

**COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATIONS - 2023**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**

**CLASS: X**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**  
**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**General Instructions:**

- Question paper comprises six sections – A, B, C, D, E & F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- **Section-E** – Question no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

**SECTION A**

Marks

**MCQs (1x20=20)**

- 1 Study the picture and choose the correct answer from the given options:

1



- A. A printer's workshop in the sixteenth century
- B. Gutenberg Printing Press
- C. A printing press in seventeenth century India
- D. Sixteenth century picture depicting the fear of printing

- 2 Match the following items given in Column I with those in Column II.

1

	Column- I		Column- II
A	IMF and World Bank	1	New colonial powers
B	Indentured labour	2	Denied to accept established beliefs
C	Belgium and Germany	3	Bretton Woods twins
D	Dissenters	4	Cultural links
E	Silk routes	5	To work under contract for a specific period

Identify the correct option:

- A. A-1, B-5, C-3, D-4, E-2
- B. A-2, B-5, C-1, D,5, E-3
- C. A-3, B-5, C-1, D-2, E-4
- D. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2, E-5

- 3 Which of the following reformers wrote Gulamgiri?

1

- A. B.R.Ambedkar
- B. E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker
- C. Jyotiba Phule
- D. Sree Narayana Guru

- 4 Arrange the following in chronological order:

1

1. Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses released
2. Children's press for literature was set up in France
3. The first Tamil book printed by catholic priests at Cochin
4. First printed edition of Ramcharitmanas came out from Calcutta

Options:

- A. I, IV, II & III
- B. III, II, I & IV
- C. I, III, IV & II
- D. IV, II, III & I

- 5 Which of the following description of Indian Wildlife Act is **NOT** correct?

1

- A. The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
- B. An all-India list of protected species was published.
- C. In 1980, for the first-time plants were also added to the list, starting with five species.
- D. The central and state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

- 6
- Identify the crop with the help of the following information:
- 1
- It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop.
  - It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
  - It grows well in hot and humid climate.
  - It requires an annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100 cm.

- Options:
- A. Millets
  - B. Rice
  - C. Maize
  - D. Sugarcane

- 7
- Match the following:
- 1

TYPES OF SOIL	FEATURES
a. Black Soil	I. Intense leaching due to heavy rain
b. Laterite Soil	II. Sandy in texture and saline in nature
c. Red and Yellow Soil	III. Well-known for their capacity to hold moisture
d. Arid Soil	IV. Develops on crystalline igneous rocks

- A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
- B. a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II
- C. a-IV, b-I, c-III, d-II
- D. a-II, b-IV, c-I, d-III

- 8
- Consider the following statements regarding the majoritarian measures introduced by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy and identify the **incorrect** one from the following:
- 1
- A. Sinhala language was recognised as the only official language disregarding Tamil
  - B. Government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala people
  - C. The demand of Tamils for more autonomy was satisfied by the new Constitution
  - D. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism

- 9
- Read all the statements and identify the ethnicity from the given options:
- 1
- They were relatively rich and powerful
  - They are concentrated in the Wallonia region
  - They constitute very less per cent in the capital
  - Their socio-economic status made the other ethnic group unhappy

**Options:**

- A. Sinhalese
- B. Dutch
- C. Tamils
- D. French

10 Which of the following is correctly paired:

1

	List I	List II
A	Urbanisation	Male dominated
B	Patriarchy	Treating all the people equally
C	Secularism	Shift of population from rural areas
D	Communalism	Placing one's own religion above all the rest

11 Consider the following statements regarding discrimination faced by women.

1

- A. Only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies
- B. Urban areas have become unsafe for women
- C. The proportion of women in legislature has been very high
- D. The proportion of women among the highly paid jobs is low

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. A, B & C
- B. B, C & D
- C. A, C & D
- D. A, B & D

12 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

1

**Assertion (A):** The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in India.

**Reason (R):** The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

- 13 Find the wrong statement from the following statements about India’s Constitution.1
- A. Our Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess and practice any religion or not to follow any.
- B. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion to ensure equality.
- C. A secular Constitution like ours is sufficient to combat communalism.
- D. The Constitution does not give any special status to any religion.

- 14 Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.1

States	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	30	82	61
KERALA	10	94	83
BIHAR	35	62	43

Why Bihar has high infant mortality rate as compared to other states? Identify the reason from the given options.

- A. Due to lack of education facilities
- B. Due to lack of health facilities
- C. Low guidance
- D. Both A and B
- 15 The following table shows the source of rural household in India in the year 2012.1

Source	Share
Money lender	33%
Cooperative Societies	25%
Commercial Banks	25%
Relatives and friends	8%

Analyse the table above and identify the share of formal sector in total credit.

