



Rao Balram Public school (Recognized & Aff. CBSE)

Saraswati enclave Gopal Nagar Najafgarh New Delhi

PRE-BOARD. SET C

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. Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [1]
a) An outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura b) Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi
c) Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience d) Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji
2. This popular Bhadu song in the Damodar valley region narrates the troubles faced by people owing to the flooding of Damodar river known as [1]
a) the river loss b) the river happiness
c) the river prosperity d) the river of sorrow
3. Read the given data and find out the difference in the percentage of literate rural boys and rural boys who are [1]

convenience of money, she effortlessly sold her shoes and exchanged the money for the desired wheat, avoiding the complexities of a direct barter system. The use of money eliminated the need for a double coincidence of wants, streamlining transactions. Why is the use of money preferred in transactions?

- a) Money ensures a unjust distribution of resources
- b) Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.
- c) None of these
- d) Money eliminates the need for negotiation and bargaining

9. It is the law-making organ of the government. [1]

- a) Defence
- b) Legislature
- c) Executive
- d) Judiciary

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



Which of the following aspect best represent the image?

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.
- b) Kaiser William I and the founding of Carbonari in Berne 1833.
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Italy in Marseilles in 1833.
- d) Count Camillo de Cavour and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.

11. Evaluate the factors that promoted the shift in the importance of sectors by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. New methods of manufacturing were introduced.
- ii. People who had earlier worked on farms began to work in factories.
- iii. Change in methods of farming and agriculture.
- iv. Preferring factory-made goods at a cheap rate.

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

12. _____ has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations. [1]

- a) Belgium
- b) France
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Nepal

c) centralisation

d) urbanisation

19. Which of the following outcomes of democracy will be negated if someone is barred from being in the majority on the basis of birth? [1]

Statement i: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Statement ii: Reduction of inequality and poverty.

Statement iii: Accommodation of social diversity.

Statement iv: Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

a) Only statement iv is right.

b) Statement iii is right.

c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

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

Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value

b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements

c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange

d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and identify the federal country which carried out an extraordinary experiment in federalism. [2]



22. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals in Europe? [2]

OR

Explain in three points, how Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801.

23. Why does the government announce minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops? [2]

24. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example. [2]

Section C

25. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century. Give reason. [3]
26. Why does the north-eastern part of the peninsular plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? [3]

OR

Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. The given chart represents the operation of which industry? Why does it have a unique position in the Indian economy?
- ii. Why is this industry called a 'self-reliant' industry?
27. "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of ten Rupees". Where is this statement written and what do you understand from this statement? [3]
28. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Cabinet? [3]
29. **Study the table and answer the question given below.** [3]

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

Section D

30. Describe the importance of minerals in human life. [5]
- OR
- "Nuclear energy is expected to play an increasingly important role in India." Give arguments to support this statement.
31. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. [5]
- OR
- How did conservatives establish their power after 1815?
32. Explain four basic elements of Political Party. [5]
- OR
- What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognizing a party as National and State party.
33. **The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life.** Support the statement. [5]

OR

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Support the statement with examples.

Section E

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

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This 4 power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- (i) Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?
- (ii) How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?
- (iii) Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?

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

National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) shows the way

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through:

- a. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
 - b. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
 - c. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
 - d. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
 - e. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.
- (i) Define the term **sustainable development**.
 - (ii) What is the idea behind ISO certification?
 - (iii) Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

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

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Tertiary sector becoming so important in India. There could be several reasons. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. Fourth, over the past decade

or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

- (i) **The tertiary sector becoming so important in India.** Identify the reasons with regard to the given statement.
- (ii) The given extract is throwing light on which of the main aspects of the economy?

Section F

37. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: [5]
- i. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.
 - ii. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- b. On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- i. Noida - Software Technology Park
 - ii. Bailadila - Iron-ore mines
 - iii. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
 - iv. Haldia - Sea port

