

PREBOARD EXAMINATION – 2020-21

Class: X (CBSE)

Total Marks: 80

Date.....

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 3 hrs

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 - iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
 - vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
 - vii. 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | What was this main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815? | 1 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war.2. To plan the unification of Germany3. To restore the democracy in Europe.4. To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty | |
| 2 | Which sentence best explains the Utopian Society? | 1 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A society where everyone is equal2. A society with a comprehensive constitution3. An idealist society which can never be achieved4. A democratic society | |
| 3 | The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which Congress session?
Or
Who organized the Dalits into Depressed Class Association in 1930? | 1 |
| 4 | If there are five persons in a family and their total income is Rs 20000/-What would be the average income of each person? | 1 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rs-6000/-2. Rs-4000/-3. Rs-5000/-4. Rs-10000/- | |
| 5 | Which among the following is a feature of unorganized sector? | 1 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fixed number of work hours2. Paid holidays3. Employment is insecure4. Registered with the government | |

6 _____ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender. 1

Or

_____ issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

7 Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks are known as 1

1. Demand deposit
2. Term deposit
3. Fixed deposit
4. Surplus deposit.

8 Match the following 1

i) MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	a) Automobiles
ii) Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade	b) Garments, footwear, sport items.
iii) Indian companies who have invested abroad	c) Call centres
iv) IT has helped in spreading of production of services.	d) Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
v) Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production	e) Trade barriers.

9 Identify the soil with the help of the following features. 1

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It varies in texture from loamy and silty in valley sides to coarse grained in the upper slopes.2. Soils are acidic with low humus content.3. Useful for cultivating spices, tea and coffee
--

10 Which crop is grown with the onset of monsoon and are harvested in September- October? 1

11 Fill in the blank- 1

Barley: Rabi crop, cotton: kharif, _____: zaid crop.

- A. Wheat
- B. Mustard
- C. Soya bean
- D. Muskmelon

12 Which state is the leading producer of jute products in India? 1

13 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing? 1

- A. It leads to conflict between different groups
 - B. It ensures the stability of the country
 - C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups
1. Only A is true
 2. Only B is true

3. Both A & B are true
4. Both B & C are true

- 14 Political parties can be reformed by 1
1. Reducing the role of muscle power
 2. Reducing the role of money
 3. State funding of election
 4. All of the above

- 15 Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists. 1

LIST I	LIST II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal corporation	C. Governor
4. Gram panchayat	D. Mayor

Codes

- a) 1-A,2-C,3-D,4-B
 - b) 1-D,2-A,3-B,4-C
 - c) 1-B,2-C,3-D,4-A
 - d) 1-C,2-D,3-A,4-B
 - e)
- 16 Define net sown area 1
- Or
- What is commercial farming?

SECTION B

- 17 What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points. 3
- 18 What are the major attributes of development considered by UNDP in making the Human Development Report? Explain the importance of each of these attribute 3
- 19 In India , about 80 percent of farmers are small farmers , who need credit for cultivation. 3
- 1) Why might banks be unwilling to lend to small farmers?
 - 2) What are the other sources from which the small farmers can borrow?
 - 3) How the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer?
- 20 The pattern of the net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80percent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh , Mizoram , Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 3
- Mention any three reasons for the low proportion of net sown area in these states.
- 21 Why did federalism succeeded in India? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success? 3

Or

Describe any three steps taken by the government towards decentralization in the year 1992.

- 22 When and where Massacre of Jallianwala occurred ?Write an evolutionary note on this massacre. 3

Or

Explain any three features of civil disobedience movement of 1930.

SECTION-C

- 23 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4
- ‘A Nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours , sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past , grant men , glory , that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past , to have a common will in the present , to have performed great deeds together , to wish to perform still more , these are the essential conditions of being

a people. A nation is therefore a large –scale solidarity ...Its existence is a daily plebiscite ..A province is its inhabitants ; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing , a necessary even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

23.1. From whose speech have these words been quoted?

Or

What was the theme of the above passage?

