

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 15
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. What emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution?
(a) la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
(b) French people in common
(c) French Flag
(d) France under Napoleon
2. The _____ was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
(a) Russia (b) Slavs
(c) Balkans (d) Das volk
3. Jacob clubs were the _____.
(a) Political Clubs (b) Personal Clubs
(c) Thinkers Clubs (d) temporary Clubs
4. Food shortage and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads in the year -
(a) 1728 (b) 1788
(c) 1848 (d) 1884
5. _____ per cent of degraded land belongs to the category of forest degraded area, _____ per cent of it is water eroded area and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits.
(a) 56 and 28 (b) 70 and 20
(c) 28 and 56 (d) 56 and 18
6. Which of these factors is not responsible for land degradation?
(a) Terrace Farming (b) Deforestation
(c) Mining (d) wind erosion
7. Which crop is grown in the black soil?
(a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Cotton (d) Tea
8. When income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like _____.
(a) A. More food (b) Hospitals
(c) Defense (d) Tourism
9. It is a type of agriculture where farmers clear a patch of land and produce food crops to sustain their family. Choose correct option.
(a) Regular farming (b) Clear farming
(c) Slash and burn farming (d) None of these
10. _____ is the largest producer of coffee in India.
(a) Assam (b) West Bengal
(c) Karnataka (d) All of these
11. When a farmer produces just enough to sustain his family, it is called _____.
(a) Subsistence agriculture
(b) Commercial agriculture
(c) Pastoral farming
(d) Truck farming
12. The Champaran peasant movement was launched in _____.
(a) 1910-12. (b) 1917-18.
(c) 1930-32. (d) 1927-28.
13. Which place in India is famous for its Oranges and is called Orange city?
(a) Bikaner (b) Surat
(c) Jaipur (d) Nagpur

14. In federalism _____ tiers of government govern the _____ citizens.
 (a) different, different (b) same, different
 (c) different, same (d) same, same
15. The list which includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
 (a) Union list (b) State list
 (c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary subjects
16. Both the union as well as the state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in _____ list.
 (a) Union (b) Concurrent
 (c) State (d) Both (a) and (b)
17. What type of distribution of legislative powers does the Indian constitution provides for?
 (a) Single-fold (b) Two-fold
 (c) Three-fold (d) Four-fold
18. Both the union and the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the:
 (a) Union list (b) State list
 (c) Concurrent list (d) None of the above
19. Kerala has low infant mortality rate because
 (a) it has good climatic condition
 (b) it has adequate infrastructure
 (c) it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
 (d) it has poor net attendance ratio
20. Select the country where 500 tons of liquid toxic waste into open-air dumps
 (a) USA (b) Africa
 (c) Japan (d) China
21. What factors other than income are important aspects of our lives ?
 (a) Pollution-free environment
 (b) A disease-free life
 (c) Protection from infectious disease
 (d) All of these
22. Which sector has the maximum quantum of disguised unemployment in India?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Industry
 (c) Trade (d) Transport
23. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the _____ to get the total production?
 (a) values of goods and services in production
 (b) final goods and services
 (c) adding up the actual numbers of goods
 (d) goods and services in the three sectors
24. In the data given of GDP which was the most productive sector in 2013-14?
 (a) Primary (b) Tertiary
 (c) Secondary (d) Equal production

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Which type of the erosion can be seen in the given picture?



- (a) Sheet erosion.
 (b) Wind erosion.
 (c) Gully erosion.
 (d) Stream bank erosion.
26. Identify the Indian State which according to Economic Survey 2018-19, it have
 • Per capita Income of 34,409
 • Considered as a backward state
 • Suffer lots of natural calamities eg. Floods etc every year
 • Have high Infant Mortality rate year 2017
 (a) Goa (b) Bihar
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala
27. Identify the crop-
 • It is a Kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C
 • It grows well in alluvial soil.
 • In some states it is grown as Rabi crop.
 (a) Millets (b) Wheat
 (c) Sugarcane (d) Maize

28. Identify the personality-
- He was an English poet, peer and politician.
 - He organised funds and later went to fight in the war.
 - He died of fever in 1824.
 - He fought on behalf of the Greeks against the Ottoman empire.
- (a) Lord Byron (b) Napoleon
(c) Friedrich (d) Metternich

29. Match the following and choose correct option.

List I (Types)		List II (Method)	
A.	T e r r a c e farming	1.	Different crops grown parallely
B.	Strip cropping	2.	Hill slopes are used as cultivable land in the form of flat cut regions of slope
C.	C o n t o u r ploughing	3.	Along the slope of mountain
D.	Crop rotation	4.	Different crops grown in systematic succession

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

30. Which of the statements below are true?

- A. Agriculture accounts for more than half of national income and engages more than half of the population in India.
B. Service sector employs around 34% of India's working population.
C. Industries account for less than 10% of India's working population.

Select the correct option.

- (a) A and B
(b) Only C
(c) A, B and C
(d) Only B

31. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power sharing arrangements?

- A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.
B. Power is shared among different organs of government.
C. Power is shared among different social groups.
D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.

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

32. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

1. After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
2. France will have a monarchy and will be headed by a member of the royal family.
3. A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
4. Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

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

33. Consider the following statements -

1. Treaty of Vienna was made by the Big five.
2. Power of Monarchies had been overthrown in this treaty.
3. A series of strong states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent expansion.
4. Russia was given a part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

34. **Assertion :** Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason : The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.

- (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 :** GDP shows how big an economy is.

Reason : GDP is the value of all goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country in a year.

- (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 :** Agriculture is not an old economic activity.

Reason : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

- (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 : Resource planning is an easy process in India.

