

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATIONS 2021-22
TERM - 1

Class: X
Subject: Social Science (087)

Time: 90 Minutes
MM: 40

General Instruction:

- The Question Paper contains four sections.
- Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- Section C has 12 questions (Case based). Attempt any 10 questions.
- Section D contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- There is no negative marking.

SECTION - A

(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

1. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?
 - A. Emphasis on social justice
 - B. State planned socio-economic system
 - C. Freedom for individual and equality before law
 - D. Supremacy of State oriented nationalism

2. Identify the correct statement with regard to “The Act of Union-1707” from the following options.
 - A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
 - B. The British Parliament seized power from Ireland.
 - C. The formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’.
 - D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

3. Which one was not included in Civil Code of 1804?
 - A. Privileges based on birth
 - B. Equality before the law
 - C. Right to property
 - D. All of these

4. Which of the following is not true with reference to Napoleon?
 - A. He introduced Napoleonic Code.
 - B. He promoted democracy in France.
 - C. He made the administrative system more rational and efficient.
 - D. The Napoleonic Code was exported to all regions under French control.

5. Which of the following assertion is not true about the liberal nationalists of Europe.
 - A. They stood for freedom for the individuals and equality of all before the law.
 - B. They emphasized the concept of government by the consent of the people.
 - C. They supported the universal suffrage and denied the right to private property.
 - D. They stood for the freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restriction on the movement of goods and capital.

6. "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed". Who said this?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Ravindra Nath Tagore
- C. M K Gandhi
- D. Sunder Lal Bahuguna

7. Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options:

- A. Kuruwa - Gujrat
- B. Dahia - Kerala
- C. Podu - Andhra Pradesh
- D. Koman - Karnataka

8. Fill in the blanks:

_____ : Rabi crop, Paddy: kharif crop, Cucumber: zaid crop

- A. Maize
- B. Bajra
- C. Groundnut
- D. Gram

9. It is a kharif crop and accounts for about half the major oilseeds produced in the country.

- A. Mustard
- B. Coconut
- C. Groundnut
- D. Soyabean

10. The piece of land left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years.

- A. Barren land
- B. Grazing land
- C. Forest land
- D. Cultruable waste land

11. 'Sri Lankan Tamil' refers to which of the following?

- A. Tamil Muslim
- B. Tamil native of the country
- C. Tamil Hindu
- D. Tamil whose forefathers came from India in the colonial period

12. What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India?

- A. Regional language
- B. Official language
- C. National language
- D. Community language

13. Which one of the following was not a demand of the Sri Lankan Tamils?

- A. Regional autonomy
- B. Equality of opportunity in jobs
- C. Reservation of seats in Parliament

D. Recognition of Tamils as an official language

14. Which of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances?

- A. Separation of powers
- B. Federal division of powers
- C. Vertical division of powers
- D. Horizontal distribution of powers

15. In India, we follow a system of reserved Constituencies in State Assemblies and the Parliament to give space to _____ .

- A. All political parties
- B. Diverse social groups
- C. Diverse economic groups
- D. Diverse religious groups

16. Sinhala was recognized as an official language of Sri Lanka in _____ .

- A. 1948
- B. 1956
- C. 1947
- D. 1958

17. Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?

- A. Banking
- B. Foreign affairs
- C. Currency
- D. Law and order

18. In which sector, do workers enjoy job security?

- a. Agricultural sector
- b. Private sector
- c. Organised sector
- d. Unorganised sector

19. Choose the incorrect pair from the following:

| Column A | Column B |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mailman | a. Tertiary sector |
| 2. Fisherman | b. Primary sector |
| 3. Carpenter | c. Primary sector |
| 4. Banker | d. Tertiary sector |

- a. 1 - a
- b. 2 - b
- c. 3 - c
- d. 4 - d

20. Which of the following statements defines Sustainable Development?

- a. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the needs of future generation.
- b. Present generation fulfils its need while considering the needs of the future generation as well.

c. It means utilisation of natural resources by the past, present and future generation.

d. All of the above

21. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the age group:

a. Above 5 years

b. Above 12 years

c. Above 7 years

d. Above 6 years

22. Match the items in Column A to that of Column B and choose the right option:

| Column A | Column B |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Girl in an urban family | i. Regular wages and more job days |
| B. A minister | ii. Equal opportunities just like her brother |
| C. A labourer | iii. More profit, more projects |
| D. A businessman | iv. More votes |

a. A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

b. A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

c. A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

d. A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii

23. MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), 2005 has guaranteed _____ days of employment in a year in many districts of India.

a. 365 days

b. 100 days

c. 50 days

d. 180 days

24. UNDP can be expanded as:

a. United Nations Development Programme

b. United Nations Diversity Playground

c. United Nations Democratic Programme

d. None of these

SECTION - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

25. Identify the figure which is attached to following postage stamps of 1850, representing the Republic of France and choose the correct option:



A. Marianne

B. Philip Viet

C. Germania

D. La Italia

26. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

(i) Treaty of Constantinople

(ii) First upheaval took place in France

- (iii) Lord Byron died
- (iv) Greek struggle for independence begins

Option:

