



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23

Subject: (Social Science-087)




Time:3 Hrs

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions: -

- i. Question paper comprises **five Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** - From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each
- iii. **Section B** - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.
Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** - contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 word
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F**- Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks)
- viii. 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
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

	SECTION – A MCQs (1X20=20)	MARKS
1	<p>What do you mean by 'tariff' ?</p> <p>A. Tax imposed on a country's imports</p> <p>B. Tax imposed on a country's exports</p> <p>C. Tax imposed on a country's income</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>	1 Mark
2	<p>Why was reading of manuscripts not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options:</p> <p>A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.</p> <p>B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.</p> <p>C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.</p> <p>D. Manuscripts were fragile.</p>	1 Mark
3	<p>The book, 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about which social reforms?</p> <p>A. The link between caste and class exploitation</p> <p>B. The injustice in the caste system</p> <p>C. Restrictions on the vernacular press</p> <p>D. Ill treatment of the widows</p>	1 Mark
4	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Look at the picture given above and identify the person from the following options.</p> <p>A. Marco Polo</p> <p>B. Johann Gutenberg</p> <p>C. Frederic Sorrieu</p> <p>D. Martin Luther</p>	1 Mark
5	<p>Red soil is reddish in colour due to:</p> <p>A. High clay content</p>	1 Mark

	<p>B. Presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil</p> <p>C. Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks</p> <p>D. High moisture content</p>	
6	<p>Forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government are known as:</p> <p>A. Sacred groves</p> <p>B. Reserved forest</p> <p>C. Protected forests</p> <p>D. Unclassed forests</p>	1 Mark
7	<p>The Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by _____ is also known as the Bloodless Revolution.</p> <p>A. Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>B. Vinoba Bhave</p> <p>C. Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>D. Sardar Patel</p>	1 Mark
8	<p>Which is a Prudential reason for power-sharing?</p> <p>A. It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order</p> <p>B. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy</p> <p>C. People have the right to be consulted, how they are to be governed</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>	1 Mark
9	<p>When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:</p> <p>A. Biological difference between men and women</p> <p>B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women</p> <p>C. Unequal child sex ratio</p> <p>D. Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.</p>	1 Mark
10	<p>What led to the tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s?</p> <p>A. Both the communities demanded special powers</p> <p>B. The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community</p> <p>C. The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community</p> <p>D. Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community</p>	1 Mark
11	<p>What is true regarding the sources of revenue in a federal system?</p> <p>A. States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.</p> <p>B. States are dependent on revenue or funds from the central government.</p> <p>C. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>	1 Mark

<p>12</p>	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion: Stereotypical gender roles for males and females helps in avoiding conflicts.</p> <p>Reason: India is a matriarchal society.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>C. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. Both A and R are false</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>															
<p>13</p>	<p>Match the list-I with the list-II and select the incorrect answer using the codes given below the lists.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="224 646 1360 1045"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>List-I</th> <th>List-II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Congress Party</td> <td>A. United Progressive Alliance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Bharatiya Janata Party</td> <td>B. State party</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Communist Party of India (Marxist)</td> <td>C. Left Front</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Telugu Desam Party</td> <td>D. National Democratic Alliance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options-</p> <p>A. 1 and 2</p> <p>B. 2 and 4</p> <p>C. 1 and 3</p> <p>D. 3 and 4</p>		List-I	List-II	1.	Congress Party	A. United Progressive Alliance	2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	B. State party	3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. Left Front	4.	Telugu Desam Party	D. National Democratic Alliance	<p>1 Mark</p>
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<p>14</p>	<p>Identify the category of person based on the developmental goal for himself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher income expected due to high support price for their crop from the Government. • Looking for cheap labourer for their fields • Looking to settle its kids in abroad • Most of the people in this state are into this profession. <p>Options: -</p> <p>A. Prosperous farmers from Punjab</p> <p>B. Landless rural labourers</p> <p>C. Urban unemployed youth</p> <p>D. An Adivasi from Narmada valley</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>															

