

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI, NEWDELHI.
CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)
TERM –I PRE-BOARD (2021-22)
MARKING SCHEME

TIME: 90 MTS

MARKS: 40

SECTION – A
(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

1. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?
(A) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
(B) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
(C) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernization to strengthen monarchy.
(D) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

Ans: (C) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernization to strengthen monarchy.

2. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?
(A) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
(B) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
(C) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
(D) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

Ans: (B) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).

3. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?
(i) 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.
(ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
(iii) A centralized administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
(iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
(A) (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (iii) and (iv)

Ans: (C) (i) and (iii)

4. The Civil code of 1804 also known as Napoleonic code established
(A) Equality before Law
(B) Secured the Right to property

- (C) Did away with all the privileges based on birth.
- (D) All the above.

Ans: (D) All the above.

5. What did the customs union or zollverein do?

- (A) Abolished tax
- (B) Abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two
- (C) Abolished tariff charges and reduced the currencies to 5
- (D) Only abolished tariff barriers

Ans: (B) Abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two

6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the practice of primitive subsistence farming in India:

- (A) Jharkhand- Kuruwa
- (B) Andhra Pradesh- Bringa
- (C) Odisha- Podu
- (D) Rajasthan – Bewar

Ans: (A) Jharkhand- Kuruwa

7. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?

Choose the correct option.

- (A) Strip cropping
- (B) Terrace cultivation
- (C) Shelter belts
- (D) Overdrawing of ground water

Ans: (D) Overdrawing of ground water

8. Which one of the following conferences convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992?

- (A) Kyoto Protocol
- (B) Montreal Protocol
- (C) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit
- (D) World Summit on Sustainable Development

Ans: (C) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit

9. India's land is undergoing degradation or desertification. Soil erosion due to water and wind, and degradation of vegetation cover were the main processes that has led to land degradation. Which of the following is the main reason for the land degradation in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

- (A) Deforestation
- (B) Floods
- (C) Over-grazing
- (D) All the above

Ans: (C) Over-grazing

10. Which one of the following you would prefer for to conserve land resources in our country?

- (A) Afforestation
- (B) Keeping control on over grazing
- (C) Proper management of waste lands.
- (D) All of these.

Ans: (D) All of these.

11. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power sharing:

- 1. Reduces conflict among different communities
- 2. Decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
- 3. Delays decision making process
- 4. Accommodates diversities
- 5. Increases instability and divisiveness
- 6. Promotes people's participation in government
- 7. Undermines the unity of a country

- (A) 1, 2, 4, 6
- (B) 1, 3, 5, 6
- (C) 1, 2, 4, 7
- (D) 2, 3, 4, 7

Ans: (C) 1, 2, 4, 7

12. Which of the statement is an example of horizontal sharing of power?

- (A) Power-sharing between different organs of the government
- (B) Power-sharing between different political parties
- (C) Power-sharing between different levels of the government
- (D) Power Sharing between different states

Ans: (A) Power-sharing between different organs of the government

13. Apart from the Central and the State Government, Belgium has a third kind of government as well. Identify the following who elects the community government in Belgium?

- (A) People belonging to one language community only
- (B) By the leaders of Belgium
- (C) The citizens of the whole country
- (D) The community leaders to Belgium

Ans: (A) People belonging to one language community only

14. Which of the following countries have federal division of powers?

- (A) India
- (B) Belgium
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: (D) Both (A) and (B)

15. When independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. Identify the countries which are practiced this type of 'coming together' federations.

- (A). Switzerland & Canada
- (B). USA and Britain
- (C). USA, Australia and Switzerland
- (D). Britain, Canada, USA

Ans: (C). USA, Australia and Switzerland

16. On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments make laws?

- (A). Currency
- (B). Defence
- (C). Trade Unions
- (D). Railways

Ans: (C). Trade Unions

17. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371), under which context do they get these provisions?

- (A). Because of trade and commerce
- (B). Protection of land rights of indigenous people
- (C) Special provisions for agriculture
- (D). For Defence purposes

Ans: (B). Protection of land rights of indigenous people

18. Which sector is also called the service sector?

- (A). Primary
- (B). Public
- (C). Industrial
- (D). Tertiary

Ans: (D). Tertiary

19. Which one of the following statements defines ‘Literacy Rate’?

- (A) Total literate population divided by total population
- (B) Total literate population divided by literate population
- (C) Proportion of illiterate population in the 18 and above age group.
- (D) It measures the proportion of literate proportion in the 7 years and above age group.

