

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 10
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.

Section A

Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions.

1. What is Romanticism?
(a) A cultural movement (b) Social movement
(c) Front movement (d) Political movement
2. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as-
(a) The French Revolutionary Code
(b) Napoleonic Code
(c) European Imperial Code
(d) The French Civil Code
3. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened ?
(a) Hall of Mirrors
(b) Palace of Versailles
(c) St Peter Church
(d) St Paul Church
4. Which of the following states was ruled by an Italian Princely House?
(a) Sardinia - Piedmont (b) Papal State
(c) Venetia (d) Tuscany
5. What is subset of stock called?
(a) International Resources
(b) sustainable development
(c) Potential Resources
(d) Reserves
6. Land put to other _____ uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry.
(a) Agricultural (b) Non-agricultural
(c) Forest area (d) Waste land
7. The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers _____, _____, and _____.
8. _____ is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
(a) Agriculture (b) Sericulture
(c) Apiculture (d) Lac culture
9. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?
(a) Tea (b) Rubber
(c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat
10. Which of the following is known as the process of rearing silkworm?
(a) Agriculture (b) Sericulture
(c) Pisciculture (d) Apiculture
11. Who launched KCC in India?
(a) The Government of Kerala
(b) The Government of India
(c) The Government of MP
(d) The Government of Rajasthan
12. Which one of the following areas of India produces largest amount of cotton?
(a) North western India and Gangetic West Bengal
(b) North western and western India
(c) Western and southern India
(d) Plains of northern India
13. Which term is correct for the distrust between two communities turned into widespread conflict?
(a) Civil war (b) Religious war.
(c) Absolute war (d) World War

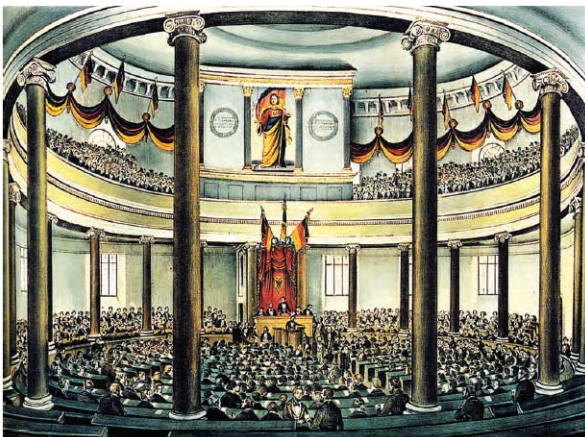


14. Prudential reason of power sharing is based on careful calculation of _____.
 (a) Gains and losses
 (b) Money and man power
 (c) Profit and gains
 (d) Gains and losses
15. Select an example of horizontal distribution of power?
 (a) Governments at the provincial or regional level.
 (b) Legislature, executive and judiciary
 (c) Among different social groups
 (d) Political parties, pressure groups and movements
16. One basic principle of democracy is that _____ the source of all political power.
 (a) prime minister is (b) people are
 (c) chief minister is (d) women are
17. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct?
 (a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
 (b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.
 (c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.
 (d) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.
18. What is one main factor on which the balance of power between centre and state depends?
 (a) Federal system of government
 (b) Unitary system of government
 (c) Any system of government
 (d) None of these
19. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders _____ that it would lead to the _____ of the country.
 (a) feared, disintegration (b) integration, endured
 (c) disintegration, assured (d) assured, integration
20. What is the factor on which life depends?
 (a) Material things (b) Non-material things
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
21. What do you mean by Net Attendance Ratio?
 (a) It implies the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school
 (b) It implies the total number of children of age group 12-15 attending school
 (c) It implies the total number of children of age group 14-16 attending school
 (d) It implies the total number of children of age group 17-19 attending school
22. Per capita income is calculated in dollars because
 (a) all countries can be compared easily.
 (b) USA holds a dominating position.
 (c) dollar is the only reliable currency in the world.
 (d) dollars are easily convertible.
23. Human development index compares countries based on which of the following levels of the people?
 (a) Educational level (b) Health status
 (c) Per capita income (d) All of the above
24. According to the World Bank, Development Report, the per capita income of the low income countries in 2020 should be per annum:
 (a) US\$ 12736 or less. (b) US\$ 75,000 or less.
 (c) US\$ 55,000 or less. (d) US\$ 1045 or less.

