

**Sample/Pre-Board Paper 14**  
**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. A 'Utopian Society' is
  - (a) a society under a benevolent monarchy
  - (b) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
  - (c) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
  - (d) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
2. In visual representations, who wears a crown of oak leaves?
  - (a) Marianne
  - (b) Germania
  - (c) Both a and b
  - (d) None of these
3. The Act of Union of 1707 was between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Poland, England
  - (b) England, Scotland
  - (c) Scotland, Poland
  - (d) Scotland, Germany
4. The country that prohibited the use of Polish in Poland was -
  - (a) Germany
  - (b) Italy
  - (c) France
  - (d) Russia
5. The group of countries that collectively defeated Napoleon was
  - (a) Britain, Russia, Germany and Austria
  - (b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
  - (c) Russia, Prussia, Austria and France
  - (d) Britain, France, Austria and Prussia
6. Which erosional agent is responsible for sheet erosion?
  - (a) waves
  - (b) rain water
  - (c) sunlight
  - (d) wind
7. \_\_\_\_\_ People of \_\_\_\_\_ region of Belgium spoke French?
  - (a) 40%, Wallonia
  - (b) 70%, Flemish
  - (c) 65%, Sinhala
  - (d) 15%, Tamil
8. Brussels presented a special problem: What was it?
  - (a) Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital
  - (b) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital
  - (c) Other foreign languages were seeping in
  - (d) English was becoming dominant
9. Which of the following measures does not establish Sinhala supremacy in Sri Lanka?
  - (a) Sinhala is the only official language.
  - (b) Preferential policies for government jobs.
  - (c) The state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
  - (d) Equal political rights to Sri Lankan Tamils.
10. What is the percentage of Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka?
  - (a) 74%
  - (b) 75%
  - (c) 14%
  - (d) 19%



11. A type of government in which many political parties join together to prove their majority in the house \_\_\_\_\_.
- Community government
  - Democratic government
  - State government
  - Coalition government
12. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own \_\_\_\_\_ in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- interdiction
  - contradiction
  - jurisdiction
  - prediction
13. The Indian Constitution provides for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- one -tier system of government
  - two -tier system of government
  - three -tier system of government
  - four -tier system of government
14. Which of the following will come under concurrent list?
- Police
  - Trade and commerce
  - Education
  - Banking
15. A third tier of federalism was added in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Residuary and Union list
  - Panchayats and Municipalities
  - Central and State
  - None of the above
16. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list \_\_\_\_\_ over the state law.
- The state law prevails.
  - The central law prevails.
  - Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
  - The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.
17. On which of the following subjects can both the Union as well as the state governments make laws?
- Communication
  - Defence
  - Education
  - Agriculture
18. We can obtain per capita income of a country by calculating :
- the total income of a person
  - by dividing the national income by the total population of a country
  - the total value of all goods and services
  - the total exports of the country
19. It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have \_\_\_\_\_ as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.
- same
  - different
  - not determined
  - all of these
20. National income of a country divided by its total population is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Gross Domestic Product
  - Per capita income
  - Net Domestic product
  - Depreciation
21. Which of the following things money cannot buy ?
- Building
  - Flowers
  - Pollution free environment
  - Books
22. Which of the following is true with regards to GDP in India?
- Primary sector's contribution to GDP has
  - secondary sector contributes maximum to GDP
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Service sector contributed maximum to GDP.
23. Which one is a primary occupation?
- Tailor
  - Basket weaver
  - Flower cultivator
  - Milk vendor
24. The primary sector is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Service sector
  - Agriculture and related sector
  - Pre- industry sector
  - Unorganized sector



## Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?



- Shows the reality of current Indian Bureaucracy System.
- The co-ordination among such organization is generally rare.
- People's management is essential for every project.
- Derail of development projects that were meant for community.

26. 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 formulate the yearly budget
- National Income
  - Personal Income
  - Total Income
  - Incom

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.
- The official language Act No. 39 of 1965
  - The official language Act No. 33 of 1956
  - The official language Act No. 39 of 1956
  - The official language Act No. 33 of 1965

28. Identify the process-

- Is a gradual process.
  - It is the displacement of the upper layer of soil.
  - Is a natural process.
  - Caused by the dynamic activity of water, ice, snow, air, plants, animals and humans.
- Soil Erosion
  - Soil Conservation
  - Soil Mixture
  - Bad Soil

29. Match the following:

List-I (Crops)		List-II (Geographical conditions)	
A.	Barley	1.	Hot and dry climate with poor soil
B.	Rice	2.	Cool climate with poorer soil
C.	Millets	3.	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
D.	Tea	4.	Hot and moist climate with rich soil