- A. (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)
- B. (ii)-(iv)-(i)-(iii)
- C. (iv)-(iii)-(ii)-(i)
- D. (iii)-(iv)-(ii)-(i)

27. Which of the following option best signifies this caricature?



- A. Otto Von Bismarck in the German Reichstag
- B. Victor Emmanuel II in the Italian Parliament
- C. Kaiser William II in the Prussian Parliament
- D. Napoleon Bonaparte in the French Parliament

28. Who is represented as a postman in the given image?



- A. Giuseppe Mazzini
- B. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- C. Otto von Bismarck
- D. Napoleon Bonaparte

29. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below:

Generally poor in phosphoric contents.

1

Well known for their capacity to hold moisture.

Rich in soil nutrients like calcium, carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

- A. Forest soil
- B. Yellow soil
- C. Black soil
- D. Laterite soil

30. Which of the following categories of resources can we put Solar energy in?

- A. Renewable resources
- B. Non-renewable resources
- C. Actual resources
- D. Potential resources

31. Consider the following statements about the power sharing arrangements Belgium and Sri Lanka.

(i) In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority of the people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.

(ii) In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government ensured the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.

(iii) The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.

(iv) The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- B. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

32. Who have the power to interpret the constitution?

- A. Union Government
- B. Courts
- C. Both (a) & (b)
- D. Neither (a) nor (b)

33. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation.

(1) Hindi was identified as the national language.

(2) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages.

(3) English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose.

Choose the right option from the following:

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

34. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.

Column A

- I. Computer
- II. Agriculture
- III. Forest
- IV. Banking

Column B

- 1. Concurrent List
- 2. Union List
- 3. State List
- 4. Residuary

Choose the right option from the following:

- A. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
- B. I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
- C. I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2
- D. I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

35. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Belgium leaders decided to form Community Government.

Reason (R): They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

- 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

36. Identify the administrative system of Government with the help of the following information.

- Power shared between Central and State Governments.
- The jurisdiction of the respective levels of government are specified in the constitution.
- Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- A. Federal system
- B. Unitary Federal system
- C. Decentralised system
- D. Unitary system

37. Which of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state?

- I. More powers with State
- II. Residuary subjects with Centre
- III. Equal subjects with Centre and State
- IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

Options:

- A. I & IV
- B. II & III
- C. II & IV
- D. I, II & IV

38. Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.

I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.

II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.

III. It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.

IV. The Parliament can't on its own change this arrangement.

Options:

- A. I & II
- B. I, II & III

- C. I, II & IV
- D. I, II, III & IV

Section B

39. Assertion (A): Kerala has better net attendance ratio than Bihar.
Reason (R): Kerala has fewer female children than Bihar hence the attendance ratio is better.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
40. Assertion (A): Groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country.
Reason (R): About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
41. Assertion (A): Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production of each sector.
Reason (R): The value of final goods includes the value of all the intermediate goods.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
42. Assertion (A): GDP shows how big the economy is.
Reason (R): GDP of the country is the intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
43. Assertion (A): Increase in population, urbanisation and industrialisation lead to increased use for fossil fuels.
Reason (R): Over use of conventional energy resources has resulted in the phenomenon of greenhouse effect.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
44. Assertion (A): Underemployment can also be called disguised unemployment.
Reason (R): Each person is doing some work but no one is fully employed according to their full potential. This type of unemployment is hidden unlike the common type of unemployment where the job seeker clearly has no job.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
45. Assertion (A): The data for India, for the last thirty years, shows that while goods and services produced in the tertiary sector contributes the most to GDP, the highest employment is offered by the primary sector.

Reason (R): Tertiary sector offers limited growth.

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

46. Assertion (A): People not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc. in mind.

Reason (R): Money cannot buy everything.

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

SECTION - C

(Attempt any 5 out of 6 questions in each of the Case based questions)

Read the source given below and answer any 5 of the 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded. The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

47. People from which classes mainly constituted the members of many political associations in the German region?

- A. Middle class professionals
- B. Businessmen
- C. Prosperous Artisans
- D. All the above classes

48. On 18th May, 1848 where was Frankfurt Parliament convened? Choose the correct option.

- A. St. Peters' church
- B. St. Pauls' church
- C. St. Johns' church
- D. St. Marys' church

49. Otto Van Bismarck's contribution in building nation of Germany is remarkable. Who was he?

- A. The King of Prussia
- B. The Prime Minister of Prussia
- C. The President of Prussia
- D. The Chief Minister of Prussia

50. What is the role of women in the Frankfurt Parliament?

- A. They were allowed to take active part.
- B. They suggested their option.
- C. They dominated and fought for their right.
- D. They were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitor's gallery.

51. Which type of German nation had been planned by the Frankfurt parliament?

- A. Monarchial
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Direct Democracy
- D. Constitutional Monarchy

52. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): All-German National Assembly was not willing to give political rights to women.

