

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 5
Class X Term 1 Exam Nov -Dec 2021
Social Science (087)

Time: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions:

1. The question paper contains four sections.
 2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
 3. Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
 4. Section C has 12 questions (Case based). Attempt any 5 questions per case.
 5. Section D contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
 6. All questions carry equal marks.
 7. There is no negative marking.
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Section A

Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions.

1. A _____ was one in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a common sense of identity and shared history of descent.
(a) City-state
(b) Nation-state
(c) Multinational-state
(d) Totalitarian-state
2. What was the new name of the Estates General?
(a) Federal Assembly
(b) States Assembly
(c) National Assembly
(d) Peoples Assembly
3. Which country is known as the Cradle of European civilization?
(a) Belgium
(b) France
(c) Greece
(d) U.S.A
4. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832?
(a) It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.
(b) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
(c) It recognised Germany as an independent nation.
(d) It recognised France as an independence nation.
5. What kind of resource is a picnic spot?
(a) Biotic Resources
(b) Abiotic Resources
(c) Community Owned Resources
(d) National Resources
6. What is the percentage of net sown area out of the total reporting area in India?
(a) 54 per cent
(b) 28 per cent
(c) 70 per cent
(d) 81 per cent
7. Which one among the following is the method to control degradation?
(a) Deforestation
(b) Intensive cultivation
(c) Overgrazing
(d) Afforestation
8. "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed," who among the following has given the above statement?
(a) Vinoba Bhave
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
9. In which country, slash and burn agriculture is known as "Milpa"?
(a) Venezuela
(b) Brazil
(c) Central America
(d) Mexico and Central America
10. Rice is a _____ crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a _____ crop.
(a) commercial, subsistence
(b) subsistence, commercial
(c) domestic, commercial
(d) subsistence, domestic

11. Rubber plants are mostly found in _____.
(a) Karnataka and Kerala
(b) Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh
(c) Haryana and Maharashtra
(d) Andhra Pradesh and Kerala
12. _____ was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan
(a) Land reform
(b) Land degradation
(c) Land acquisition
(d) Land dispute
13. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as the headquarter?
(a) Paris
(b) Brussels
(c) Rome
(d) London
14. The main objective of the federal system is to _____.
(a) Accommodate regional diversity
(b) promote diversity
(c) make centre more powerful
(d) distribute finances to different organs
15. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done _____.
(a) to ensure that people who speak the same language lived in the same State
(b) to please the political parties
(c) so that people of same religion can live in the same state
(d) to avoid communal clashes
16. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?
(a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
(b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these
17. In order to get more income people need
(a) regular work
(b) better wages
(c) decent price for their crops
(d) All of these
18. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called _____.
(a) poor countries
(b) developing countries
(c) developed countries
(d) Rich countries
19. Which one among the following is a development goal for the landless rural labourers?
(a) To get electricity and water.
(b) To educate their children.
(c) More days of work and better wages.
(d) To shift to the cities.
20. Tata Iron and Steel company is example of
(a) Private Company
(b) Government Company
(c) Technology Company
(d) None of these
21. The largest proportion of work force in India is engaged in the _____.
(a) external sector
(b) primary sector
(c) secondary sector
(d) tertiary sector
22. Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?
(a) Primary
(b) Private
(c) Industrial
(d) Tertiary
23. _____ activities, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
(a) Secondary Sector
(b) Primary Sector
(c) tertiary sector
(d) all of these
24. When more people are engaged in a work than required what does it indicate?
(a) Unemployment
(b) Over employment
(c) Disguised employment
(d) Surplus employment

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- (a) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18th century by Europeans
- (b) A map celebrating the British Empire.
- (c) A map showcasing the importance of British Empire.
- (d) A map expressing the British ambitions of contouring the world.

26. Identify the class

- They owned states in the countryside and also town houses.
- They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
- Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.

- (a) Liberals middle class
- (b) Aristocrats
- (c) 3rd Estate
- (d) Nationalists

27. Identify the agro based industry-

- Also called as silk farming.
- It is the process of making silk fibres.
- It includes the raising of silk worms and then processing of fibres they produce.
- Silkworms are feeded upon mulberry leaves.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Sericulture
- (c) Apiculture
- (d) Lac culture

28. Identify the following

- Units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
- These territories do not have the powers of a State.
- The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.