- A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
  - A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
  - A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
  - A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
30. A major financial newspaper while writing about the present status of the economy in India write, "The outlook in the agricultural sector gives room for optimism". What does it really mean ? [Pick up the most appropriate statement(s).]
- The agricultural sector, which was not playing any significant role in the Indian economy, is now growing very fast and significantly.
  - The agricultural sector is not going to play any major role in the economy as its progress is still very slow.
  - Govt will not require to provide any boost-up package to the agricultural sector as it is likely to be satisfactory this year.
- Only A
  - Only B
  - Only C
  - Either A or C
31. In a 'Holding together federation'
- A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government
  - The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states
  - All the constituent states usually have equal powers
  - Constituent states have unequal powers
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A, B, C and D
  - A and D
  - B and C
  - A, B and D
32. Which of the following statements represents the characteristics of black soils
- It develops deep cracks during hot weather
  - it is made of fine clay particles



3. It retains moisture
  4. iron content present in the soil turns into iron oxide due to diffusion
- (a) 1 and 3 only
  - (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
  - (c) 3 and 4 only
  - (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**33.** Consider the following statements -

1. French revolutionaries adopted ideas of la partic and le citoyen.
2. Revolutionaries replaced the standard royal flag by the new French tricolour flag.
3. Composed new hymns for Commemorate Martyrs.
4. Formulated unequal laws for different classes of the society.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**34. Assertion :** Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.

**Reason :** Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

- (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 :** There are several goods and services that the society needs; however, the private sector does not produce all of them.

**Reason :** Private sector is profit driven.

- (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.

**36. 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.

**37. Assertion :** Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

**Reason :** Land can be used for various purposes.

- (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 :** On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.

**Reason :** The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.

- (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. Assertion :** Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

**Reason :** Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

- (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.

**40.** Fill the table with correct information-

Name of soil	Crop can be sown	Peculiar quality
B l a c k soil	A - ?	High water holding capacity
B - ?	Sugarcane, P a d d y , wheat	Very fertile, contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime

- (a) A - Tea, Coffee. B - Alluvial soil
- (b) A - Cotton, B - Black soil
- (c) A - Tea, Coffee, B - Red soil
- (d) A - Cotton, B - Alluvial soil

**41.** Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

1. Processing of the raw material in the factory.
  2. The carriers take the product of 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



42. Match the following.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Humans and coal	1.	National resources
B.	Parks and burial grounds	2.	Community owned resources
C.	Coal mines and railway	3.	Continuous resources
D.	Running water and wind	4.	Biotic resources

- (a) A - 4, B - 1, C - 2, D - 3  
(b) A - 4, B - 2, C - 1, D - 3  
(c) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4  
(d) A - 1, B - 3, C - 2, D - 4
43. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹60,000 million. Out of this ₹32,000 million was generated in the organised sector. The income generated in unorganised sector was  
(a) ₹28,000 million (b) ₹92,000 million  
(c) ₹40,000 million (d) ₹60,000 million
44. Suppose there are 4 families in a country with per capita income of \$15,000. The income of 3 families is \$10,000, \$20,000 and \$12,000 respectively. What is the income of the 4th family?  
(a) \$6,000  
(b) \$12,000  
(c) \$18,000  
(d) \$24,000
45. As defined by Ernst Renan, a nation has to have certain attributes. Which one of the following is not among the stated attributes ?  
(a) A long past of devotion  
(b) A set of common objects of glorification  
(c) A will to perform great deeds together  
(d) A common language
46. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) concentrated in a few hands  
(b) concentrated in the central government  
(c) Divided between a central authority and various constituents  
(d) Divided amongst various communities

## 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 :**

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?' In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

47. A nation is the culmination of a long past of  
(a) Sacrifice  
(b) Endeavours  
(c) Devotion  
(d) All of these
48. What does a nation guarantee to its citizens?  
(a) Happiness  
(b) Liberty  
(c) Wealth  
(d) Health
49. Ernst Renan was a \_\_\_\_\_ philosopher.  
(a) British  
(b) American  
(c) Japanese  
(d) French
50. What is/are the essential condition/s of being a people?  
(a) To have common glories in the past  
(b) To have performed great deeds together  
(c) To have a common will in the present  
(d) All of these





51. Who delivered the lecture at the University of Sorbonne in 1882?
- The German philosopher Ernst Renan
  - The French philosopher Ernst Renan
  - The Italian philosopher Ernst Renan
  - The Greek philosopher Ernst Renan
52. How are nations formed according to Ernest Renan?
- A nation is formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.
  - To form a nation social capital, common glories are not necessary.
  - A nation is formed by deeds of the present.
  - To form a nation, social capital, common glories and deeds of the past and common will are necessary
53. Who delivered the lecture at the University of Sorbonne in 1882?
- The German philosopher Ernst Renan
  - The French philosopher Ernst Renan
  - The Italian philosopher Ernst Renan
  - The Greek philosopher Ernst Renan
54. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crops?
- Frequent rains widespread throughout the year
  - Clayey soil which has a high-water holding capacity
  - Deep fertile well -drained soil
  - Warm, moist and frost-free climate
55. India competes with \_\_\_\_\_ for its \_\_\_\_\_ of tea.
- China, consumption
  - Yemen, production
  - China, Production
  - Yemen, consumption
56. Taking a hint from the given picture: identify what are these women doing?