23.2 Pick out the correct definition to define the term ' Plebiscite '

- a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal
- b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
- c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal
- d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

23.3 Examine the concept of 'nation' as given in the above passage.

23.4 Why the existence of a nation is necessity?

24

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

4

Globalization has had far-reaching effects on our lifestyle. It has led to faster access to technology, improved communication and innovation. Globalization has also created some areas of concern, and prominent among these is the impact that it has had on the environment. Activists have pointed out that globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment. Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. Earlier, people used to consume locally-grown food, but with globalization, people consume products that have been developed in foreign countries. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion. Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy, such as gasoline. The gases that are emitted from the aircraft have led to the depletion of the ozone layer apart from increasing the greenhouse effect. The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been laden on ships and dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. Globalization is a process of globalization that participates in the exchange of information, material goods and ideas throughout the world. Since 1960, there has been an acceleration of international exchanges and the dissemination of the same political, cultural and economic models. Global trade growth is based on intensive exploitation of natural resources and on polluting modes of production and transport. However, globalization also allows the growth and development of new markets: this is the case for fair trade.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

24.1 Globalisation is partly responsible for environmental damage. Choose the correct option which supports the given statement:

- a) Globalisation indirectly promotes CO₂ emissions linked to industrial activity and consumption.
- b) Globalisation encourages deforestation
- c) By impoverishing biodiversity
- d) Globalisation promotes CO₂ emissions from transport.
- e) All of these.

24.2 'The impact of Globalisation has not been fair.' Who among the following people have not benefitted from globalisation?

- (a) Well off consumers
- (b) Small producers and workers
- (c) Skilled and educated producers
- (d) Large wealthy producers

24.3 Which of the following is **not** a purportedly beneficial outcome of the globalization process?

- a) The redistribution of wealth, addressing disparities in economic and resource allocation across the globe through a sense of greater 'interconnectedness'
- b) The growing sense of global community, resulting in super-national identities that result from populations feeling closer to one another
- c) The sharing of ideas, technologies and resources that can directly benefit human security, such as medical advancements
- d) A global market that has demonstrated the ability, if left unchecked, to reduce poverty and make substantial economic gains

24.4 Which of the following statements best describes our understanding of the term 'globalization'?

- a) Globalization refers to the process by which shared hegemonic values pervade societies across the globe, drawing them into an ideological community, most often based on the economic principles of capitalism.
- b) Best described as intensification of worldwide social relations and increasing interdependence, globalization is the result of the compression of space and time through the development of new technologies.
- c) Globalization is best described as the 'shrinking' of the global community, drawing people into closer contact with one another primarily at the economic and technical levels.
- d) Globalization process is a direct result of technological advancement in communications and travel industries that facilitate the efficient transportation of physical objects, people and ideas across the globe.

25

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. There are about 70 jute mills in India. Most of these are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hooghly river. In a narrow belt (98 km long and 3 km wide). The jute industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakhs small and

4

marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute and mesta. Many more people are associated indirectly .

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

25.1 Which country is the largest exporter of jute in the world?

- A. India
- B. Brazil
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Thailand

25.2 When was the first jute mill set up in Kolkata ?

- A. 1869
- B. 1870
- C. 1859
- D. 1860

25.3 Write any two factors responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hoogly basin.

25.4 The National Jute Policy (2005) was formulated with the objective of

- A. increasing productivity.
- B. improving quality.
- C. Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.
- D. Enhancing yield per hectare
- E. All of these

26

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

4

The term **Democracy** comes from the Greek words *dêmos* (people) and *Kratos* (power). In its literal meaning, democracy means the "rule of the people". In fact it is a form of government in which all eligible people have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Equality and freedom have both been identified as important characteristics of democracy since ancient times. These principles are reflected in all citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to legislative processes .Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination , it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1 Choose the wrong statement about democracy.

- A. Promotes equality among citizens
- B. Enhances the dignity of the individuals.
- C. Provide a method to resolve conflicts
- D. Does not have room to correct mistakes.

26.2 Democracy can lead to

- A. handle social differences.
- B. secular society.
- C. harmonious social life.
- D. All of above.

26.3 What does 'Dignity' signify ?

26.4 Democracy attains people happiness by

- A. Government function to represent general view.
- B. equal distribution of resources.
- C. better governance
- D. All of the above.

SECTION-D

27 "The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production", Mahatma Gandhi declared, "revealed the most oppressive face of British rule". 5

- a) Why did Gandhiji consider this tax most oppressive?
- b) How did he use this as a weapon to launch a mass movement against the British?

Or

"Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation". Justify the statement.

28 Suggest and explain any five ways to reform Political Parties in India. 5

29 Highlight the measures adopted by the Belgian Constitution for the prevention of conflicts in Belgium. 5

30 "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with examples. 5

Or

Imagine yourself as one of the heads of the states attending the International Earth Summit at Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil and suggest some methods for environmental protection.

