

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 1
Class X Term 1 Exam Nov -Dec 2021
Social Science (087)

Time: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions:

1. The question paper contains four sections.
 2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
 3. Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
 4. Section C has 12 questions (Case based). Attempt any 5 questions per case.
 5. Section D contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
 6. All questions carry equal marks.
 7. There is no negative marking.
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Section A

Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions.

1. Which of the following revolution is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?
(a) French revolution
(b) Russian revolution
(c) Glorious revolution
(d) The revolution of liberals
2. Who popularised Mazurka in Poland?
(a) Delacroix
(b) Karol Kurpinski
(c) Johann Gottfried
(d) Lord Byron
3. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder
4. Which of the following statement is true regarding "Zollverein"?
(a) It was created to restore democracy.
(b) It was created to unify Germany.
(c) It was created to abolish tariff barriers.
(d) It was created to abolish autocracy.
5. Which type of resources occur over a very long geological time?
(a) Abiotic Resources
(b) Individual Resources
(c) Non-Renewable Resources
(d) Biotic Resources
6. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine land use?
(a) climate condition
(b) soil type
(c) topography
(d) population density
7. The Club of Rome advocated resource conservation in the year-
(a) 1965
(b) 1966
(c) 1967
(d) 1968
8. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised are called
(a) developed resources.
(b) stock.
(c) international resources.
(d) potential resources.
9. When Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?
(a) 1940
(b) 1956
(c) 1948
(d) 1984
10. Between 1970 and 1993, how many times the Belgian's amended their constitution so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country?
(a) Two times
(b) Three times
(c) Four times
(d) Five times



11. The Constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers _____.
 (a) Shall be equal
 (b) Dutch speaking shall be more
 (c) French speaking will be more
 (d) None of the above
12. In Sri Lanka, there are about _____ percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala?
 (a) 10
 (b) 15
 (c) 7
 (d) 12
13. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?
 (a) People are the source of all political power. !
 (b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
 (c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
 (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.
14. Which of these does not represent power sharing?
 (a) Horizontal distribution of powers
 (b) Vertical distribution of powers
 (c) Community government in Belgium
 (d) One party system in China
15. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by _____ of government.
 (a) one level
 (b) both levels
 (c) five levels
 (d) none of these
16. The Centre and the State governments raise the resources to meet the requirements of administration by _____.
 (a) pursuing business activities
 (b) forming cooperatives
 (c) levying taxes
 (d) setting Public Sector Undertaking(PSU)
17. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?
 (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 (b) Federation has only one level of government.
 (c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 (d) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
18. Which one of the following is not a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers?
 (a) More days of work and better wages.
 (b) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children.
 (c) There is no social discrimination.
 (d) They can not become leaders in the village.
19. What is per capita income?
 (a) An indicator to show the living standard of men in a country
 (b) An indicator to show the living standard of ministers in a country
 (c) An indicator to show the living standard of people in a country
 (d) An indicator to show the living standard of children in a country
20. GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.
 (a) all goods and services
 (b) all final goods and services
 (c) all intermediate goods and services
 (d) all intermediate and final goods and services
21. What does infant mortality rate indicate?
 (a) Literate population in the 7 and above age.
 (b) The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children.
 (c) The total number of children attending the school.
 (d) The number of children born in a year.
22. The basic reason of considering the Indian Economy as under developed economy is _____.
 (a) wide spread of poverty
 (b) high growth of population
 (c) high income inequalities
 (d) all of the above
23. At the time of independence nearly 76% of the population was dependent on agriculture sector, by 2009-10 this shifted to approximately _____.
 (a) 50%
 (b) 70%
 (c) 80%
 (d) None of the above
24. As development of country takes place, share of which sector rises?
 (a) Primary sector
 (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector
 (d) Both (b) and (c)



Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. In the given picture of sorrieu's utopian vision, the saints, angel and Christ symbolise-



- (a) Equality among people
(b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations
(d) Resentment against nations
26. Identify the personality-
- He was an English poet, peer and politician.
 - He organised funds and later went to fight in the war.
 - He died of fever in 1824.
 - He fought on behalf of the Greeks against the Ottoman empire.
- (a) Lord Byron
(b) Napoleon
(c) Friedrich
(d) Metternich
27. Identify the sector:
- It provides various things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable price.
 - The purpose of this sector is not just to earn profits but to social service also.
 - It creates employment opportunities through creation and expansion of infrastructure
 - It controls private monopolies.
- (a) Public Sector (b) Tertiary sector
(c) Primary Sector (d) Private Sector
28. Identify the kind of administrative system :
- It is prevailing only in 25 countries and consists of two-level Government.
 - USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.
 - One level of govt under this system is for the entire country and another for states that runs day to day administrative work.
 - Both of this level of govt enjoys their power independent of each other.

