

# SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

CLASS X – SESSION 2019-20


PRE BOARD EXAMINATION


Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
4. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35b. from Geography (4 marks).

1	<p>Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">COLUMN A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">COLUMN 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Richard M. Hoe of New York</td> <td>Periodicals serialised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>late nineteenth century</td> <td>electrically operated presses</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From the turn of the twentieth century,</td> <td>Offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twentieth century</td> <td>Perfected the power-driven cylindrical press</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COLUMN A	COLUMN 2	Richard M. Hoe of New York	Periodicals serialised	late nineteenth century	electrically operated presses	From the turn of the twentieth century,	Offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time	Twentieth century	Perfected the power-driven cylindrical press	1
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2	<p>Which of the following is not a main reason for the decline of 'Non – Cooperation movement in towns'?</p> <p>(A) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it</p> <p>(B) There was no unity between Hindus and Muslims</p> <p>(C) There were no alternatives for British Institutions</p> <p>(D) Slowly students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts because of no alternatives</p>	1										
3	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 80%;"> <p>Which ruler is depicted in this caricature?</p> <p>(A) Napoleon</p> <p>(B) Otto von Bismarck</p> <p>(C) William I</p> <p>(D) King Victor Emmanuel II</p> </div> </div>	1										

4	What is Zollverein? Why is it important	1
5	<p>Read the following:</p> <p><b><i>“The soils texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes”</i></b></p> <p>The above statement is related to which type of soil?</p> <p>(A) Mountain Soil (B) Forest Soil</p> <p>(C) Laterite Soil (D) Arid Soils</p>	1
6	<p>Jatropha and Jojoba are ..... Crops</p> <p>(A) Medicinal crops (B) Food Crops</p> <p>(C) Bio Diesel (D) Cereal Crops</p>	1
7	Write any two differences between 'Hematite and Magnetite'	1
8	<p><b>Correct the following sentence and re write</b></p> <p>Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The Dutch speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the French-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Hindus or Muslims, while most of the Tamils are Buddhist</p>	1
9	<p>Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>(A) Limited role of poor in democratic countries</p> <p>(B) Different components of democracies</p> <p>(C) Democracy shares larger size in administration</p> <p>(D) Democracy is not giving freedom to express</p> </div> </div>	1
10	<p>Women's movement has argued that ..... of all religions discriminate against women.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious ..... of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions</p>	1
11	<p>'All States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers'. Give two examples for this</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States</i></p> <p>Choose the correct Summary of the above paragraph</p> <p>(A) The power sharing of different levels of Govt. is the basic structure of Indian constitution that can be amended only by following special procedures</p> <p>(B) Parliament has the right to share the power between the Union Government and the State governments</p> <p>(C) Power sharing is the structure of Indian constitution that can be changed only by parliament</p>	1

	(D) Compared to state government union government is supreme, so they can ask parliament to share the powers	
12	'What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other'. Substantiate the statement	1
13	Which of the following is the correct classification of countries by the World Bank (A) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 10,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1055 or less are called low-income countries. (B) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. (C) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1820 or less are called low-income countries. (D) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 30,000 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1820 or less are called low-income countries	1
14	One way to find out if we are properly nourished is to calculate what nutrition scientists call .....	1
15	Which of the following is the main difference between GDP and National Income (A) GDP is the value of final goods and services produced within a country and National income is the value of final goods and services produced in a country. (B) GDP is the value of goods and services produced within a country and National income is the value of final goods and services produced in a country. (C) GDP is the value of final goods and services produced within a country and National income is the value of goods and services produced in a country. (D) None of these	1
16	The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: (A) employment conditions (B) the nature of economic activity (C) ownership of enterprises (D) number of workers employed in the enterprise	1
17	<b>Public enterprises are owned by :</b> (a) Individual owners. (b) Government. (c) Both government and individual. (d) None of the above.	1
18	Arrange the following in the correct sequence i. Purification of iron ore in blast furnace ii. Iron and steel production iii. Extraction of iron ore from iron ore mine	1

