

BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION



SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION-I 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X
DATE: 13/11/2024
Name:

Duration: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80
Exam No:

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E, and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. 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.

SECTION A

MCQ (1 X 20 =20)

1. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means. **1**
(a) Strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
(b) Strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
(c) Strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
(d) Equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.
2. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of: **1**
(a) Abolition of Salt Tax (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence
(c) Boycott of Simon Commission (d) Separate electorate for the 'Dalits'
3. Who were the first people to link the world in ancient times and why? **1**
(a) Priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge and spiritual fulfilment
(b) Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity, and spiritual fulfilment or to escape persecution
(c) Traders
(d) All the above
4. As Western powers established their outposts in China, _____ became the hub of the new print culture. **1**
(a) Shanghai (b) Beijing (c) Guangzhou (d) Hong Kong

5. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Assertion: Power Sharing is good for democracy.

Reason: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

- (a). Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b). Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c). Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d). Both assertion and reason are false.

6. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism? **1**

- (a) Horizontal division of power
- (b) Vertical division of power
- (c) Division of power among various communities
- (d) Sharing of power among political parties

7. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list: **1**

- (a) The state law prevails.
- (b) The central law prevails.
- (c) Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- (d) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

8. Which of the following statements is true? **1**

- (a) Every social difference does not lead to social division.
- (b) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.
- (c) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities, cutting across the boundaries of their groups.
- (d) All of the above.

9. Give the meaning of 'Alliance'. **1**

- (a) Two parties together form the government.
- (b) Leftists and Rightists together form the government.
- (c) When state and national parties together form the government.
- (d) When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.

10. Study the cartoon and answer the question that follows: **1**



Which of these options best signifies this cartoon?

- (a) Demand for separate state from democratic government
- (b) Democratic government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states
- (c) The democratic government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation
- (d) Democratic government accepts demands based on separate state

11. Which of the following descriptions of forest is NOT correct? 1

- (a). Reserved Forest -Reservation of more than half of forests
- (b). Protected Forest- Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
- (c). Unclassed Forest-Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals
- (d). Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber

12. Which village in Karnataka installed nearly 200 rainwater harvesting systems? 1

- (a)Meundi
- (b)Gendathur
- (c)Kanavi
- (d)None of these

13. What is the difference between intensive subsistence farming and Primitive subsistence farming in terms of production? 1

- (a).The production of Intensive subsistence farming is higher than primitive subsistence farming
- (b).The production of Intensive subsistence farming is lower than primitive subsistence farming
- (c).The production of Intensive subsistence farming is equal to primitive subsistence farming
- (d).None of these

14.In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

Reason (R): Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

- (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

15. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the Society.

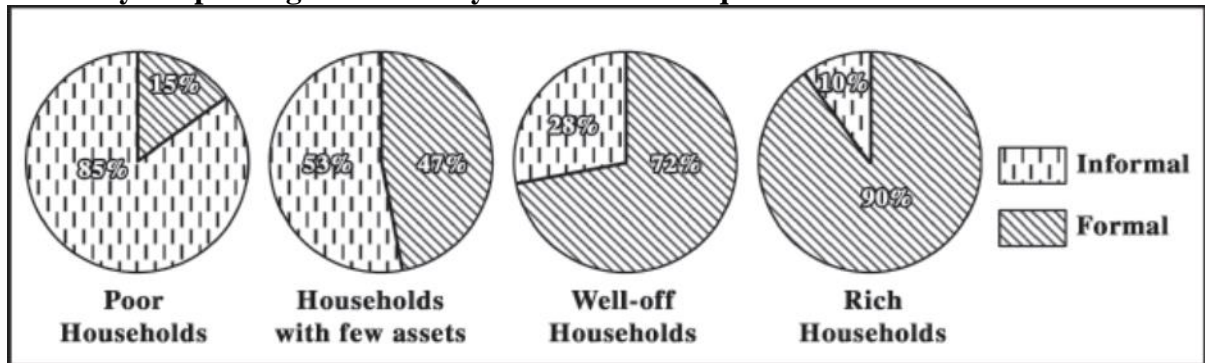
- (a). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b). Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c). A is true but R is false.
- (d). A is false but R is true

16. Read the table given below and choose the correct option that follow. 1

COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES						
Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

- a) Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution.
- b) As both the countries have identical average income, country B is preferred if you are assured to be the fifth citizen.
- c) People do not prefer country A because people are neither very rich nor extremely poor.
- d) People would like to prefer country B because most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich.

