

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 7
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. When did the war of independence begin in Greece?
(a) 1821
(b) 1815
(c) 1847
(d) 1849
2. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of _____ abroad?
(a) Revolution
(b) Napoleon
(c) Nationalism
(d) Conservatism
3. Which one of the following claimed that true German culture was discovered among the common people-das volk?
(a) Karol Karpinski
(b) Louis philippe
(c) Lord Byron
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder
4. In which country, slash and burn agriculture is known as "Milpa"?
(a) Venezuela
(b) Brazil
(c) Central America
(d) Mexico and Central America
5. Which of the following states of India has immense potential for developing wind energy?
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Sikkim
(c) Punjab
(d) Orissa
6. Total net sown area is _____ than _____ per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
(a) less, 10
(b) more, 10
(c) less, 40
(d) more, 80
7. Under which of the following types of resources can tidal energy be put?
(a) Replenishable
(b) Human-made
(c) Abiotic
(d) Non-recyclable
8. The land with deep channels that is unfit for cultivation is called-
(a) bad land.
(b) arable land.
(c) waste land.
(d) fallow land.
9. Which fertile soil is also known as khadar and bhangar?
(a) Alluvial
(b) Black
(c) Laterite
(d) Arid
10. In which year the first international Earth Summit was held?
(a) 1995
(b) 1992
(c) 1990
(d) 1999

11. Which one of the following oilseed in India is grown in both Rabi and Kharif seasons?
 (a) Groundnut
 (b) Coconut
 (c) Castor seed
 (d) Mustard
12. Which fibre crop is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves? *
 (a) Jute
 (b) Silk
 (c) Cotton
 (d) hemp
13. _____ is the program that led to “White Revolution.”
 (a) Operation Flood.
 (b) Operation blue star
 (c) Operation red dawn
 (d) Operation white star
14. Rice cultivation requires _____
 (a) High temperature, high humidity and annual rainfall above 100 cm.
 (b) Low temperature, low humidity and less rainfall.
 (c) Moderate temperature, high humidity and annual rainfall more than 200 cm.
 (d) High temperature, zero humidity and no rainfall
15. The state that protects and fosters Buddhism is _____.
 (a) Nigeria
 (b) Finland
 (c) Sri Lanka
 (d) Belgium
16. Which of the following was not similar between Sri Lanka and Belgium?
 (a) Both nations have small geographical area
 (b) Both nations have small populations
 (c) Both nations faced ethnic problems.
 (d) Both formed a community government
17. Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people not seek things like
 (a) equal treatment
 (b) freedom
 (c) security
 (d) discrimination
18. What age group is considered in calculating infant mortality rate?
 (a) between birth and age 1
 (b) between birth and age 2
 (c) between birth and age 3
 (d) between birth and age 5
19. Development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved by-
 (a) force
 (b) democratic political process
 (c) violent agitation
 (d) terrorism
20. Which indicator from amongst the following is considered to be the most important measure of development?
 (a) Health and education
 (b) Information technology
 (c) Strong defence
 (d) Leisure and entertainment
21. Which of the following does not come under Primary sector?
 (a) Cotton cultivation
 (b) Milk production
 (c) Fishermen
 (d) Priest
22. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) The 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) Generally as an economy grows first service sector grows and then agriculture and industrial sectors grow.
 (d) None of the above
23. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.
 (a) goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
 (b) this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
 (c) activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 (d) produce a good by exploiting natural resources
24. Which of the following is not the example of Tertiary sector?
 (a) Transport
 (b) Internet cafe
 (c) Communication
 (d) Milk

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. The postage stamp shows the female allegory - Marianne. Which country does she represents?



- (a) France (b) Germany
(c) Britain (d) Italy

26. Identify the personality -

- She was a political activist.
- She was an elected member of Frankfurt parliament.
- She founded a political association who was feminist in nature.
- She founded a women's journal.

