



**COMMON PRE-BOARD
EXAMINATION : 2022-23**



Social Science - (087)

Class : X

Date :

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- i. This question paper has **5** sections - **A, B, C, D & E**. There are **37** questions in all. 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** - Question no **25** to **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 words**.*
- vi. Section : **E** - Question no. **34** to **36** are Case Based Questions with three subject 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 (1 X 20 = 20)**

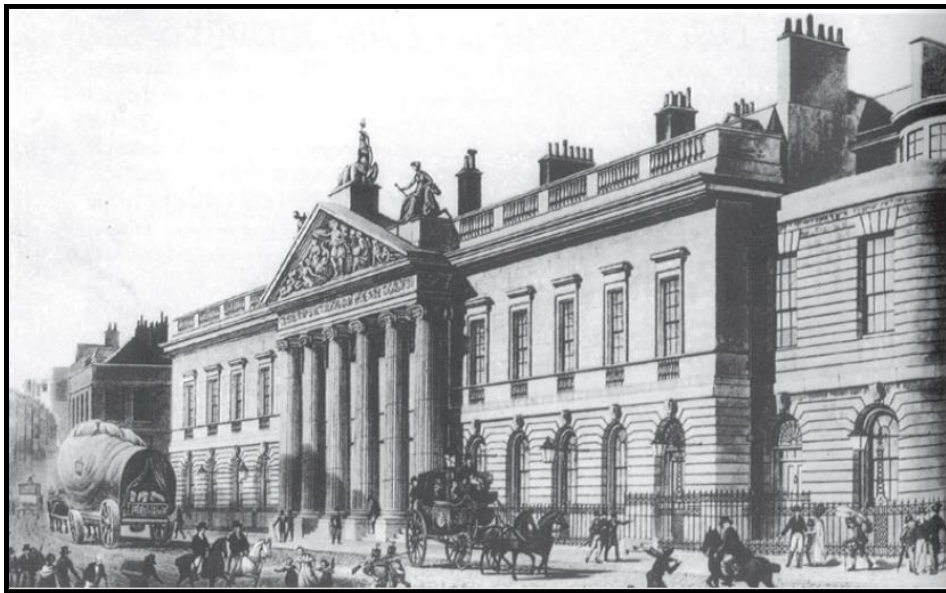
- 1** Richard M. Hoe of New York was well known for : **1**
- a) Inventing the mechanical printing press
 - b) Perfecting the power-driven cylindrical press
 - c) For inventing woodblock printing

d) For inventing electrical typing machine

2 Why did Gandhi begin a fast unto death when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits? 1

- a) Separate electorates would give more freedom to them.
- b) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.
- c) With separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in the society.
- d) The condition of Dalits would become worse than earlier.

3 Look at the picture given below. This building was the nerve centre of the worldwide operations of which of the following options? 1



- a) Surat Anglo Trading Company
- b) Henry Ford T-model production unit
- c) British East India Company
- d) Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3

Which conference led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund?

- a) The Potsdam conference
- b) The United Nations Organisation
- c) The Yalta conference
- d) The Bretton Woods conference

4 Arrange the following in chronological order: 1

- I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
- II. Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation
- III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
- IV. Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing press

Options:

- a) III, II, I & IV
- b) I, II, III & IV
- c) IV, III, II & I
- d) IV, II, III & I

5 Identify the soil with the help of the following information. 1

- ❖ Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- ❖ In some areas the salt content is very high.
- ❖ After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable.

Options:

- a) Alluvial Soil
- b) Black Soil
- c) Laterite Soil
- d) Arid Soil

6 Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? 1

- a) Joint forest management
- b) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
- c) Chipko Movement
- d) Beej Bachao Andolan

7 Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'. 1

	Column - A		Column - B
1	Rabi Crop	A	Maize
2	Kharif Crop	B	Paddy
3	Aman	C	Watermelon
4	Zaid	D	Wheat

Options :

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

8 Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka. Which of the statements given below are correct? **1**

- A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
- B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
- C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
- D. The transformation of Belgium from a unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Options:

- a) A, B, C & D
- b) A, B & D
- c) C & D
- d) B, C & D

9 Who can make legislations over 'residuary' subjects? **1**

- a) State government
- b) Local government
- c) Union government
- d) Both the union and state governments

10 In India, seats are reserved for women in which of the following political bodies? **1**

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) State legislative assemblies
- d) Panchayati Raj bodies

11 Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'. **1**

	Column - A		Column - B
1	A centrist party	A	Communist Party of India - Marxist
2	Cultural nationalism	B	All India Trinamool Congress
3	Opposes imperialism and communalism	C	Indian National Congress
4	Committed to secularism and federalism	D	Bharatiya Janata Party

Options :

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

- 12** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option: **1**

Assertion (A) : Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority sometimes.

