



## Rao Balram Public school ( Recognized & Aff. CBSE)

Saraswati enclave Gopal Nagar Najafgarh New Delhi

### PRE-BOARD. SET. B

#### Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

#### 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** – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The 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. The 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 a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

#### Section A

1. Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason for the following options. [1]
  - a) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India
  - b) To look into the functioning of the British
  - c) To control the campaign against the British in cities
  - d) To initiate salt law in India
2. The housing societies or colonies in the cities have their own [1]
  - a) under ground water sources
  - b) groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs
  - c) rivers connection
  - d) streams of rainwater



- a) Correlation of wants
- b) Double coincidence of wants
- c) Barter system of wants
- d) Incidence of wants

9. Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggle? [1]

- a) To adopt majoritarianism
- b) To dominate another language
- c) To recognise Sinhalese as an official language
- d) To recognise Tamil as an official language

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



Which option represent the above-given picture?

- a) Le Radeau de La Méduse
- b) The Massacre at Chios
- c) Claude Monet
- d) Camille Pissarro

11. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. Evaluate the factors that make this possible by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. Companies adopt strategies to evade taxes.
- ii. Some enterprises refuse to follow labour laws.
- iii. Workers are not given a fair wage and are exploited to work more.
- iv. Unorganised sector offers a work-life balance as there is flexibility to work at one's own pace.

- a) All the statements are appropriate.
- b) Only statement iv is appropriate.
- c) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

12. Which of the following is not a feature of a democratic setup? [1]

- a) Improves the quality of decision-making
- b) Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- c) Enhances the dignity of the individual
- d) Promotes inequality among citizens

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order: [1]

- i. Alluri Sitarama was Raju arrested ending a two-year armed tribal struggle.
- ii. The Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.
- iii. Gandhiji withdraws Non-Cooperation movement.
- iv. Ambedkar establishes Depressed Classes

- a) iv, iii, ii, i
- b) iii, i, ii, iv
- c) ii, iv, i, iii
- d) ii, iii, iv, i

14. Rajesh, an ambitious entrepreneur, opened a wholesale store to sell locally-made textiles. He relied on the services of Priya, a skilled logistics coordinator, who efficiently organized the transportation and storage of the goods. Additionally, Rajesh sought assistance from Ankit, a knowledgeable banker, who provided financial support to expand his business. Together, they exemplified the vital role of tertiary sector activities in supporting the production and trade of goods. Which sector of the economy includes activities such as transportation, storage, communication, banking, and trade? [1]

- a) Quaternary sector
- b) Tertiary sector
- c) Primary sector
- d) Secondary sector

15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer [1]

**Statement I:** In France, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.

**Statement II:** In England, were the **Biliotheque Bleue**, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers.

- a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- b) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. The teacher is asking about the ways to solve the problems of land degradation. She is also giving clues. The teacher asked the students to identify the incorrect clues on ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Identify the incorrect clues. [1]

- i. Deforestation
- ii. Proper management of grazing
- iii. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control of overgrazing
- iv. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes

- a) Clue i
- b) Clue ii
- c) Clue i and ii
- d) Clue iii and iv

17. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? [1]

**Statement i:** Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.

**Statement ii:** They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

**Statement iii:** Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

**Statement iv:** The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

- a) Statement i and ii are right.
- b) Statement iii is right.
- c) Only statement iv is right.
- d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

18. What is the share of women in the state assemblies? [1]

- a) Less than 6%
- b) Less than 3%
- c) Less than 5%
- d) Less than 2%

19. Which of the following statements will be considered as a condition for achieving the outcome of social accommodation of democracy? [1]

**Statement i:** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

**Statement ii:** Rule by the majority should not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

**Statement iii:** Majority and minority opinions should be made permanent so that they have complete liberty to express their opinions.

**Statement iv:** Rule by majority means in every decision-making all the top-scoring parties get an opportunity to voice their opinion.

- a) Statement iii is right.
- b) Statement i and ii are right.
- c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- d) Only statement iv is right.

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option [1]

A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?

- a) Lack of Common Measure of Value
- b) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
- c) Lack of Store of Value
- d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

**Section B**

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention any two Indian states formed to recognise the ethnic differences. [2]



22. Who was Bismarck? How did he unify Germany as a nation-state? [2]

OR

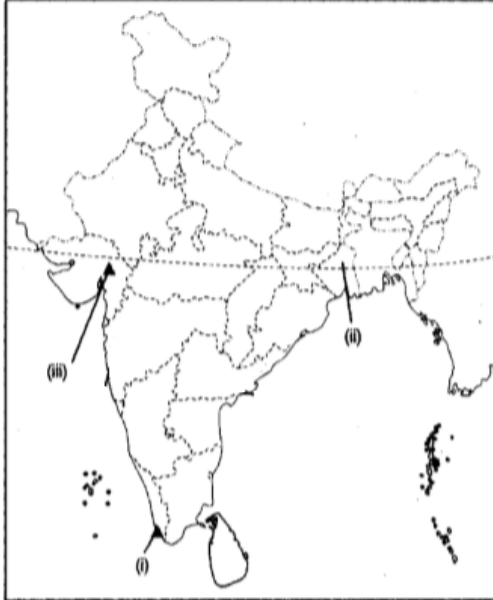
What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes?

23. Explain the economic impact of the Green Revolution on the society. [2]

24. Which is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its composition. [2]

**Section C**

25. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an Index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century? [3]
26. On the given political map of India, identify the locations marked on the map with the help of details given below [3]
- i. Software technology park in Kerala
  - ii. Iron and steel plant in West Bengal
  - iii. Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat



OR

"India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential.

27. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain three reasons. [3]
28. Distinguish between Coming Together and Holding Together type of federations. [3]
29. Compare the workforce in three sectors and answer the question given below. [3]

<b>WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Organised</b>	<b>Unorganised</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>TOTAL IN %AGE</b>	17.2	82.7	100%

The organised sector follows formal processes and procedures. They abide by government rules and regulations and provide job security, yet the grim percentage of workers employed in this sector tells a different story altogether. Analyse the possible reasons for this distorted figure.

**Section D**

30. Energy saved is energy produced. Asses the statement. [5]

OR

How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestion.

31. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? [5]

OR

Explain the different factors which led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

32. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [5]

OR

Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political and their leaders.

33. What are demand deposits? Explain the features of it? [5]

OR

Justify the role of **Self Help Groups** in the rural economy.

#### Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

- (i) What were the rumours spread by the local leaders among the peasants?
- (ii) When and why was the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up?
- (iii) What made the Congress leadership unhappy with the peasant movement?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of goods services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

- (i) What was the impact of liberalisation on the Indian economy?
- (ii) What is the role of the automobile industry in Indian GDP?
- (iii) Why the the demand for vehicles stimulated in the market after liberalisation in India?

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. Workers in the organised sector enjoy the security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from employers. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits

and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well. In contrast, the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

- (i) Why do the employers in the unorganised sector refuse to follow laws that protect the labour?
- (ii) Which of the following option best describes the extract?

#### Section F

37. a. Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: [5]
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
  - B. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence
- b. Locate and label any **three** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India:
- i. Haldia - Sea-port
  - ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant
  - iv. Kakrapara - Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Hirakud - Dam

