



KONGU SAHODAYA SCHOOLS COMPLEX

SET -A

PREBOARD EXAMINATION 2023 - 24

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD: X
TIME: 3 Hrs
DATE:
MARKS: 80
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.25 to 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION - A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20x1=20)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Identify the correct option that describes the treaty given below. | 1 |
| i) It restored the Bourbon dynasty ii) Its drafting was headed by Duke Metternich
ii) The main intention of this was to create a new conservative order in Europe | |
| a. Treaty of Constantinople b. Treaty of Vienna
c. Treaty of Versailles d. Treaty of Frankfurt | |

2. Which among the soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season?

1

- a. Red soil b. Laterite soil c. Alluvial soil d. Black soil

3. By national income, we mean the money value of _____.

1

- a. all goods produced during a year b. all final goods produced during a year
- c. all services produced during a year d. all final goods and services produced during a year

4. Due to one among the following reasons, Mr. 'N' in western Rajasthan left the practice of roof top rainwater harvesting. Identify the suitable reason.

1

- a. Availability of ground water
b. Availability of water from perennial Indira Gandhi canal
c. Taste of the rain water
d. None of the above

5. What do you understand from this cartoon?

1

- Benefits of running a coalition government
- Problems of running a coalition government
- New advancement in German engineering
- None of these



6. Which of the following includes foreign affairs?

1

- a. Union list b. State list c. Concurrent list d. Federal list

7. There are two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and mark the options given below.

1

Assertion (A): India has a federal system.

Reason (R): Under a Unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub – units are subordinate to central government.

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

8. If the price of fertilizers, pump sets go up, cost of cultivation of farmer will also go up and their profit will reduce. This show the dependence of _____.

1

- a. primary on secondary sector b. secondary on tertiary sector
c. secondary on primary sector d. primary on tertiary sector

9. Which law among the following deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc.?

1

- a. Family b. Civil c. Community d. Religious

10.



Identify the movement from the options given below.

1

- a. Civil Disobedience Movement b. Quit India Movement
c. Non – Cooperation Movement d. Swadhesi Movement

11. Find the odd one out from the following options.

1

- a. Apollo Hospitals, Infosys, Asian paints, Motorola
b. Bajaj Auto Ltd, Dabur Industries, Ashok Leyland, TATA Motors
c. Railways, Roadways, Airways, Waterways
d. Reliance Telecom, TVS Motors, ZOHO, Hindustan Lever

12. Choose the statement that is correct about the distinguishing feature of communalism.

1

- a. Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.
b. Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.
c. A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
d. A secular constitution is sufficient to combat communalism.

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events developed the print.

1

- i) The offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time.
ii) Richard M.Hoe had perfected the power – driven cylindrical press.
iii) China invented the wood block printing.
iv) Electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.

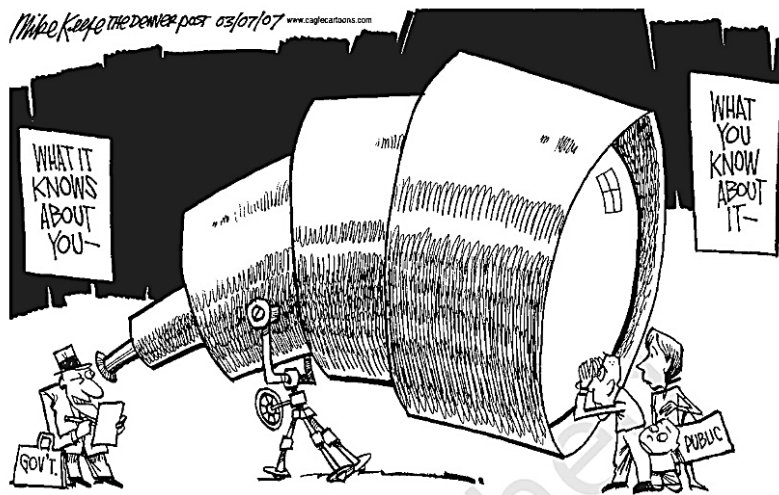
Option:

