

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 16
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.

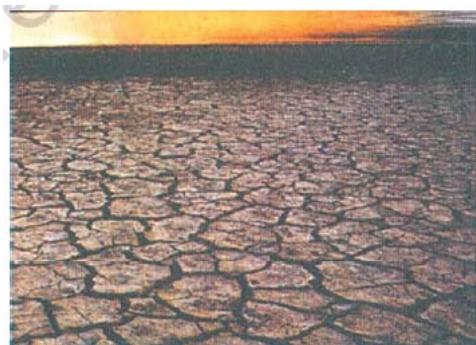
1. Among which classes did the idea of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity ?
(a) Aristocrats
(b) Peasants
(c) Liberal middle class
(d) None of the above
2. Slavs were the people who were the-
(a) Inhabitants of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania.
(b) Inhabitants of Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina,
(c) Inhabitants of Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro
(d) All of the above
3. When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of _____.
(a) minister
(b) king
(c) liberty
(d) repression
4. Which factor does not affect soil formation?
(a) Soil texture
(b) Parent material
(c) Climate
(d) Time
5. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to _____ have caused severe land degradation
(a) over irrigation
(b) overgrazing
(c) Afforestation
(d) mining
6. Which of the following Cannot prevent soil erosion?
(a) Contour Ploughing
(b) Shelter belts
(c) Terrace Farming
(d) Deforestation
7. Which one of the following states has mostly laterite soil?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Meghalaya
8. Soil texture varies according to mountain environment where they are formed. Soil is _____ in valley sides whereas _____ in upper slopes.
(a) coarse grained, stoneless
(b) loamy and silty, coarse grained
(c) clayey, loamy and silty
(d) coarse grained, loamy and silty
9. When was NREGA enacted?
(a) 2004
(b) 2005
(c) 2006
(d) 2007
10. Another name for shifting agriculture in north-eastern states like Assam is _____.
(a) Kuruwa
(b) Kumari
(c) Bewar
(d) Jhumming
11. A well developed network of _____ connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.
(a) transport and communication
(b) Climate
(c) production
(d) Irrigation
12. Which of the following country is believed to be the original home of cotton plant ?
(a) India
(b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh
(d) Nepal

13. _____ community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium?
 (a) French speaking (b) Sinhala-speakers
 (c) Dutch-speaking (d) Tamil speakers
14. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the _____.
 (a) State book (b) constitution
 (c) any book (d) president book
15. On which subjects both the union as well as the state government can make laws?
 (a) Concurrent List (b) Union List
 (c) State List (d) None of these
16. Human development index compares countries based on which of the following levels of the people ?
 (a) Educational level (b) Health status
 (c) Per capita income (d) All of the above
17. When we compare different students usually we take one or more important characteristics of students and compare them based on these-characteristics such as
 (a) friendliness (b) cooperation
 (c) marks secured (d) all of these
18. Kerala has a _____ Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
 (a) low (b) high
 (c) no (d) very high
19. Which one of the following is a feature of public sector?
 (a) Ownership of assets is in the hands of private individuals or companies
 (b) Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits
 (c) The government owns most of the assets
 (d) None of the above
20. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?
 (a) Minerals (b) Fishes in the ocean
 (c) Fossil fuel (d) Petroleum
21. From the given option select an example of an intermediate good?
 (a) Woven basket
 (b) Chair production from wood
 (c) Wheat flour
 (d) Biscuits
22. The secondary sector is also called _____.
 (a) Organised sector (b) Service sector
 (c) Industrial sector (d) Public sector
23. Which of the following occupied the highest place in growth rate during the 10th Plan period 2002-2007?
 (a) Agricultural sector (b) Service sector
 (c) Industrial sector (d) Mining
24. Which one of the following occupations falls in the tertiary sector?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Dairy
 (c) Communication (d) Forestry

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. The deep cracks in the soil during hot weather formed due to-



- (a) Change in weather condition
 (b) Affinity of soil towards water
 (c) Due to presence of excessive fine clay
 (d) All of the above

26. Identify the kind of administrative system :

- It is prevailing only in 25 countries and consists of two-level Government.
- USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.
- One level of govt under this system is for the entire country and another for states that runs day to day administrative work.
- Both of this level of govt enjoys their power independent of each other.

