



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
PRE-BOARD I EXAMINATION (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: X
DATE: 04/01/2024

MAX.MARKS:80
TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E, and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C- contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20x1=20)

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

1



- (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
2. _____ refers to a system where social divisions are based on hereditary occupation, which continues to impact Indian society despite legal measures against discrimination.

1

(A) Secularism

(C) Patriarchy

(B) Federalism

(D) Caste system

3. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence:

1

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.
2. Congress gave its support to Khilafat Movement.
3. Dandi March
4. Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

Options:

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3

(C) 2, 3, 4, 1

(B) 4, 2, 3, 1

(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

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

1

Assertion (A): A country at present has very high national income due to surplus oil resource. However, it is essential to look for alternative sources of income also.

Reason (R): Oil is a natural resource that is non-renewable in nature. If it is not used judiciously then it will get exhausted soon.

(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 correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

5. Read the data given below and answer the question:

Sector	Sector Contribution to GDP (in %)	Employment Rate (in %)
Primary Sector	25	50
Secondary Sector	30	30
Tertiary Sector	45	20

Why does the tertiary sector have a higher contribution to GDP but lower employment?

1

(A) It is underdeveloped in rural areas.

(B) It is dependent on the primary sector.

(C) It lacks demand for services.

(D) It requires skilled labor and technology.

6. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: In a federal system, both the central and state governments have their own powers and responsibilities.

Statement II: In India, the central government can unilaterally abolish state governments without any constitutional provisions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1

(A) Only I is correct.

(C) Only II is correct.

(B) Both I and II are correct.

(D) Neither I nor II is correct.

7. The informal sector plays a significant role in the Indian economy. Which of the following statements about the informal sector are correct?

1

1. The informal sector is not regulated by the government.

2. Workers in the informal sector do not receive regular wages.

3. The informal sector contributes significantly to India's GDP.

4. The informal sector provides benefits like health insurance to workers.

Options:

(A) 1, 2, and 3

(C) 2 and 4

(B) 1 and 3

(D) 1, 2, and 4

8. Match the following and choose correct option.

1

Column I	Column II
A. Terrace Farming	1. Different crops grown parallelly
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

Option:

(A) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4

(C) A - 4, B - 1, C - 3, D - 2

(B) A - 4, B - 1, C - 3, D - 2

(D) A - 2, B - 4, C - 1, D - 3

9. How does the principle of decentralization aid in power sharing within the Indian governance framework?

1

(A) By concentrating administrative powers at the national level for better control.

(B) By delegating administrative powers to local governments, promoting grassroots participation.

(C) By limiting the powers of state governments and increasing central authority.

(D) By ensuring that only the executive branch manages local governance issues.

10. India's policy of liberalization, which began in 1991, encouraged foreign investment by removing trade barriers, such as import _____ and export restrictions. 1
- (A) Taxes (C) Duties
(B) Quotas (D) Subsidies
11. The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century had what significant impact on European society? 1
- (A) It led to the spread of new ideas and literacy across Europe.
(B) It allowed the Catholic Church to control the dissemination of information.
(C) It reduced access to books and limited the spread of knowledge.
(D) It was primarily used to print religious texts, with little impact on secular learning.
12. Match List I (forms of power-sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using codes given below the lists: 1

List I	List II
I. Power sharing among different organs of government	A. Communist government
II. Power shared among government at different levels	B. Separation of powers
III. Power shared by different social groups	C. Coalition of government
IV. Power shared by two or more political parties	D. Federal government

Option:

- (A) I - D, II - A, III - B, IV - C (C) II - B, II - C, III - D, IV - A
(B) I - B, II - D, III - A, IV - C (D) IV - C, II - D, III - A, IV - B
13. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the Codes provided below: 1
- Assertion (A): Political Parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia.
- Reason (B): Political Parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.
- (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 correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

14. Which of the following is a common form of Caste-Based Discrimination in India? 1
- (A) Equal access to education for all castes
 - (B) Denial of entry into temples based on caste
 - (C) Promotion of inter-caste marriages
 - (D) Representation of all castes in government jobs
15. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialization? 1
- (A) Economic growth and globalization
 - (B) Pollution and environmental degradation
 - (C) Foreign exchange earnings
 - (D) Rapid industrialization
16. Conservation of forest is essential for maintaining ecological balance and supporting human livelihoods. In India, one of the key practices undertaken in this direction is Joint Forest Management (JFM). Identify the correct information related to Joint Forest Management. 1
- 1. It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
 - 2. The programme has been in formal existence since 1980.
 - 3. Jharkhand passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.
 - 4. The members of local village communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products.

Options:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) 1 and 2 only | (C) 2 and 3 only |
| (B) 1 and 4 only | (D) 3 and 4 only |

17. Caste inequalities are deeply rooted in Indian society. Which of the following statements about caste inequalities are correct? 1
- 1. Caste inequalities have been addressed by legal measures.
 - 2. Caste-based reservations are provided in educational institutions.
 - 3. Discrimination based on caste is permitted in rural areas.
 - 4. Caste inequalities no longer exist in urban areas.