- (a) Union Territories
- (b) Small States
- (c) Central Institute
- (d) Both B and C

29. Match the columns and choose correct option.

Column- I		Column- II	
A.	Das volk	p.	Large landowner of Prussia
B.	Junker	q.	Symbol of an abstract idea
C.	Allegory	r.	Awareness of women's right
D.	Feminist	s.	Common people

- (a) A → r; B → s; C → q; D → p
- (b) A → q; B → s; C → p; D → r
- (c) A → s; B → p; C → q; D → r
- (d) A → q; B → r; C → s; D → p

30. With reference to unification of Italy consider the following statements.

1. Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
2. After the unification of Italy, the Habsburg rulers had more autonomy to the Hungarians

Which one of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. Consider the following statements :

1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

- 32.** Which of the following methods are used to restrict soil erosion?
- Ploughing along contour lines
 - Jhumming
 - Strip cropping
- A and B
 - A and C
 - B and D
 - B and D

- 33. Assertion :** Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Habsburg dominion and Russia.

Reason : Monarchs had realised that revolution could be resisted only by granting concessions to liberal nationalist rebels.

- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true but reason is false.
- Both assertion and reason are false.

- 34. Assertion :** Resource planning is an easy process in India.

Reason : Resource planning involves planning structure, identification and inventory of resource across the regions.

- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true but reason is false.
- Both assertion and reason are false.

- 35. Assertion :** Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.

Reason : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.

- Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion
- Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is not the correct explanation for assertion
- Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect
- Both assertion and reason are incorrect

- 36. Assertion :** Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

Reason : Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true but reason is false.
- Both assertion and reason are false.

- 37. Assertion :** India has a federal system.

Reason : Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to central government.

- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true but reason is false.
- Both assertion and reason are false.

- 38. Assertion :** A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly relied on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.

Reason : Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.

- Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- Both assertion and reason are false.

- 39.** Complete the following table with correct information: Select the correct option for A and B.

Countries with per capita income of (2017)	Are called	Example
US \$ 12,056 annum and above	Rich countries	B - ?
US \$ between 955 or 12,056	A - ?	India

- A- low middle income countries, B- United States, Luxembourg, Ireland
- A- high income countries, B- Bhutan, Pakistan, India
- A- low middle income countries, B- Bhutan, Pakistan, India
- A- high income countries, B- United States, Luxembourg, Ireland

- 40.** Arrange the following States from high to low as per their Literacy Rate % (2011 Census):

- Haryana
 - Kerala
 - Bihar
 - Goa
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
 - 1, 3, 4, 2
 - 2, 4, 1, 3

41. Arrange the following soil types found in India as per area covered by them-(From higher to lower)
1. Red soil
 2. Black soil
 3. Arid soil
 4. Alluvial soil
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 4, 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 4, 1, 3
(d) 4, 1, 2, 3

42. What is the number of persons engaged in the unorganised sector?

Worker in Different Sectors (in Millions)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total %	7 %	93 %	100%

- (a) 240 million
(b) 370 million
(c) 260 million
(d) 170 million

43. If there are five persons in a family and their total income is ₹20,000, what would be the average income of each person?
- (a) ₹6000
(b) ₹4000
(c) ₹5000
(d) ₹10,000

44. Which one of the following is correct? Over the years the ____.
- (a) agricultural production has been falling
(b) the industrial production has been falling
(c) the share of service sector and manufacturing sector in India's GDP has been stagnant
(d) the share of the agricultural sector in India's GDP has been falling

45. Tea cultivation or industry requires high amounts of ____ labour.
- (a) expensive and skilled
(b) cheap and skilled
(c) expensive and unskilled
(d) cheap and unskilled

46. Which government enjoy their power independent of the other?
- (a) government for the entire country
(b) governments at the level of provinces or states
(c) Both these levels of governments
(d) none of these

Section C

Attempt any 5 out of 6 questions in each of the Case based questions.