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

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well -drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost -free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden; to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea – producing states in the country. In 2017 India was the second largest producer of tea after China. Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiris in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

53. What is common between Tea and Coffee?
- They are Beverages
  - They are plantation crops
  - They grow in Hilly regions
  - All of the above
54. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crops?
- Frequent rains widespread throughout the year
  - Clayey soil which has a high-water holding capacity
  - Deep fertile well -drained soil
  - Warm, moist and frost-free climate
55. India competes with \_\_\_\_\_ for its \_\_\_\_\_ of tea.
- China, consumption
  - Yemen, production
  - China, Production
  - Yemen, consumption
56. Taking a hint from the given picture: identify what are these women doing?
- Sowing the tea and coffee seeds
  - Plucking coffee beans
  - Pruning tea bushes
  - Plucking tea leaves.
57. What are the climatic conditions required for the growth of tea?
- Tropical and sub-tropical climate
  - Heavy rainfall ranging from 150 cm to 250 cm
  - Soil should contain good amount of lime
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 1 only
58. Tea falls in which type of Industry?
- Labour - intensive industry
  - Capital - intensive industry
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above



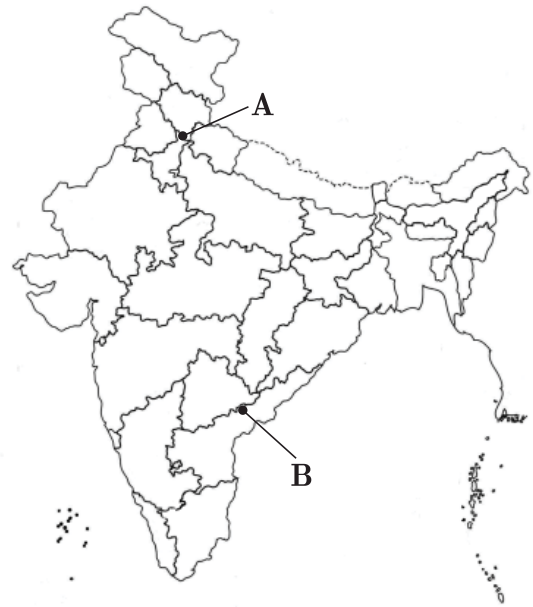
Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the type of soil which is found in the region marked as B.



- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Forest and mountainous soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Sandy soil

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



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



# SAMPLE PAPER - 14 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(b)	1	4
2.	(b)	1	73
3.	(b)	1	152
4.	(d)	1	283
5.	(b)	1	331
6.	(b)	2	143
7.	(a)	4	4
8.	(b)	4	41
9.	(d)	4	111
10.	(a)	4	139
11.	(d)	4	83
12.	(c)	5	15
13.	(c)	5	33
14.	(c)	5	40
15.	(b)	5	128
16.	(b)	5	131
17.	(c)	5	133
18.	(b)	6	84
19.	(b)	6	13
20.	(b)	6	19
21.	(c)	6	89
22.	(d)	7	61
23.	(c)	7	12
24.	(b)	7	19
25.	(c)	2	174
26.	(a)	6	280
27.	(b)	4	171
28.	(a)	2	173
29.	(a)	3	227
30.	(a)	7	130
31.	(d)	5	31

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(b)	2	73
33.	(a)	1	351
34.	(a)	6	270
35.	(a)	7	216
36.	(a)	1	362
37.	(a)	2	160
38.	(d)	1	369
39.	(a)	4	163
40.	(d)	2	180
41.	(b)	7	223
42.	(a)	2	New
43.	(a)	7	New
44.	(c)	6	New
45.	(d)	1	13
46.	(c)	4	85
47.	(d)	1	439
48.	(b)	1	440
49.	(d)	1	441
50.	(d)	1	442
51.	(b)	1	443
52.	(d)	1	444
53.	(d)	3	284
54.	(b)	3	285
55.	(c)	3	286
56.	(d)	3	287
57.	(a)	3	288
58.	(a)	3	289
59.	(c)	8	2
60.	(d)	8	19