



# VISHNU BHAGWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Pre Board Exam (2023-24)

Class – 10

Subject – Social Science

Time: 3:00 Hours

**{SET-A}**

M.M:80

## General Instruction:-

- The question is divided into five section Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and Section F
- The question paper has 37 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Questions from serial 1 to 20 are objective and one word based questions, carries one marks.
- Questions from 21 to 24 are very short answer type, carries 2 marks each , answer should not exceed than 20-30 words each.
- Questions from 25 to 27 are passage based, carries 4 marks each.
- Question from 28 to 32 short based answer type, carries 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed than 60 to 80 words.
- Questions from 33 to 36 are long answer type questions carries 5 marks each.
- Question no.37 is map based. Carries 5 marks, 37 (a) History (2marks) and 37(B)from Geography (3marks)

## **SECTION-A**

**(20X1=20)**

### **Multiple choice questions**

1. Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils ?  
a) Lucknow pact      b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact      c) Poona Pact      d) None of these
2. Who , among the following formed a secret society, called 'Young Italy' ?  
a) Otto Van Bismarck      b) Giuseppe Mazzini  
c) Metternich      d) Johann Gottfried Herder
3. Under which one of the following treaties was Greece recognised as an independent nation?  
a) Treaty of Vienna.      b) Treaty of Versailles  
c) Treaty of St. Germain      d) Treaty of Constantinople of 1832
4. Many of our common food were not known to our ancestors. These food were  
a) Potatoes      b) Chillies      c) Sweet potatoes      d) All of these
5. Diamond Sutra, the oldest were Printed book is in ..... languages.  
a) Chinese      b) Korean      c) Indian      d) Japanese
6. Gully erosion of soil is mainly caused by  
a) Streams formed by rainwater      b) Wind      c) Terrace farming      d) Sea waves
7. Name an important dam in Jammu and Kashmir and Odisha respectively.  
a) Salal and Rihand      b) Hirakund and Bhakra Nangal  
c) Salal and Hirakund      d) Hirakund and Tungabhadra
8. Which one of the following is a Leguminous crop?  
a) Pulses      b) Millets      c) Jowar      d) Sesame
9. Which one of the following states has the largest wind – farm cluster?  
a) Himanchal Pradesh      b) Tamil Nadu      c) Gujarat      d) Rajasthan
10. Which of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?  
a) Aluminium      b) Cement      c) Jute      d) Steel
11. Which one of the following was not included originally in the demand of Sri Lankan Tamils ?  
a) Regional autonomy      b) Demand for Tamil as official language  
c) Equality in job and education      d) Creation of Eelam State
12. Subjects that are not covered in any of the list in Indian Constitution are described as  
a) Concurrent list      b) Residuary subjects      c) Unidentified list      d) None of these
13. What is the term used to describe the use of religion as a tool for dividing people?  
a) Diversity      b) Communalism      c) Communism      d) Regionalism

14. Which of the following reflects that India is a secular states ?  
 a) No official religion                      b) Freedom of religion  
 c) No religious discrimination          d) All of the above
15. Which political Alliance is ruling the country since 2015?  
 a) NDA          b) UPA          c) NPF          d) None of these
16. Who is 'Sovereign' in a Democratic form of Government?  
 a) Government          b) States          c) People          d) None of these
17. The informal sources of credit does not include which one of the following ?  
 a) Traders          b) Friends          c) Cooperative Societies          d) Money – lenders
18. Which one of the following is the new way of providing loans to the rural poors?  
 a) Co- operative societies          b) Traders          c) Relatives and friends          d) SHGs
19. Which one of the following is a ' barrier' on foreign trade?  
 a) Tax on import          b) Quality control          c) Sales tax          d) Tax on local trade
20. Which one of the following was the main aim to form 'World Trade Organisation'?  
 a) To liberalise international trade          b) To promote of rich Countries  
 c) To promote trades of poor countries          d) To promote bilateral trade

### **SECTION -B Very Short Answer Type Questions (4x2=8)**

21. Name the soil forming factors.
22. When was the first successful cotton mill set up in India and where ?
23. What is collateral?
24. Who formed the Swaraj party?