- (a) Unitary
 (b) Federalism
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of these

27. Identify the crop-

- Second most important cereal crop of India.
- Is main food crop in north and north-western part of country.
- is a rabi crop.
- Requires 50-70 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

- (a) Wheat (b) Maize
(c) Jowar (d) Bajra

28. Identify the personality-

- Two female allegories of France and German.
- They stood as personifications of the 'Republic' and 'Liberty'.
- These allegories remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
- They were portrayed that they gave the abstract idea of a nation in a concrete form.

- (a) Germania and Artistia
(b) Germania and Christia
(c) Marianne and Germania
(d) Marianne and Christia

29. Match the column A and column B and choose the correct option.

Column A		Column B	
A	Giuseppe Mazzini	1.	Ruler of an Italian princely house
B	King Victor Emmanuel II	2.	Revolutionary who tried to unify Italy
C	Chief Minister Cavour	3.	led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed.
D	Giuseppe Garibaldi	4.	Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France he succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859

- (a) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4
(b) A - 4, B - 1, C - 2, D - 3
(c) A - 3, B - 2, C - 1, D - 4
(d) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3

30. Which of the following statements are correct in a Holding together federation?

1. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
2. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
3. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
4. Constituent states have unequal powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

31. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minority.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B
(b) A, C and D
(c) All are correct
(d) A, B and C

32. Which of the following is not associated with the revolt of 1848 in Paris?

1. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
2. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
3. National Assembly proclaimed a constitutional monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21.
4. Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

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

33. Which of the following event is associated with the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul?

1. 831 elected representatives drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
2. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
3. The troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) All of these

34. **Assertion :** Non-renewable resources are abundant in nature.

Reason : Non-renewable resources can be replenished over a period of time.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

35. Assertion : In India, over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.

Reason : Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy so the government spends a lot of money for creating jobs in tertiary sector.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

36. Assertion : Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Reason : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion
- (b) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is not the correct explanation for assertion
- (c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect
- (d) Both assertion and reason are incorrect

37. Assertion : Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.

Reason : Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

38. Assertion : The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.

Reason : Greece was suffering under subjugation of the Ottoman Empire.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

39. Assertion : Power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government and it is known as decentralization

Reason : Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level and it is the basic idea behind decentralisation.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

40. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Movement	Started in year	Started in state	Started because
Champaran Movement	1917	A - ?	B - ?

- (a) A-Punjab, B-Farmers of that region were forced to grow cotton on their land.
- (b) A-Bihar, B-Farmers of that region were forced to grow indigo on their land.
- (c) A-Punjab, B-Farmers of that region were forced to grow tea on their land.
- (d) A-Bihar, B-Farmers of that region were forced to grow nothing on their land.

41. Arrange the following in order of “Coming together Federations” formation system.

1. Various Independent states come together.
 2. A bigger unit or federation is formed by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.
 3. Negotiation among states begins
 4. Examples of Such Federations are : USA and Australia.
- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4
 - (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (c) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

42. Match the following.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Wheat	1.	Both Rabi and Kharif
B.	Rice	2.	Rabi
C.	Muskmelon	3.	Kharif
D.	Pulses	4.	Zaid

- (a) A - 2, B - 4, C - 3, D - 1
- (b) A - 2, B - 3, C - 4, D - 1
- (c) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4
- (d) A - 1, B - 4, C - 3, D - 2

43. Study the table and answer the question that follow

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Which state has the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Haryana
- (d) None of these

44. If there are four persons in a family and their total income is ₹28,000 what would be the average income of each person ?
 (a) ₹6000 (b) ₹4000
 (c) ₹5000 (d) ₹7,000
45. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means-
 (a) The right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
 (b) The right to vote for all adults.
 (c) The right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
 (d) The right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.
46. Federal power-sharing is more effective today than in the past mainly because
 (a) It is the age of coalition governments at the centre
 (b) states today are more conscious of their rights
 (c) centre today depends more on states
 (d) There are more powerful leaders at the state level

