

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 3
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. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.
(a) German
(b) Swiss
(c) French
(d) American
2. Who were called Junkers of Prussia?
(a) prussia
(b) Germans
(c) large landowners
(d) army
3. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." Who among the following said this popular line?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Duke Metternich
(c) Otto Von Bismarck
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
4. Who was the Chief architect of the unification of the Germany?
(a) Chief Minister - William - I
(b) Chief Minister - Otto Von Bismarck
(c) Prime Minister - Otto Von Bismarck
(d) The King - William - I
5. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?
(a) Rice
(b) Millets
(c) Gram
(d) Cotton
6. The _____ has led to division of land among successive generations and rendered the size of land holding uneconomical.
(a) right of extractive
(b) right of acquired
(c) right of earned
(d) right of inheritance
7. Which of the following is largest consumer of rubber produced?
(a) Latex foam
(b) Auto industries
(c) Plastic
(d) Toys industries
8. What kind of measures were adopted in Sri Lanka after independence to establish Sinhala supremacy (Delhi 2009) in the government?
(a) Economic measures
(b) Majoritarianism measures
(c) Political measures
(d) None of the above
9. Which was not the provision of Belgium Constitution?
(a) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.
(b) Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.
(c) Brussels have a separate govt. in which both communities have equal representation.
(d) The community govt. has no power regarding culture, education and language.

10. Give one moral reason as why power sharing is good? Select correct option from below.
- It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
 - It does not lead to confusion in managing the state
 - People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 - power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
11. In Srilanka, a new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster _____ Tamil Indians.
- Hinduism
 - Buddhism
 - Christainy
 - Islam
12. Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country by disregarding the _____.
- Minority community
 - Ethnic group
 - Sinhala group
 - Muslim community
13. In Belgium, 59% people living in the Flemish region speaks _____.
- Spanish
 - English
 - Sinhala
 - Dutch
14. What ensures financial autonomy to all levels of government?
- Sources of jobs for each level
 - Sources of food for each level
 - Sources of happiness for each level
 - Sources of revenue for each level
15. When did democracy began its journey in India?
- 1974
 - 1947
 - 1990
 - 1960
16. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?
- States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
 - States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
 - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 - States have no financial autonomy.
17. Which of the following was the first major test of democratic politics for India after independence?
- Abolition of privy purse
 - Nationalisation of banks
 - Creation of linguistic states
 - Reservations based on caste
18. What would be the most appropriate aspiration of a prosperous farmer from Punjab?
- local school is able to provide quality education for their children
 - there is no social discrimination
 - able to pursue her job in abroad.
 - proper supply for irrigation
19. Countries with per capita income of _____ and less in 2017, are called low-income countries.
- US\$ 995 per annum
 - US\$ 12056 per annum
 - above US\$ 12056 per annum
 - less than US\$ 12056 per annum
20. In which Indian state the infant mortality rate is lowest?
- Kerala
 - Bihar
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Punjab
21. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by
- Parliament
 - President
 - Government of India
 - State government
22. Agriculture sector contributes around 55% of GDP in 1950-51, which has come down to _____ % in 2011-12.
- 20
 - 14
 - 25
 - 28
23. Which activities come under the agriculture and related sectors?
- Dairy
 - Mineral excavation
 - using cotton fibre from the plant
 - Selling agricultural products in the market
24. Which of the following is not part of tertiary sector?
- Banks
 - Hospitals
 - ATMs
 - Mining

Section B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Consider these statements about the Image given below



- Title of this caricature is "The Club of Thinkers".
- The plaque on the left bears the inscription: "The most important question of today's meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?"
- This was a caricature of a meeting called by liberals.
- This caricature was created in 1820.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- 1, 2 and 4

26. Identify the personality-

- He was a French philosopher.
- He insisted on social capital.
- According to him, nations are not formed by common language, race and religion.
- According to him liberty would be lost if there was only one law and only one master.

- Renan
- Atto Von Bismarck
- Carl Wekker
- Carbonari

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.

- Millet
- Wheat
- Sugarcane
- Maize

28. Identify the unit of the Indian Union :

- These units are generally very small in size.
- These cannot be merged with states due to some reasons.
- These units have very small powers.