Reason (R): Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.

- 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

Read the source given below and answer any 5 of the 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2015 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

53. Who introduced tea cultivation in India?

- A. British
- B. German
- C. French

D. Dutch

54. Which of the following states is the largest producer of tea?

- A. Assam
- B. West Bengal
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Kerala

55. Tea bushes require _____ and moist-free climate all through the year.

- A. cold
- B. warm
- C. moderate
- D. None of these

56. Which of the following countries was the largest production of tea in 2015.

- A. India
- B. China
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. UK

57. Which one is included in tea producing state in India?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Andhra Pradesh

58. Consider the following statements regarding Tea cultivation in India.

1. Tea cultivation is an example of Horticulture.
2. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates.
3. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour.

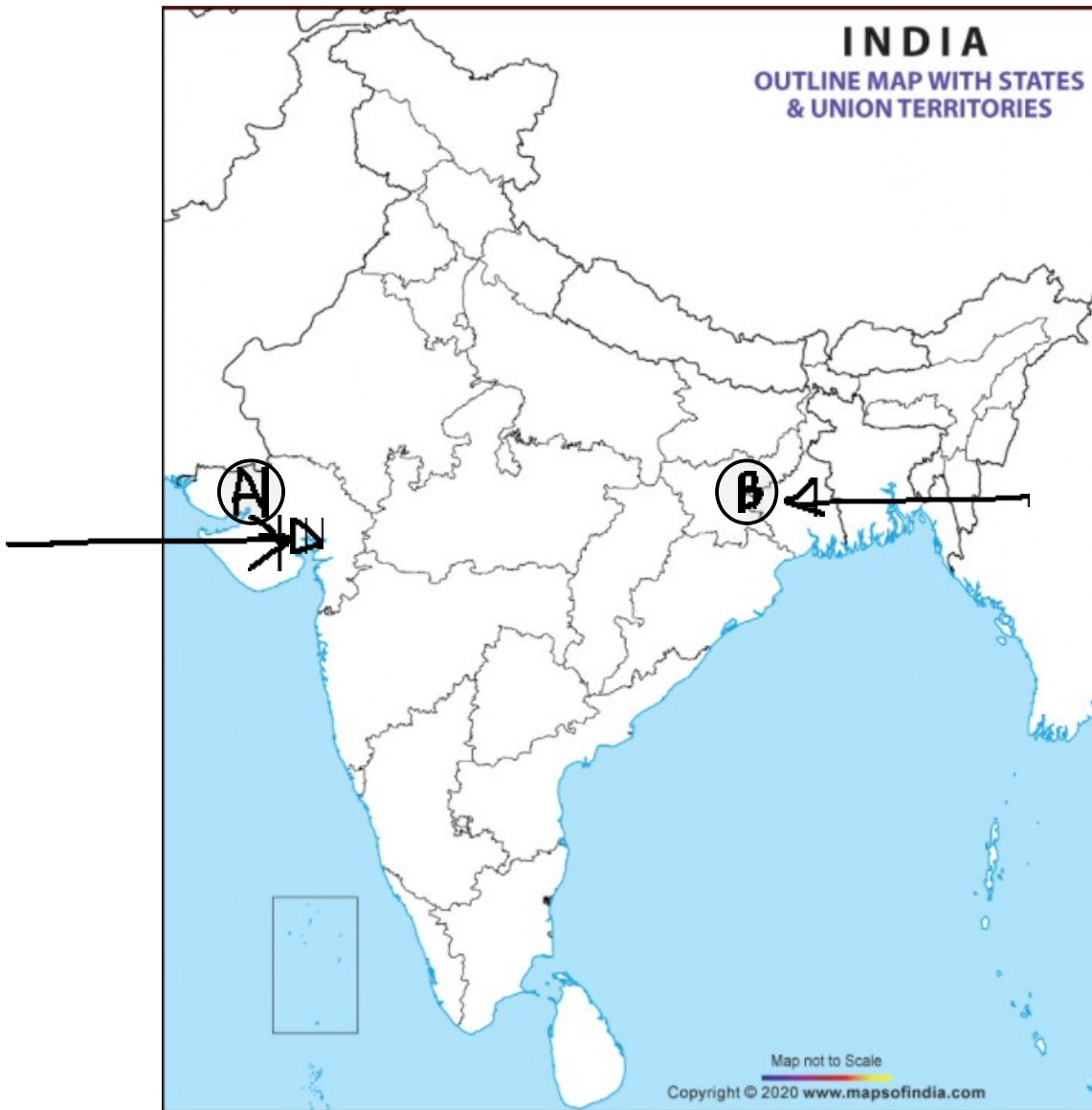
Choose the correct statement/s from the following:

- A. Only 1
- B. 1 & 3
- C. 2 & 3
- D. 1, 2 & 3

Section D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a Dam. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Tungabhadra
- B. Bhakra-Nangal
- C. Sardar Sarovar
- D. Rana Pratap Sagar

60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major Jute cultivating state. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Assam
- B. West Bengal
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Jharkhand