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 :

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

47. What did the Ideas of 'la patrie' and 'le citoyen' ?
 (a) The Motherland and the children
 (b) The Fatherland and the citizens
 (c) The community and the citizens
 (d) The state and the community
48. The first expression of nationalism came with:
 (a) The industrial revolution of England
 (b) The American war of independence
 (c) The French Revolution
 (d) The Russian Revolution
49. What did the French revolution proclaim?
 (a) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the birds who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 (b) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the married men who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 (c) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 (d) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the nature which would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny
50. When did the French revolution start?
 (a) French revolution started in 1889.
 (b) French revolution started in 1879.
 (c) French revolution started in 1789.
 (d) French revolution started in 1989.
51. How was France in 1789?
 (a) France was a full fledged anti national state.
 (b) France was a full-fledged territorial state.
 (c) France was a full-fledged secular state.
 (d) France was a full-fledged autocratic state.
52. What changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?
 (a) The political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
 (b) The social and economic changes came in the wake of the French revolution.
 (c) The social and cultural changes came in the wake of the French revolution.
 (d) The linguistic and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution

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

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secured dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

53. In which country Majoritarianism is followed?
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) India
 (c) Belgium (d) None of the above

54. Most of the Sinhala speaking people in Sri Lanka are-
 (a) Hindu (b) Buddhist
 (c) Telugu (d) Christian
55. Name the most vibrant minority social group in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Sinhala (b) Buddhist
 (c) Tamil (d) Christian
56. Which of the following are the ethnic communities of Sri Lanka?
 (a) Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils
 (b) Tamils, Buddhists, Hindus
 (c) Indian Tamils, Sri Lankan Tamils and Buddhists
 (d) Sinhala speakers, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils
57. The state that protects and fosters Buddhism is _____.
 (a) Nigeria (b) Finland
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Belgium

58. In which year did Sri Lanka gain freedom?
 (a) 1945 (b) 1947
 (c) 1948 (d) 1949

Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the state marked as B on the map which is major producer of tea.



- (a) Assam (b) Odisha
 (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

60. Rana Pratap Sagar dam is marked on the given map in the state where it is situated. Identify the state.



- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra

SAMPLE PAPER - 16 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(c)	1	33
2.	(d)	1	75
3.	(d)	1	154
4.	(a)	2	58
5.	(d)	2	50
6.	(d)	2	145
7.	(d)	2	126
8.	(b)	2	86
9.	(b)	7	111
10.	(d)	3	12
11.	(a)	3	26
12.	(a)	3	100
13.	(a)	4	5
14.	(b)	5	17
15.	(a)	5	42
16.	(d)	6	86
17.	(d)	6	15
18.	(a)	6	31
19.	(c)	7	112
20.	(b)	6	146
21.	(c)	7	14
22.	(c)	7	21
23.	(b)	7	173
24.	(c)	7	114
25.	(d)	2	176
26.	(b)	5	248
27.	(a)	3	251
28.	(c)	1	371
29.	(d)	1	335
30.	(d)	5	202
31.	(d)	4	121

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(c)	1	345
33.	(d)	1	353
34.	(d)	6	272
35.	(c)	7	218
36.	(a)	3	236
37.	(a)	2	162
38.	(a)	1	357
39.	(a)	5	245
40.	(b)	3	258
41.	(a)	5	253
42.	(a)	3	New
43.	(a)	6	New
44.	(d)	6	New
45.	(b)	1	35
46.	(a)	5	70
47.	(b)	1	423
48.	(c)	1	424
49.	(c)	1	429
50.	(c)	1	430
51.	(b)	1	431
52.	(a)	1	432
53.	(c)	4	190
54.	(b)	4	191
55.	(c)	4	192
56.	(b)	4	193
57.	(c)	4	194
58.	(c)	4	195
59.	(a)	8	8
60.	(c)	8	22