- a. ii, iii, iv, i b. iv, i, ii, iii c. i, ii, iv, iii d. iii, ii, i, iv

14. Which of the following is not a factor that has led to globalisation? a. Advances in technology b. Political instability c. Government policies d. International trade agreement	1
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. Statement i : When the Civil Disobedience movement started, there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities. Statement ii : The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras – under non – cooperation movement. a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect b. Statement (ii) is correct and (i) is incorrect c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect d. Both (i) and (ii) are correct	1
16. Mr.Ravi and his family members are engaged in extraction of coal by digging a long narrow tunnel in the Cherrapunji region of Meghalaya. Identify the type of mining which they are practising. a. Open pit mining b. Shaft mining c. Rat hole mining d. None of the above	1
17. Arrange the following in the correct sequence. A. Social Reform Movement B. Caste inequality C. Caste system D. Social community a. B – C – D – A b. C – B – A – D c. D – C – B – A d. C – D – B – A	1
18. Suppose the Indian government puts a tax on the import of toys from China, what would happen? a. Toys will get expensive, less purchase by a consumer b. No effect c. Toys will get cheaper, more purchase by a consumer d. Toys will get expensive, more purchase by a consumer	1
19. Which one of the following actions enhances environmental degradation? a. Planting of trees along the roadsides. b. Prevention of sewage disposal into water bodies c. Ban on use of plastic bags. c. Allowing the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks etc. to rise.	1
20. “MNC keep in mind certain factors before setting up production”. Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below. a. Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour b. Closeness to markets c. Presence of a large number of local competitors d. Favourable government policies	1
SECTION - B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4x2=8)	

21. What do you understand from this cartoon?

2



22. (A) “Silk Route linked the world” – Justify the statement with two examples.

2

(OR)

(B) “Travellers and traders introduced new crops to lands they travelled”. Substantiate this statement with illustrations.

23. Mr.Ashok is from Maharashtra. He wishes to cultivate either paddy or cotton. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with two reasons.

2

24. Write a short note on “Liberalisation”.

2

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5x3=15)

25. Provide evidence to support the claim that the effects of Non – Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic.

3

26. (A) ‘Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy’. Justify this statement with three suitable points.

3

OR

(B) Highlight the measures adopted by the Belgian constitution for the prevention of conflicts in Belgium.

27. ‘Forest and wild life are vital to the quality of life and environment’. Suggest your own measures to conserve it.

3

28. The Indian constitution provides three lists to distribute the legislative power. State two subjects that are included in the Union list. In which list, the subject ‘Education’ is included and why?

3

29. Why is the tertiary sector becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons.

3

SECTION –D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (4x5=20)

30. (A) What is manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.

5

OR

(B) Explain any 5 factors that are responsible for the location of the jute mills mainly along the banks of Hugli River.

31. (A) Analyse how the culture played a role in growth of nationalism in Europe.	5
OR	
(B) Evaluate how the process of Britain unification a strange case.	
32. (A) Why is it difficult to imagine a modern democratic system without political parties?	5
OR	
(B) Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.	
33. (A) “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development”. Enumerate this statement.	5
OR	
(B) Analyse the functions of Reserve Bank of India.	
SECTION -E	
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3x4=12)	
34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.	4
<p>Why Newspapers?</p> <p>‘Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade, inhabitant of Poona, intends to publish a newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.’</p> <p><i>Bombay Telegraph and Courier</i>, 6 January 1849</p> <p>‘The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation, as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.’</p> <p><i>Native Opinion</i>, 3 April 1870.</p>	
1. Why did Krishnaji wish to start a newspaper?	1
2. How were newspapers helpful in creating pan-Indian identity?	1
3. How did the newspaper play the role of opposition?	2
35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.	4
<p>The laws of land reforms were enacted, but the laws of implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture. But, this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical</p>	

reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

1 What were the strategies initiated to improve the Indian agriculture? **1**

2 What was the objective of White Revolution? **1**

3 What is comprehensive land development programme? And list out any 2 important steps in this programme. **2**

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: **4**

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. Greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income, which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

1 "Average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities". Support the statement with suitable arguments. **2**

2 In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP different from that of the World Bank? **2**

SECTION -F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

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. **2**

A. INC session was held at this place.

B. The place where peasants did satyagraha.

37. b. On the Political map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following regions.

3

i) Hirakud - Dam

ii) Tarapur - Nuclear power plant

iii) Ramagundam -Thermal power plant

iv) Kalpakkam - Nuclear power plant

