

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 4
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. Sorrieu's vision of society which is so idealistic that is unlikely to exist is called _____.
(a) Utopian (b) Absolutist
(c) Democratic (d) Conservatist
2. Who led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(b) Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Ottoman
3. What were the consequences of the July revolution of 1830 ?
(a) A constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head was installed in France
(b) Uprising in Brussels took place which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above
4. Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
(a) Vienna Treaty of 1815
(b) Constantinople Treaty
(c) Diplomatic Treaty of Sardinia Piedmont
(d) None of these
5. In which of the countries, the 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' ?
(a) Brazil
(b) Indonesia
(c) Central Africa
(d) All of the above
6. High yielding variety of seeds and use of chemical fertilisers are widely found in _____.
(a) shifting cultivation
(b) sedentary intensive farming
(c) Commercial farming
(d) mixed farming
7. Rubber requires
(a) Moist and humid climate
(b) Temperature above 25°C
(c) Rain fall of more than 200cm
(d) All of these
8. Sri Lankan government followed preferential policies for Sinhalas in _____.
(a) Government jobs
(b) University positions
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
9. Who does not elect the Community Government in Belgium?
(a) Dutch speaking people
(b) French speaking people
(c) German speaking people
(d) Sinhala leaders
10. Earlier, the idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to _____.
(a) Democracy
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Monarchy
(d) the principle of authoritarian Undivided political power

- (a) The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (b) The state governments are subordinate to the Central Government.
- (c) The state governments have no say before the central Government.
- (d) The state govt can contradict the Central government.
- 12.** Which arrangement is called the system of checks and balances?
- (a) Horizontal power sharing
- (b) vertical power sharing
- (c) executive power sharing
- (d) judiciary power sharing
- 13.** Prudential reasons of power sharing are ____.
- (a) The stability of political order
- (b) To reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
- (c) A fair share to minority
- (d) All of these
- 14.** What are the dual objectives of the federal system?
- (a) To promote unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity
- (b) To disturb powers and funds to the central government
- (c) to provide facilities and job to the citizens of the country
- (d) to ensure that the power would be transferred from the state to the central government
- 15.** What was the name of independent India between August 15 1947 to January 26 1950 before it became the republic of India this question is required ?
- (a) The Dominion of India
- (b) The constitution of India
- (c) The government of India
- (d) The prime minister of India
- 16.** Which one of the following is not an important feature of federalism?
- (a) Each level of government has its own area of Jurisdiction.
- (b) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed unilaterally by any one level of government.
- (c) Government has two or more than two levels.
- (d) Courts have the power to change the constitution.
- 17.** To get more _____ industrialists may want more dams.
- (a) electricity
- (b) water
- (c) raw material
- (d) all of these
- because its per capita income in 2017 was US\$ 1820 per annum.
- (a) low-income countries
- (b) low middle income
- (c) rich countries
- (d) none of these
- 19.** What would be the development goals of a farmer who depend only on rain for growing crops?
- (a) Inundational canal
- (b) Timely rain
- (c) Better irrigation facility
- (d) Hand pumps
- 20.** Which of the following sectors in India are underemployed?
- (a) Industrial
- (b) Services
- (c) Agricultural
- (d) None of these
- 21.** Share of agriculture and their allied products in total export is about _____ as per 2011-12.
- (a) 60%
- (b) 65%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 75%
- 22.** What is the secondary sector?
- (a) production of a good by exploiting natural resources
- (b) activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- (c) activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- (d) Mineral excavation
- 23.** There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Which of the following is the example of this activity?
- (a) The cultivation of cotton
- (b) Spin yarn and weave cloth from cotton
- (c) Sugar or gur
- (d) Use of bricks to make houses
- 24.** What is the contribution of industries in India's GDP?
- (a) 19%
- (b) 27%
- (c) 39%
- (d) 46%

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Choose the correct statement about the image given below.



- (a) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
 (b) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner
 (c) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.
 (d) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.

26. Identify the event-

- The first clear expression of nationalism in France.
- The transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizen.
- A new French Flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standards
- The liberation of the people of Europe from despotism.

- (a) Unification of Germany
 (b) Greek struggle for independence
 (c) French Revolution 1789
 (d) Revolutions in Europe

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 institution -

- It resolves disputes between the states and state and centre.
- It interprets the constitution.
- It acts like an empire and decides neutrally.

