

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**  
**2023-24**

**SET-2**

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS- X**

**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum 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** – Questions from 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Questions from 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** – Questions from 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Questions from 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 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**

**(1 X 20 =20)**

1. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below. 1
  - i. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919
  - ii. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
  - iii. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against this unjust law.

**Options:**

- a. Rowlatt Act      b. Inland Emigration Act of 1859      c. Vernacular Press Act      d. Poona Pact

2. Underground tanks seen in Rajasthan to store rainwater for drinking is called: 1  
 a. Tankas                                      b. Khadins                                      c. Ponds                                      d. Kuls

3. Read the data given below and answer the question. 1

State.	Infant Mortality Rate per1000. Live births (2016)	Literacy Rate %.2011. (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14	Net attendance ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43
Punjab	49	70	81

As per the data given above which state has better Human Development.

- a. Haryana                                      b.Kerala                                      c.Bihar                                      d. Punjab
4. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation ? 1  
 a. Joint forest management                      b. Chipko Movement  
 c. Beej Bachao Andolan                      d. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
5. The ---- is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants ,by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. 1  
 a. Federalism                      b. Majoritarianism                      c. Egalitarianism                      d. Unitary
6. You are a Sinhala speaking citizen of Sri Lanka. You want to ensure everyone to live together within your country. Which of the following measures would best meet this goal? 1  
 a. Equality of opportunity to all communities in securing education and jobs.  
 b. Creation of an independent Tamil state in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.  
 c. Preferential policies of the government favouring only the majority community.  
 d. More autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils.
7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1  
**Assertion (A):** Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.  
**Reason(R):** Most individuals believe that their votes make a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self interest.  
 a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true and R is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong  
 d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
8. Raghu is a poor farmer. His two bighas of rice crop is destroyed by heavy rains last October. He is hopeless and worried for repayment of rupees 5000 that he had borrowed from the village money lender. His family condition has worsened a lot and the money lender has started threatening to take away his only piece of land. Analyze and find the situation he is facing now. 1  
 a. Credit has played a positive role for him.  
 b. He is showing a slow improvement situation.  
 c. He is in debt trap now.  
 d. Nothing can be said about Raghu’s situation.
9. Which of the following statements accurately state the meaning of “ Coming together federation” ? 1  
 a. Under this a large country decides to divide its power between the Constituent States and National government.  
 b. The Central Government tends to be more powerful.  
 c. Independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.  
 d. This is followed in India, Spain and Belgium.

10. Identify the painting from the options given below.

1



- a. Frankfurt Parliament    b. Hall of Mirrors at Versailles    c. Winter Palace    d. Fort of Bastille

11. Read the given statement in the context of Liberalisation and choose the correct option.

1

- a. Increasing import duties on goods    b. Increasing subsidy on fertilizers  
c. Removal of trade barriers    d. Increased export duties on goods

12. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

1

Democracies ensure \_\_\_\_\_ regarding decision making.

- a. Process of transparency  
b. Decisions taken by the head of the country  
c. Decisions by the council of ministers  
d. Restricted popular participation in decision making

13. Arrange the following incidents chronologically:

1

- i. Satyagraha for the cotton mill workers by Gandhiji  
ii. A letter to Viceroy Lord Irwin  
iii. Impose of Martial law and General Dyer took over command  
iv. Poona Pact between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R Ambedkar

**Options:**

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

14. Which of the following examples fall under organised sector?

1

- a. A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.  
b. A teacher is taking class in a school.  
c. A handloom weaver is weaving in her house.  
d. A farmer is irrigating his land.

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

1

**Statement I:** Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.

**Statement II:** in 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed Vernacular Press Act.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.  
b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.  
c. Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.  
d. Both (I) and (II) are correct.

16. “Manoj” gave his friend clues about a type of soil which is made up of lava flow.

1

Which of the following clues provided by “Manoj” would be the most useful, in identifying the type of soil?

**Clues:**

- i. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.  
ii. It is mostly found in the Deccan trap region.  
iii. It is a well-drained loamy soil.  
iv. It is rich in kanker and bhangar nodules.

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

17. Find out the basic idea behind decentralization in India from the following statements.

1

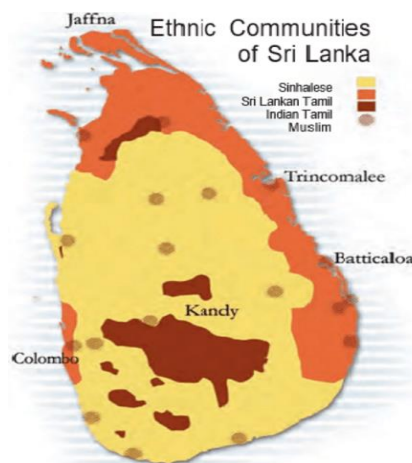
- a. It helps the people to directly participate in decision making.  
b. People have less knowledge of problems in their localities .