- Examples are Chandigarh, Dadar and nagar havelli.

- States
- Villages
- Union Territories
- Central Government

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

Column A		Column B	
A.	Absolutist	1.	A vision of society
B.	Utopian	2.	A form of government
C.	Plebiscite	3.	A system of direct vote
D.	Suffrage	4.	A system of holding election

- A - 2, B - 3, C - 1, D - 4
- A - 4, B - 3, C - 2, D - 1
- A - 3, B - 1, C - 2, D - 4
- A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4

30. Which of the following is associated with the 'Revolution of the liberals 1848'?

- Unlike the revolt of the poor in France it was led by the educated middle class in the Ottoman Empire.
- Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- Demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

- 1 and 2
- 1, 2 and 3
- 2 and 3
- Only 3

31. Economy is said to be underdeveloped if:

- About 60 to 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities.
- Burden of population and dependent population is very high.
- Capital formation is very low due to lack of saving.
- Productivity of labour, production facilities and standard of living is very low.
- Incidence of underemployment and unemployment is very high.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (i) and (ii)
- (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)
- (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

- 32.** Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:
- It ensures the stability of political order.
 - It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - It gives a fair share to minority.
 - It is the very spirit of democracy.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A and B
 - A, C and D
 - All are correct
 - A, B and C

- 33. Assertion :** In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution.
Reason : The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- 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 :** Resources are free gifts of nature.
Reason : Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.
- 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 :** Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
Reason : Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.
- 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 :** Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.
Reason : Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.
- 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 :** A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.
Reason : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- 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 state has a per capita income of Rs. 225,000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.
Reason : There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.
- 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 and choose correct option.

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Raw materials for goods and services are provided for the Primary Sector.	A - ?	This sector provides services to both the primary and secondary sector
The primary sector uses traditional techniques and is mostly unorganised.	The secondary sector uses more reliable methods of production and is organised.	This sector uses modern-day logistics methods to execute its functions and is well organised.
This sector consists of forestry, agriculture and mining activities.	It involves manufacturing units, large firms, small scale units and multinational organisations.	B - ?

- A-Secondary sector changes one good into another by building more from it. B- It involves dairy, minerals activities.
- A-Secondary sector changes one good into another by building more from it. B-Insurance trade, Banking and communications come under this sector.
- A-Secondary sector forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. B- It involves houses and buildings
- A-Secondary sector may not directly help in the production of goods. B-Insurance trade, Banking and communications come under this sector.

40. Arrange the following countries according to their Human Development Index (HDI) rank in world (2018):

1. Sri Lanka
2. Pakistan
3. India
4. Bangladesh

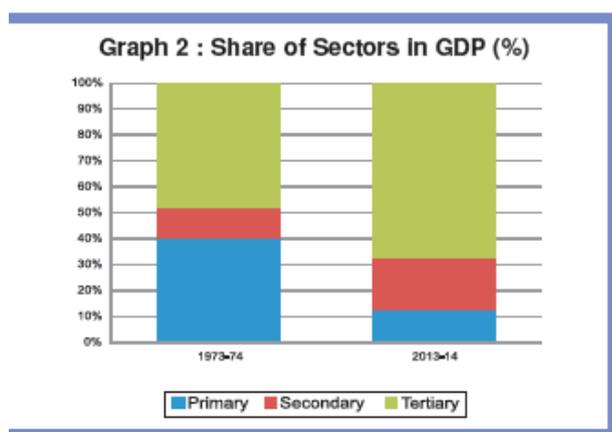
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 1, 3, 4, 2 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

41. Arrange the following state (from higher to lower) as rice production states-

1. Assam
2. Punjab
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. West Bengal

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

42. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2013 is _____.



- (a) between 20 per cent to 30 per cent
(b) between 30 per cent to 100 per cent

- (c) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent
(d) 70 per cent

43. How is BMI calculated? give the right order

1. the weight of the person is measured
2. height is measured in meters
3. The weight is then divided by the square of height.
4. The height is then divided by the square of weight.

- (a) first 1 then 2 last 3
(b) first 2 then 1 last 4
(c) first 1 then 2 last 4
(d) first 3 then 2 last 1

44. Which of the following is true with regards to GDP in India?

- (a) Primary sector's contribution to GDP has consistently increased.
(b) Secondary sector contributes maximum to GDP.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Service sector contributed maximum to GDP.

45. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land?

- (a) Overpopulation
(b) Small scale farmers are not able to earn livelihood
(c) Due to the law of inheritance and division of land.
(d) Farmers of less land holdings are not able to afford the right techniques

46. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is _____.

- (a) Concentrated in a few hands
(b) Divided between a central authority and various constituents
(c) Divided between a central authority and various constituents
(d) Divided amongst various communities

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 :

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and

local variations During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

47. What was the name of the secret society formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?
- Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old Italy.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Traditional Italy.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old France.
48. When did Giuseppe Mazzini seek to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic ?
- During the 1860s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic
 - During the 1730s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic
 - During the 1930s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic
 - During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
49. Who was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont?
- King Victor David I was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
 - King Victor Davis II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
 - King Victor Emmanuel II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
 - King Victor Emmanuel III was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
50. What did a unified Italy offer the ruling elites of this region?
- A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political dominance.
 - A unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.
 - A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political failure.
 - A unified Italy offered them the possibility of social breakdown and political failure.
51. Which state was ruled by an Italian house before unification of Italy?
- the north
 - the centre
 - southern regions
 - Sardinia-Piedmont
52. Who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy?
- Victor Emmanuel II
 - Sardinia-Piedmont
 - Giuseppe Mazzini
 - Cavour

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

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

53. In which among the following States of India, coal deposits are not abundantly available?
- Madhya Pradesh
 - Chhattisgarh
 - Jharkhand
 - Rajasthan
54. In which among the following States you may find suitable amount of Water resources.
- Rajasthan
 - Ladakh
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - None of the above
55. Which state lacks water resources?
- Madhya Pradesh
 - Haryana
 - Punjab
 - Rajasthan
56. Rajasthan is very well endowed with
- Wave energy
 - Solar and wind energy
 - Geothermal energy
 - Tidal energy
57. Which one of the following states has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development?
- Arunachal Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
 - Delhi
 - Chandigarh

58. In spite of very rich cultural heritage in which of the following resources Ladakh is deficient?
- (a) Water
 - (b) Infrastructure
 - (c) Some vital minerals
 - (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 B.



- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Forest and mountainous soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Sandy soil

60. Identify the state marked as B on the map which is major producer of coffee.



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

SAMPLE PAPER - 3 Answer Key

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
1.	(c)	1	7
2.	(c)	1	21
3.	(b)	1	46
4.	(c)	1	233
5.	(c)	3	1
6.	(d)	3	16
7.	(b)	3	92
8.	(b)	4	21
9.	(d)	4	30
10.	(c)	4	53
11.	(b)	4	61
12.	(a)	4	70
13.	(d)	4	76
14.	(d)	5	23
15.	(b)	5	52
16.	(c)	5	120
17.	(c)	5	142
18.	(d)	6	3
19.	(a)	6	22
20.	(a)	6	62
21.	(c)	7	185
22.	(b)	7	148
23.	(a)	7	4
24.	(d)	7	34
25.	(d)	1	387
26.	(d)	1	372
27.	(d)	3	250
28.	(c)	5	250
29.	(d)	1	337
30.	(c)	1	346
31.	(d)	6	162

Paper Q. no.	Correct Option	Chapter no	Question Bank Q. no.
32.	(d)	4	121
33.	(b)	1	358
34.	(d)	2	159
35.	(d)	3	240
36.	(c)	4	161
37.	(a)	5	243
38.	(c)	6	266
39.	(b)	7	220
40.	(c)	6	276
41.	(b)	3	255
42.	(b)	7	229
43.	(a)	6	35
44.	(d)	7	167
45.	(c)	3	35
46.	(b)	5	8
47.	(a)	1	445
48.	(d)	1	446
49.	(c)	1	447
50.	(b)	1	448
51.	(d)	1	449
52.	(d)	1	450
53.	(d)	2	212
54.	(c)	2	213
55.	(d)	2	214
56.	(b)	2	215
57.	(a)	2	216
58.	(d)	2	217
59.	(c)	8	2
60.	(b)	8	6