



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE - 087

CLASS X



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Date:

General Instructions :

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. **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).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

MCQs (1X20=20)

- 1) What is Rinderpest? 1
A. Rat plague
B. Virus
C. Bacteria
D. Cattle plague
- 2) Who introduced Printing press in India? 1
A. French
B. Italian
C. Portuguese
D. None of these
- 3) Identify the person in the portrait given below: 1



- A. Marco Polo
- B. Johann Gutenberg
- C. Kitagawa Utamaro
- D. Shunman Kubo

- 4) **Arrange the following sentences in the correct sequence.** 1
- i. Marco Polo returns to Italy.
 - ii. Children's press set up in France.
 - iii. Vernacular Press Act.
 - iv. Martin Luther's 'Ninety-five Theses'.

Choose the correct option:

- A. iv, iii, ii, i
- B. i, iv, ii, iii
- C. iii, iv, ii, i
- D. ii, iii, iv, i

- 5) Which type of soil has self-aeration capacity? 1
- A. Alluvial soil
 - B. Red soil
 - C. Black soil
 - D. Mountain soil

- 6) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in _____ 1
- A. 1972
 - B. 1971
 - C. 2010
 - D. 1982

- 7) Which is the right condition for the growth of maize? 1
- A. Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil
 - B. Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil
 - C. Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
 - D. None of the above

- 8) **Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B** 1

Column A	Column B
i. Union of India	a. Sarpanch
ii. Gram Panchayat	b. Mayor
iii. State	c. Prime minister
iv. Municipal Corporation	d. Governor

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- A. i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-b
- B. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d
- C. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
- D. i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b

- 9) **Consider the following statements:** 1
1. In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
 2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
 3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.

4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 3 and 4
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 2 and 3 only

- 10) The Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and _____, the participation of women in public life is very high. 1
- A. Finland
B. Hungary
C. Russia
D. Latvia

11)



1

Which one of the following options best signifies the cartoon?

- A. Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.
B. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.
C. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties.
D. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.

- 12) Which one of the following features is not true regarding the definition of a democratic government? 1
- A. Rulers are elected by the people.
B. Elected rulers take all the major decisions.
C. Elections offer a choice to change the current rulers.
D. Government is not limited by basic rules of the Constitution and citizens' rights.

- 13) **The following question consists of two statements-** 1

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A): In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.

Reason(R): In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire community.

OPTIONS

- A. Both A and R are true and 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 true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

- 14) Assume that 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) Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy? 1
- (i) Full protection from infectious diseases
(ii) High quality education
(iii) A luxury home
(iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country
- OPTIONS**
- A. (i) and (ii)
B. (ii) and (iii)
C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
D. (i) and (iv)
- 16) **Choose the correct answer?** 1
- Underemployment occurs when people_____
- A. Do not want to work
B. Are working in a lazy manner
C. Are working less than what they are capable of doing
D. Are not paid for their work
- 17) **Read the information given below and answer the question that follows:** 1
- The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.
- What is gross domestic product?**
- A. The value of some goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
B. The value of all goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
C. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
D. The value of intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
- 18) **Identify the correct term for the given statement.** 1
- A paper instructing the bank to pay specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name it has been issued.
- A. ATM card
B. Withdrawal slip
C. Deposit slip
D. Cheque.
- 19) **Choose and write the correct answer for the following.** 1
- The most common route for investments by MNC's in countries around the world is to_

- A. By closely competing with local companies.
 B. Buy existing local companies.
 C. Form partnership with local companies.
 D. Setting up a new company.
- 20) Opening up the Economy to the Economies of the world so that Indian Economy can compete at the international level is called _____ 1
- A. Globalisation
 B. Relaxation
 C. Liberalization
 D. Privatisation

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

- 21) What two crucial influences shaped post second world war reconstructions? 2
- 22) Define Feminist movement. Write any one objective of the movement. 2
- 23) How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. 2
- 24) Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors?(any two) 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

- 25) Why did the rich peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement? 3
- OR
- Who had designed the 'Swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this flag?
- 26) "Efficient means of transport are a prerequisite for fast development". Express your views in favour of this statement. 3
- 27) Analyze any three positive impacts of globalization in the Indian economy? 3
- 28) "Democracy accommodates social diversities". Justify the statement with an example. 3
- 29) Explain with suitable examples how public sector contributes to the economic development of the nation? 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

- 30) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? 5
- OR
- "Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe". Analyze the statement by citing the example of Balkan region?
- 31) Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources 5
- OR
- Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India." Give reasons.
- 32) Suggest some reforms to strengthen political parties so that they perform their functions well. 5
- OR
- "Lack of internal democracy within the parties is a major challenge to political parties all over the world". Analyze the statement.
- 33) How do Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money? 5

OR

“Poor household still depend on informal sources of credit”. Why is it so?

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

- 34) **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:** 4
- Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles. Coarser cottons were produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, eastern Persia and Central Asia. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports. A variety of Indian merchants and bankers were involved in this network of export trade – financing production, carrying goods and supplying exporters. Supply merchants linked the port towns to the inland regions. They gave advances to weavers, procured the woven cloth from weaving villages, and carried the supply to the ports. At the port, the big shippers and export merchants had brokers who negotiated the price and bought goods from the supply merchants operating inland.
- Answer the following questions:**
- 34.1. Which were the pre-colonial ports of India?
34.2. What is Proto- industrialization?
34.3. Describe the role of supply merchant in this export trade?
- 35) **Read the given extract and answer following questions?** 4
- Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control.
- 35.1. What is a dam?
35.2. Who proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’?
35.3. Why are dams referred to as multi-purposes project?
- 36) **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** 4
- The Belgian leaders recognized 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 the majority of members from each linguistic group.
 - 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. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Answer the following questions:

36.1. Which two languages are prominently spoken by Belgium nationals?

36.2. How is Community government elected in Belgium?

36.3. Give any two prudential reasons why power sharing is important in democracy?

SECTION F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37) 37. 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. 2

A. Place where cotton mill workers Satyagraha took place.

B. Place in Punjab where the Jallianwala bagh incident took place.

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 Plant

c. Mumbai Software Technology Park

d. Kudremukh Iron Ore Mine.

37)

