



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises six 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.25 to 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 words.
- 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 a 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

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 X 20 = 20)

1. Identify the writer who was a descendant of indentured labor migrants and also got a Nobel Prize. 1
A. V.S. Naipaul
B. Shivnarine Chanderpaul
C. Ramnaresh Sarwan
D. Ram Narain Tewary
2. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette? 1
A. He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
B. He published advertisements related to the import and sale of slaves.
C. He published anti-religious articles.
D. He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.

3. Look at the picture given below. This page belongs to the oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868. Identify the book.

1



- A. The Amar jiban
- B. The Diamond Sutra
- C. The Biliotheque Bleue
- D. The Penny Chapbooks

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of an old tradition of handwritten manuscripts:

1

- I. Vernacular languages
- II. Persian
- III. Arabic
- IV. Sanskrit

OPTIONS:

- A. III, II, I & IV
- B. I, II, III & IV
- C. IV, III, II & I
- D. IV, II, III & I

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information.

1

- ❖ It is the second most important cereal crop.
- ❖ It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- ❖ It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall.

- A. Maize
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Sugarcane

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

- A. Joint forest management
- B. Beej Bachao Andolan
- C. Chipko Movement
- D. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

7. Match the following: 1

SOIL	FEATURES
a. Alluvial Soils	I. Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
b. Black Soil	II. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
c. Laterite Soil	III. Most widely spread and important soil.
d. Arid Soils	IV. Ideal for growing cotton

OPTIONS

- A. a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I
- B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
- C. a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-II
- D. a-I, b-III, c-I, d-IV

8. Consider the following statements regarding the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%).
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% of Christians, both Tamil, and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims.

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding Feminist Movements? 1

- A. A person who does not discriminate against others based on religious beliefs.
- B. A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to females in urban areas.
- C. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- D. A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

10. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Bhartiya Janata Party	Oldest party
B. Indian National Congress Party	Centrist Party
C. Communist Party of India	Believes in Gandhian secularism
D. Nationalist Congress Party	Believes in Marxism

11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

1

Assertion (A): In a democracy, everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.

Reason (R): India has a federal system.

- 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.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

12. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for one of the following power-sharing arrangements:

1

- A. Power sharing among different social groups.
- B. Vertical division of power sharing.
- C. Horizontal division of power sharing.
- D. Power sharing in the form of political parties, and pressure groups.

13. What will happen if there is a clash between a central and a state law?

1

- A. The state law prevails.
- B. The central law prevails.
- C. Both laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- D. The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

14. Identify the feature of the unorganized sector.

1

- A. Rules and regulations are followed.
- B. Workers enjoy the security of employment.
- C. Employment is not secure.
- D. It follows some formal processes and procedures.

15. Read the given data and find out which state has a high HDI.

1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % (2017-18)	Net Attendance Ratio (2017-18)
Punjab	21	76.68	71
Kerala	7	94	83
Haryana	30	82	61
Bihar	32	62	43

- A. Kerala
- B. Punjab
- C. Haryana
- D. Bihar

16. The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal.

1

Study the table and answer the question below:

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	22	18
Karnataka	34	36
Madhya Pradesh	42	38
All States	34	33

Which state has the highest number of adults in India whose BMI is below normal?

- A. Kerala
- B. Karnataka
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

1

Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the government's rules.

Select the employment sector in which Harita is working.

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Organized Sector
- D. Unorganized sector

18. The following table shows the source of credit for rural households in India in the year 2012. 1

Source	Share
Money lender	33%
Co-operative societies	25%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative, etc.)	8%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of the formal sector in total credit?

- A. 25%
- B. 33%
- C. 50%
- D. 8%

19. An important factor causing globalization is _____. 1

- A. more income
- B. expansion of markets
- C. technological developments
- D. urbanization

20. Complete the following table. 1

Company	Manufactured Item
Parakh Foods	Edible oil
Sundaram Fasteners	?

Options:

- A. Automobiles
- B. Nuts and bolts
- C. Medicines
- D. Paints

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

21. Analyse any two factors responsible for the attraction of Europeans to Africa. 2

22. Suggest any two steps to improve women's participation in politics. 2

23. State the role of NREGA - 2005 in alleviating Unemployment. 2

24. Mention the ways in which minerals can be conserved for future generations. 2

OR

Mention the factors which play an important role in affecting the economic viability of the reserve.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

25. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha in 1919? 3

OR

Why did the plantation workers of Assam vigorously participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement?

26. "Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of a nation." Express your views in favor of this statement. 3

27. How are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? 3

28. Why democracy is considered a better form of government than other forms? 3

29. 'Tertiary sector becoming very important in India' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

30. Highlight the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe. 5

OR

Highlight the features of the Greek war of independence.

31. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other but move hand in hand.". 5
Examine the statement.

OR

Examine the importance of the chemical industry in the Indian economy. 5

32. Describe any five reforms implemented in India to improve the political parties.

OR

Describe the characteristics of a political party.

33. Explain how the Reserve Bank of India supervises the functions of other Banks. 5

OR

Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.

SECTION E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as proto-industrialization. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, and 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 merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition, and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So, they turned to the countryside.

34.1. Which country is known as the cradle of industrialization? 1

34.2. What is proto-industrialization? 1

34.3. What were the reasons for the movement of merchants of Europe from towns to the countryside in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system channeling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes, and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidence of sophisticated irrigation works has also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to the Siri Fort area. Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects in India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood, and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

- 35.1. how did irrigation do in earlier times? 1
- 35. 2. Why did Jawahar Lal Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? 1
- 35.3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance? 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favored Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities, and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy, and for equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By the 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

- 36.1. Which act recognizes Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka? 1
- 36.2. Who launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language? 1
- 36. 3. What measures were adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy. 2

SECTION F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

- 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 at this place in 1927
 - B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started his first satyagraha in India.
- 37 b. On the same outline map of India locate and label **any THREE** of the following 3
with suitable Symbols.
- A. Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - B. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station
 - C. Thiruvananthapuram Technology Park
 - D. Paradip Port

