

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 20
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 ideas was used by The French revolution artists to portray female allegory?
(a) Liberty (b) Justice
(c) Republic (d) All of these
2. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) England (d) Spain
3. Select the proclamation of the French Revolution.
(a) The men would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
(b) The people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
(c) The women would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
(d) The kids would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
4. Which state is well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources?
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
5. Disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce _____ and _____ degradation in industrial and suburban areas.
(a) water, air (b) land, water
(c) water, waste land (d) land, air
6. In which regions of India is alluvial soil not found?
(a) The northern plains
(b) Eastern coastal plains
(c) The river valleys
(d) Northwest Deccan plateau
7. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to
(a) gully erosion. (b) sheet erosion.
(c) wind erosion. (d) soil erosion.
8. The land developed due to soil erosion is called as _____.
(a) fallow land
(b) bad land
(c) waste land
(d) culturable waste land
9. Earth summit was held in
(a) Chicago (b) Copenhagen
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) London
10. The plantation has an interface of _____ and _____.
(a) industry, human
(b) agriculture, farmer
(c) agriculture, industry
(d) industry, farmer
11. Barley, grams, mustard and peas are examples of _____.
(a) Rabi crop (b) Zaid crop
(c) Kharif crop (d) Plantation crop
12. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?
(a) Millets (b) Jowar
(c) Pulses (d) Sesamum
13. Belgium is a _____ country in Europe, _____ in area than the state of Haryana. It has border with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
(a) small, bigger (b) small, smaller
(c) big, bigger (d) big, smaller

14. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?
 (a) 1949 (b) 1950
 (c) 1948 (d) 1951
15. _____ elects the community government in Belgium.
 (a) People belonging to the respective language communities.
 (b) All the citizens of Belgium.
 (c) Belgium's leaders
 (d) Ministers of central government of Belgium.
16. Division of power between higher and lower level of government is known as
 (a) vertical division of power
 (b) horizontal distribution of power
 (c) union division of power
 (d) community division of power
17. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the _____ among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
 (a) Protests (b) Favouritism
 (c) Feeling of alienation (d) Subordination
18. The diverse groups and views are given due respect in _____.
 (a) Totalitarianism (b) Autocracy
 (c) Democracy (d) Dictatorship
19. Belgium shares its border with how many countries of Europe?
 (a) Three (b) Four
 (c) Five (d) Six
20. Which one of the following is the most important attribute while comparing development of various countries?
 (a) Population
 (b) Social status of the people
 (c) Political status
 (d) Per capita income
21. Which government has the power to legislate on "residuary" subjects in India ?
 (a) Union (b) State
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
22. Which of the following pair of subject is incorrect?
 (a) Police and agriculture
 (b) Banking and currency
 (c) Computer software and trade unions
 (d) Marriage and adoption
23. According to the World Bank, the criterion used to classify countries with the income of ₹4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004 is considered as
 (a) Low income countries
 (b) Rich countries
 (c) Average countries
 (d) Underdeveloped countries
24. Which one among the following is a developmental goal common to all?
 (a) Freedom
 (b) Equal opportunities
 (c) Security and respect
 (d) High levels of income and better quality of life

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Look at the picture below and choose one of the major problem associated with the practice shown in the picture-



- (a) Contamination of soil, water and other vegetation.
 (b) Pesticides are harmful for insects.
 (c) Affect the crop yield.
 (d) This method is less effective.

26. Identify the following
- Units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
 - These territories do not have the powers of a State.
 - The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
- (a) Union Territories (b) Small States
 (c) Central Institute (d) Both B and C

27. In the Summit-
- More than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil
 - The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection
 - The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21

Identify the event :

- (a) First International Earth Summit
 (b) Second International Earth Summit
 (c) Third International Earth Summit
 (d) Fifth International Earth Summit

28. Identify the group of people who had -
- Commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress
 - Willingness to to fight for liberty and freedom.
 - They saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

- (a) Conservatives
 (b) Liberal nationalist
 (c) Revolutionaries
 (d) None of the above