Options:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) 1 and 2 | (C) 2 and 3 |
| (B) 1 and 3 | (D) 3 and 4 |

18. Collateral is often required by banks before giving loans. Which of the following best describes collateral? 1

1. A small deposit made by the borrower
2. A guarantee provided by a third party
3. An asset that the borrower owns and pledges as security for the loan
4. A gift given by the lender to the borrower

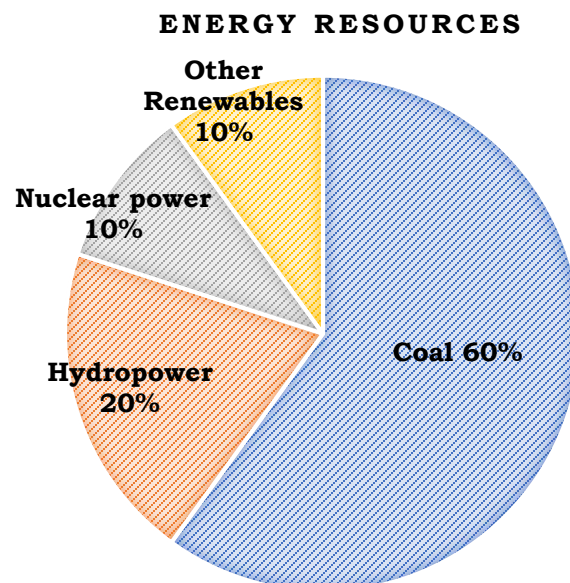
Options:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Only 3 | (C) 2 and 4 |
| (B) 1 and 2 | (D) 3 and 4 |

19. One of the key outcomes of democracy is the promotion of _____ equality, where every adult citizen has the right to vote regardless of their social or economic status. 1

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Political | (C) Economic |
| (B) Religious | (D) Gender |

20. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question. 1



Why does coal contribute 60 percent of the total energy produced?

- (A) It is widely used in thermal power plants.
- (B) It is a renewable source of energy.
- (C) It is cheaper than other energy sources.
- (D) It requires less infrastructure for extraction.

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)

21. Why Mica is considered the most important mineral in the electric and electronic industries? 2

Or

“Coal is a vital energy resource in India.” Explain its significance.

22. In what ways did food items offer scope for long-distance cultural exchange? Explain. 2

23. “Flexibility in the Indian Constitution aids in effective power sharing.” Justify this statement with suitable examples. 2

24. Identify the leader shown in the below cartoon and Mention one advantage of a coalition government. 2



SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTION (5x3=15)

25. Explain the effect of print in the religious sphere in early modern Europe? 3

Or

What is manuscript? Mention any two imitations of it during the 19th century.

26. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any three measures. 3

27. Examine the role of Information Technology in stimulating the process of globalisation. 3

28. Suggest any three steps to minimise environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India. 3

29. “There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement. 3

SECTION D
CASE BASED QUESTION (4x5=20)

30. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1830s. 5

Or

How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe?

Explain with examples.

31. What is Multi - Party system? Discuss the merits and demerits of multi - party system. 5

Or

Define the Two-Party system. Explain its advantages and disadvantages.

32. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water. 5

Or

Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

33. Mohan works at a construction site in a sub-urban area while Sudhir is a marketing manager in a company. Both want credit to buy a home. Create a list of arguments explaining who has more possibility of getting a home loan from formal sector. 5

Or

Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.

SECTION E
CASE BASED QUESTION (3x4=12)

34. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would come. How could non-cooperation become a movement? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full Civil Disobedience campaign would be launched.

Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was an intense tussle within the Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

- 34.1. Who launched the Non-Cooperation Movement and what was its objective? 1
- 34.2. How did Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the cities? 1
- 34.3. State the positive impacts of Non-Cooperation Movement. 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of gram swarajya. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padyatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming.

Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan. However, many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.

- 35.1 With what objective 'Padyatra' was started by Vinoba Bhave? 1
- 35.2 Who was donated 80 acres of land to the Bhoodan movement? 1
- 35.3 Analyze the reasons why Bhoodan-Gramdan movement is also known as the Blood-less Revolution. 2

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages). Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ and the ‘Tehri Dam Andolan’ etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

- 36.1 During earlier time how did the irrigation done? 1
- 36.2 Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? 1
- 36.3 How do multi-purpose projects face resistance? 2

SECTION F
MAL SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2
- (A) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- (B) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
37. (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following: 3
- (C) A dam built across the river of Mahanadi
- (D) An Iron ore mine in Karnataka
- (E) A major port in Gujarat
- (F) A thermal power plant in Uttar Pradesh

INDIA

Q. No. 37 a & b

