



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**PRE-BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2023-24**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**



**CLASS: X**

**Duration: 3 Hrs.**

**Admission No: -----**

**DATE: 11/12/2023**

**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 have to be attempted.

**SECTION-A**

Q1. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble 1

- a. Tomato
- b. Potato
- c. Soyabean
- d. All of the above

Q2. Match the following: 1

| Resources                  | Examples                        |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Renewable resources     | I. Forest and wildlife          |
| B. Non-renewable resources | II. The oceanic resources       |
| C. National resources      | III. Roads, canals, and railway |
| D. International resources | IV. Minerals and fossil fuels   |

Options

- a. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
- b. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- c. A-IV, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- d. A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

Q3. If there is a conflict in the laws made for the subjects in the Concurrent List, then the decision made by \_\_\_\_\_ will prevail. 1

- a) State Government
- b) Union Government
- c) President
- d) All of the above

- Q4. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed to the tiger population and biodiversity? 1
- i. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife
  - ii. Prohibiting the visit of the public into the forest area.
  - iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks
  - iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests
- Options:
- a. Statement 1 and 2 are correct.
  - b. Statement 2, 3 & 4 are correct
  - c. Statement 2 is correct.
  - d. Statement 1, 3 & 4 are correct.
- Q5) Which one of the following is NOT on the verge of extinction? 1
- a) Asiatic Cheetah
  - b) Blackbuck
  - c) Pink headed duck
  - d) Mountain Quail
- Q6) In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below: 1
- Assertion (A) : Aluminum smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.  
Reason (R): It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat.
- a) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
  - b) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
  - c) Assertion is true but Reason is false
  - d) Both Assertion and Reason are False
- Q7. Kamal uses high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Kamal practicing? 1
- a. Intensive subsistence farming
  - b. Primitive subsistence farming
  - c. Commercial farming
  - d. Organic farming
- Q8) Vellum was a parchment made from the \_\_\_\_\_ of animals. 1
- a) Bones
  - b) Skin
  - c) Legs
  - d) None of the above
- Q9) Which one of the following political parties seeks to represent and secure power for Dalits, OBCs, and Adivasis? 1
- a. Bahujan Samaj Party
  - b. Bharatiya Janata Party
  - c. Nationalist Congress Party
  - d. Communist Party of India
- Q10) What were the Silk Routes an example of? 1
- a) Modern trade and cultural links
  - b) Pre-modern trade and cultural links
  - c) Colonial trade and cultural links
  - d) Post-war trade and cultural links
11. Which of the following does not have a federal system of government? 1
- a) India
  - b) USA
  - c) Russia
  - d) None of the above

Q12) what do you think this print depicts?

1



- a) Utopian vision
- b) Liberal World
- c) Communist Society
- d) Futuristic Society

Q13. Against which of the following forms of discrimination did Mahatma Gandhi launch a Satyagraha in South Africa? 1

- a. Racism
- b. Sexism
- c. Ageism
- d. Casteism

Q14. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- a) Opposition parties
- b) Ruling party
- c) President
- d) Parliament

Q15. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? 1

- a) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
- b) It gives official status to one religion
- c) It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion
- d) It ensures the equality of citizens within religious communities.

Q16. \_\_\_\_\_, footwear, and sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. 1

- a) Confectionery
- b) Garments
- c) Petroleum products
- d) None of the above

Q17. In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below: 1

Assertion (A): A high average income is not indicative of the overall wellbeing of a country.

Reason (R): Average income does not cover human development indicators like level of education, health and public facilities.

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

Q18. Which of the following could lead to a debt trap? 1

- a) The high-interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- b) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- c) The high-interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is lesser than the income of the borrower.
- d) Both (a) and (b.)

Q19. Double coincidence of wants means \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- a) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person wishes to buy.
- b) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other person also wishes to sell.
- c) What a person desires to buy is exactly what the other person also wishes to buy.
- d) None of the above.

Q20. \_\_\_\_\_ provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location. 1

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) South Korea
- d) None of the above

### SECTION B

Q21. Why the pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops? 2

Q22. State two objectives of rainwater harvesting. 2

Q23. How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992? 2

Q24. What is Human Development Index? 2

### SECTION C

Q25. Define the term Romanticism. How did it facilitate the promotion of nationalist sentiment? 3

Q26. Classify industries on the basis of ownership. (Any three points) 3

**OR**

Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity?

Q27. Why do banks ask for collateral while giving credit to a borrower? 3

**OR**

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Give reasons?

Q28. State different forms of communal politics with one example each. 3

Q29. The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture". Support the statement with examples. 3

### SECTION D

Q30. The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. 5

**OR**

Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India.

Q31. How are industries responsible for air pollution? Explain. 5

Q32. "Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored." Support the statement with examples. 5

**Section-E**

Q34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

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., they did not read a book individually and silently. 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. But the transition was not so simple. Books could be read only by the literate, and the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century. How, then, could publishers persuade the common people to welcome the printed book? To do this, they had to keep in mind the wider reach of the printed work: even those who did not read could certainly enjoy listening to books being read out. So printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures. These were then sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns. Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. The line that separated the oral and reading cultures became blurred. And the hearing public and reading public became intermingled.

- 34.1) What does living in a world of oral culture mean? 1
- 34.2) How did the coming of the printing press change the lives of people? 1
- 34.3) Why was the rate of literacy low in European countries? 2

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

- 35.1 Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? 1
- 35.2) Life insurance is an activity of which sector? 1
- 35.3) What is GDP? 2

36. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run. We can also think about it by looking at the non-party based elections to the Panchayat in many states. Although, the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a panel of its candidates. Thus it exactly what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 36.1) Can we imagine of democracy without a political party? Why?   | 2 |
| 36.2) Why do large societies need representative democracies?   | 1 |
| 36.3) 'Political Faction' means a group of individuals within a political party that share a ..... .<br>Identify. | 1 |
| a) Balanced view  |   |
| b) Common political purpose   |   |
| c) Regional and communal diversities  |   |
| d) Ideal political structure  |   |
| Q37.1. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols.                    | 2 |
| i. Ahmedabad- Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha  |   |
| ii. Amritsar- Jallianwala Bagh Incident   |   |
| Q37.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols.                     | 3 |
| i. Iron Ore mine- Kudremukh   |   |
| ii. Oil Field- Digboi   |   |
| iii. Nuclear power plant- Kalpakkam   |   |

\*\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*\*\*

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