- (a) Unitary
(b) Federalism
(c) Both
(d) None of these

29. Match the column A and column B and choose the correct option.

Column A		Column B	
A	Giuseppe Mazzini	1.	Ruler of an Italian princely house
B	King Victor Emmanuel II	2.	Revolutionary who tried to unify Italy
C	Chief Minister Cavour	3.	led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed.
D	Giuseppe Garibaldi	4.	Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France he succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859

- (a) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4
(b) A - 4, B - 1, C - 2, D - 3
(c) A - 3, B - 2, C - 1, D - 4
(d) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3
30. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?
1. After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 2. France will have a monarchy and will be headed by a member of the royal family.
 3. A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
 4. Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
- (a) 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 and 4
31. Which of the statements below are true?
- A. Agriculture accounts for more than half of national income and engages more than half of the population in India.
B. Service sector employs around 34% of India's working population.
C. Industries account for less than 10% of India's working population.



Select the correct option.

- (a) A and B
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only C
- (d) A, B and C

32. In a 'Holding together federation':

- A. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
 - B. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
 - C. Constituent states have unequal powers.
- Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and C

33. **Assertion :** Most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.

Reason : They realised that modernisation could weaken traditional institutions like the monarchy.

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

34. **Assertion :** Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason : Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

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

35. **Assertion :** Organic farming is much in vogue.

Reason : In organic farming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion
- (c) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect
- (d) Both Assertion and Reason are incorrect

36. **Assertion :** In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.

Reason : India has federal system.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

37. **Assertion :** Power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government and it is known as decentralization

Reason : Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level and it is the basic idea behind decentralisation.

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

38. **Assertion :** The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

Reason : The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

39. Complete the table with correct information-

Summit	Year	Held at	Aim
Rio de Janeiro earth summit	A - ?	Brazil	B - ?

- (a) A -June 1992 B -For addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
- (b) A -May 1992 B -For addressing urgent problems of environmental protection
- (c) A -July 1992 B -For addressing urgent problems of environmental protection
- (d) A -June 1992 B -For addressing urgent problems of economy.

40. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- 1. Processing of the raw material in the factory.
 - 2. The carriers take the product to the market.
 - 3. Raw material is transported to the factory.
 - 4. Final product packed and loaded into carriers.
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (b) 3, 1, 4, 2
 - (c) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - (d) 4, 1, 2, 3

41. Arrange the following layers of soil from top to bottom in a soil profile-

- 1. Substratum weathered parent rock material.
- 2. Unweathered parent bed rock.
- 3. Top soil.
- 4. Subsoil weathered rocks, sand and silt clay.



- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (c) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

42. Read following table which gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors:

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

What conclusion can we draw from the table?

- (a) In 2000, the share of primary sector is 22.22%.
 - (b) In 2013, the share of secondary sector is 18.70%.
 - (c) The share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has increased by 10%.
 - (d) All of the above
43. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?
- (a) ₹ 7500
 - (b) ₹ 3000
 - (c) ₹ 2000
 - (d) ₹ 6000
44. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Service sector contributes more than half of the GDP of India.
 - (b) The scope of attracting tourists is limited as there is hardly any place of tourist attraction in India.
 - (c) As an economy grows, first service sector grows and then agriculture and industrial sector grows.
 - (d) None of the above
45. Which is not correct reason to led the tension between Dutch speaking people in Belgium in 1950-1960's ?
- (a) The primary cause which led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking people and French-speaking people was the economic inequality.
 - (b) Dutch-speaking people were in majority and the French-speaking people were in minority.
 - (c) The French-speaking people were poor and not powerful while the Dutch-speaking people were rich and more powerful.
 - (d) the disparity was a result of the minority population of Dutch-speaking people in the capital and majority in the country.
46. What was the key change made in the Constitution of Belgium?
- (a) to reduce the power of the regional Government
 - (b) to reduce the power of the Central Government
 - (c) to reduce the power of the Constitution
 - (d) to reduce the power of public

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 :

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

47. Where was textile production mainly carried out and what was the condition of industrialisation in this industry?
- (a) Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised.
 - (b) Textile production was carried out mainly in big shopping malls and was only partly mechanised.
 - (c) Textile production was carried out mainly in big shopping malls and was fully mechanised.
 - (d) Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was fully mechanised.
48. When was the time of great hardship in Europe?
- (a) The 1930s were years of great economic hardship in Europe
 - (b) The 1730s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
 - (c) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
 - (d) The 1630s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.