- (a) Otto Peter
(b) Carl Weleker
(c) Frederic sorrien
(d) Guiseppe Mazzini

27. Identify the Country-

- Is a small country in Europe.
- Shares borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
- The government divided the powers equally between Dutch and French speaking populations.
- Power sharing is also seen in political parties.

- (a) Germany (b) Belgium
(c) Srilanka (d) India

28. Identify the kind of Income which is :

- The total income of the country divided by its total population
- Also known as Per capita Income
- Provide a basis for the government to formulate their policy
- Helps the Government to formulates the yearly budget

- (a) National Income
(b) Personal Income
(c) Total Income
(d) Incom

29. Match the columns and choose correct option.

Column- I		Column- II	
A.	1859-70	p.	Battle of Leipzig
B.	1866-71	q.	Slav nationalism
C.	1905	r.	Unification of Italy
D.	1813	s.	Unification of Germany

- (a) A → s, B → p, C → q, D → r
(b) A → q, B → p, C → s, D → r
(c) A → r, B → s, C → q, D → p
(d) A → q, B → r, C → s, D → p

30. Consider the following statements -

1. Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic regions.
2. A large part of Balkans was free from the Ottoman empire.
3. The dismembering of Ottoman empire with its Balkan states became a scene of big power rivalry.
4. Balkan states were jealous of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

31. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power sharing arrangements?

- A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.
- B. Power is shared among different organs of government.
- C. Power is shared among different social groups.
- D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.

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

32. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

- (i) Power-sharing is good for democracy.
- (ii) Power-sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts among social groups.

- (a) Statement (i) is true and statement (ii) is false
(b) Statement (i) is false but statement (ii) is true
(c) Both statement are true
(d) Both statement are false

33. Assertion : The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

Reason : The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

Codes:

- (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 : Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Reason : The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion

- (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 : Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Reason : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

- (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 : Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.

Reason : It helps in making the political order more stable.

- (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 : Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.

Reason : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.

- (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 development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.

Reason : As the primary and secondary sectors develops, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurance, etc., increases.

- (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 following table with correct information:

Country	Adopted the Policy of	Gave Powers to-
Belgium	Power sharing	B - ?
Sri Lanka	A - ?	Majority Sinhala group alone

- (a) A - Majoritarianism , B - All communities, minor or major doesn't matter
- (b) A - Minorism , B - All communities, minor or major doesn't matter
- (c) A - Majoritarianism , B - All communities, minor or major matter
- (d) A - Minorism , B - All communities, minor or major matter

40. Arrange the following Ethnic communities of Sri Lanka in the descending order-

1. Indian Tamil
2. Sinhalese
3. Muslim
4. Sril Lanka Tamil

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

41. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.

1. Fall of Napoleon.
2. Napoleon invades Italy.
3. The defeat of Napoleon by Britain, Russia.
4. Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig.

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

42. The following table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. More importantly, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate.

The reserve of Crude Oil available in the Middle is how many times more than the reserves in the USA?

CRUDE OIL RESERVES:		
Regions / Countries	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

- (a) 15 times
(b) 16 times
(c) 14 times
(d) 17 times
43. Average income of a country is _____.
(a) Total population/Total income
(b) Total income/Total population
(c) Total income \times Total population
(d) Total income = Total population
44. The total production of a year for a particular sector is calculated from _____.
(a) the value of goods calculated separately at all stages of production in that sector
(b) the value of final goods produced in that sector
(c) the value of final goods and services produced in all the sector
(d) the value of final goods and services produced in the three sectors
45. What is full form of PAIS?
(a) Personal Admission Insurance Scheme
(b) Programme Accident Insurance Scheme
(c) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme
(d) Personal Accident Income Scheme
46. The purpose of employment assurance scheme under MGNREGA was?
(a) To provide 100 days employment for unskilled manual worker
(b) To provide employment for skilled labour
(c) To give basic food for people below poverty line
(d) To provide housing facility for people below poverty line

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 :