Reason (R): Majority and Minority opinions are permanent in democracy.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 - d) A is wrong but R is correct.
- 13** A coalition government in India represents which type of power sharing? **1**
- a) Power is shared among different organs of government
 - b) Power is shared among governments at different levels
 - c) Power may also be shared among different social groups
 - d) Power is shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- 14** Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? **1**
- a) Rs 7500
 - b) Rs 3000

- c) Rs 2000
- d) Rs 6000

15 Read the given data and find out which country has better Human Development in the Indian subcontinent ? **1**

Country	Gross National Income per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	HDI rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	73
India	6,681	69.7	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	134

Source : Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

Options:

- a) Pakistan
- b) India
- c) Myanmar
- d) Sri Lanka

16 Look at the following examples. Which of these are unorganised sector activities? **1**

- a) A teacher taking classes in a school
- b) A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market
- c) A clerk works in a Bank
- d) A handloom weaver working in her house
- e) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient
- f) A pilot working in an airline
- g) A revenue officer works in a district and collects taxes

17 To check the free flow of Chinese goods in Indian markets, what the Indian government can do? **1**

- a) Ban trade with China
- b) Impose tax on imports
- c) Impose tax on exports
- d) Complain to UNO

18 Fill in the blank:

1

Examples	Sector
Railways, Post office	Public Sector
TISCO, RIL	?

Options:

- a) Joint sector
- b) Cooperative sector
- c) Unorganised sector
- d) Private sector

19 Raghav has surplus money, so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money. He can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks is known as: **1**

- a) Demand deposit
- b) Term deposit
- c) Fixed deposit
- d) Surplus deposit

20 A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine and print it in India for London readers. **1**

This could be possible, for which are the following reasons?

- a) Latest printing technology
- b) Wider market
- c) Skilled people in printing
- d) Information and communication technology

SECTION : B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

21 Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the 17th century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas. **2**

22 Mention any two different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India. **2**

- 23 Give any two reasons why non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in India? 2

OR

Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

- 24 The Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these? 2

SECTION : C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

- 25 Examine the role of women during the Civil Disobedience Movement? 3

OR

“Various social groups participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, each with its own specific aspirations. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people”.

In this context, how was the idea of Swaraj interpreted in Awadh?

- 26 State any three merits of roadways. 3

- 27 Why is the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India, replacing the primary sector? 3

- 28 How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? 3

- 29 Explain any three ways by which MNCs expand production all over the world with suitable examples. 3

SECTION : D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

- 30 “In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution” - Explain the statement with suitable examples. 5

OR

Who hosted the Vienna Congress? Explain its main provisions.

- 31 Describe the importance of manufacturing sector in countries like India? 5

OR

What does NTPC refer to? List out the ways it contributes towards the natural environment.

- 32** What are the various challenges faced by political parties? **5**

OR

State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

- 33** Why is Currency accepted as a medium of exchange? **5**

OR

“Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor” - Explain the statement.

SECTION : E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

- 34** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: **4**

The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China. From the late eighteenth century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.

Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India.

In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore’s enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists.

In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. Seth Hukum Chand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China.

- 34.1** What was the belief of Dwarkanath Tagore about India’s development? **1**

- 34.2** Analyse the reasons for the appointment of Jobber. 1
- 34.3** Through which are the two channels, Bombay entrepreneurs accumulated wealth in the 19th century? 2
- 35 Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: 4**
- Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions, with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape, i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.
- In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.
- Therefore, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons.
- 35.1** What is the objective of multi-purpose projects? 1
- 35.2** Analyze the reasons for the protests of farmers in Gujarat. 1
- 35.3** What do you mean by inter-state water disputes? 2
Give one example.
- 36 Read the given extract and answer the following questions: 4**
- The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to 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 was 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 for themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to the 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.

In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms like, power sharing among different organs of government, governments at different levels, different social groups, political parties, pressure groups and movements.

- 36.1** What is vertical distribution of power sharing? 1
- 36.2** Examine in which form of power sharing ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power? 1
- 36.3** Give any two reasons why power sharing is essential in modern democracy? 2

SECTION : F
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3 = 5)

- 37 37 a** Two places, **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2
- Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- A) Indian National Congress session held at this place in September 1920.
- B) The place which is responsible for calling off the Non-Cooperation movement.
- 37 b** On the same outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3
- a) Tehri Dam
b) Kalpakkam Nuclear power station
c) Bengaluru Software Technology Park
d) Vishakhapatnam Sea Port

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of **Q. No.37**. Attempt any **FIVE** questions. 5

- 37.1** Name the Place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
- 37.2** Name the place which is responsible for calling off the Non-Cooperation movement.

- 37.3** Name the state where Tehri dam is located.
- 37.4** Name the State where Kalpakkam nuclear plant is located.
- 37.5** Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located.
- 37.6** Name the state where Vishakhapatnam Sea Port is located.

Q. No 37

