

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**

**Class : X**

**Subject : Social Science (087)**

**Time: 3hrs.**

**MM: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i) Question paper consists of six sections – A, B, C, D, E & F. There are 37 questions in the question paper.
- ii) Section – A Question no. 1 to 20 are MCQ of 1 mark each.
- iii) Section – B Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
- iv) Section – C Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
- v) Section – D Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
- vi) Section – E Question no. 34 to 36 are case based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- vii) Section – F Question no. 37 is Map based carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 (a) from History (2 marks) and 37 (b) from Geography (3 marks).

**Section – A (MCQ- 20 Marks)**

- Q1. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the congress? (1)  
a) Karachi    b) Nagpur    c) Lahore    d) Lucknow
- Q2. Which of the following was a book showing links between caste and caste exploitation? (1)  
a) Gulamgiri    (b) Amar Jiban    (c) Istri Dharam Vichar    (d) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
- Q3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the person in this figure. (1)  
d) Martin Luther    b) Manocchio    c) Johann Gutenberg    d) Louise – Sebastien Mercier



- Q4. Arrange the following in Chronological order: (1)
- I) Martin Luther wrote Ninety five theses criticizing practices of Roman Catholic Church.
  - II) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.
  - III) About 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kanara language.
  - IV) Publishers feared a decline in book purchase with the onset of Great Depression.

Options:

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

- Q5. Which one of the following is located in West Bengal? (1)
- Corbett National Park
  - Sundarbans National Park
  - Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
  - None of these
- Q6. Name the state where almost all the houses traditionally had tankas (1)
- Rajasthan
  - Odisha
  - Tamilnadu
  - Maharashtra
- Q7. Tick the characteristics of commercial farming (1)
- Plots of lands are fragmented
  - Higher doses of modern inputs
  - The yield is usually low
  - The pressure of population is high on the land
- Q8. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statement is not correct about the democracy? (1)
- People are the source of all political power
  - In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
  - In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups that exist in a society.
  - In a democracy, it is possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.
- Q9. Which of the following subject is included in the state list? (1)
- National Defence
  - Trade
  - Education
  - Forest
- Q10. In which of the following are one-third of seats reserved for women in India? (1)
- Lok Sabha
  - State Assemblies
  - Government jobs
  - Panchayats
- Q11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? (1)
- | LIST – I                              | LIST – II       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A) Bharatiya Janta Party              | Founded in 1885 |
| B) Bhaujan Samaj Party                | Formed in 1984  |
| C) Congress Party                     | Founded in 1980 |
| D) Communist Party of India – Marxist | Founded in 1982 |
- Q12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: (1)
- Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality.
- Reason (R): All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
- Options:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.
- Q13. Which one of the following feature is common to most of the democracies? (1)
- They have formal Constitution
  - They hold regular elections
  - They have political parties
  - All of the above

- Q14. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange? (1)
- a) Because the currency is authorised by the Government of the country.
  - b) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
  - c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
  - d) Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank.
- Q15. Which of the following is a barrier on foreign trade? (1)
- a) Tax on Import
  - b) Quality Control
  - c) Sales tax
  - d) Tax on local trade
- Q16. Percapita Income is (1)
- a) Income per person.
  - b) Income per family
  - c) Income per earning person
  - d) Income per month
- Q17. Manufacturing units in unorganised sector are (1)
- a) Not subject to Government Regulations
  - b) Subject to Government Regulations
  - c) Subject to Central Bank's Regulations
  - d) None of the above
- Q18. What will be the aspiration of an educated urban unemployed youth (1)
- a) An educated urban unemployed youth will aspire for better opportunities in agriculture.
  - b) Support from Government at every step in life for his upward movement.
  - c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
  - d) Better facilities of recreation of his leisure time.
- Q19. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector – (1)
- a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.
  - b) She is not paid for leave
  - c) She gets medical allowance
  - d) She gets an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.
- Q20. Money cannot buy all goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A life of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy (1)
- 1) Full protection from Infectious diseases
  - 2) High Quality Education
  - 3) A luxury home
  - 4) A pollution free atmosphere in every part of the country
- a) 1 & 2      b) 2 & 3      c) 1, 2 & 3      d) 1 & 4

## Section – B

### (Very Short Answer Questions)

- Q21. What type of flag was designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal? Examine its main features. (2)
- Q22. How does religion influence the political set up in our country? (2)
- Q23. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any two reasons. (2)
- Q24. Explain the main reason for the alienation of Tamils in Sri Lanka. (2)

## Section – C

### (Short Answer Based Questions)

- Q25. How did silk route link the world? Explain with three suitable examples. (3)
- Q26. Describe any three factors affecting the location of Industry in a region? (3)
- Q27. “Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. (3)
- Q28. Distinguish between coming together federation and holding together federation with examples. (3)
- Q29. Why should credit at reasonable rate be available for all? (3)

## Section – D

### Long Answer Based Questions

- Q30. Examine the process of unification of Italy in detail. (5)
- Q31. Name the two most important cereal crops in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops. (5)
- Q32. “Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.” Explain. (5)
- Q33. “Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to meet the greed of one person”. Explain the statement in relevance to development. (5)

## Section – E

### Case Based Questions

- Q34. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** (4)

What was the print revolution? It was not just a development, a new way of producing books; it transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities. It influenced popular perceptions and opened up new ways of looking at things.