- c. They have less ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.  
 d. It does not help to realize the important principle of democracy.
18. Which of the following factors has not facilitated globalisation? 1  
 a. Transportation technology b. Liberalisation of foreign trade policies  
 c. Information technology d. Nationalisation of banks
19. Literally rule by father, this concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. 1  
 a. Family law b. Sexual division of labour c. Patriarchy d. Feminist
20. Choose the wrong statement about democracy from the following. 1  
 a. Promotes equality among citizens b. Enhances dignity of the individual  
 c. Provides a method to resolve conflict d. Does not have room to correct mistakes

### SECTION B

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTION (2 X 4 =8)

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the language that is dominantly spoken in SriLanka. Write at least one point for both the languages of SriLanka. 2



22. (A): 'The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre -modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.' Substantiate the statement with illustrations. 2
- OR**
- (B): 'All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked.' Justify this Statement.
23. Mr. 'Prakash' is from Maharashtra. He wishes to cultivate either cotton or jute. Which one of the crops can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons. 2
24. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country". Justify the statement. 2

### SECTION C

#### SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15)

25. "New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences". Analyse. 3
26. (A): Raman works in a private firm earning a low salary. He happens to fall ill one day and is admitted in a nearby local hospital. He undergoes an immediate operation which cost him rupees 2 lakhs. His treatment is covered under the BSKY scheme. BSKY (Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana) is a state government scheme which caters to the economically weaker section of the society and aims to build an extensive health care network across Odisha. Do you think that such type of facilities only provided by the public sectors but not by the private sector ? Justify. 3

**OR**

(B): A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 worker in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year was rupees 60,000 million. Out of this rupees 32, 000 milllion was generated in the organised sector. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city ?.

27. Analyse the factors responsible for environmental degradation caused by industries. 3
28. 'The sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution of India'. Analyse the statement. 3
29. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, the production in all the three sectors has increased, but it has increased mostly in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector is becoming so popular in India? Substantiate your answer giving any three reasons. 3

**SECTION D**

**LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS**

**(5 X 4 =20)**

30. (A): Examine the need for conservation of mineral resources.

**OR**

(B): Shyama visited her maternal village during the summer vacation. She observed most of the people are using biogas for cooking purpose. List out the potential source of biogas. Examine the advantages of biogas for rural people. 5

31. (A): Analyse the reason for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War. 5

**OR**

(B): Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

32. (A): Describe any five major functions performed by political parties. 5

**OR**

(B): Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy".Analyse the statement with examples.

33. (A): Evaluate the positive and negative impact of credit with suitable examples.

**OR**

(B): "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit." Support the statement with examples. 5

**SECTION E**

**CASE-BASED QUESTIONS**

**(4 X 3=12)**

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

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society.

Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible

Birth right of all.The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause.We are content.We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'

- 34.1.What was the idea of the HSRA for the struggle against the British? 1
- 34.2.Define 'Revolution' as defined by the revolutionaries. 1
- 34.3.How did the leaders of HSRA targeted the British? 2

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

Do you think that what exists today will continue to be so, or the future is going to be different in some respects? It can be said with some certainty that the societies will witness demographic transition, geographical shift of population, technological advancement, degradation of environment and water scarcity. Water scarcity is possibly to pose the greatest challenge on account of its increased demand coupled with shrinking supplies due to over utilisation and pollution. Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe. Approximately, 71 per cent of the earth's surface is covered with it but fresh water constitutes only about 3 per cent of the total water. In fact, a very small proportion of fresh water is effectively available for human use. The availability of fresh water varies over space and time. The tensions and disputes on sharing and control of this scarce resource are becoming contested issues among communities, regions, and states. The assessment, efficient use and conservation of water, therefore, become necessary to ensure development.

You may have already realised that the need of the hour is to conserve and manage our water resources, to safeguard ourselves from health hazards, to ensure food security, continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities and also to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems. Over exploitation and mismanagement of water resources will impoverish this resource and cause ecological crisis that may have profound impact on our lives.

- 35.1 Highlight any two factors responsible for water scarcity in India. 1  
35.2 "Need of the hour is to conserve and manage our water resources". Justify. 2  
35.3 Propose any two suggestions to overcome the problem of water scarcity. 1

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

Development goals of individuals and countries differ from one another. In case of individuals development goals differ due to the difference in goals, aspirations and desires of the people. In case of nations, the developmental goals differ depending upon their past experiences, the political process they adopt. Therefore, development goals of one may not be same for the other. Similarly, Development goal of one may not be the development goal of others, it may be destructive. Some other times, fulfilment of one development goals results in achieving a mix of goals. People also look for mix of goals. If a woman gets a respectable job her position in the house improves. Family members start respecting her. She creates her own identity in the society. Some other times when a man looks for a job, with a good salary he also looks for safe working environment, family time, leisure etc. This is a clear indicator that factors other than income is very much essential for determining development goals of individuals.

- 36.1. Opening of malls by demolishing the small establishments of roadside vendors is a developmental goal of the government. State the impact of this goal on the small vendors and common people. 2  
36.2. Analyse the important factors other than income in determining developmental goals. 2

**SECTION-F**

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS**

**(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. Place associated with peasant Satyagraha in Gujarat.  
B. Indian National congress session at this place in December 1927.
37. b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (3)  
i. A dam built on river Chenab  
ii. A Nuclear Power Plant located in Gujarat  
iii. Bengaluru Software Technology Park  
iv. A major port located in Odisha specializes in export of Iron ore.