29. Match the columns and choose correct option.

| Column- I | | Column- II | |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------------------------|
| A. | Das volk | p. | Large landowner of Prussia |
| B. | Junker | q. | Symbol of an abstract idea |
| C. | Allegory | r. | Awareness of women's right |
| D. | Feminist | s. | Common people |

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

30. What are the dual objectives of federalism?
- A. Safeguard and promote unity of the country
 B. Responsible for the rise of regionalism
 C. Division of horizontal power
 D. Accommodate regional diversity
- (a) A and B
 (b) A and D
 (c) B and C
 (d) A, B and D

31. Which of the following conditions is/are essential for tea cultivation?
- A. tropical and sub-tropical climates
 B. deep and fertile well-drained soi
 C. cool and frost climate all through the year
- (a) A, B and C
 (b) A and B only
 (c) B and C only
 (d) A only

32. Consider the following statements -
1. During 1789 paintings of females appeared as symbols of liberty.
 2. Female figure in France was named as Marianne.
 3. Germania was depicted by Kaiser William I.
 4. The idea behind Marianne was to represent the French nation as people's nation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

33. 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 constitutional monarchy and the new republic 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

34. **Assertion :** Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- (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 :** 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.

36. **Assertion :** Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Reason : Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.

- (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

37. **Assertion :** King Victor Emmanuel II tried to unify the Italian states through war.

Reason : In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

- (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 :** India's primary activity is Agriculture.

Reason : Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

- (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.

39. **Assertion :** A state has a per capita income of Rs. 225,000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.

Reason : There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.

- (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. Complete the following table with correct information and select the correct option for A and B.

| Countries with per capita income of (2017) | Are called | Example |
|--|-------------------|---------|
| US \$ 12,056 annum and above | R i c h countries | B - ? |
| US \$ between 955 or 12,056 | A - ? | India |

- (a) A - low middle income countries, B - United States, Luxembourg, Ireland
- (b) A - high income countries, B - Bhutan, Pakistan, India
- (c) A - low middle income countries, B - Bhutan, Pakistan, India
- (d) A - high income countries, B - United States, Luxembourg, Ireland

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

1. Indian Tamil
2. Sihalese
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

42. Match the following:

| List - I | | List - II | |
|----------|---|-----------|------|
| A. | The use of English for official purpose was to stop. | 1. | 2011 |
| B. | There are more than 1300 language as mother tongue. | 2. | 1990 |
| C. | The true rise of regional political parties in India. | 3. | 1965 |

- (a) A - 3, B - 1, C - 2
- (b) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3
- (c) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3
- (d) A - 1, B - 3, C - 2

43. In a study conducted in Surat city, the findings are summarised in a table. Read and table and answer the question that follows:

| Total workers | Workers in Organised sector | Income (in millions) | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | Total income of city | Income generated in the organised sector | Income generated in the unorganised sector |
| 5,00,000 | 1,50,000 | 6,000 | 3,900 | 2,100 |

It was seen that 11000 worked in the organised sector of the economy. The total income of the city in the year 2018-19 was 2000 million. Out of this 1200 million was generated in the public sector. What does the number of workers and income shared in the economy shows?

- (a) More employment in unorganised sector but income is less
- (b) Less employment in organised sector and income is less
- (c) More employment in the organised sector and income is more
- (d) Less employment in the unorganised sector but income is more

44. If the total income of a country is ₹1000000000 and total population is 250000, than find out average income of the country.

- (a) ₹2500
- (b) ₹2000
- (c) ₹3000
- (d) ₹4000

45. Which of the following was not the objective of Treaty of Vienna 1815?

- (a) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
- (b) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- (c) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
- (d) The main intention was to restore the liberal democratic order that had been overthrown by Napoleon.

