

PRE BOARD EXAMINATION-1
(Summative assessment – II, 2013)

2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class – X

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has **36** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**. (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **16** are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **17** to **29** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **30** to **34** are **4 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **2 marks** from History And Question number **36** is a map question of **3 marks** from Geography only. After completion, attach both the maps inside your answer book.
- (vii) Value Based questions 10Marks

1.A Which one of the following assertion is NOT true about the liberal nationalists of 19th century Europe?

- (a) They stood for freedom for the individuals and equality of all before the law.
- (b) They emphasised the concept of government by the consent of the people.
- (c) They supported the universal suffrage and denied the right to private property.
- (d) They stood for the freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restriction on the movement of goods and capital.

OR

1.B "Go East Movement" became popular in Vietnam during the first decade of 20th century because -

- (a) vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire education and to learn Japanese language.
- (b) the traders and businessman of Vietnam went to Japan to earn huge profit.
- (c) the Vietnamese youngmen started to go for lucrative jobs.
- (d) the Vietnamese looked for foreign arms and helped to drive away the French for Vietnam.

2.A Which one of the following is NOT true regarding Romanticism and National feeling in 19th century Europe?

- (a) It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- (b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticize the glorification of science and reasons.
- (c) It focused on emotions and mystical feelings.
- (d) Its effort was to create a sense of collective heritage.

OR

2.BA Vietnamese girl in Saigon Native Girls School refused to move to a back bench because -

- (a) she felt, she was a bright and smart student.
- (b) she was hard hearing and unable to enjoy class.
- (c) she protested the racial discrimination adopted by the Colonial Government.
- (d) all the above causes were there.

1

- 3.** Which one of the following statements is NOT true regarding impact of the First World War on India? **1**
- (a) Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.
 - (b) The prices increased leading to extreme hardship for common people.
 - (c) The industrial production in India decreased.
 - (d) The forced recruitment in rural area for defence forces was introduced.
- 4.** Which one of the following is the most appropriate reason to start Nation wide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act of 1919 ? **1**
- (a) This Act was hurriedly passed by imperial legislative council.
 - (b) The Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members
 - (c) It gave enormous powers to the British government to repress political activities.
 - (d) It was an unjust law as it allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- 5.** Which one of the following minerals belongs to the non-ferrous category? **1**
- (a) Iron Ore (b) Manganese (c) Cobalt (d) Copper
- 6.** Kodarma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Bihar-Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? **1**
- (a) Bauxite (b) Mica (c) Iron ore (d) Copper
- 7.** Which one of the following agencies market steel for the public sector plants? **1**
- (a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA steel (d) MNCC
- 8.** Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by National Highway No. 2 ? **1**
- (a) Delhi - Amritsar (b) Delhi - Mumbai
 - (c) Delhi - Kolkata (d) Varanasi - Kanniyakumari
- 9.** Which one of the following features distinguish a Pressure group from a Political Party ? **1**
- (a) Political Parties take political stances, while pressure group do not bother about political issues.
 - (b) Pressure group do not seek to mobilise people, while political parties do.
 - (c) The Pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power while political parties do.
 - (d) The Pressure groups are confined to a few people or few section of society, while Political Parties are related to a greater area and issues.
- 10.** Which one of the following is the main feature of Bolivia's struggle? **1**
- (a) About one specific policy of Democratic government.
 - (b) It involved people's claim on elected democratic government.
 - (c) It was about the foundation of country's politics.
 - (d) It aimed at restoring democracy in the country.
- 11.** Which one of the following is the criteria to recognise as a National Political Party in India? **1**
- (a) A party that secure atleast 6% vote in Lok Sabha elections and atleast 4 seats in Lok Sabha.
 - (b) 6% votes in assembly election in four states.
 - (c) 6% votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly election in four states and 4 seats in Lok Sabha.
 - (d) All the criterias are correct.