Read the source given below and answer any 5 of the 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option :

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. The attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France, she has christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her

characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

47. Why were Female allegories invented by artists?
- (a) Representation of heroism.
(b) Representation of Imperialism.
(c) Representation of the modern state.
(d) Representation of the nation.
48. Which of the following is an allegory for 'liberty'?
- (a) Red Cap (b) Crown of Oak
(c) Olive Branch (d) Sword

49. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?
- Peace
 - Equality
 - Justice
 - Liberty
50. Which of the following is not true with respect to "Allegory"?
- It is a symbol representing an abstract idea.
 - Artist became an allegory of a nation.
 - It is an idea expressed through a person or a thing.
 - An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.
51. Who invented female allegory?
- The French artists
 - The German artists
 - The Italian artists
 - The Greece artists
52. What does the crown of oak leaves worn by Germania stand for?
- Imperialism
 - Willingness to make peace
 - Heroism
 - Readiness to fight
53. Power sharing between different organs of the government is being referred as-
- Horizontal distribution of power
 - Vertical division of power
 - Union Government
 - Community Government
54. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as –
- Legislature, executive and parliament
 - Legislature, executive and judiciary
 - Legislature, high court and judiciary
 - None of the above
55. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers is known as-
- Circular distribution of power
 - Vertical distribution of power
 - Horizontal distribution of power
 - All of the above
56. Judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is known as-
- Horizontal distribution of power
 - Vertical distribution of power
 - Checks and balances
 - All of the above

Read the source given below and answer any 5 of the 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option :

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

57. Horizontal distribution of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise-
- unlimited power
 - limited power
 - unlimited duties
 - limited duties
58. In a democracy _____ are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies
- ministers and government officials
 - judges
 - both
 - None of these

Section D

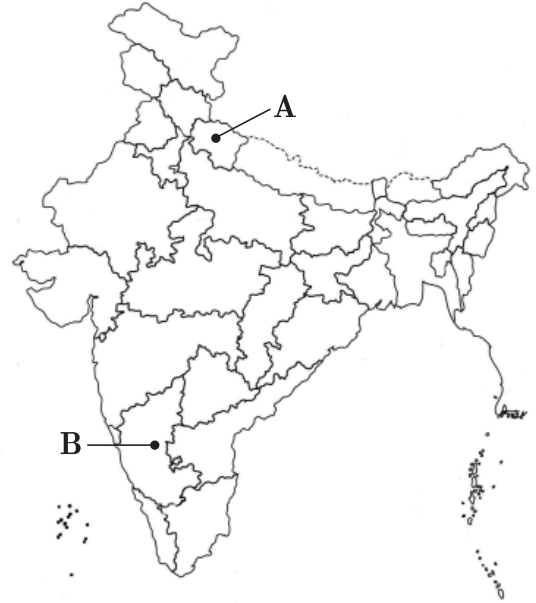
Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the crop from the area marked as A on the map?



- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Jute
- (d) Sugarcane

60. Identify the dam marked as A on the map.



- (a) Tehri dam
- (b) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
- (c) Sardar Sarovar dam
- (d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

SAMPLE PAPER - 5 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(b)	1	12
2.	(c)	1	24
3.	(c)	1	48
4.	(b)	1	235
5.	(c)	2	11
6.	(a)	2	40
7.	(d)	2	98
8.	(b)	2	113
9.	(d)	3	3
10.	(a)	3	18
11.	(a)	3	94
12.	(a)	3	108
13.	(b)	4	63
14.	(a)	5	25
15.	(a)	5	54
16.	(c)	5	122
17.	(d)	6	5
18.	(c)	6	24
19.	(c)	6	64
20.	(a)	7	187
21.	(b)	7	150
22.	(c)	7	6
23.	(c)	7	36
24.	(c)	7	135
25.	(b)	1	389
26.	(b)	1	374
27.	(b)	3	252
28.	(a)	5	252
29.	(c)	1	339
30.	(a)	1	348
31.	(c)	5	228

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(b)	2	92
33.	(a)	1	360
34.	(d)	2	161
35.	(b)	3	238
36.	(a)	4	163
37.	(b)	5	241
38.	(a)	6	268
39.	(a)	6	274
40.	(d)	6	278
41.	(d)	2	179
42.	(b)	7	234
43.	(b)	6	105
44.	(d)	7	157
45.	(b)	3	77
46.	(c)	5	10
47.	(d)	1	433
48.	(a)	1	434
49.	(c)	1	435
50.	(b)	1	436
51.	(a)	1	437
52.	(c)	1	438
53.	(b)	4	178
54.	(c)	4	179
55.	(b)	4	180
56.	(d)	4	181
57.	(a)	4	182
58.	(a)	4	183
59.	(a)	8	11
60.	(a)	8	13