

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR
Pre-Board Examination (2020-21)

Class: X
Subject: Social Science (087)

Time: 3hrs
MM: 80

General Instruction:

- The question paper comprises five Sections- A, B, C, D and E. There are **32** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- 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.
- Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- 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.
- Section D – 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).
- 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

(1X16=16)

1. Who among the following was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of social order' by Duke Metternich? 1
- A. Louis Philippe
B. Karol Kurpinski
C. Guiseppe Mazzini
D. Johan Gottfried
2. Who among the following was proclaimed the first king of united Italy? 1
- A. King George II
B. Kaiser William IV
C. Nicholas II
D. Victor Emmanuel II
3. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because: 1
- A. There was no Indian member in the Commission
B. It supported the Muslim League
C. Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj
D. There were differences among the members
4. Fill in the blanks: 1
- _____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.
- OR
- The first successful textile mill was established in _____ in 1854.
5. Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options: 1
- A. Kuruwa - Jharkhand
B. Dahia - Kerala
C. Khil – Andhra Pradesh
D. Koman – Karnataka

6. Fill in the blanks: 1
Barley: Rabi crop, _____: kharif crop, Cucumber: zaid crop
A. Wheat
B. Mustard
C. Groundnut
D. Gram
7. Identify the soil with the help of following features. 1
More alkaline in the drier areas
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane
Contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime
8. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer in the world for this crop: 1
A. Rice
B. Wheat
C. Pulses
D. Tea
9. 'Sri Lankan Tamil' refers to which of the following? 1
A. Tamil Muslim
B. Tamil native of the country
C. Tamil Hindu
D. Tamil whose forefathers came from India in the colonial period
10. What is the system of checks and balances? 1
OR
What is majoritarianism?
11. What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India? 1
OR
What is Unitary Government? Give one example of it.
12. Find the incorrect option about WTO. 1
(a) World Trade organization was the national organization that varies from from country to country.
(b) 160 countries of the world were member of WTO.
(c) WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all.
(d) 164 member countries are the part of WTO in 29th July 2016.
13. Which of the following neighbors of India has a higher per capita income than that of India? 1
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Myanmar (d) Sri Lanka
14. Find the incorrect option. 1
(a) Unorganised sector – 5 people working in a local dhaba
(b) Public sector – Labour working under contractor
(c) Tertiary Sector – Owner of a play school
(d) Private Sector – A company producing electric equipment
15. Women's Self Help Groups discuss which of the following social problems in their meetings? 1
(a) Their own and their family's health issues
(b) Nutritional problems of their children
(c) Domestic violence in their families
(d) All of the above

16. The major benefits to the nation of joint production between a local company and Multi National Company (MNC) is that the MNC can
- control increase in price
 - bring the latest technology into production
 - sell the products under their brand name
 - buy up local companies

SECTION B

(3X6=18)

17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nation wide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain. 3

18. Explain the condition that were view as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe. 3

OR

"Conservative regimes set up in 1815 in Europe were autocratic in nature." Justify.

19. What is the importance of natural resources? Why is it necessary to conserve them? 3

20. How is federal power sharing more effective today than in the early years? Explain. 3

OR

What are the advantages of local governments?

21. How does the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) supervise the functioning of banks? Is it necessary? 3

Or

Credit also has a negative role which is more common in rural areas. Justify the statement.

22. Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment. Why? 3

SECTION C

(4X4=16)

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

The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head. 'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.' The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. An event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

- 23.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology? 1
- Preservation of two sects of Christianity
 - Preservation of believes introduced by Bourbon kings
 - Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere
 - Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

- 23.2 Identify the purpose of liberal revolutionaries 1
- A. To support the autocratic rule in Europe.
 - B. To establish the constitutionalism
 - C. To support the unification of United Kingdom
 - D. To oppose the nationalist in Greece

- 23.3 What fear indicated by the Metternich? 1
- A. Possibility of cold in Europe
 - B. Series of revolution in Europe
 - C. Nationalism in Greece
 - D. A danger for Ottoman Empire