15	<p>Which of the following is true for disguised unemployment?</p> <p>A. When individuals are unemployed for more than 100 days in a year, they are disguisedly unemployed.</p> <p>B. If individuals become unemployed because a country starts using new technology and the skills of workers become obsolete, they are disguisedly unemployed.</p> <p>C. If individuals become unemployed because they are changing their jobs or moving from one place to another, they are disguisedly unemployed.</p> <p>D. When individuals are engaged in some work, however, they work less than their potential, then they are disguisedly unemployed.</p>	1 Mark
16	<p>In India, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined at a very fast rate in recent years. This is due to _____.</p> <p>A. lack of diversification of rural economy</p> <p>B. slow growth in the prices of agricultural commodities</p> <p>C. slow growth rate of agriculture and a fast rate of growth of other sectors.</p> <p>D. rise of employment opportunities in the agriculture sector</p>	1 Mark
17	<p>Which of the following is a drawback of using average income as a measure of development?</p> <p>A. Calculation of average income is a tedious process.</p> <p>B. Average income does not indicate the disparity in income level.</p> <p>C. Average income is always lower than the actual income of people.</p> <p>D. Average income fails to indicate the economic stability of a country.</p>	1 Mark
18	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions –</p> <p>Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world’s largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.</p> <p>According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options?</p> <p>A. Production of different types of automobiles</p> <p>B. Largest automobile manufacturer in the world</p> <p>C. Because of large scale exports of cars across globe</p> <p>D. Industrial and commercial ventures across globe</p>	1 Mark
19	<p>Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:</p> <p>Shoemaker to a farmer: I WILL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.</p> <p>Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON’T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.</p> <p>Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON’T HAVE WHEAT.</p> <p>What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?</p>	1 Mark

	A. Lack of terms of credit B. Lack of Banking system C. Lack of double coincidence of wants D. Lack of collateral security							
20	<p>Fill in the Blank:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Column I</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Column II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Removing barriers set by the government</td> <td>Liberalisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integration of Markets</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options: - A. Special Economic Zones B. Foreign Investment C. Export promotion D. Foreign Trade</p>	Column I	Column II	Removing barriers set by the government	Liberalisation	Integration of Markets	?	1 Mark
Column I	Column II							
Removing barriers set by the government	Liberalisation							
Integration of Markets	?							
	SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)							
21	“The Great Depression was a result of many factors”. Which are they?	2 Marks						
22	Explain ‘Holding together Federation’	2 Marks						
23	What are the ideal conditions under which minerals may be mined? OR Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets? Mention its uses.	2 Marks						
24	Which sector has grown the most, over forty years in India? Give reasons.	2 Marks						
	SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)							
25	How did the ‘First World War’ create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples. OR Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organised?	3 Marks						
26	“Airways are the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India.” Give three reasons to prove this preference.	3 Marks						
27	“Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.” Support the statement.	3 Marks						
28	How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.	3 Marks						
29	“There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India, but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment.” Explain the statement on the basis of facts.	3 Marks						

SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)		
30	<p>Explain the provisions of the Napoleonic Civil Code</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War”. Explain</p>	5 Marks
31	<p>“The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries”? Examine the statement in the context of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any five steps to be taken to minimise the environmental degradation by industries.</p>	5 Marks
32	<p>‘ Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.’ Analyse the statement with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Political Parties perform various functions”. Which are they?</p>	5 Marks
33	<p>“Self-Help Groups’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.” Examine the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What do you mean by credit? Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector loans? Explain.</p>	5 Marks
SECTION-E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)		
34	<p>Read the given extract and answer following questions:-</p> <p>In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But the merchants could not expand production within towns.</p> <p>34.1 “In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside”. State the main reason 1</p> <p>34.2 Guilds refers to what? 1</p> <p>34.3 Explain proto-industrialisation. 2</p>	4 Marks

35	<p>Read the given extract and answer following questions:- Need of the hour is to conserve and manage our water resources, to safeguard ourselves from health hazards, to ensure food security, continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities and also to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems. Over exploitation and mismanagement of water resources will impoverish this resource and cause ecological crisis that may have profound impact on our lives.</p> <p>35.1 “Overpopulation can lead to water scarcity.” Give one reason. 1</p> <p>35.2 Give one qualitative aspect of water scarcity. 1</p> <p>35.3 “Intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India”? Explain. 2</p>	4 Marks
36	<p>Read the given extract and answer following questions:- The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.</p> <p>36.1 What is ‘checks and Balances’ 1</p> <p>36.2 Mention the reasons for power sharing. 1</p> <p>36.3 Explain any two forms of power sharing. 2</p>	4 Marks
	<p>SECTION-F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</p>	5 Marks
37	<p>37a on the given outline map of India, two places are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2</p> <p>A. Congress session of 1920 B. Indigo- Plantation Strike</p>	
	<p>37b. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3</p> <p>a. Hirakud Dam b. Tarapur Atomic Power Station c. Noida Software Technology Park d. Salal Dam</p>	

India Political Map

Q. No: 37(a & b)