Ans: (D) It measures the proportion of literate proportion in the 7 years and above age group.

20. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define ‘average income’.

- (A) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- (B) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- (C) The average income is the same as per capita income.
- (D) The average income includes the value of property held.

Ans: (C) The average income is the same as per capita income.

21. Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? Select your answer from the following statements.

- (A) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secures the future of their citizens. These countries are considered to be developed.
- (B) Countries which are among the highest in the ‘Human Development Index’ are considered to be the developed countries.
- (C) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings—both material and non-material.
- (D) Iran is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.

Ans: (B) Countries which are among the highest in the ‘Human Development Index’ are considered to be the developed countries.

22. Identify which of the reason cause (from below) that enhances environmental degradation:

- (A) Planting of trees.
- (B) Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water.
- (C) Ban on use of plastic bags.
- (D) Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.

Ans: (D) Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.

23. Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?

- (A) A farmer irrigating his field.
- (B) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
- (C) A doctor in a government hospital treating a patient.
- (D) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.

Ans: (C) A doctor in a government hospital treating a patient.

24. Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Choose the correct option from those given below:

- (A) Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands
- (B) Among part-time industrial workers
- (C) In most of the government offices

(D) In big private companies

Ans: (A) Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands

SECTION – B
(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

25. Which of the following reason why the area of Balkan become an area of intense conflict?

- (A) Spread of nationalistic feelings resulted in to rebellious activities in Balkan area.
- (B) Different Slavic nationalist struggle to gain their identity and Independence.
- (C) Both of these.
- (D) None of these.

Ans: (C) Both of these.

26. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened?

- (A) At the place of Prussia
- (B) At the half of mirrors in palace of Versailles.
- (C) At the Church of St Peters
- (D) At the Church of St Panli.

Ans: (C) At the Church of St Peters

27. Why was the treaty of Vienna (1815) drawn up?

- (A) To establish tariff barriers
- (B) To restore the monarchies
- (C) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states
- (D) To establish democracies

Ans: (B) To restore the monarchies

28. Identify the symbols of the new ‘British nation’?

- (A) The British flag (Union Jack) and the British national anthem (God Save The King).
- (B) The English language and domination of English culture
- (C) Both (a) and (b)
- (D) Subordination of the older nations

Ans: (C) Both (A) and (B)

29. Identify which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton?

- (A) Regur soil
- (B) Laterite soil
- (C) Desert soil
- (D) Mountainous soil

Ans: (A) Regur soil

30. Which one of the following is not a renewable resource?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Wind energy

- (C) Forest
- (D) Fossil fuels.

Ans: (D) Fossil fuels.

31. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:

- (A) Power sharing among different social groups.
- (B) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.
- (C) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.
- (D) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

Ans: (C) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government

32. In case of a clash between the laws made by the center and a state on a subject in the concurrent list which law will be enforced finally?

- (A) The state law prevails.
- (B) The central law prevails.
- (C) Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- (D) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide

33. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion: Community Government in Belgium is elected by one language community.
 Reason: Community government helped in resolving conflicts between different linguistic groups.

- (A). Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B). Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C). A is true but R is false.
- (D). A is false but R is true

Ans: (A). Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

34. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below.

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

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

Ans: C

35. Ganesh is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th Schedule can he opt to take the exam in? Select the appropriate option.

- (A). 18
- (B). 21
- (C). 22
- (D). 25

Ans: (C). 22

36. Identify the distinguishing feature of a Federal Government:

- (A) Power is distributed between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- (B) National Government gives some powers to the Provincial government
- (C) Governmental Power is divided between different levels of government
- (D) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government

Ans: (A) Power is distributed between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

37. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?

- (A) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- (B) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
- (C) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.
- (D) None of the above.

Ans: (A) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

38. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralization after 1992.

- A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

- (A) B and C
- (B) A and C
- (C) A and D

(D) B and D

Ans: (A) B and C

39. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of countries.