- (a) With the advent of printing press, which new culture emerged?
- (b) How will you describe print before the period of print revolution?
- (c) Mention any two benefits of printing?

**Q35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: (4)**

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because – Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising 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 manufactures 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.

Questions:

1. What is the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint ventures in India? 1
2. What is the backbone of our economy? 1
3. What brings in much needed foreign exchange? 2

**Q36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: (4)**

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. The Indian Government, after Independence had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

Questions:

1. What is an important example of trade barrier? (1)
2. Why did Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign competition after independence? (1)
3. Why does government use trade barrier? (2)

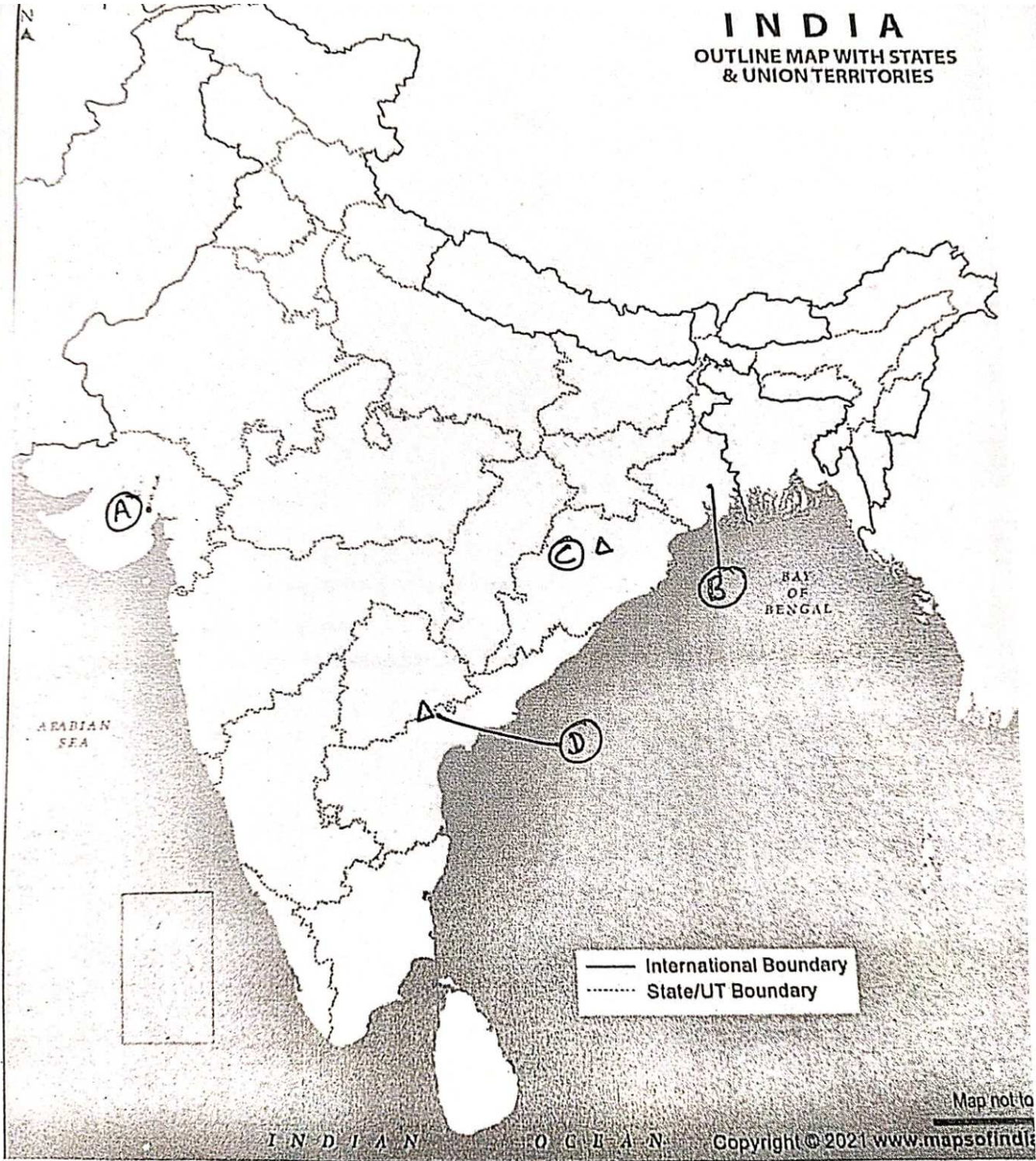
#### **Section – F**

#### **MAP Skill Based Questions**

- Q37.**
- 1) a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2+3)  
Identify them and write their correct names:  
A) Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha for cotton mill workers.  
B) Congress session in September, 1920
  - 2) b) On the same map of India identify C and D and write their correct names.  
C) Coal mine  
D) Name of the dam
  - 3) Locate and label the following in the same Map  
Kandla Sea Port

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

— International Boundary  
..... State/UT Boundary

Map not to scale

INDIAN OCEAN

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