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

- (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 : Most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.

Reason : They realised that modernisation could weaken traditional institutions like the monarchy.

- (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 : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

- (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-

Types of Resources	Example of Resources
Individual resources	A - ?
B - ?	Burial grounds, public parks

- (a) A-Own plots, houses, own plantation. B -Potential resources.
- (b) A-Own plots, houses, own plantation. B -Community owned resources.
- (c) A-Own plots, houses, own plantation. B -Developed resources.
- (d) A-Minerals and fossil fuels. B -Community owned resources.

41. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

1. Transporting cloth to the work shops
 2. Sale in shops and showrooms
 3. Spinning the yarn
 4. Weaving of the fabric
- (a) 1, 4, 3, 2
 - (b) 3, 4, 1, 2
 - (c) 4, 2, 1, 3
 - (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

42. Match the list I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Union of India	1.	Prime Minister
B.	State	2.	Sarpanch
C.	Municipal Corporation	3.	Governor
D.	Gram Panchayat	4.	Mayor

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

43. Read the table given below and find out which country is at the bottom for life expectancy at birth.

Some Data Regarding India And Its Neighbours For 2019				
Country	G r o s s N a t i o n a l I n c o m e p e r c a p i t a (2 0 1 1 PPP \$)	L i f e E x p e c t a n c y a t b i r t h	M e a n y e a r s o f S c h o o l i n g o f p e o p l e a g e d 2 5 a n d a b o v e	H D I R a n k i n t h e w o r l d (2018)
Sri Lanka	12707	77	10.6	73
India	6681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4976	72.6	6.2	134

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Bangladesh

44. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹10000. If the income of three families is ₹8000, ₹14000 and ₹6000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹7500
- (b) ₹40000
- (c) ₹12000
- (d) ₹6000

45. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
- (b) State planned socio economic system
- (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of state oriented nationalism

46. If it is desired in India to switch over to unitary system of government from the present federal structure such a change can be brought about by

- (a) A simple majority of the members of the parliament
- (b) A two third majority of members present and voting, provided it is not less than majority of the total members
- (c) A two third majority of the membership of the parliament
- (d) A special procedure in Parliament and ratification by a majority of States in the Indian Union

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?
- (a) Peace
 - (b) Equality
 - (c) Justice
 - (d) Liberty
50. Which of the following is not true with respect to "Allegory"?
- (a) It is a symbol representing an abstract idea.
 - (b) Artist became an allegory of a nation.
 - (c) It is an idea expressed through a person or a thing.
 - (d) An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

51. Who invented female allegory?
- (a) The French artists
 - (b) The German artists
 - (c) The Italian artists
 - (d) The Greece artists
52. What does the crown of oak leaves worn by Germania stand for?
- (a) Imperialism
 - (b) Willingness to make peace
 - (c) Heroism
 - (d) Readiness to fight

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

Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.

53. Power sharing means-
- (a) System of political arrangement in which power is shared between ministers of the government.
 - (b) System of political arrangement in which power is shared between different organs of the government.
 - (c) System of political arrangement in which power is shared between different levels of the government.
 - (d) All of the above
54. Which one is not a benefit of Power sharing?
- (a) Reduces the possibilities of conflicts between social groups
 - (b) Ensures political stability in the long run
 - (c) All the political parties get their expected share
 - (d) It upholds the spirit of democracy
55. Apart from the Central and State Government, there is a third type of government in Belgium called the
- (a) Regional Government
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Union Government
 - (d) Community Government

56. Which is not a feature of Community government?
- (a) Apart from the Central and the State Government, this is a third type of government
 - (b) It is elected by the people belonging to one community that is Dutch, French, German speaking
 - (c) It is mainly based on cooperation and tolerance
 - (d) It does not have the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues
57. A government in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities is called ____.

- (a) Community government
 - (b) Coalition government
 - (c) Democratic
 - (d) Monarchy
58. Which of the following arrangement is used to give minority communities a fair share in power?
- (a) Community government
 - (b) Coalition government
 - (c) Democratic
 - (d) Monarchy

Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the dam marked as B on the map.



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

60. Identify the state marked as A on the map which is major producer of rubber.



- (a) Punjab
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Kerala

SAMPLE PAPER - 15 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(a)	1	23
2.	(c)	1	74
3.	(a)	1	153
4.	(c)	1	284
5.	(c)	2	49
6.	(a)	2	144
7.	(c)	2	125
8.	(d)	7	25
9.	(c)	3	11
10.	(c)	3	25
11.	(a)	3	141
12.	(b)	3	119
13.	(d)	3	88
14.	(c)	5	16
15.	(a)	5	34
16.	(b)	5	41
17.	(c)	5	129
18.	(b)	5	132
19.	(c)	6	85
20.	(b)	6	14
21.	(d)	6	29
22.	(a)	7	56
23.	(b)	7	13
24.	(b)	7	20
25.	(c)	2	175
26.	(b)	6	281
27.	(d)	3	250
28.	(a)	1	370
29.	(d)	2	156
30.	(d)	7	54
31.	(b)	4	154

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(c)	1	344
33.	(d)	1	352
34.	(b)	6	271
35.	(a)	7	217
36.	(d)	3	235
37.	(d)	2	161
38.	(c)	1	356
39.	(a)	4	164
40.	(b)	2	181
41.	(b)	7	224
42.	(c)	5	New
43.	(c)	6	New
44.	(c)	6	New
45.	(c)	1	34
46.	(d)	5	36
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.	(d)	4	184
54.	(a)	4	185
55.	(b)	4	186
56.	(a)	4	187
57.	(a)	4	188
58.	(a)	4	189
59.	(d)	8	20
60.	(d)	8	7