Reason (R): Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production process.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

40. Choose the correct option from the following:

List I (Example)

- A. Courier
- B. Farmer
- C. Fisherman
- D. Carpenter

List II (Sector)

- Tertiary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector

- (A) A
- (B) D
- (C) C
- (D) B

Ans: A

41. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs.4000, Rs.7000, and Rs.3000 respectively. What is the income of the fourth family?

- (A) 7500
- (B) 3000
- (C) 2000
- (D) 6000

Ans: (D) 6000

42. Swaroop is undernourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 meters. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.

- (A). 12.6
- (B). 13.5
- (C). 14.7
- (D). 15.2

Ans: (A). 12.6

43. A woman works at garment factory in her town on a contract basis and gets meagre salary after working the entire day. Whenever she applied leave her employer deducts her salary. She has no paid leaves. Find out in which of the following sectors she is working?

- (A). Primary Sector
- (B). Service Sector
- (C) . Organized Sector
- (D). Unorganized Sector

Ans: (D). Unorganized Sector

44. Choose one correct statement from the following:

Underemployment occurs —

- (A) When people are not willing to work.
- (B) When people are working slowly.
- (C) When people are working less than what they are capable of doing.
- (D) When people are not paid for their jobs.

Ans: (C) When people are working less than what they are capable of doing.

45. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.

Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

46. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. What does it show? Pick up the correct statement given below:

- (A) It shows how big the economy of a country is in a given year in terms of its total output.
- (B) It shows what the total product of a country in a given year without counting the country's total resources.
- (C) It shows the number of people involved in production in a particular year.
- (D) It shows the total value of trade trans-actions of a country in a particular year.

Ans: (A) It shows how big the economy of a country is in a given year in terms of its total output.

SECTION – C

(Attempt and answer the questions in each of the Case based questions)

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

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. Nationalism’, which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means

- (A) Strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
- (B) Strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
- (C) Strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
- (D) Equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

Ans: (A) Strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture

48. Pick out the correct definition to define the term ‘Plebiscite’.

- (A) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- (B) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
- (C) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
- (D) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Ans: (D) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal

49. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because

- (A) It ensures protection to all inhabitants.
- (B) It ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
- (C) It ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.
- (D) It ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.

Ans : (B) It ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.

50. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: ‘Liberty, Equality and Fraternity’ was:

- (A) The Russian Revolution

- (B) The French Revolution
- (C) The American Revolution
- (D) India's First War of Independence

Ans: (B) The French Revolution

51. A nation state according to the French philosopher Ernst Renan was formed by

- (A) A common language, race ,religion and territory
- (B) A nation with shared history or descent of endevours, sacrifices and devotion,wish to perform still more great deeds together.
- (C) A large scale solidarity its existence a daily plebiscite.
- (D) Both B and C

Ans: (D) Both B and C

Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution". Which includes genetic engineering Infact organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 600 million which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

52. Who among the following used the term 'Evergreen Revolution' for increasing agricultural production in India?

- A. Norman Borlaug
- B. M.S Swaminathan
- C. Raj Krishna
- D. R.K.V Rao

Ans : B. M.S Swaminathan

53. Which is helpful in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds?

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) White Revolution
- (C) Genetic Engineering
- (D) Scientific Research

Ans: (C) Genetic Engineering

54. Which type of farming is not harmful as compared to modern agriculture?

- (A) Intensive farming
- (B) Extensive farming
- (C) Organic farming
- (D) Genetic farming

Ans: (C) Organic farming

55. One can infer from the above given information that marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation. Which one of the following is the prominent cause?

- A. Food and fruit crops are expensive in market
- B. Shift to multifarious crops according to demand
- C. Periodic scarcity of water in many regions
- D. Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution

Ans : D. Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution

56. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops because.

- (A) Increases income of the farmers.
- (B) Reduces environmental degradation
- (C) India's diversified climate.
- (D) All the above

Ans: (D) All the above

Section D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.

57. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a Dam. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Salal
- B. Bhakra-Nangal
- C. Tehri
- D. Rana Pratap Sagar

Ans : D. Rana Pratap Sagar

58. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major coffee cultivating state. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Assam
- B. Punjab
- C. Karnataka.
- D. Gujarat

Ans: C. Karnataka.