31 Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with any five reasons. 5

Or

Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

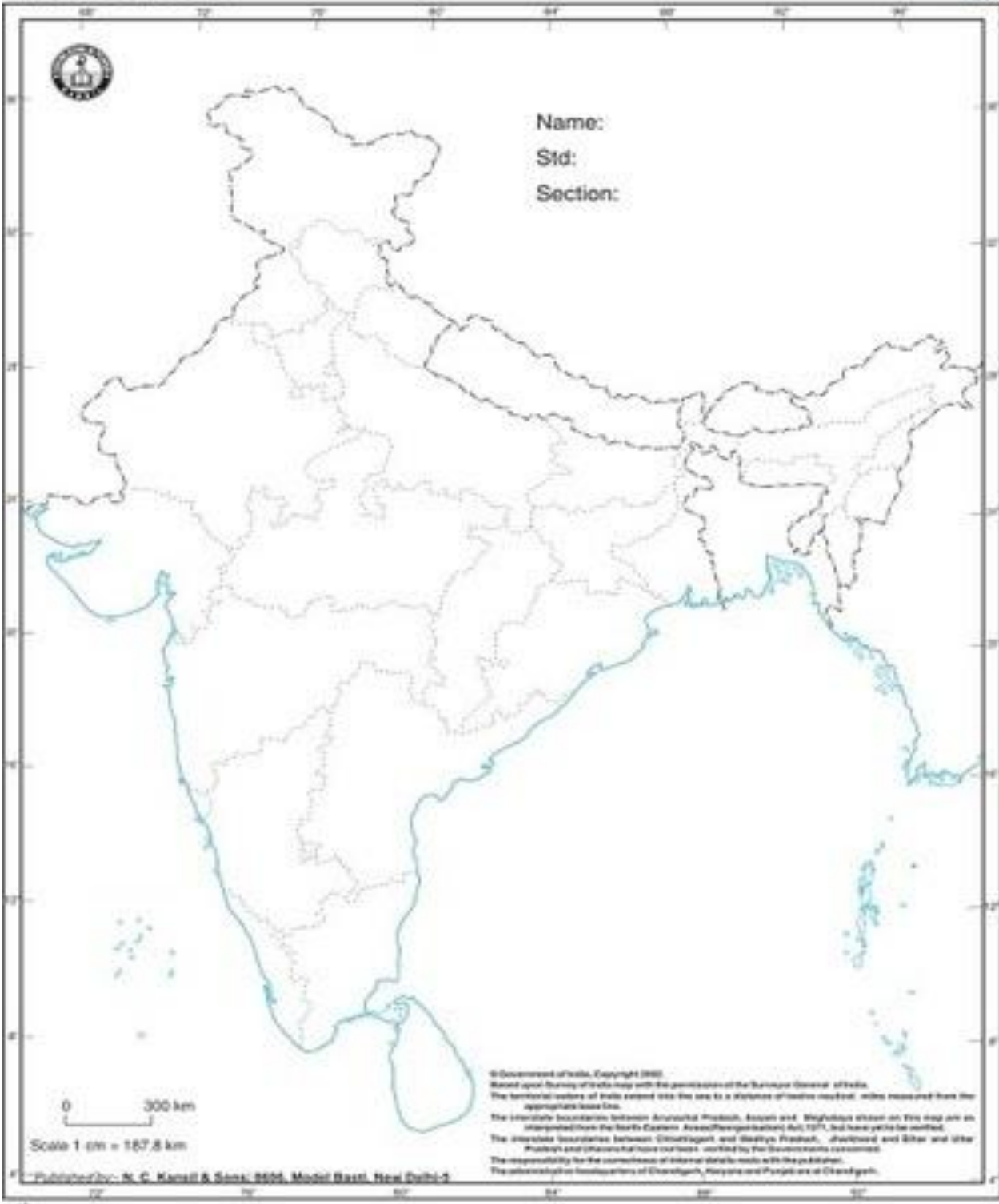
32.1 On the outline map of India. Plot the following : 2

- A. Indian National Congress session at this place in SEP 1920
- B. Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters
- C.

32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- a. State with the largest area under black soil.
- b. Bhakra Nangal
- c. Narora nuclear power plant
- d. Bhilai – Iron and steel plant
- e. Kandla port

INDIA POLITICAL



Name:
Std:
Section:

0 300 km
Scale 1 cm = 167.5 km

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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The maritime boundaries between Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the South Eastern Area (Reorganisation) Act, 1957, but have yet to be worked.
The maritime boundaries between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have not been worked by the Government concerned.
The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Mayapuri and Pondicherry are at Chandigarh.

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