



**BANGALORE SAHODAYA SCHOOLS COMPLEX ASSOCIATION**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 1 (2024-2025)**  
**Grade X**

**Class: - X**  
**Time: - 3hours**


**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**(CODE: 087) SET 2**

**Date: -18.12.2024**  
**Marks: - 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises of six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A - Question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C - Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Question no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks.

sl.no	Section -A MCQ's (1x20=20)	marks
1.	Arrange the following events related to the formation of Britain as a nation, in chronological order. (i) The Act of Union between England and Scotland (ii) The English parliament, had seized power from the monarchy (iii) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom (iv) Catholic revolts against British dominance A. iii - i - ii - iv    B. i - ii - iii - iv    C. iv - i - ii - iii    D. ii - i - iv - iii	1
2.	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer: <b>Statement I.</b> The physical extent of land on which crops are sown, harvested is known as net sown area. <b>Statement II.</b> Area sown less than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area. <b>Options:</b> A. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct. B. Statement I and II are correct. C. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect. D. Statement I and II are incorrect.	1

3.	<p>Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Ethnic group?</p> <p>a) Majoritarianism focuses on the interests of the majority group, while in Ethnicism people belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both.</p> <p>b) Majoritarianism promotes equality for all groups, while Ethnicism promotes the dominance of a single group.</p> <p>c) Majoritarianism advocates for the protection of ethnic minorities, while Ethnicism supports the suppression of the majority group.</p> <p>d) Majoritarianism is based on the recognition of ethnic identities, while Ethnicism ignores cultural and ethnic differences.</p> <p><b>Options</b></p> <p>i. only c      ii. b and c      iii. only a      iv. a and d</p>	1								
4.	<p>Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. What percentage of deposits is kept as cash by the banks in India?</p> <p>A. 25%   B. 20%   C. 15%   D. 10%</p>	1								
5.	<div></div> <p>The given image shows the effect of democratic politics on social differences. Which options are more appropriate in the context of democracy?</p> <p>A. Democracy suppresses internal social differences.</p> <p>B. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among Citizens</p> <p>C. Democracies accommodate various social divisions</p> <p>D. Option B and C.</p>	1								
6.	<p>Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Sugarcane.</p> <table><tr><td>Crop</td><td>Temperature</td><td>Annual rainfall</td><td>Major producing states</td></tr><tr><td>Sugarcane</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr></table> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. a. 22 to 25°C   b. 65 cms   c. Madhya Pradesh, Punjab</p> <p>B. a. 21 to 27°C   b. 75 cms   c. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka</p> <p>C. a. 23 to 25°C   b. 55 cms   c. Punjab, Maharashtra</p> <p>D. a. 21 to 27°C   b. 85 cms   c. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka</p>	Crop	Temperature	Annual rainfall	Major producing states	Sugarcane	a	b	c	1
Crop	Temperature	Annual rainfall	Major producing states							
Sugarcane	a	b	c							

7.	Identify the personality on the basis of the given information- 1) He grew up on a large agricultural estate and had been surrounded by wine and olive presses. 2) He was a master goldsmith. 3) He revolutionized the printing industry. 4) He printed 180 copies of the Bible <b>Options:</b> A. Martin Luther King B. Minneapolis C. Johann Gutenberg D. Louis Sebastian Mercier	1								
8.	Consider a case where industrialists push for the construction of additional dams to increase electricity production. This leads to the displacement of tribal communities living in the affected areas. What does this situation highlight between industrial development and the indigenous populations? A. Mixed goal B. Conflicting goal C. Common goal D. National development	1								
9.	Match the following: <table><tr><td>1. Indian National Congress</td><td>i Oppressed People</td></tr><tr><td>2. Bharatiya Janata Party</td><td>ii. Marxism - Leninism</td></tr><tr><td>3. Bahujan Samaj Party</td><td>iii. Cultural Nationalism</td></tr><tr><td>4. Communist Party of India Marxist</td><td>iv. Centrist Party</td></tr></table> <b>Options:</b> A. 1-iii 2-iv 3-ii 4-i B. 1-ii 2-iv 3-iii 4-i C. 1-i 2-iii 3-ii 4-iv D. 1-iv 2-iii 3-I 4-ii	1. Indian National Congress	i Oppressed People	2. Bharatiya Janata Party	ii. Marxism - Leninism	3. Bahujan Samaj Party	iii. Cultural Nationalism	4. Communist Party of India Marxist	iv. Centrist Party	1
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10.	Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the status of Muslims as a minority within India, because: A. There were distrust and suspicion between the two communities B. The Congress was not ready to grant them a separate electorate C. They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority D. Their leaders differed with the policies of the Congress	1								
11.	In the short term, the government needs some quick measures to increase employment. Recognizing this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). In how many districts did the government of India have implemented the ‘Right to work’? A. 600 B. 625 C. 650 D.675	1								
12.	Assertion: In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a state	1								

	<p>government ministry. Reason: With the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, the central ministry collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.</p> <p><b>Options</b> (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.</p>	
13.	<p>In India geothermal energy is located in the _____ valley of Ladakh. a. Parvathy b. Solang c. Spiti d. Puga</p>	1
14.	<p>Assertion (A): There have been instances where new crops make the difference between life and death. Reason (R): Europe's poor began dependent on potatoes and when disease destroyed potato crops in the 1840s, thousands of Irish died because of starvation.</p> <p><b>Options:</b> (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</p>	1
15	<p>Ramu, a farmer living in a densely populated region of North India, along with his friends, cultivates crops like wheat, sugarcane, and paddy. The soil in their region is generally very fertile, containing an adequate proportion of essential nutrients such as potash, phosphoric acid, and lime. These characteristics make the soil ideal for supporting the growth of these crops. Identify the soil type: a. Black soil b. Laterite soil c. Alluvial soil d. Arid soil</p>	1
16.	<p>Which of the following best describes "outsourcing" as it relates to globalization? a) Moving production and services to other countries to take advantage of lower labour cost policies. b) Developing new domestic industries to reduce dependence on foreign imports c) Banning the import of goods from other countries d) Increasing the number of local jobs through government policies</p>	1
17.	<p>Identify the incorrect statement / statements: a. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. b. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. c. In the notification under the Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been removed from the list of protected species. d. The state government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals.</p> <p><b>Options:</b> i. a, b ii. only b iii. c, d iv. only d</p>	1
18.	<p>The first successful textile mill was established in: a. Pune b. Ahmedabad c. Mumbai d. Kolkata</p>	1

