11 Which administrative authority legislates on Residuary subjects? 1

OR

Which administrative authority legislates on Union list?

12 Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. 1

- a. Private Sector
- b. Public Sector
- c. Organized sector
- d. Tertiary sector

13 Read the information given below and select the correct option - 1

Madhav has no regular work. Sometimes, he earns a little with some part time work. He also has no investment capability to use own skills to earn money.

In which sector is Madhav engaged?

- A. Organised Sector
- B. Unorganised sector

OR

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhea, etc. After a month, 7 persons were dead, 20 in hospitals and 26000 treated for symptoms of poisoning.

Analyse the above information and write –

What should be the developmental goal for this city? 1

- 14 Which one of the following is a formal source of credit in India?** 1
- A. Moneylenders and traders
 - B. Banks and corporatives
 - C. Friends and relatives
 - D. Large farmers

15 Why do different people have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?

- A. Because people are different 1
- B. Because life situations of people are different

16 . In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Currency is considered to be important for a country 1

Reason (R) : Currency gives a nation a purchasing power and facilitates trades.

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.ss
- d. A is false but R is true.

SECTION B

(3x6 = 18)

17. Explain the Non-cooperation movement. Why did the Non-cooperation movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain two reasons. 3

18. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Discuss the changes introduced by him in France after 1804.

OR

3

Discuss the measures taken by French revolutionaries to instill a feeling of nationalism amongst the people of France.

19. “Shalini insists her friend to carry jute bags for shopping.” How will it help the jute industries and also help to improve the environment? **3**

20. Explain the role of opposition in democracy. **3**

OR

Describe any three steps taken by the Indian government towards decentralization of power in 1992.

21. ‘Credit plays its own unique role for development.’ Justify. **3**

22. Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit in India. **3**

SECTION C

(4x4=16)

23. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow-

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the

abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes.

- i. Which of the following terms correctly describe liberalism- 1**
- a) Liberalism came from Latin word 'Liber' means free.
 - b) Liberalism stands for freedom of individual and equality for all before the law.
 - c) It has stood for the end of autocracy.
 - d) All of the above
- ii. Nineteenth century liberal stressed for – 1**
- a) the inviolability of private property
 - b) end of autocracy and clerical privileges
 - c) constitution and representative governments
 - d) all of the above
- iii. Universal suffrage in revolutionary France meant – 1**
- a) right to vote for aristocrats
 - b) right to vote for property owning men
 - c) right to vote for all men and women
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- iv. In the economic field liberalism stood for freedom at markets and 1**
- a) emergence of middle class
 - b) emergence of state monopoly
 - c) abolition of state imposed restriction
 - d) none of the above

24. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow-

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major teaproducing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2016 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

- i. Who among the following introduced tea crop in India? 1**
a) Dutch
b) Portuguese
c) British
- ii. The tea plants grow well in which of the following climates? 1**
a) Tropical and sub-tropical
b) Temperate
c) Both (a) and (b)
- iii. Tea is an example of _____. 1**
a) Labour intensive industry
b) Primitive subsistence farming
c) Intensive subsistence farming
d) Both (a) and (b)
- iv. Tea is processed within the _____ to restore it's freshness. 1**
a) factory
b) tea garden
c) labour homes
d) none of the above

25. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow.

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:

- Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French - speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one

language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.

i. The Belgian leaders worked out an arrangement which would make their country a better place to live for all. For this they recognized two things that is _____ and _____. **1**

- a) Cultural Diversities, size of the different regions
- b) Regional differences, cultural diversities
- c) Regional differences, three tier administration
- d) None of the above

ii. Why any single community in Belgium cannot make decisions about the administration? **1**

- a) In parliament there are both Dutch and French speaking ministers
- b) Some special laws are introduced
- c) Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic groups.
- d) Both a and c

iii. Brussels has a separate government in which both the _____ have equal representation. **1**

- a) Dutch speaking and French speaking
- b) Dutch speaking and German speaking
- c) French speaking and German speaking
- d) None of the above

iv. What is the name of third kind of government in Belgium? **1**

- a) Community government
- b) Third tier government
- c) Special government
- d) None of the above

26. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow.

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.

First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities. Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

i. The source given above relates to which of the following options? 1

- a) Primary Sector
- b) Tertiary Sector
- c) Quinary Sector
- d) Secondary Sector

ii. Over the 40 years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, the production has increased the most in which sector of economy? 1

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) None of these

iii. According to the source given above, the basic services are: 1

- a) Post and telegraph services, hospital and transport
- b) Educational institutions, police station, defense
- c) Banks, municipal corporations, insurance companies
- d) All of the above

iv. The production of which economic sector is reducing 1

- a) Secondary
- b) Primary
- c) Tertiary
- d) None of these

SECTOR D

(5x5=25)

27. Describe the process of unification of Italy

5

OR

How did the Salt march become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism?

28. What do you understand by industrial pollution? Explain the four types of industrial pollution. **5**

OR

“Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.”Support the statement with argument.

29. Explain any five functions of political parties. **5**

30. How are democratic governments better than other forms of government? **5**

31. How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of a nation? Explain with examples. **5**

OR

In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World bank? **5**

SECTION E

(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 drawn near them.

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920
- B. The place where Cotton mill workers' Satyagraha was conducted

32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. Hirakud Dam
- b. Meenam Bakkam International Airport
- c. Noida Software Technology Park
- d. Kandla Port
- e. Narora Nuclear Power Plant

