



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE-BOARD-III: EXAMINATION 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Admission No: -----

DATE: 21/01/2025

Max. Marks: 80

Roll 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 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) 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 has to be attempted.

SECTION-A

1. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.?" 1
a) Charles Dickens b) Louise-Sebastien Mercier
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Martin Luther
2. What is Vellum? 1
a) Base made from synthetic b) A parchment made from the skin of animals
c) Base made from cloth to write on d) Paper made from bark
3. Which of the following statements about the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, are true? 1
a) Secured the Right to Property b) Established Equality before the Law
c) Removed all privileges based on birth d) All of the above
4. What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain? 1
a) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden upheaval.
b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English Parliament.
c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.
d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.
5. From 1950 to 2000 Dictatorship have slightly higher rate of: 1
a) Cultural growth. b) Economic growth
c) Both A and B. d) None of these.
6. 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.

7. Assertion (A) India is the largest democratic country. 1

Reason (R) Income inequalities is one of the biggest outcomes of democracy in India.

Mark the option which is most suitable:

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

8. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that: 1

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minority.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) A, B b) A, C and D
- c) All are correct d) A, B & C

9. A recognized political party is: 1

- a) A party that is present in only one of the federal units.
- b) A party that is present in several and all units of the federation.
- c) A party that is based on regional and communal diversities.
- d) A party recognised by the ‘Election Commission’ with all the privileges and facilities.

10. Which of the following is not true about democracy? 1

- a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.
- b) It improves the quality of decision making.
- c) Decision making is faster and quicker.
- d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.

11. The equal remuneration Act of 1976 provides equal wages to _____. 1

- a) Men b) Women
- c) Both of these d) None of these

12. Which among the following is not a problem of resource development? 1

- a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals
- b) Accumulation of resources in few hands
- c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
- d) An equitable distribution of resources

13. Assertion (A): Water is a renewable resource. 1

Reason (R): Fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

Mark the option which is most suitable:

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

14. On the basis of raw materials used, industries are classified as _____. 1

- a) Public sector and private sector b) Basic industries and consumer industries
- c) Agro-based and mineral-based industries d) None of the above

15. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in cracks and _____. 1

- a) Veins b) Lodes
- c) Crevices d) None of these

16. What are the main reasons for depletion of forests? 1
 a) Large-scale development projects b) Agriculture
 c) Trade d) Colonial rule
17. Use of money has removed the problems of _____ wants. 1
 a) Problems b) Limitations
 c) Double coincidence d) None of these.
18. India comes in the category of _____ countries because its per capita income in 2012 was just US\$ 1530 per annum. 1
 a) Low middle income b) Middle income
 c) High middle income d) None of the above
19. Primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are _____ on each other. 1
 a) Complementary b) Dependent
 c) Interdependent d) None of these.
20. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as _____. 1
 a) Globalization b) Disinvestment
 c) Privatization d) Liberalization

SECTION-B

21. What was the impact of germs on the America's original inhabitants? 2
 22. What do you mean by 'caste hierarchy'? 2

OR

What is sexual division of labour?

23. Primary sector in India is showing less progress as compared to secondary and tertiary. Why? 2
 24. How are final goods different from Intermediate goods? 2

SECTION-C

25. Explain the contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification. 3

OR

Explain any three economic hardships that Europe faced in the 1830s.

26. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well. 3
 27. The Government of India gives holiday for the festivals of most of the religions .why is it so? Give your view point. 3
 28. Why manufacturing is considered to be the backbone of the economy. 3
 29. What is the role of WTO in International trade? 3

SECTION-D

30. How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain. 5
 31. How is Federalism practices in India? Explain with any five points. 5
 32. Explain any five proper farming techniques which can be used for soil conservation. 5

OR

Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

33. "Deposits in the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to nation. "Examine the statement. 5

SECTION-E

34. In 1878 the vernacular press act was passed modelled on the Irish press laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated. Despite repressive majors, nationalist newspapers grew in number in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule and encourage nationalist activities. Attempt to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protests. This in turn led to renewed cycle of percussion and protests. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. This led to the imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over the India.

- 34.A. Why the attitude for freedom of the press after the revolt of 1857 changed? 2
34.B. Why did the colonial government pass the vernacular press Act? 2

35. Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All of these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things. Consider an example: If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

- 35.A. Apart from income, which other things people look for as important aspects of our lives? 2
35.B. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with? 2

36. Recent evidences suggest that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country about 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over four meters during the past 20 years. Nearly 1/3 of the country is over using their ground water reserves. In another 25 years, 60% of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agricultural prosperous regions of Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh Hard Rock plateau areas of central and South India some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements. Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Nonrenewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discoveries resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

- 36.A. what is the meaning of overusing in terms of resources? 2
36.B. which resources will be exhausted after years of use? 1
36.C. What is the source of replenishment of ground water? 1

SECTION-F

37. (a) Two features A and 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 Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. 1

(B) The place where Indigo Farmers Satyagraha took place. 1

37. (b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 3

(1) Kalpakkam -Nuclear power plant (2) Vijaynagar- Iron and steel plant.

(3) Noida – software Technology Park. (4) Paradip-sea port.

