



ANANDALAYA
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
Class: X

Subject: Social Science
Date: 30-01-2023

M.M: 80
Time: 3 hours

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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

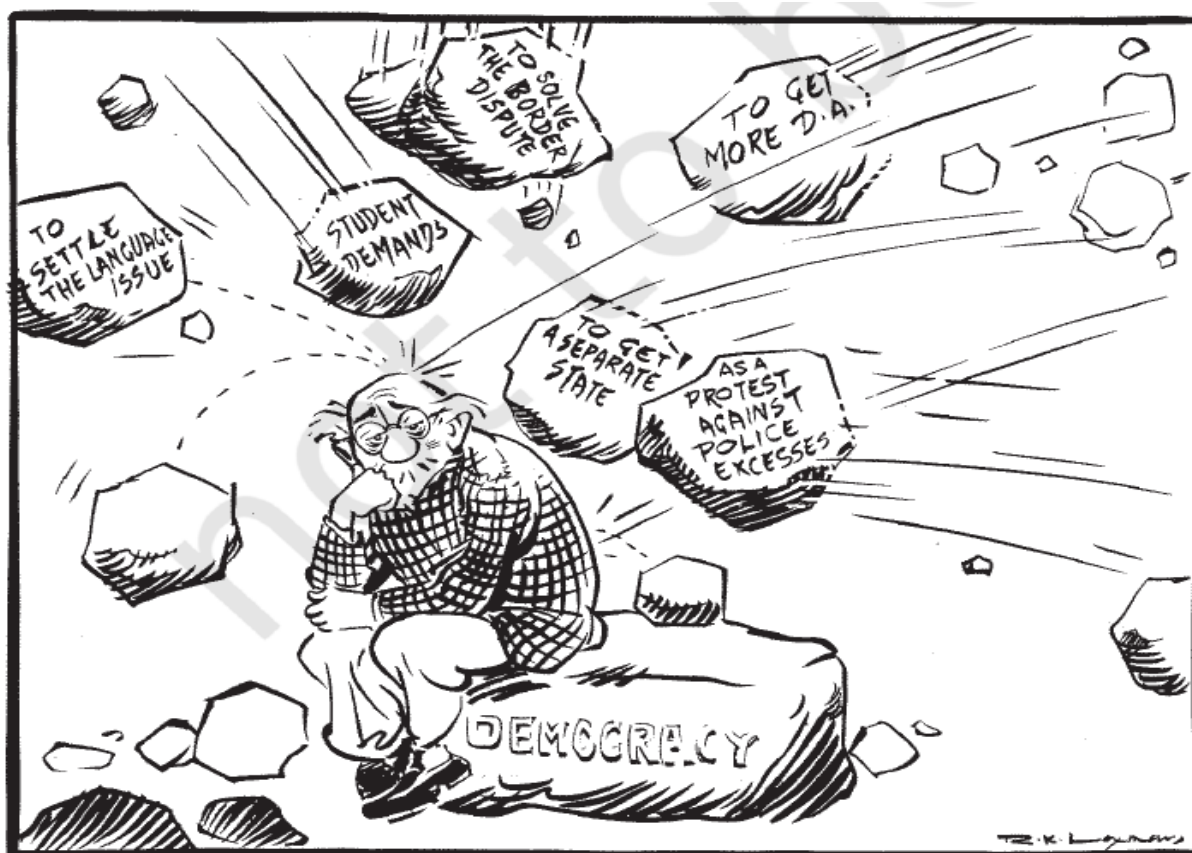
SECTION-A

1. From the following options choose two Italian speaking provinces of the Habsburg Empire? (1)
(A) Constantinople and Lombardy (B) Paris and Vienna
(C) Lombardy and Venetia (D) Venetia and Paris
2. Identify the resolution that was adopted at the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929. (1)
(A) Civil Disobedience (B) PurnaSwaraaj
(C) Non-Cooperation (D) Khilafat
3. Name the continent where livelihood and local economy were badly affected due to the disease named Rinderpest. (1)
(A) Asia (B) Africa (C) Europe (D) South America
4. Choose the trade that helped the early entrepreneurs to make a fortune. (1)
(A) Textile trade (B) Trade in tea (C) China trade (D) Trade in spices
5. The word 'ethnic' signifies _____. (1)
(A) social division on shared culture (B) different Religions
(C) a violent conflict between opposite groups (D) a careful calculation of gain and losses
6. Match the following: (1)

A	B
(a) National Defence	(i) State list
(b) Police	(ii) Rural areas
(c) Local Self-Government	(iii) Union list
(d) Zila Parishad	(iv) District

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

7. 'Religion can never be separated from politics'. Who said this? (1)
8. **Assertion:** (A) For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. (1)
Reason: (R) Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy
 (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.
9. Political parties are allotted symbols by _____. (1)
 (A) The Government of India (B) The Constitution of India
 (C) The Party Leaders (D) The Election Commission
10. Look at the picture given below. Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon? (1)



- (A) Demand for separate state from Democratic Government.
 (B) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states.
 (C) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation.
 (D) Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate state.
11. Identify the crop with the help of the following information: (1)
- ☐ It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
 - ☐ It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
 - ☐ India is the second largest producer of this crop.
 - ☐ The major producing states of this crop are Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- (A) Wheat (B) Coffee
 (C) Cotton (D) Sugarcane

12. Which of the following description of “Flora and Fauna” of India is NOT correct? (1)
- (A) India is one of the world’s richest countries in terms of its vast biological diversity.
- (B) Diverse flora and fauna are so integrated in our daily life that we take these for granted.
- (C) Many of these would now be categorised as ‘Endemic Species’ that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck etc.
- (D) Plants and animals are under great stress mainly due to insensitivity to our environment.