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- (a) Round table conference at London
 (b) Constituent Assembly of India
 (c) The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul
 (d) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles

26. Identify the personality-

- He was very active in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
- His words were: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed".
- He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.



- He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) Schumacher
(b) Gandhiji
(c) Brundtland
(d) None of these

27. Identify the Act-
- Passed in 1956.
 - Passed by the government of Ceylon (Sri Lanka).
 - It was for making Sinhala, the official language of the country.
 - The act replaced English with Sinhala as the sole official language.
- (a) The official language Act No. 39 of 1965
(b) The official language Act No. 33 of 1956
(c) The official language Act No. 39 of 1956
(d) The official language Act No. 33 of 1965

28. Identify the event-
- Held in June 1992.
 - Covered for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.
 - Adopted agenda 21.
 - More than 100 heads of states met in this event.
- (a) The Citizens' Fifth Report,1999
(b) Club of Rome
(c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992
(d) Our Common Future

29. Match the following and choose correct option.

List I (Types)	ListII (Method)
(A) Terrace farming	(1) Different crops grown parallely
(B) Strip cropping	(2) Hill slopes are used as cultivable land in the form of flat cut regions of slope
(C) Contour ploughing	(3) Along the slope of mountain
(D) Crop rotation	(4) Different crops grown in systematic succession

- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
(b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
(c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
(d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
30. Which of the following event is associated with the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul?
- 831 elected representatives drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
 - Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.

- The troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband
- (a) Only 1
(c) 2 and 3
- (b) Only 3
(d) All of these

31. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.
- Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
 - It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 - The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
 - No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- (a) B and C
(b) A and C
(c) A and D
(d) B and D

32. Which of the statement is not correct with respect to the German unification?
- Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of unification process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
 - Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
 - In January 1871, the Prussian king, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
- (a) Only 1
(c) 2 and 3
- (b) Only 3
(d) None of the above

33. **Assertion** : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.
Reason : Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
- (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** : Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.
Reason : Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.
- (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 : Mostly women are employed to harvest tea leaves

Reason : Women are better pickers and can be employed at relatively cheaper rates.

- (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 : Power Sharing is good.

Reason : It leads to ethical tension.

- (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 : Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

- (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 : Belgium managed to accommodate its diversities.

Reason : It took care of the interest of both French and Dutch speaking community.

- (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-

Name of countries	Known as	Power is divided between	Power sharing
India, Spain, Belgium	A - ?	B - ?	More of centralization of power then decentralization

- (a) A - Coming together federation, B - Centre and state
- (b) A - Holding together federation, B - Centre and state
- (c) A - Holding together federation, B - Village and state
- (d) A - Coming together federation, B - Centre and village

40. Arrange the following Scheduled language of India in ascending order of the proportion of their speakers.

- 1. Bengali
 - 2. Marathi
 - 3. Hindi
 - 4. Tamil
- (a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 4, 2, 1, 3

41. Arrange the following events of German unification in increasing order of their date of occurrence

- 1. Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the demand of all German national assembly
 - 2. The Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
 - 3. Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed as the new German emperor.
 - 4. Three wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark and France was fought.
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3
(d) 3, 2, 1, 4

42. What is the number of persons engaged in the organised sector?

Worker in Different Sectors (in millions)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total %	7 %	93 %	100%

- (a) 28 million
- (b) 370 million
- (c) 398 million
- (d) 100 million

43. The literacy rate of a state is 80 percent but the Net Attendance Ratio is 45 percent.

The above statement indicates-

- (a) Students not attending school and studying in their houses
- (b) High literacy rate and low net attendance ratio
- (c) There are lot of education opportunities in the state
- (d) Large number of students are going to other states for education

44. Which of the following public facility can ensure development of the society and economy?

- (a) Pollution-free environment
- (b) Protection from infections
- (c) Provision of more government schools
- (d) Provision of proper medicines



45. Under Globalization, our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the _____.
 (a) highly subsidized agriculture in those countries.
 (b) high quality products in these countries.
 (c) high export duties
 (d) lack of awareness
46. Under federalism the courts play the role of _____.
 (a) Implementing decisions of the government
 (b) Favours each and every step of the government
 (c) Have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government
 (d) Criticize the government for the steps taken

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 :

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century.

47. Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?
 (a) Tenants
 (b) Small owners
 (c) Landed aristocracy
 (d) High class society
48. What did the majority of population comprise of?
 (a) Tenants
 (b) Small owners
 (c) Peasantry
 (d) Land holders
49. The given passage describes the social and political life of this class
 (a) peasants
 (b) aristocracy and middle class
 (c) big land owners
 (d) peasants and small owners

50. Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of
 (a) farming on a big land
 (b) diplomacy and high society
 (c) unity among the members
 (d) educating regional divisions
51. Industrialisation began in _____ in the second half of the eighteenth century.
 (a) England (b) France
 (c) Germany (d) Russia
52. Which parts of Europe witnessed the growth of industrial production and trade?
 (a) Northern and Eastern (b) Eastern and Western
 (c) Central and Western (d) Eastern and Central

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

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.



53. The money value of all the final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called
 (a) Gross domestic product
 (b) Net domestic product
 (c) National product
 (d) Production of secondary sector.
54. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India?
 (a) Primary sector
 (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector
 (d) Science and technology sector
55. Information and communication technology is associated with:
 (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) None of the above.
56. Life insurance is an activity of the :
 (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) None of the above.
57. The source given above relates to which of the following options?
 (a) World bank
 (b) GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
 (c) GNP (Gross national Product)
 (d) GNH (Gross National Happiness)
58. Why are only final goods and services counted and not intermediate goods?
 (a) The value of intermediate goods needs not to be added.
 (b) There are no such intermediate goods.
 (c) The value of final goods already included the value of the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.
 (d) None of the above

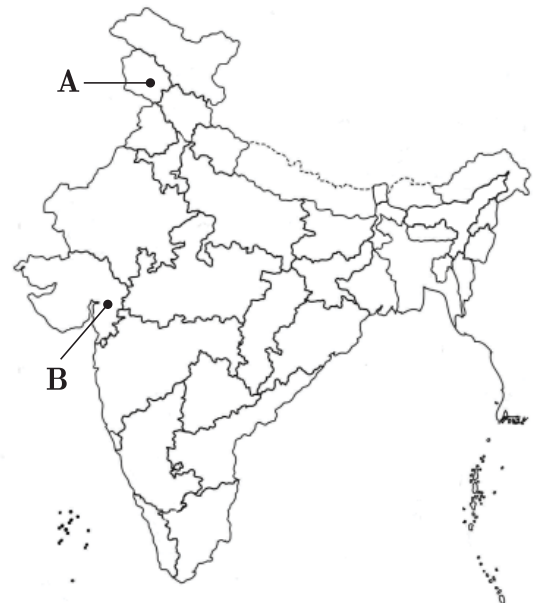
Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Which of the following state is not a producer of rice as per the map of India given below?
60. Identify the dam marked as A on the map.



- (a) Bihar
 (b) West Bengal
 (c) Rajasthan
 (d) Gujarat



- (a) Tungabhadra dam
 (b) Hirakud dam
 (c) Salal dam
 (d) Bhakra Nangal dam



SAMPLE PAPER - 10 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(a)	1	18
2.	(b)	1	31
3.	(d)	1	53
4.	(a)	1	237
5.	(d)	2	16
6.	(b)	2	45
7.	(a)	2	61
8.	(a)	3	8
9.	(d)	3	23
10.	(b)	3	99
11.	(b)	3	113
12.	(c)	3	221
13.	(a)	4	26
14.	(d)	4	37
15.	(b)	4	55
16.	(b)	4	66
17.	(c)	4	73
18.	(a)	5	28
19.	(a)	5	58
20.	(c)	6	9
21.	(a)	6	28
22.	(a)	6	68
23.	(d)	6	81
24.	(d)	6	72
25.	(c)	1	394
26.	(b)	2	170
27.	(b)	4	171
28.	(c)	2	172
29.	(d)	2	156
30.	(d)	1	353
31.	(a)	5	46

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(b)	1	355
33.	(d)	1	365
34.	(d)	2	166
35.	(a)	3	233
36.	(c)	4	165
37.	(c)	5	236
38.	(a)	4	166
39.	(b)	5	258
40.	(d)	5	255
41.	(c)	1	381
42.	(a)	7	New
43.	(d)	6	New
44.	(c)	6	263
45.	(a)	3	122
46.	(c)	5	20
47.	(c)	1	398
48.	(c)	1	399
49.	(b)	1	400
50.	(b)	1	401
51.	(a)	1	402
52.	(c)	1	403
53.	(a)	7	238
54.	(c)	7	239
55.	(c)	7	240
56.	(c)	7	241
57.	(b)	7	242
58.	(c)	7	243
59.	(d)	8	30
60.	(c)	8	17