### **SECTION-C Case Study based Questions (3x4=12)**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions**

25 Environmental degradation is the major issue in front of the human being. We have over exploited the nature especially minerals, which are non-renewable and limited ,took millions of years for its formation. Questions arises for its conservation. Why and how do we conserve our mineral resources? The main reason behind why-Due to excessive use of conventional sources of energy. India is a country where sunlight, water, wind and biomass are available abundantly and these are renewable in nature .India is a tropical country having enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. With the help of photovoltaic technology we converts sunlight into the electricity .solar energy is highly in demand both in ruler and remote areas as it will minimise the dependency of ruler household on firewood and dung cake. India is a land of high potential for solar energy state like Rajasthan and Gujarat. But due to lack of technology ,we are unable to convert it into developed resources

- 1) Give two examples of non-conventional sources of Energy
- 2) Why do we need to conserve energy resources. Give one reason.
- 3) Give reason behind, for not utilizing non conventional resources in India.
- 4) Name two states of India, rich in solar energy.

26. Economic activities can be classified on the basis of ownership- public sector and private sector. In public sector assets are owned, controlled and managed by the government and in private sector the assets are in the hands of individual or companies .It is owned controlled and manage by individuals. It was the responsibility of the public sector to develop economic and social infrastructure to generate resources for economic development- the main objective of the public sector enterprises are -to help in rapid economic development and industrialisation of the country ,to create employment opportunities and to remove regional disparities. Indian railways, Indian postal services are the example of public sector .Hindustan lever, Maruti udyog ,Reliance industries are the example of private sector.

- 1) Which sectors are categorised on the basis of ownership?
- 2) Define Public sector, with one example.

3) Define Private sector with one example.

4) Write down any two objectives of the public sector enterprises.

27. Printing introduced the possibility of wider circulation of ideas and new thoughts and introduced new world of debate. Religious text was published by the scholars published on various religious grounds led to the debate and discussions. The printed religious books were unwelcomed by the religious authority and the rulers. They were against the discussions and debate on the religious issues. People openly discussed the religious practices and they questioned on churches and the existence of extravagant living of the rulers. This led to the Protestant reformation. Martin Luther was a religious reformer who nailed the Ninety Five-thesis on the doors of the church, it criticizes the practices of Roman Catholic Church. He brought Protestant Reformation. Martin Luther opposed the selling of letters of pardon sold by the Roman Catholic Church at Rome.

1) Write two merits of Print revolution.

2) Who was Martin Luther?

3) Which section of the society had not welcomed the printed religious books?

4) Ninety Five theses was all about \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION-D Short Answer Type Questions (5x3=15)**

28. What are final and intermediate goods ?

OR

What is the infrastructure of an Economy ?

29. What is Federation and what are its key features.

OR

What are residuary subjects who can make laws on such subjects .

30. Explain the Unification of Italy.

OR

Explain the unification of Germany

31. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India.

32. What are the main objectives of the feminist Movement ?

**SECTION-E LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4x5=20)**

33. Explain any four reasons for the slow down of non-cooperation movement in cities ?

OR

What was Balkans problem and what was its result?

34. Describe any five functions of political parties ?

OR

Explain various challenges faced by political parties ?

35. How have technical and institutional reforms been able to improve the condition of Indian agriculture?

36. What is Barter system ? What were inconveniences in Barter system.

OR

What is SHG ? How is it helpful for the poor peoples .

**SECTION-F Map Based Questions ( History +Geography) (2+3=5)**

37 (A) History based Map- Two features a) & b) are marked on the map of India. Identify and label it.

a) The place where non-cooperation movement was called off.

b) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

B) Geography Based Map- locate and label the following.

1. Region showing the area of black soil.

2. Largest pulses producing state of India.

3. Salem steel plant of India.