



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE - 087

CLASS X

ANSWER KEY



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



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

Ans: B. Johann Gutenberg

4) **Arrange the following sentences in the correct sequence.** 1

- i. Marco Polo returns to Italy(1295)
- ii. Children's press set up in France(1857)
- iii. Vernacular Press Act(1878)
- iv. Martin Luther's 'Ninety-five Theses'(1517)

Choose the correct option:

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

Ans: B. i, iv, ii, iii

5) Which type of soil has self-aeration capacity? 1

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Red soil
- C. Black soil
- D. Mountain soil

ANS: C: Black soil

6) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in _____ 1

- A. 1972
- B. 1971
- C. 2010
- D. 1982

ANS: C: 1972

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

ANS: C: Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil

- C. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties.
- D. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.

Ans. C. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties

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.

Ans: 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.

Ans: B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation

This would push the conflict among communities further.

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

ANS: 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)

ANSWER 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

ANSWER: C. Are working less than what they are capable of doing

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.

ANSWER: C. The value of all final 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.

ANSWER: 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.

ANSWER: B. Buy existing local companies.

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

ANSWER: C. Liberalization

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21) **What two crucial influences shaped post second world war reconstructions?** 2

ANSWER

- ❖ The first was the US's emergence as the dominant economic, political and military power in the Western world.
- ❖ The second was the dominance of the Soviet Union.
- ❖ It had made huge sacrifices to defeat Nazi Germany, and transformed itself from a backward agricultural country into a world power during the very years when the capitalist world was trapped in the Great Depression.

22) Define Feminist movement. Write any one objective of the movement. 2

ANSWER

- ❖ It is an agitation demanding enhancement in the political and legal status of the women and improvement in their education and career opportunities.

Objectives:

- ❖ They believe in equal rights and opportunities for both men and women.
- ❖ To attain equality between men and women.

23) How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. 2

ANSWER

Solar energy can solve the energy problem in India to some extent in the following ways:

- ❖ India is a tropical country and it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
- ❖ It is the cleanest form of energy available free of cost.
- ❖ It minimises the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.

24) Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors?(any two) 2

ANSWER

(Any two points about organized and unorganized sector)

Organised sector

- ❖ Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.
- ❖ It is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.
- ❖ Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.
- ❖ They also get several other benefits from the employers. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.

Unorganized sector

- ❖ The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- ❖ Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
- ❖ Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.
- ❖ A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25) Why did the rich peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement? 3

ANSWER

- ❖ Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.
- ❖ As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
- ❖ The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment.
- ❖ These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

OR

Who had designed the 'Swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this flag?

ANSWER

- ❖ By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.
- ❖ It was a tricolor flag (Red, Green and White)
- ❖ It had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.
- ❖ Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

26) "Efficient means of transport are a prerequisite for fast development". Express your views in favour of this statement. 3

ANSWER

- ❖ The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
- ❖ Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation.
- ❖ Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

27) Analyze any three positive impacts of globalization in the Indian economy? 3

ANSWER

(ANY THREE POINTS)

- ❖ Globalization and greater competition among producers (both local and foreign), has been advantageous to consumers, particularly the well-off section.
- ❖ There is greater choice before the consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- ❖ Globalization has led to a higher standard of living especially in urban areas.
- ❖ MNCs have increased their investments in India in industries such as electronics, automobiles, cellphones, soft drinks, fast food, banking services etc. thereby providing consumers with a vast variety of products.
- ❖ New job opportunities have been created in these industries and services, thereby increasing purchasing power.
- ❖ Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints, etc.
- ❖ Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT (Information Technology)- For example, call centres
- ❖ Top Indian companies have benefitted from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods indirectly benefitting the consumers.
- ❖ Local companies supply raw materials to foreign industries and have prospered.

28) "Democracy accommodates social diversities". Justify the statement with an example. 3

ANSWER

- ❖ Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- ❖ No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences.
- ❖ Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
- ❖ Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tension.