13. Match the following resources with its examples : (1)

RESOURCES

- a. Potential Resources
- b. Community Owned Resources
- c. Individual Resources
- d. Biotic Resources

EXAMPLES

- I. Public parks, village ponds
- II. Rajasthan for development of wind and solar energy.
- III. Livestock, human beings
- IV. Own plots, Houses

(A) a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II

(B) a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III

(C) a-IV, b-I, c-IV, d-II

(D) a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III

14. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options: (1)

Countries	Monthly income of citizens in 2020 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000
Country C	5000	1000	15000	4000	25000

Rita is an employee of a Multinational Corporation (MNC) who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to Country A.

Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A.

- (A) Some of its citizens are very rich. (B) Has most equitable distribution of income.
- (C) National income of its citizens is higher. (D) Average income of its citizens is lower.
15. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)? (1)
- (A) Improvement in science, information and technology
- (B) Improvement in investment, finance and technology
- (C) Improvement in information and communication
- (D) Improvement in health, education and income
16. Which of the following examples fall under an organized sector? (1)
- (A) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
- (B) A cleaning staff in a private school.
- (C) An engineer getting all employment benefits.

(D) A tailor stitching clothes at his home.

17. Which of the following gives the CORRECT explanation of Gross Domestic Product? (1)
(A) Value of final goods and services is added for secondary and tertiary sectors for one year.
(B) The value of every good and service is added up to for all the three sectors for one year.
(C) The value of final goods and services is added up for all the three sectors for one year.
(D) The value of goods is added for the primary sector for one year.
18. Ram and Shyam are small-farmers who have taken loans of ₹ 20,000 from different parties. Ram (1)
has taken credit at 1.5% per month interest from a trader while Shyam has taken credit at 8% per
annum from a cooperative. Analyse the loan information given above, consider the correct
option from the following:
(A) Shyam is better because he receives more interest.
(B) Ram is better as he knows the trader personally.
(C) Shyam is worse off as he pays more interest.
(D) Ram is worse off as he pays more interest.
19. Identify the terminology with the help of the following features. (1)
• Through this, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about import or export.
• It helps to remove restrictions on foreign trade.
(A) Liberalisation (B) Quotas
(C) Investment (D) Tariff
20. Which of the following is not a feature of a multinational company? (1)
(A) It owns/ controls production in more than one nation.
(B) It employs labour only from its own country.
(C) It organises production in complex ways.
(D) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.

SECTION-B

21. Name any two women writers who highlighted the experiences of the struggles of women's life (2)
in the late 19th century.
22. Differentiate Horizontal and Vertical power sharing in modern democracies (two points each). (2)
23. "Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common in rural India" (2)
Discuss one demerit for each of firewood and cattle dung cake used in rural India.

OR

Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of renewable sources energy in India.

24. Distinguish between Public sector and Private sector. (2)

SECTION-C

25. Explain the process of unification of Italy. (3)

OR

Explain any three points about Gandhiji's idea of 'Satyagraha'.

26. 'Caste system is very much inherent in politics' Justify the statement. (3)
27. Explain the ways in which Multinational Corporations (MNCs) set up or control production in (3)

other countries?

28. *“Today the railways have become more important in our national economyHowever, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well.”* (3)

Reference to the above statement, discuss any three problems.

29. Why is ‘tertiary sector’ becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons. (3)

SECTION-D

30. Discuss what do you know about Great Depression? Explain any four major factors responsible for the Great Depression. (5)

OR

Mention the factors which were responsible for creating a virtual reading mania in Europe.

31. State the various functions of political parties perform in a democracy. (5)

OR

List out any two merits and any three demerits of democracy.

32. ‘Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and economic development.’ (5)

Examine the statement in Indian context. (Any five)

OR

Examine the importance of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India. (Any five)

33. “Banks act as a mediator between borrowers and lenders through an interesting mechanism.” In the light of the given statement, explain the role of banks. Also mention the main source of income of banks. (5)

OR

“The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments. Also mention any two sources of informal sector loans.

SECTION-E

34. By the first decade of the 20th century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. Moreover, from 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So, industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. (4)

34.1 Write any two factors that led to the doubling of cotton piece production?

34.2 What was the impact of the First World War on industrial growth in India?

34.3 In the 20th Century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily: almost trebling between 1900 and 1940. How did this happen?

35. One of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. (4)

35.1 Mention the key change made in the Constitution of Belgium?

35.2 What do you mean by federal form of government? (Two points)

35.3 Discuss how unitary form of government is different from federal government.

36. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected. (4)

36.1 With what objective in Rajasthan, 'underground tankas' are built?

36.2 Analyse the reason for not collecting the first spell of rain for rain water harvesting.

36.3 Why do many houses construct underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka'?

SECTION-F

- 37.a. On the given political map of India identify and label the following places: (2)
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress session held in September 1920.
 - B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.
- 37.b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. (3)
- a. Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - b. Narora Nuclear Power Station
 - c. Bengaluru Software Technology Park
 - d. Tuticorin Port