- 12.** Which one of the following situations represent the success of democracy? **1**
- (a) U.S. as the only Super power disregards the UN and takes unilateral action.
 - (b) General Pinochet government defeated, but army is still under control of many institutions.
 - (c) The King of Nepal Birendra accepted constitutional Monarchy.
 - (d) Integration of French speaking and Dutch speaking people in Belgium.
- 13.** Which one of the following terms is not included against Loans? **1**
- (a) Interest rate
 - (b) Collateral
 - (c) Documentation
 - (d) Lender's land.
- 14.** What is the main source of income for banks ? **1**
- (a) Interest on loans.
 - (b) Interest on deposits.
 - (c) Difference between the interest charged on borrowers and depositors.
 - (d) None of these.
- 15.** Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called - **1**
- (a) Liberalisation
 - (b) Investment
 - (c) Favourable trade
 - (d) Free trade
- 16.** For which of these products does it become mandatory for the producer to get certified? **1**
- (a) Fruits
 - (b) Telephones
 - (c) LPG Cylinders
 - (d) Cigarettes
- 17 A.** Describe any three steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French People? **3x1=3**
- OR**
- 17 B.** Describe any three effects of U.S.-Vietnam war on life within U. S. itself. **3x1=3**
- 18.** When and where Khilafat Committee was formed? What was its objective? **1+1+1=3**
- 19.** Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas. **1+2=3**
- 20.** Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to concentrate in southern states of India in recent years? Give three reasons. **3x1=3**
- 21.** How do industry pollute the environment? Explain with three examples. **3x1=3**
- 22.** How do the pressure groups and movements exert their influence on democratic politics? Explain any three ways. **3x1=3**
- 23.** How does democracy accommodate social diversities? Explain any three ways. **3x1=3**
- 24.** In spite of the fact that democracies have failed to produce accountable and responsive government, why is it that democracy is a preferred system of Government? Explain any three reasons. **3x1=3**
- 25.** Explain three foundational challenges faced by democracies. **3x1=3**
- 26.** "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Support the statement with suitable examples.
- 27.** In recent years China has been importing steel from India. Explain how the import of steel by China will affect : **3**
- (i) Steel companies in China.
 - (ii) Steel companies in India.
 - (iii) Industries buying steel for production of other industrial goods in China.

28. Explain the three measures adopted by the government to protect the interests of consumers in India. **3x1=3**

29. Explain any three ways by which people are exploited in the market. **1+3=4**

30 A. What is meant by Balkan? Why did it turn into perennial source of tension and proved the battlefield of First World War? **4x1=4**

OR

30 B. Who was Ho Chi Minh? State his contribution in the freedom movement of Vietnam

31. Explain any four limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. **1+2=3**

32. How have roadways an edge over railways in India? Explain four facts. **4x1=4**

33. "Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise. Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving four arguments. **4x1=4**

34. In what ways, the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is it necessary? **3+1=4**

35. Two features (A) and (B) are marked in the given Political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

B. The place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.

OR

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map

. (i) Amritsar (ii) Bardoli

36. Three features (A), (B) and (C) are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. **3x1=3**

A - Coal mine

B - Iron and Steel Plant

C - The terminal station of East-West Corridor.

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols;

(i) Tuticorin - Thermal Power Station

(ii) Srinagar - Silk Textile Centre

(iii) Raja Sansi - International Airport

Value Based question **10M**

Q. 1. Self Help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector. Which values according to you is it able to support. **3M**