19.	<p>___has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.</p> <p>a. Andhra Pradesh b. Karnataka c. Punjab d. Madhya Pradesh</p>	1
20.	<p>Find out from the following, what economic liberalisation stands for:</p> <p>(i) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.  (ii) End of autocracy and clerical privileges.  (iii) Freedom for the individual and equality of all.  (iv) Freedom of markets.</p> <p><b>Options</b></p> <p>A (ii) and (iii) are correct  B (i) and (iii) are correct  C (ii) and (iv) are correct  D (i) and (iv) are correct</p>	1
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section B</b>  <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)</b></p>		
21.	<p>Throughout history, human societies have become more interconnected through trade and cultural exchanges. The Silk Routes, for example, linked Asia to regions like Europe and Africa. How did these historical trade routes impact not only the economies but also the cultures of the regions they connected? Provide specific examples to support your answer.</p>	2
22.	<p>Manish, a software engineer, has purchased 2 acres of land and plans to cultivate Rabi crops. What are the key characteristics of Rabi crops that he should consider before starting his cultivation?</p>	2
23.	<p>In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take various forms. Substantiate the statement with any two forms of arrangements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>The power-sharing arrangement implemented by the Belgium government is unique and innovative. What are the two key elements of the Belgium model of accommodation that make it distinct?</p>	2
24.	<p>Kerala, despite having a lower per capita income, ranks higher in human development compared to Punjab. Does this suggest that per capita income is not an adequate criterion for comparing states?</p>	2
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section C</b>  <b>SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)</b></p>		
25.	<p>The introduction of compulsory primary education in the late nineteenth century contributed to children becoming an important category of readers. Justify the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Education influenced women in the 19th century, and few challenged the conservative views on female education. Provide an example to illustrate this statement.</p>	3
26.	<p>The environmental preservation and resource management practices adopted by NTPC contribute to its commitment to sustainable development. Elucidate</p>	3

27.	India is preparing for an upcoming election, several political parties are competing for power, each with a unique focus: on healthcare, education reform, and on economic growth. As the election draws near, citizens observe the parties organizing rallies, drafting manifestos, debating policies, and forming alliances to sway voters. Once these political parties win power, what functions do they perform to ensure the smooth functioning of a democracy?	3
28.	Mehta runs a small tailoring shop and has received a bulk order that requires him to purchase a significant number of materials. He needs a loan but is unsure whether to approach the bank or the local moneylender in his village. Given Mehta's situation, should he approach the formal or informal credit sector for a loan? Support your statement with any three reasons.	3
29.	The perception of religion as the basis of a nation leads to the rise of communalism in politics. Analyse the statement	3
	<b>Section D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)</b>	
30.	'Dalits participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement'. Examine the statement.  <b>Or</b> Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination in India. Justify the statement.	5
31.	Explain the key features of federalism.  <b>Or</b> The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Enumerate	5
32.	The type of formation or structure in which minerals are found determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. Elucidate the main types of formations in which minerals occur.	5
33.	Megha wants to borrow a loan from the bank, but the bank requires proper documentation and collateral. The absence of collateral is one of the main reasons preventing her from obtaining the loan. Informal lenders, charge very high interest rates. However, Megha has decided to join a Self-Help Group (SHG). What are the functions and benefits of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) that can help Megha overcome the challenges of borrowing from formal banks, especially in the absence of collateral and high-interest rates charged by money lenders?	5
	<b>Section E</b>	

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3x4=12)		
34.	<p>A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavors, 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.'</p> <p>34.1 Who published the above essay entitled 'what is a nation'?</p> <p>34.2 Define plebiscite.</p> <p>34.3 What is a nation state?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35.	<p>Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>35.1. How much has the water level declined in over 300 districts in the past 20 years?</p> <p>35.2. Which regions of India are particularly affected by groundwater overuse?</p> <p>35.3. What could be the long-term environmental and social consequences if groundwater overuse continues at the current rate? Provide two possible impacts.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36.	<p>Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? It will be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life. We have seen in the earlier chapters how democracies accommodate various social divisions. Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. But the example of Sri Lanka reminds us that a democracy must fulfill two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:</p> <p>36.1 Can conflicts among different groups in a society ever be fully eliminated, and if not, what strategies can be employed to manage and reduce them over time?</p> <p>36.2 What are the key conditions that a democracy must fulfill in order to effectively manage social differences and avoid violent conflicts?</p> <p>36.3 What are the two conditions Sri Lanka reminds us of?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>



**Section F**  
**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

- |    |   |                             |
|----|---|-----------------------------|
| 37 | <p>37.a 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.<br/> A. Indian National congress session was held at this place in Sept. 1920<br/> B. Mill workers strike</p> <p>37.b On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.<br/> i. A software Technology Park in Kerala<br/> ii. A iron ore mine in Odisha.<br/> iii. A dam in Rajasthan<br/> iv. Marmagao sea port</p> | <p>1+1=2</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p> |
|----|---|-----------------------------|