46. Where is the original Indian Constitution?
- In Rajasthan Library
 - In State Library of the Parliament
 - In Central Library of the Jammu
 - In Central Library of the Parliament

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?
- Tenants
 - Small owners
 - Landed aristocracy
 - High class society
48. What did the majority of population comprise of?
- Tenants
 - Small owners
 - Peasantry
 - Land holders
49. The given passage describes the social and political life of this class
- peasants
 - aristocracy and middle class
 - big land owners
 - peasants and small owners
50. Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of
- farming on a big land
 - diplomacy and high society
 - unity among the members
 - educing regional divisions

51. Industrialisation began in _____ in the second half of the eighteenth century.
- England
 - France
 - Germany
 - Russia
52. Which parts of Europe witnessed the growth of industrial production and trade?
- Northern and Eastern
 - Eastern and Western
 - Central and Western
 - Eastern and Central

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

After primary and secondary there is a third category of activities that falls under 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. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

53. The source given above relates to which of the following options?
- Service sector
 - Tertiary sector
 - Secondary sector
 - Both (a) and (b)
54. Which of the following activities do not produce a goods, but they are an aid or support for the production process?
- Tertiary activities
 - Primary activities
 - Secondary activities
 - Both (a) and (c)

55. It is a sector that gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up. it is called as
- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Quinary sector
56. Which of the following are the example of service sector?
- (a) Teachers
(b) Doctors
(c) People who do administrative works, etc.
(d) All of these
57. Which of the following is the correct option for classification on the basis of nature of activity?
- (a) Organised sector and Unorganised sector
(b) Public sector and Private sector
(c) Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector
(d) Agriculture-related sector and Industrial sector
58. Banking is a _____ Industry because a bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit.
- (a) Service sector (b) Tertiary sector
(c) Secondary sector (d) Both (a) and (b)

Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Salal dam is marked on the given map in the state where it is situated. Identify the state.



- (a) Kerala
(b) Odisha
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

60. Which of the following state is not a producer of rice as per the map of India given below?



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

SAMPLE PAPER - 20 Answer Key

| Paper Q. no. | Correct Option | Chapter no | Question Bank Q. no. |
|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. | (d) | 1 | 68 |
| 2. | (b) | 1 | 79 |
| 3. | (b) | 1 | 158 |
| 4. | (b) | 2 | 5 |
| 5. | (b) | 2 | 54 |
| 6. | (d) | 2 | 149 |
| 7. | (a) | 2 | 130 |
| 8. | (b) | 2 | 90 |
| 9. | (c) | 6 | 142 |
| 10. | (c) | 3 | 22 |
| 11. | (a) | 3 | 29 |
| 12. | (c) | 3 | 173 |
| 13. | (b) | 4 | 9 |
| 14. | (c) | 4 | 45 |
| 15. | (a) | 4 | 115 |
| 16. | (a) | 4 | 143 |
| 17. | (c) | 4 | 47 |
| 18. | (c) | 4 | 67 |
| 19. | (b) | 4 | 87 |
| 20. | (d) | 6 | 112 |
| | | | |
| 21. | (a) | 5 | 43 |
| 22. | (c) | 5 | 130 |
| 23. | (b) | 6 | 88 |
| 24. | (d) | 6 | 123 |
| 25. | (a) | 3 | 245 |
| 26. | (a) | 5 | 252 |
| 27. | (a) | 2 | 169 |
| 28. | (c) | 1 | 375 |
| 29. | (c) | 1 | 339 |
| 30. | (b) | 5 | 124 |
| 31. | (b) | 3 | 229 |

| Paper Q. no. | Correct Option | Chapter no | Question Bank Q. no. |
|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| 32. | (c) | 1 | 349 |
| 33. | (c) | 1 | 137 |
| 34. | (a) | 5 | 235 |
| 35. | (d) | 2 | 166 |
| 36. | (d) | 3 | 240 |
| 37. | (a) | 1 | 361 |
| 38. | (a) | 3 | 234 |
| 39. | (c) | 6 | 266 |
| 40. | (a) | 6 | 274 |
| 41. | (a) | 4 | 172 |
| 42. | (a) | 5 | New |
| 43. | (a) | 7 | New |
| 44. | (d) | 6 | New |
| 45. | (d) | 1 | 43 |
| 46. | (d) | 5 | 99 |
| 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. | (d) | 7 | 264 |
| 54. | (a) | 7 | 265 |
| 55. | (c) | 7 | 266 |
| 56. | (d) | 7 | 267 |
| 57. | (c) | 7 | 268 |
| 58. | (d) | 7 | 269 |
| 59. | (d) | 8 | 26 |
| 60. | (d) | 8 | 30 |