- 23.4 Why had Greece considered as the cradle of European civilization? 1
- A. Greece was situated in the middle of Europe
 - B. Greece was ruled by Ottoman Empire
 - C. European civilization was influenced by Greece culture
 - D. Nationalist feelings was at the top in the Greece

24. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

The iron and steel Industry is the basic industry since all the other industries – heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods. Production and construction of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs. Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4 : 2 : 1. Some quantities of manganese, are also required to harden the steel. Where should the steel plants be ideally located? Remember that the finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

- 24.1 The iron and steel industry is considered basic industry because _____ 1
- A. Iron found from Earth's crust
 - B. Iron is the first known mineral on the Earth
 - C. Iron is used to make machineries
 - D. It has a great tensile strength

- 24.2 The iron and steel industry is _____ based and _____ industry. 1
- A. mineral, light
 - B. agro, heavy
 - C. mineral, heavy
 - D. agro, light

24.3 Why is an efficient transport network essential for Iron and steel industry? 1

- A. It belongs to secondary sector
- B. It mostly belongs to public sector
- C. It is considered a basic industry
- D. It's raw material and finished goods both are bulky

24.4 The development of a country is connected with the production and consumption of steel. 1

- A. Steel is a rust-free material
- B. Steel is used to make kitchen utensils
- C. Steel provided base for other industries
- D. Cost of steel is much lower than other materials

25. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanism to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. But the example of Sri Lanka reminds us that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome: It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

25.1 Democracy is best suited to accommodate social diversity because _____ . 1

- A. It provides free food and housing facility
- B. It treats equally and respect all
- C. It opposes the corruption within the country
- D. It tries to reduce poverty in the nation

25.2 Why is it believed that conflicts are permanent part of society? 1

- A. There are many differences in the world
- B. Election is the essential part of the democracy
- C. There are many religion in the world
- D. Rulers want to create division for their own benefit

25.3 The majority always needs to work with the minority because _____ . 1

- A. They always have a different opinion
- B. In democracy, majority have to take the decision
- C. it enhances to accommodate social diversity
- D. Debate and discussion is important in democracy

- 25.4 Decisions in a democracy are more acceptable to the people because they are _____. 1
- A. taken through elites' votes
 - B. taken swiftly and implemented quickly
 - C. taken by giving privileges to the people
 - D. taken after following due processes

26. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Why are only 'final goods and services' counted? In contrast to final goods, goods such as wheat and the wheat flour in this example are intermediate goods. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods. Hence, the value of Rs. 60 for the biscuits (final goods) already included the value of flour (Rs. 10). Similarly, the value of all other intermediate goods would have been included. To count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits.

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 central Government Ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the India states and Union Territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

- 26.1 The source given above relates to which of the following options? 1
- (A) World Bank
 - (B) GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
 - (C) GNP (Gross National Product)
 - (D) GNH (Gross National Happiness)

- 26.2 Why are only final goods and services counted and not intermediate goods? 1
- (A) The value of intermediate goods need not to be added
 - (B) There is no such intermediate goods
 - (C) The value of final goods already the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.
 - (D) None of the above

- 26.3 The value of all final goods and services produced with a country during a particular year is known as 1
- (A) GDP
 - (B) GNP
 - (C) GST
 - (D) SGST

- 26.4 The GDP of a country shows. 1
- (A) how well off the people of that country
 - (B) how much employment rate is their in a country
 - (C) standard of living of people.
 - (D) how big the economy of the country is.

SECTION D (5X5=25)

27. What were the different reasons for the nationalistic upsurge in 19th century Europe? 5
28. Why do roadways have an edge over railways? 5
- OR
- Why is international trade considered the economic barometers for a country?
29. What are the major functions of political parties? Explain. 5
30. Mention any five main features which make India a federal country. 5
31. How has the globalisation greatly influenced the economy of India? Discuss. 5

SECTION E

(2+3=5)

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 32.1 Identify the place and write their correct names and also locate them on the outlined map of India. 2
- A. Indian National Congress session held in Dec 1920
- B. Place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement
- 32.2 On the same outlined map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. 3
- (i) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (ii) Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- (iii) Pune STPI
- (iv) Paradip Port
- (v) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant