

Ld. Bentinck School

PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION, SESSION (2023-24)

Subject: Social Science.

Marks: 80

Time: 03 Hr, 00

Student Name:

Clas

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) This questions paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper comprises six sections - Sections A, B, C, D, E and F

(iii) **Section A**- Questions no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

(iv) **Section B** - Questions no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

(v) **Section C** - Questions no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

(vi) **Section D** - Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

(vii) **Section E** - Questions no. 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.

(viii) **Section F** - Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37(a) from History (2 marks) and 37(b) from Geography (3 marks).

(ix) 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 has to be attempted.

SECTION-A

1. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe. _____ in particular proved a deadly killer.

- (a) Chicken pox (b) Measles (c) Small pox (d) Filaria

2. Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg?

- (a) Chapbooks (b) Amar Jiban (c) Bible (d) Almanac

3. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928 ?

- (a) Baba Ramchandra (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Vallabhbai Patel

4. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?

- (a) She was named Marianne.
(b) She took part in the French Revolution.
(c) She was a symbol of national unity.
(d) Her images were marked on coins and stamps.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Primitive subsistence farming - practised on large patches of land
(b) Intensive subsistence farming- single crop production farming
(c) Commercial farming- use of higher doses of modern inputs
(d) Plantation farming- practised on small patches of land

6. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented?

(a) 1972

(b) 1978

(c) 1980

(d) 1985

7. Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

(a) Over-grazing (b) Mining (c) Over irrigation (d) Mineral processing

8. Which one of the following languages was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?

(a) Tamil (b) Sinhala (c) Hindi (d) English

9. Which one of the following options proves that India is a quasi-federal state?

I. More powers with Centre

II. Residuary subjects with Centre

III. Equal subjects with Centre and States

IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

Options:

(a) I, III and IV

(b) I, II and IV

(c) II, III and IV

(d) I, II and III

10. Which one of the following statements is not true?

(a) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

(b) The Constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.

(c) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

(d) As per the Constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.

11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option as your answer:

Assertion (A): India has a multi party system.

Reason (R): It is because of the social and geographical diversities in India.

Options:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

12. Which one of the following is not true about a democratic government?

(a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.

(b) Democratic government is a responsive government.

(c) Democratic government is the people's own Government.

(d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes.

13. Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of Country A. Choose the correct option.

Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (in Rupees)						
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average Income
Country A	10500	9800	9500	10000	10500	?
Country B	6000	6000	6000	6000	5000	

Options:-

(a) 9500

(b) 1000

(c) 10500

(d) 10060

14. What percentage of the population of Belgium lives in the Flemish region?

(a) 40%

(b) 80%

(c) 59%

(d) 70%

15. Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money.
Choose the correct option:

- I. Full protection from infectious diseases
II. A pollution-free atmosphere
III. High quality education
IV. A luxury home

Options:

- (a) I and III (b) III and IV (c) I and IV (d) I and II

16. Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people?

Table: Workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475

- (a) Primary sector, especially organized sector
(b) Secondary sector, especially organized sector
(c) Tertiary sector, especially organized sector
(d) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

17. 'A' is a worker in a garment export industry of Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc. In which one of the following sectors is 'A' working?

- (a) Primary sector (b) Non-Governmental sector (c) Organized sector (d) Unorganized sector

18. Which among the following organisations issues the currency notes in India?

- (a) The Central Government of India (b) The NITI Aayog
(c) The Finance Ministry (d) The Reserve Bank of India

19. Which of the following is an example of trade Barrier?

- (a) Custom Duty (b) Transit Permits (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

20. In which one of the following ways has 'information and communication technology' stimulated the 'globalisation' process the most?

- (a) Access foods across countries
(b) Access raw material across countries
(c) Access services across countries
(d) Access information instantly across countries

SECTION-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)(4 x 2 =8)

21. Print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India? Explain.
22. 'Communalism is harmful for the nation.' Explain.
23. (a) 'Energy saved is energy produced.' Support the statement.

OR

- (b) Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources? Explain.
24. Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector.

SECTION-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)(5 x 3 = 15)

25. (a) Explain any three effects of Non-Co-operation Movement on the Indian economy.

OR

- (b) How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India? Explain with three examples.
26. Distinguish b/w small scale and large scale industries.
27. How do different persons have different developmental goals? Explain with example.
28. "Democracy is a better form of government compared to other form of government." Support the statement.
29. What measures can be taken for soil conservation?

SECTION-D

(Long Answer Type Questions)(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (a) Explain the process of unification of Italy.

OR

(b) How did the French Revolution play an important role in creating the idea of the 'Nation' in Europe? Explain.

31. (a) Explain the importance of manufacturing industries.

OR

(b) Explain any five ways to reduce industrial pollution.

32. (a) Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India.

OR

(b) Explain any five major functions of the political parties.

33. (a) How does credit play a positive and a negative role? Explain with examples.

OR

(b) What is a collateral? Why is it a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks? Explain.

SECTION-E

(Case-Based Questions)(3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the "Biliotheque Bleue", which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment. Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.

Similarly, the ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

(34.1) What type of books did the pedlars carried for sale? (1)

(34.2) What is a chapbook? (1)

(34.3) How did the ideas of scientific and philosophers now become more accessible to the common people? (2)

35. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built, diversion channels like the 'kuls' and guls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

- (35.1) Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. (1)
- (35.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater? (1)
- (35.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)

36. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.

Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

- (36.1) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. (1)
- (36.2) Explain the term 'ethnic'. (1)
- (36.3) How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain. (2)

SECTION-F

(Map Skill Based Question)(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

(i) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

(ii) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September, 1920.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(i) Tehri - Dam

(ii) Bokaro - Coal mines

(iii) Pune - Software Technology Park

(iv) Tuticorin - Sea port