	iv. Transporting Iron and steel to automobile industries (A) II, I, III,IV (B) III, i, ii, iv (C) (B) III, i, iv, ii (D) iv, iii, ii, i	
19	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: <b>Assertion (A):</b> If there is development in agriculture and Industrial sector tertiary sector automatically develops <b>Reason (R):</b> If income increases people prefer more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. which leads to the development of tertiary sector (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 correct but R is wrong. (D) A is wrong but R is correct	1
20	1. It is festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Salim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month time. 2. To complete production on time, Salim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase the raw materials. 3. To meet these expenses, Salim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. 4. Second, he obtains loan in cash from the large trader as advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. 5. At the end of the month, Salim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed  Analyze the information given above, considering one of the following correct option to express correct situation of Salim after the loan (A) Better off (B) Worse off (C) Loan repayment very painful (D) No change	1
21	What is Noncooperation movement? According to Gandhiji why was it required? What are the strategy used in this movement? OR Briefly explain the participation of people in Noncooperation movement in towns and countryside	3
22	From the early nineteenth century onwards India transformed from major exporter of manufactured items to exporter of raw materials. Explain OR Why did merchants moved to the countryside Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Explain	3
23	<b>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows-</b>  <b>Source A- Books reaches into wider section of the society</b> Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story, or saw a performance. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being	3

	<p><b>Source B- Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'</b> In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. <b>Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'</b></p> <p><b>Source C- 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'</b> By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.' In many of Mercier's novels, the heroes are transformed by acts of reading.</p> <p><b>23.1 Source A- Books reaches into wider section of the society</b> How did the printed books transform the society from '<i>hearing public</i>' to '<i>reading public</i>'?</p> <p><b>23.2 Source B- Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'</b> Why did Martin Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'</p> <p><b>23.3 Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'</b> How did printed books help to sweep despotism away from Europe in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century</p>	
24	<p>Explain the distribution of Petroleum in India</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Why we say that India has enormous possibilities to use Solar Energy?</p>	3
25	Briefly explain the way federalism practiced in India by analyzing creation of linguistic states and language policy	3
26	Briefly explain the various party system existing in the modern society	3
27	<p>What are the modern forms of money? Why bank deposits are considered as the modern form of money</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Explain the following terms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Collateral</li> <li>ii. Terms of Credit</li> </ol>	3
28	'Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14 the share of tertiary sector increased tremendously compared to Primary and Secondary sector'. What are the various causes for the development of tertiary sector?	3
<b>SECTION – C LONG ANS. QUESTIONS</b>		
29	<p>Even though there were no collective identity among European people in mid of 18<sup>th</sup> century, Aristocracy and the New Middle Class shared some common identity explain.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p>	5

	Explain the strange case of Britain. Why we say that formation of Britain as an ideal nation.	
30	<p><b>Read the extract and answer the questions that follows</b></p> <p>We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport</p> <p>Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.</p> <p>30.1 How transport support the development of an economy (1)</p> <p>30.2 Why we say that transport is the life line of the economy? (1)</p> <p>30.3 Why the integration of world is required? (1)</p> <p>30.4 How do the transport contribute for Socio economic progress (2)</p>	5
31	What are the importance of textile Industries? Why textile industries are located in Maharashtra and Gujarath?	5
32	Briefly explain various forms of power sharing in democracy	5
33	<p>Briefly explain the outcomes of democracy under the following heading</p> <p>30.1 Reduction of inequality and poverty</p> <p>30.2 Dignity and freedom of the citizen</p>	5
34	Briefly explain impacts of Globalization in Indian economy	5
	<p>(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their count names on the lines drawn near them. <span style="float: right;"><math>1 \times 2 = 2</math></span></p> <p>A. The place where session of Indian national Congress held in 1920.</p> <p>B. The place of Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. <span style="float: right;"><math>1 \times 4 = 4</math></span></p> <p>(i) Surat - Cotton textile centre.</p> <p>(ii) Naraura - Nuclear power plant</p> <p>(iii) New Mangalore - Seaport.</p> <p>(iv) Thiruvananthapuram - Software technology park</p> <p>(v) Hyderabad - Rajiv Gandhi International Airport</p> <p>(vi) Noida - Software technology park.</p>	5

