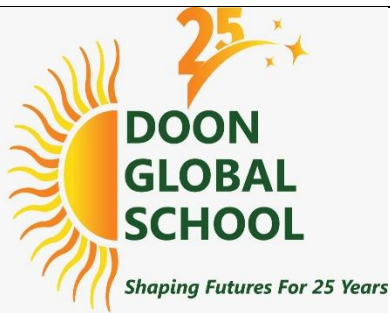




DOON GLOBAL SCHOOL

PRE BOARD EXAM (2024 -25)

CLASS - X

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

SET 2

TIME – 3:00 Hrs.

M. MARKS- 80

General Instructions:

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.

Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

Section B – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words

Section D – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.

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).

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.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary

Section A

1. Who among the following organized **Depressed Classes Association** in 1930?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) E.V. Periyar

2. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to

- a) The variations in availability of rivers.
- b) The variations in geographical locations.
- c) The variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.
- d) The variations in temperature.

3. COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR (2017–18)

State	Infant Mortality Rate	Net Attendance Ratio
Haryana	30	61
Kerala	7	83
Bihar	32	43

Based on the data given above how many children are attending school in the state that would be considered to be the most developed among the three?

- a) 32
- b) 43
- c) 83
- d) 30

4. Which of the following options represents the steps that the government has undertaken in favour of the farmers?

- i. Encouraging speculators and middlemen for price determination.
- ii. Introducing Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
- iii. Announcing minimum support price.
- iv. Introducing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes.

a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

b) Statement i and ii are correct.

c) Statement ii is correct.

d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

5. Which one of the following is an example of **coming together federation**?

a) Belgium

b) USA

c) India

d) Spain

6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of **horizontal distribution of power** and the concept of **checks and balances**?

a) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the appointment of judges by the executive, while checks and balances refer to the accountability of ministers and government officials to the Parliament or State Assemblies.

b) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the balance of power among various institutions, while checks and balances refer to the separation of powers within each institution.

c) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the exercise of different powers by different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the unlimited power exercised by the executive.

d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.

7. **Assertion (A):** The decisions of a democratic government may be more acceptable to the people.

Reason (R): They have followed procedures, which gives a sense of inclusiveness and transparency.

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.

8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option**

Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value

b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements

c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange

d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

9. In which year new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president?

a) 2005

b) 2006

c) 2007

d) 2004

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: The above postage stamp of 1850 representing the Republic of France had which figure on them?



- a) Marianne
- b) Clement Ader
- c) Nicolas Appert
- d) Andre-Marie Ampere

11. Evaluate the ways MNCs play a major role in the globalization process by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

- i. They take over some local companies in the existing country.
- ii. Influencing the government's foreign policies of trade restrictions.
- iii. Removing tax barriers from developing countries.
- iv. They set up production in more than one country thus interlinking the economies.

- a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- b) All the statements are appropriate.
- c) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Which one of the following types of government promotes equality among citizens?

- a) Autocracy
- b) Democracy
- c) Aristocracy
- d) Dictatorship

13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ii. Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- iv. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

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

14. In a rural village in India, Radha, a farmer, cultivated cotton on her farmland, relying on natural factors like rainfall and sunshine. She sold the harvested cotton to Ramesh, a skilled weaver, who transformed the cotton fibers into beautiful fabrics. The journey from the agricultural sector activity of cotton cultivation to the manufacturing sector activity of textile manufacturing showcases the interconnectedness of these sectors in the Indian economy. Which sector involves the transformation of natural products into other forms through manufacturing processes?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Quaternary sector
- c) Secondary sector
- d) Tertiary sector

15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer

Statement I: Printed books at first did not resemble the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

Statement II: The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

- a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- b) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
- c) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- d) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

16. The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues.

The following are the clues:

- i. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
- ii. He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
- iii. He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
- iv. He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.

Identify the incorrect clue.

- a) Clue iv
- b) Clue iii and iv
- c) Clue i
- d) Clue ii and iii

17. Which of the following statements will be considered to call a party system a multiparty system?

Statement i: There are several parties competing for power.

Statement ii: More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power.

Statement iii: Only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning a majority.

Statement iv: The government is always formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.

- a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- b) Statement i and ii are right.
- c) Statement iii is right.
- d) Only statement iv is right.

18. In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest?

- a) Nordic countries
- b) European countries
- c) Arab states
- d) Asian countries

19. Which of the following is True?

- a) Opposing parties is equal to political parties
- b) Democracy is equal to political parties
- c) Democracy is not equal to political parties
- d) Democracy is equal to Ruling parties

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option

Ram who is a pot manufacturer wants to sell pots in the market and buy rice. Ram will first exchange pots that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for rice. He would have to look for a rice growing farmer who not only wants to sell rice but also wants to buy the pots in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. In the given statement which situation is mentioned?

- a) Correlation of wants
- b) Double coincidence of wants
- c) Barter system of wants
- d) Incidence of wants

Section B

21. Study the cartoon thoroughly and mention what the two steering wheels symbolise.



22. What changes came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848? Who was the architect of this process? How was it practised?

OR

Briefly describe the process of German unification.

23. Explain geographical conditions required for the cultivation of pulses. Name any two important pulses producing states.

24. Describe any three characteristics of **Union List** mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Section C

25. The Imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material. Support this statement with examples.

26. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment

How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.

OR

Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other". Support your answer by giving any three arguments.

27. Details of funds released for farmers during the last five years are as under for loans and the development of irrigation and transportation facilities.

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
13,000	13,397.13	13,045.7	11,495.67	16218.75	12744.11

How would income and employment increase if farmers are provided with loans, irrigation and transportation facilities?

28. Do you take decentralisation as means to minimise the conflicts? Give your view point?

29. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples.

Section D

30. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Support this statement with examples.

OR

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight some of the measures to conserve them.

31. Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

OR

What does the term 'Liberalism' mean? What did it mean to different classes and people?

32. There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well. Explain the statement with examples.

OR

Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples.

33. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life. Support the statement.

OR

The Self-Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral security. Support the statement with examples.

Section E

34. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement.

- I. Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed? (1)
- II. What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference? (1)
- III. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death? (2)

35. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy.

- I. What are some of the multiple uses of dams in modern times? (1)
- II. What is the significance of the Bhakra-Nangal project in the Sutluj-Beas river basin? (1)
- III. Explain the significance of multi-purpose projects in post-Independence India and their role in the nation's development and progress. (2)

36. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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.

Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- I. Explain the significance of the prices of oil in the world market. (1)
- II. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources then how can it be overused? (1)
- III. The question of the sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? (2)

Section F

37. a. Two features **A** and **B** are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information's and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

b. Locate and label any **four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

- i. Sardar sarovar dam
- ii. Bhilai iron and steel plant
- iii. Pune software technology park
- iv Kochi sea port
- v Naraura nuclear power plant
- vi Indore cotton textile industry