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society—like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family—should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria—who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the

boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

47. Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?
(a) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
(b) Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
(c) Preservation of socialists' ideology in economic sphere.
(d) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.
48. Identify the purpose to convene Vienna of Congress of Vienna in 1815 from the following options.
(a) To declare completion of German unification.
(b) To restore conservative regime in Europe.
(c) To declare war against France.
(d) To start the process of Italian unification.
49. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.
(a) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe.
(b) To establish socialism in Europe.
(c) To introduce democracy in France.
(d) To set up a new Parliament in Austria

50. Who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe?
- Britain, Russia, Prussia, Japan
 - Britain, France, Austria, Prussia
 - Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria
 - Britain, Russia, Prussia, Italy
51. Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815 ?
- Duke Metternich
 - Rainer Ferdinand
 - King Victor Emmanuel
 - Cavour
52. Why Series of states were set up on the boundaries of France in 1815 ?
- for congress of Vienna
 - to prevent russia expansion
 - to prevent French expansion
 - for protecting the state

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

Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

53. What is the third tier of government in India known as?
- Village Panchayat
 - State government
 - Local self-government
 - Zila Parishad
54. Which statement is true about Panchayati Raj?
- The Panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad should be constituted with directly elected member
 - Minimum age should be 18 year to contest the election at the panchayat level
 - For the financial review of Panchayats, the state finance commission is established
 - Election of Panchayati Raj institution is conducted under the guidance of the State Election Commission
55. Which government works at district level?
- Panchayat Samiti
 - Zila Parishad
 - village Panchayat
 - Gram Panchayat
56. What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system in India?
- To Prevent Criminalization of Politics
 - Decentralization of the political power to the general public
 - To reduce election Expences
 - Development of Villages
57. A rural local government is popularly known by the name of ____.
- Panchayati Raj
 - Municipal Corporation
 - Municipal Council
 - Ward Councils
58. A council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or Sarpanch is called ____.
- Gram Sabha
 - Gram Panchayat
 - Gram Parishad
 - None of these

Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the state marked as B on the map which is major producer of tea.



- (a) Assam
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

60. Identify the dam marked as A on the map.



- (a) Tehri dam
- (b) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
- (c) Sardar Sarovar dam
- (d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

SAMPLE PAPER - 7 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(a)	1	15
2.	(c)	1	28
3.	(d)	1	50
4.	(d)	3	5
5.	(a)	2	13
6.	(a)	2	42
7.	(a)	2	100
8.	(a)	2	115
9.	(a)	2	140
10.	(b)	2	152
11.	(c)	3	20
12.	(b)	3	96
13.	(a)	3	110
14.	(a)	3	176
15.	(c)	4	23
16.	(d)	4	34
17.	(d)	6	7
18.	(a)	6	26
19.	(b)	6	66
20.	(a)	6	79
21.	(d)	7	189
22.	(a)	7	152
23.	(a)	7	8
24.	(d)	7	38
25.	(a)	1	391
26.	(a)	1	376
27.	(b)	4	168
28.	(a)	6	280
29.	(c)	1	341
30.	(a)	1	350
31.	(b)	4	154

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(c)	4	95
33.	(a)	1	362
34.	(c)	2	163
35.	(a)	3	236
36.	(d)	4	156
37.	(d)	5	239
38.	(a)	7	210
39.	(a)	4	173
40.	(a)	4	172
41.	(c)	1	378
42.	(b)	6	310
43.	(b)	6	203
44.	(c)	7	141
45.	(c)	3	115
46.	(a)	7	126
47.	(d)	1	417
48.	(b)	1	418
49.	(a)	1	419
50.	(c)	1	420
51.	(a)	1	421
52.	(c)	1	422
53.	(a)	5	271
54.	(b)	5	272
55.	(c)	5	273
56.	(d)	5	274
57.	(a)	5	275
58.	(b)	5	276
59.	(a)	8	8
60.	(b)	8	15