- (a) Media
 (b) Executive
 (c) Umpire
 (d) Judiciary

29. Choose the incorrect matched option from column A and B.

	Column A	Column B
(a)	Frederic Sorrieu	A british artist
(b)	Wolfe Tone	Struggled for Ireland
(c)	Lord Byron	An english poet
(d)	Karol Karpinski	A polish music composer

30. With reference to the cause of Silesian Weavers consider the following statements--

1. The cause of the silesian weavers uprising was the contractors cheating on the weavers.
2. The contractors who supplied the weavers raw materials and gave order for finished materials reduced the payments of the weavers.

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. 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

32. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

33. Assertion : The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.

Reason : Women were considered more superior and independent of men by the society, because of their enthusiastic performance in liberal movement.

- (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.

34. Assertion : Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

Reason : Land can be used for various purposes.

- (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 : apple food crop in India is rice and requires less rain.

Reason : Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world.

- (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

36. Assertion : There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.

Reason : The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities.

- (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.

37. Assertion : Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Reason : Mayor is the head of municipalities.

- (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 : A small town has a high rate of robbery; however, a locality in this town has well- maintained law and order.

Reason : The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guards, and they collectively pay to have the security guards in the locality.

- (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. Complete the following table with correct information regarding BMI. Select the correct option for A and B.

BMI	How to calculate	BMI of a person who is undernourished	BMI of a person who is overweight
Body Mass Index	A - ?	less than 18.5	B - ?

- (a) A-Divide the weight of a person (in kg) by the square of the height (in metres) B-less than 25
- (b) A-Divide the weight of a person (in gram) by the square of the height (in metres) B-More than 25
- (c) A-Divide the weight of a person (in kg) by the square of the height (in metres) B-More than 25
- (d) A-Divide the weight of a person (in kg) by the square of the height (in metres) B-More than 50

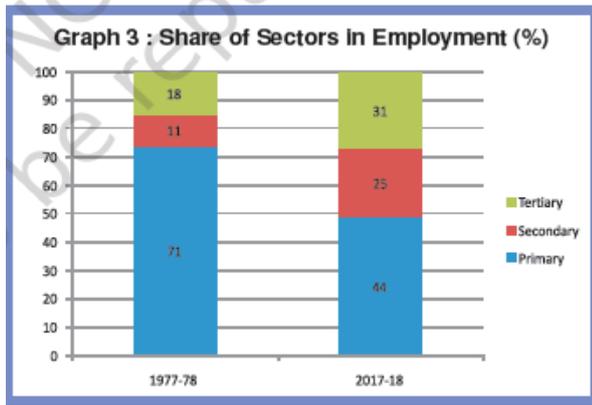
40. Arrange the following as PER CAPITA INCOME of these STATES (from high to low):

1. Goa
 2. Haryana
 3. Kerala
 4. Bihar
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
 - (c) 1, 3, 4, 2
 - (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

41. Arrange the following steps of 'Jhumming cultivation' in correct sequence.

1. Burning the felled trees.
 2. clear a patch of land.
 3. Fallowing.
 4. Planting and harvesting.
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (b) 3, 2, 1, 4
 - (c) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

42. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?



- (a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) IT sector
43. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹5000. If the income of three families is ₹4000, ₹7000 and ₹3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?
- (a) ₹7500
(b) ₹3000
(c) ₹2000
(d) ₹6000

44. In India, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined at a very fast rate in the recent years. This is due to

- (a) lack of diversification of rural economy
(b) slow growth in the prices of agriculture commodities
(c) saturation of employment opportunities in the agriculture sector
(d) very slow growth rate of agriculture and a fast rate of growth of other sectors

45. How has it become possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan?

- (a) availability of cheap labour
(b) development of canals irrigation and tube-wells
(c) fertile soil
(d) development of the transport network

46. Choose the incorrect statement-

- (a) Usually a federation has two levels of governments
(b) Both the levels of governments enjoy their powers independent of one another
(c) In a federal system, a state government has powers of its own
(d) In a federal system, the state government is answerable to the central government

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 :

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?' In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence

of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.