17. Study the pie diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow: 1



- i) The richer households are in a better position to provide collateral and other necessary Documents, so they enjoy 90 per cent of their loans from formal sector.
 - ii) Absence of collateral poor people cannot get bank loans. On the other hand, money lenders are even ready to offer loans before the repayment of previous loans.
 - iii) It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
 - iv) While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.
- a) (i) and (ii)
 - b) (iii) and (iv)
 - c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

18. How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation? 1

- a) By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.
- b) By increasing their profits
- c) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods
- d) By providing private hospital facilities for the rich

19. What role do multinational corporations (MNCs) play in globalisation? 1

- a) They restrict the flow of goods and services across borders
- b) They promote cultural erosion
- c) They invest in different countries and create global supply chains
- d) They reduce competition in local markets

20. Which of the following is true regarding the opening of trade? 1

- a) Choice of goods in the markets rises.
- b) Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles.
- c) Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.
- d) All of the above.

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. 2
22. What is majoritarianism? Name a country which has lost peace due to this. 1+1=2
23. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand". Justify your answer with examples 2
24. Define the term GDP. At present which sector has the maximum contribution to the GDP of India? 2

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonization of the Americas? 3
26. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? 3
- OR**
- Differentiate the policies of the Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party.
27. What do you understand by 'conservation of resources'? Why is it necessary to conserve our resources? Give three reasons. 3
28. Why is the energy required for all activities? How can energy be generated? Explain. 3
- OR**
- How is mining activity hazardous? Explain
29. How is the criterion used by the UNDP different from the World Bank for measuring the development of a country? Explain. 3

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19th century? Explain. 5
- OR**
- Describe any five uses of print culture in the 17th century China.
31. Analyse any five values that make democracy better. 5
32. Suggest any five steps to minimise the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.
- OR**
- "Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India." Give reasons. 5
33. "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries." Explain the statement with examples. 5
- OR**
- "Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process." Explain the statement with examples.

SECTION E-(Case based study)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in the future.

- 34A. What did the conservatives want to establish? **2**
34B. Point out the purpose of convening the Congress of Vienna in 1815. **1**
34C. “When France sneezes Europe catches cold” Who made this statement? **1**

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

Secularism is a foundational principle of the Indian Constitution, emphasizing the separation of religion and state. In India, this concept ensures that the government remains impartial and does not favour any particular religion, safeguarding the freedom of religious belief and practice for all citizens. Secularism in India has played a pivotal role in preserving its diverse cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage. It promotes tolerance and mutual respect among various religious communities, allowing them to coexist harmoniously. However, maintaining a secular state in a nation as religiously diverse as India is not without challenges. Instances of religious tension and intolerance have periodically arisen, testing the commitment to secularism. Nonetheless, India’s secularism remains a guiding principle, fostering unity in diversity and ensuring that the nation continues to celebrate its rich tapestry of faiths and beliefs. It stands as a testament to the nation’s commitment to democratic ideals and religious freedom.

- 35A. What do you understand by the term communal politics? **1**
35B. How does constitution of India follows secularism? **2**
35C. What is the state religion of India? **1**

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

The contribution of Nobel Laureate Professor Mohammad Yunus, who introduced the concept of ‘self-help group’ as the ‘Bangladesh Grameen Bank’ in the 1970s to address economic issues faced by the impoverished and lower classes in Bangladesh, remains remarkable. Even today, self-help groups continue to hold great relevance. These groups enable members to provide loans to those in need from their collective savings fund, at the lowest interest rates, thereby fostering entrepreneurship and facilitating local economic activities for livelihood generation. Self-help groups serve as a significant means of economic empowerment for grassroots communities in developing countries. Moreover, this concept has not only been embraced by ordinary individuals,

but also recognized by governments and non-governmental organizations worldwide, who acknowledge the importance of self-help groups. During the period of economic liberalization in India (1991-1992), self-help groups received special encouragement, with NABARD playing a pivotal role in this process. Simultaneously, self-help groups were utilized in the implementation of grassroots development plans during India's Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

- 36A. Why are banks willing to give loan to SHGs even though there is no collateral as such? **1**
36B. Why do SHGs serve as a significant means of women empowerment? **1**
36C. Highlight any two merits of SHGs. **2**

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two features A & B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines marked near them

- A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September 1920.
B. The place where Calling off the Non Cooperation Movement took place.

37. (b). On an outline map of India show any Three of the following.

1. Largest Producer of rubber
2. Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant
3. Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
4. Noida Software Technology Park