29) Explain with suitable examples how public sector contributes to the economic development of the nation? 3

ANSWER

- ❖ The Public sector is that sector of the economy in which the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services, e.g., railways, post and telegraph.
- ❖ It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure. The public sector provides various services and facilities like construction of roads, bridges, railways, irrigation through dams, etc. where heavy spending is required.
- ❖ A large number of activities are a primary responsibility of the government like schools, hospitals, housing, safe drinking water, etc.
- ❖ Certain activities are meant to be supported by the government, like providing electricity to small scale industries at low prices, supply of food to the poor, etc. It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.
- ❖ It ensures availability of goods and services at moderate rates and also contributes to community development through creation and expansion of infrastructure. **(ANY THREE RELEVANT POINTS)**

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

ANSWER

- ❖ In the administrative field Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
- ❖ The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code was a major step in establishing rule of law.
- ❖ It did away with all privileges based on birth.
- ❖ Equality before the law was established and secured the right to property.
- ❖ In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- ❖ In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
- ❖ Transport and communication systems were improved Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- ❖ Uniform laws were established for all, be it a businessmen or a small-scale producers of goods.

- ❖ Standardized weights and measures, and a common national currency was introduced. This facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

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?

ANSWER

- ❖ The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.
- ❖ The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- ❖ European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
- ❖ The Balkan revolutionary acts were directed to gain back the long lost independence.
- ❖ The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
- ❖ There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies naval might and military might.
- ❖ Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

31) Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources?

5

ANSWER

- ❖ NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. This company has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water oil gas and fuels.

For making it possible:

- ❖ Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- ❖ Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- ❖ Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- ❖ Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- ❖ Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

OR

Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India.” Give reasons.

ANSWER

- ❖ Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy

dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

- ❖ Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
- ❖ It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- ❖ Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- ❖ Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

32) Suggest some reforms to strengthen the political parties so that they perform their functions well.

5

ANSWER

- ❖ A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- ❖ It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
- ❖ It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
- ❖ Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- ❖ There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- ❖ This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

OR

“Lack of internal democracy within the parties is a major challenge to political parties all over the world”. Analyze the statement.

ANSWER

- ❖ Parties do not keep membership registers.
- ❖ They do not hold organizational meetings.
- ❖ They do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- ❖ Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions.
- ❖ The leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- ❖ Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
- ❖ More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

33) How do Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money?

5

ANSWER

- ❖ Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash.

- ❖ This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Since, on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash, the bank is able to manage with this cash.
- ❖ Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
- ❖ Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
- ❖ Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

OR

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

ANSWER

- ❖ Poor households in India are still depending on informal sources of credit because Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
- ❖ Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
- ❖ Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.
- ❖ Informal sources of credit such as moneylenders know the borrowers personally and are often willing to give a loan without collateral. Sometimes, if the borrowers are unable to return the loan, they can get additional loans from moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans.
- ❖ However, the moneylenders charge very high rates of interest keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrowers.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

- 34) 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; Masulipatam on the Coromandel coast and Hoogly 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.

4

Answer the following questions: ANSWERS

34.1. Which were the pre-colonial ports of India?

- Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports;
- Masulipatnam on the Coromandel coast and Hoogly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports

34.2. What is Proto- industrialization?

- Large scale production in England and Europe for an international market not based on factories.

34.3. Describe the role of supply merchant in this export trade?

- 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.

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?

ANSWERS

35.1. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. (1 MARK)

35.2. Jawaharlal Nehru(1MARK)

35.3. Dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects because today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation.(1MARK)

Water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.(1 MARK)

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?

ANSWERS

36.1. Dutch and French

36.2. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.

36.3.

- ❖ It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- ❖ It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- ❖ Its absence results into imposition of will by majority community, which undermines the unity of the nation.
- ❖ Power sharing also will bring out better outcomes. (any two)

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.

ANSWER

A. Ahmedabad

B. Amritsar

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.

INDIA

Political