49. What happened in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous downfall in economy all over Europe.
 - The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous decrease in population all over Europe.
 - The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
 - The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in monetary debts all over Europe.
50. What led to widespread pauperism in town and country?
- The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
 - The fall of food prices or a year of good harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
 - The rise of food prices or a year of good harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
 - The fall of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
51. The _____ were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- 1830's
 - 1930's
 - 1630's
 - 1730's
52. Who was forced to flee in the year 1848?
- Louis XVI
 - Louis XIV
 - Louis Philippe
 - Charles

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

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation

Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture. But, this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

53. Which of the following is associated with Operation flood?
- Green revolution
 - White Revolution
 - Gene Revolution
 - Blood less revolution
54. What was the main objective of the Green Revolution?
- Improvement in the conditions of the farmers
 - increase in irrigated area.
 - increase in the agricultural production
 - mechanisation of farming.
55. Which of the following measures is not introduced by the government to improve agriculture?
- Abolition of zamindari system
 - Consolidation of land holdings
 - Crop insurance
 - Maximum support price
56. Institutional reforms are-
- Changes brought by State governments to improve agriculture.
 - Changes brought by Central government to improve agriculture.
 - Changes brought by both Central and State government from time to time to improve agriculture.
 - Green Revolution.
57. Grouping of small land holdings into a bigger one is called-
- The ceiling on land holdings.
 - Collectivisation.
 - Co-operation farming.
 - Consolidation of land holdings.
58. Which of the following isn't included in the comprehensive land development programme of the 1980s and 1990s?
- Kisan credit card
 - Personal accident insurance scheme
 - Minimum Support Price
 - Fragmentation of land holdings.



Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the type of soil which is found in shaded region marked as A and B respectively on the map of India given below:



- (a) Alluvial and Laterite soil
- (b) Arid and Black soil
- (c) Sandy and Alluvial soil
- (d) Laterite and Arid soil

60. Identify the pair of states shaded in the given map of India which is major producer of wheat.



- (a) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- (b) West Bengal and Bihar
- (c) Rajasthan and Delhi
- (d) Haryana and Punjab

SAMPLE PAPER - 1 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(a)	1	5
2.	(b)	1	19
3.	(b)	1	44
4.	(c)	1	227
5.	(c)	2	9
6.	(d)	2	38
7.	(d)	2	96
8.	(d)	2	111
9.	(c)	4	19
10.	(c)	4	28
11.	(a)	4	51
12.	(c)	4	59
13.	(d)	4	68
14.	(d)	4	74
15.	(b)	5	21
16.	(c)	5	50
17.	(b)	5	118
18.	(d)	6	1
19.	(c)	6	20
20.	(b)	6	60
21.	(b)	6	76
22.	(d)	6	177
23.	(a)	7	183
24.	(d)	7	146
25.	(b)	1	385
26.	(a)	1	370
27.	(a)	7	225
28.	(b)	5	248
29.	(d)	1	335
30.	(c)	1	344
31.	(b)	7	201

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(a)	5	123
33.	(c)	1	356
34.	(a)	2	157
35.	(c)	3	242
36.	(b)	4	159
37.	(a)	5	245
38.	(a)	6	264
39.	(a)	2	182
40.	(b)	7	223
41.	(b)	2	177
42.	(d)	7	222
43.	(d)	6	237
44.	(a)	7	168
45.	(c)	4	10
46.	(b)	5	1
47.	(a)	1	461
48.	(c)	1	462
49.	(c)	1	463
50.	(a)	1	464
51.	(a)	1	465
52.	(c)	1	466
53.	(b)	3	261
54.	(c)	3	262
55.	(d)	3	263
56.	(c)	3	264
57.	(d)	3	265
58.	(c)	3	266
59.	(a)	8	29
60.	(d)	8	31