47. A nation is the culmination of a long past of
- (a) Sacrifice
(b) Endeavours
(c) Devotion
(d) All of these
48. What does a nation guarantee to its citizens?
- (a) Happiness
(b) Liberty
(c) Wealth
(d) Health
49. Ernst Renan was a _____ philosopher.
- (a) British
(b) American
(c) Japanese
(d) French

50. What is/are the essential condition/s of being a people?
 (a) To have common glories in the past
 (b) To have performed great deeds together
 (c) To have a common will in the present
 (d) All of these
51. Who delivered the lecture at the University of Sorbonne in 1882?
 (a) The German philosopher Ernst Renan
 (b) The French philosopher Ernst Renan
 (c) The Italian philosopher Ernst Renan
 (d) The Greek philosopher Ernst Renan
52. How are nations formed according to Ernest Renan?
 (a) A nation is formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.
 (b) To form a nation social capital, common glories are not necessary.
 (c) A nation is formed by deeds of the present.
 (d) To form a nation, social capital, common glories and deeds of the past and common will are necessary

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

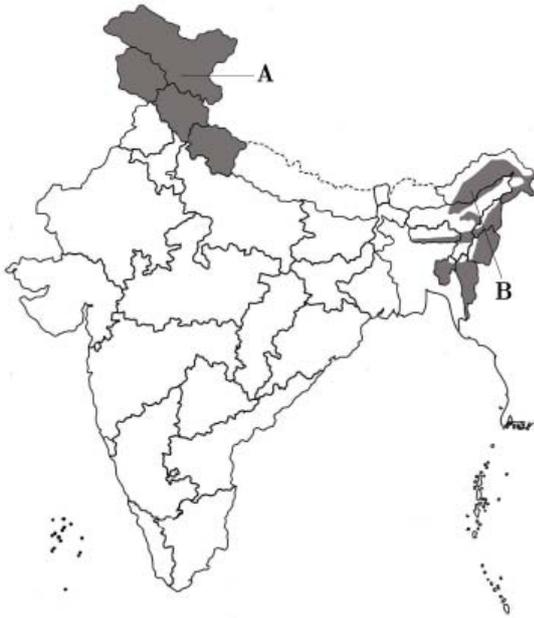
This is the most widely spread and important Soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri river. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear some what bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

53. Name the soil which is being described in the above paragraph
 (a) Black soil
 (b) Alluvial soil
 (c) Laterite soil
 (d) Forest soil
54. The soil mentioned in the para is _____
 (a) Very dry
 (b) Rocky
 (c) Very fertile
 (d) Red in colour
55. This soil is mainly good for cultivation of
 (a) Sugar cane
 (b) Paddy
 (c) Wheat
 (d) All of the above
56. This soil is found in
 (a) Northern coastal plains
 (b) Eastern coastal plains
 (c) Southern coastal plains
 (d) Western coastal plains
57. Why alluvial soil is considered the most important soil?
 (a) Because it is very fertile.
 (b) Because it is ideal for growing cotton.
 (c) Because it has fine particles.
 (d) Because it needs no fertilizer.
58. Alluvial soil is ideal for the growth of which of the following crops?
 (a) Sugarcane
 (b) Wheat
 (c) Pulse crops
 (d) All of the above

Section D

Attempt both the Map based questions.

59. Identify the type of soil which is found in the region marked as A.



- (a) Black soil
- (b) Forest and mountainous soil
- (c) Red and Yellow soil
- (d) Arid soil

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 - 4 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(a)	1	8
2.	(a)	1	22
3.	(c)	1	47
4.	(b)	1	234
5.	(a)	3	2
6.	(c)	3	17
7.	(d)	3	93
8.	(c)	4	22
9.	(d)	4	32
10.	(d)	4	54
11.	(a)	4	62
12.	(a)	4	71
13.	(d)	4	77
14.	(a)	5	24
15.	(a)	5	53
16.	(d)	5	121
17.	(a)	6	4
18.	(b)	6	23
19.	(c)	6	63
20.	(c)	7	186
21.	(c)	7	149
22.	(b)	7	5
23.	(a)	7	35
24.	(b)	7	134
25.	(b)	1	388
26.	(c)	1	373
27.	(a)	3	251
28.	(d)	5	251
29.	(a)	1	338
30.	(c)	1	347
31.	(d)	5	202

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(a)	4	97
33.	(c)	1	359
34.	(a)	2	160
35.	(c)	3	239
36.	(a)	4	162
37.	(b)	5	242
38.	(a)	6	267
39.	(c)	6	275
40.	(a)	6	277
41.	(d)	3	256
42.	(a)	7	230
43.	(d)	6	55
44.	(d)	7	156
45.	(b)	3	47
46.	(d)	5	9
47.	(d)	1	439
48.	(b)	1	440
49.	(d)	1	441
50.	(d)	1	442
51.	(b)	1	443
52.	(d)	1	444
53.	(b)	2	204
54.	(c)	2	205
55.	(b)	2	206
56.	(b)	2	207
57.	(a)	2	208
58.	(d)	2	209
59.	(b)	8	3
60.	(d)	8	7