- A. The share of formal sector is 25%
- B. The share of formal sector is 58%
- C. The share of formal sector is 50%
- D. The share of formal sector is 33%
- 16 Find the odd one out from the following options:1
- A. Agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry
- B. Teacher, doctor, banking, communication
- C. Iron and steel, construction, electrical industry, car manufacturing
- D. Reliance, TISCO, Infosys, Wipro

17

Fill in the blanks:

1

Category of Person	Development Goals/ Aspirations
Urban unemployed youth	Increase in employment opportunities, availability of vocational education and training.
?	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

- A. Urban casual labourers

B. Landless rural labourers

C. A boy from a rich urban family

D. Prosperous farmers from Punjab
- 18
- Multinational Corporations have succeeded in entering global markets through:
- 1
- A. World Trade Organisation

B. International Monetary Fund

C. World Labour Organisation

D. World Health Organisation

- 19
- Identify the correct statements about foreign trade.
- 1
- I. Foreign trade has been the main channel in connecting countries.

II. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

III. There are limited choices for the buyers as a result of foreign trade.

IV. With the opening of foreign trade, goods travel from one market to another market.

Options:

- A. I, II & III

B. I, II & IV

C. I, III & IV

D. II, III & IV
- 20
- Savita owns about two hectares of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or provide a loan to her to construct a well to irrigate the land. But Savita’s need is not confined to water alone. To cultivate the land, she also needs seeds, fertilisers, agricultural equipment and pump sets to draw water. Being a poor farmer, she cannot afford many of these.
- 1

After reading the above case which is the best suitable option that will help Savita to buy all the agricultural inputs on time and cultivate her land?

- A. If Savita borrow from moneylenders and pay a high rate of interest.
- B. If Savita's need is confined to irrigation alone.
- C. If Savita promises to sell the grains to the local traders at a low price soon after the harvest.
- D. If local bank gives credit to Savita at a reasonable rate of interest.

### SECTION B

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

- 21 Elucidate the role played by technology in the making of a global world. 2
- 22 State any two changes made by a Constitutional amendment to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. 2
- 23 'India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed'. Justify the statement with proper illustrations. 2

OR

'Minerals occur in various forms.' Support this statement with examples.

- 24 Examine the rationale behind the government managing the public sector in India. 2

### SECTION-C

#### SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

- 25 When and why did Simon Commission come to India? Why was it boycotted by the leaders of Indian National Congress? 3

OR

Examine the provisions of the Rowlatt Act. How did the Indian National Congress react to it?

- 26 A democratic form of government is better than any other form of government. Justify the statement in detail. 3
- 27 'Multi-purpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many new social movements.' Highlight the concerns related to such movements. 3
- 28 Suggest some measures to protect the workers of the unorganised sector in urban areas. 3
- 29 'Technology has stimulated the globalisation process.' Support the statement. 3

## SECTION-D

### LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)

- 30 'In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.' Justify the statement in detail. 5

OR

Assess the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

- 31 Examine the role played by political parties in a real democratic form of government. 5

OR

In modern democracies, political parties need to face and overcome many challenges in order to remain effective instruments. Justify.

- 32 'The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries'. Analyse the statement. 5

OR

Suggest few steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.

- 33 'Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.' Explain. 5

OR

Describe the significance of expanding the formal sources of credit in India.

## SECTION-E

### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

- 34 Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4

At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece -goods into India. But by 1850 cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports: and by the 1870s this figure was over 50 per cent. Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850's, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation. By the 1860's, weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India.

- 34.1 What was the new challenge faced by the weavers in 1860's? (1 mark)  
34.2 When did Britain turn towards Indian market? (1 mark)  
34.3 Assess the conditions of the cotton weavers in India during 1870's. (2 marks)



35 Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

4

In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. One is sharing powers among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary. This is known as horizontal distribution of power. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in balance of power among various institutions. Though the judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels and also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.

35.1 What is horizontal distribution of power? (1 mark)

35.2 State the three main organs of government. (1 mark)

35.3 Examine the advantage of sharing powers among the three main organs of government. (2 marks)

36 Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

4

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. International trade of a country is considered the economic barometer for a country. Export and import are the components of trade. Export and import are the components of trade.

The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

36.1 'International trade is considered as the economic barometer of a country.' Support the statement. (2)

36.2 Distinguish between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade. (1)

36.3 Trade or international trade can be mostly done through the ports and airports. Identify the ports and airports with their location. (1)

Ports/Airports	Location
a. Kandla Port	1.Mumbai
b. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	2.Odisha
c. Paradip Port	3.Hyderabad
d. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	4.Gujarat

## SECTION-F

5

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

- 37 **37.1** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)
- A. The Indian National Congress session held at this place in December 1920
- B. The place where Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha for cotton mill workers
- 37.2** On the same given map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following: (3)
- (a) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
- (b) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant
- (c) Bokaro Coal Mines
- (d) Noida Software Technology Park

**Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.37. Attempt any FIVE questions.**

- 37.1 Name the Place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920. 1
- 37.2 Name the place where Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha for cotton mill workers. 1
- 37.3 Name the state where Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located. 1
- 37.4 Name the state where Singrauli Thermal Power Plant is located. 1
- 37.5 Name the state where Bokaro coal mines is located. 1
- 37.6 Name the state where Noida Software Technology Park is located. 1

For Question 37



