

PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2021-22

TERM II

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE -CODE 087

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- I. This Question paper is divided into five sections- Section A, B, C, D and E.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
- IV. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- V. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- VI. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- VII. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- VIII. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- IX. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

	SECTION - A	
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1	Who presided over the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929? Mention one decision taken in the session.	2
2	Mention any four sources of informal credit.	2
3	State any two functions of political parties?	2
4	Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.	2
5	What role has been played by the cotton textile industry in the economic development of the country? Or Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?	2
	SECTION -B	
6	How have self help groups benefitted the women in rural areas? Or What are the limitations of the Barter system?	3
7	What were the limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement?	3
8	Describe the role of opposition parties in democracy.	3
	SECTION -C	
9	Give your arguments to justify that democracy is accountable, responsive and legitimate government. Or	5

	The examination in democracy never gets over. Explain in detail.	
10	<p>Highlight the factors which have enabled the process of globalisation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>In context of WTO answer the following questions:</p> <p>a. Write the full form of WTO. (1)</p> <p>b. At present how many nations are members of WTO? (1)</p> <p>c. What is its aim? (1)</p> <p>d. Why the developing nations are not satisfied with the working of WTO? (2)</p>	5
	SECTION -D	
11	<p>‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.</p> <p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>11.1 On which day was this pledge taken by the Indian people? (1)</p>	4

	<p>11.2 State an example to justify that the colonial rule was economically exploitative. (1)</p> <p>11.3 Why India must sever the British connection? (2)</p>	
12	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions.</p> <p>Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second- class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel. Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.</p> <p>12.1 Examine the role of the Indian postal network. (1)</p> <p>12.2 Differentiate between personal and mass communication.(1)</p> <p>12.3 Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.(2)</p>	4

SECTION -E

13

13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.
(A) Movement against the oppressive indigo plantation system took place here.

1



13	<p>13.2 On the given map of India, locate and name the following:</p> <p>(1) Nuclear Power Plant in Maharashtra (1)</p> <p>(II) International Airport in Chennai (1)</p>	2