Q. 2. How can we save our limited energy sources? Suggest any three ways for its judicious use. **4M**

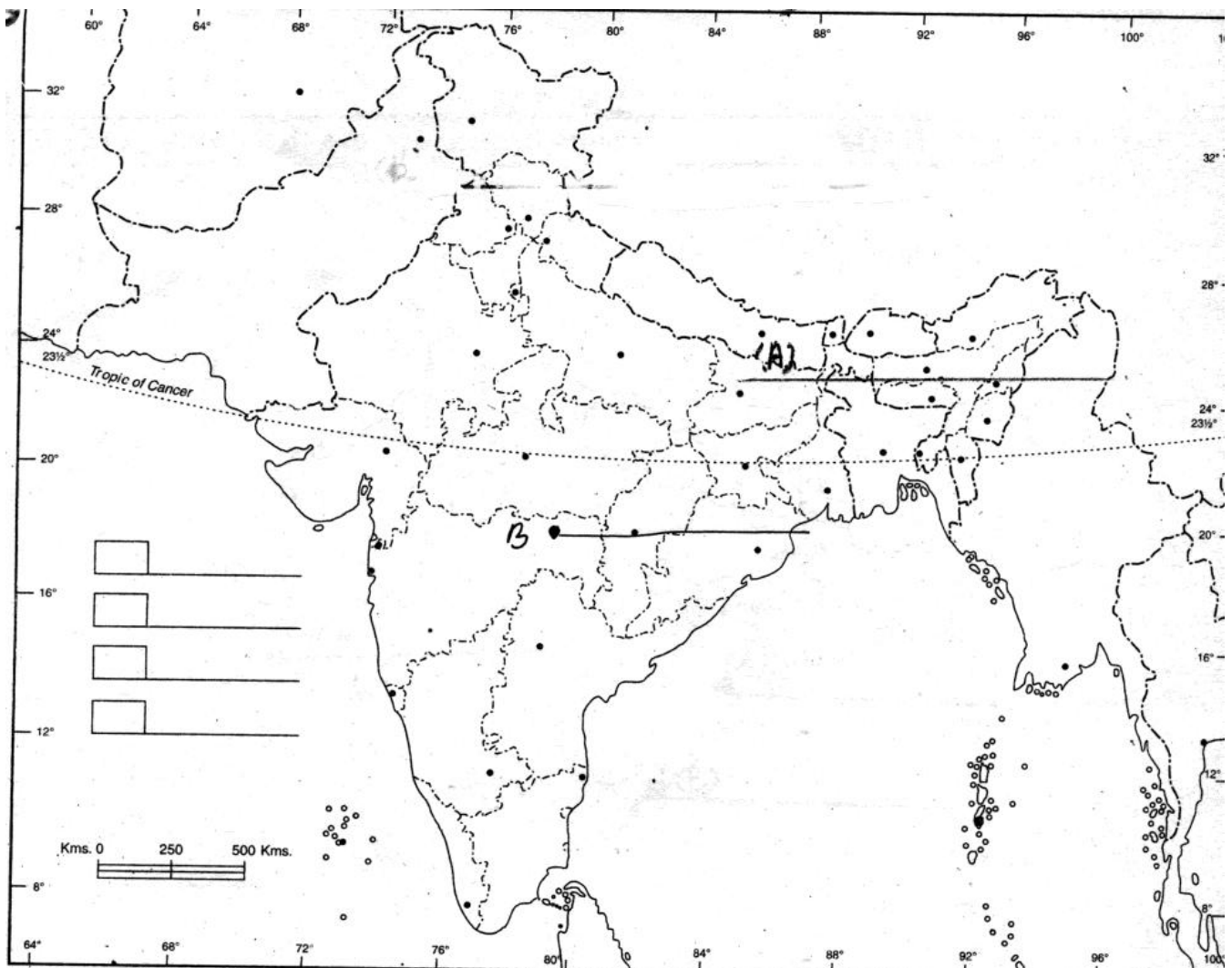
Q3. "Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and disseminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity." **3x1 = 3**

Read the above statement carefully and answer the following questions :

i) Identify the Fundamental Right which is related to this statement.

ii) How do you feel when you come across words like 'disadvantaged' and 'disseminated' being used for a sections of citizens of free India?

iii) How far can 'equal status' and 'equal opportunity' restore back the dignity and freedom of these deprived classes?



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