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Toppers in JEE (Advanced) 2018

ADMISSION OPEN for Session 2019-20

CLASSES:

7 8 9 10 11 12

TARGET: JEE (Main+Advanced)

JEE (Main) | AIIMS/ NEET

Pre-foundation

SCHOLARSHIP UPTO 90%

Entrance Test Dates:

17th, 31st March & 7th April 2019

PRE-BOARD TEST PAPER
CLASS X
ACADEMIC SESSION-2018-19
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks :80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number **1 to 7 in Section-A** are Very Short Answer type Questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Questions from serial number **8 to 18 in Section-B** are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number **19 to 25 in Section-C** are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question number 26 in **Section-D** is a map question of **5 marks** (2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography). After completion attach the map inside your answer book
7. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions.

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE : ROLL NO. :
I have read all the instructions and shall abide by them I have verified the identity, name and roll number of the candidate.

Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

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SECTION-A

1. Who suffered from the problem of raw cotton in the mid-19th century and why ?

OR

Name the two institutions which are known as Bretton Wood Institution.

OR

What was the function of Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission ? (1)

2. Name the historical language of Southern Belgium. (1)

3. On what basis resources are classified into potential, reserves, developed and stock? (1)

4. What is the most accepted means in exchange of goods and services? (1)

5. What is the Coalition Government ? (1)

6. What is called as the proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 years and above? (1)

7. Give one measure to compare different countries/states. (1)

SECTION-B

8. What do you understand by the inter-state water disputes? Explain by giving two examples of Indian rivers. (3)

9. Briefly describe Zollverein.

OR

Why did the French think that colonies were necessary ? (3)

10. Analyse the First World War as the first modern industrial war.

OR

What types of commodities were exchanged before 17th century ? Explain with examples from Asia and America.

OR

Which similarities were shared by the London and Bombay ? (3)

11. Who was Count Camillo Cavour? State any two of his contributions.

OR

Why and how were the Vietnamese used in the rat hunt in 1902-03 ? (3)

12. Suggest any two measures to integrate the people belonging to different ethnic group in a society. (3)

13. Mention any five factors responsible for the location of Jute Mill in the Hugli basin. (3)

14. All the three sectors of economy are interdependent. Explain their interdependence taking iron ore as an example. (3)

15. What important values does power sharing bring in democracy ? (3)

16. Explain the three determinants to accommodate social divisions in politics. (3)

17. In spite of globalisation creating good quality products and expanding market, how is it affecting stability in jobs for the workers? (3)

18. How far RTI of 2005 is the improvement over previous acts ? Explain (3)

SECTION-C

19. Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.

20. What were the social and technical changes that occurred during the 18th century in Europe and led to increase in readers of novels?

OR

Analyse the emergence of visual culture in India during 19th century. (5)

21. Why did Mahatma Gandhi call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? What were the main agreements of Gandhi-Irwin pact? Give reason why Gandhiji relaunched the movement. (5)
22. "The Iron and steel industry is the basic as well as heavy industry". Support the statement with suitable examples. (5)
23. What is trade? Why is tourism called 'Invisible Trade'? (5)
24. Explain the major initiatives taken in the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 to make the third tier of democracy more effective in India. (5)

OR

How challenge of language policy is adopted by our Constitution to promote federalism in our country? (5)

25. How far has India succeeded in overcoming the challenge of expansion for its democracy. Evaluate. its democracy. Evaluate. (5)

SECTION-D

26. Locate and label the following in the given map of India. (5)

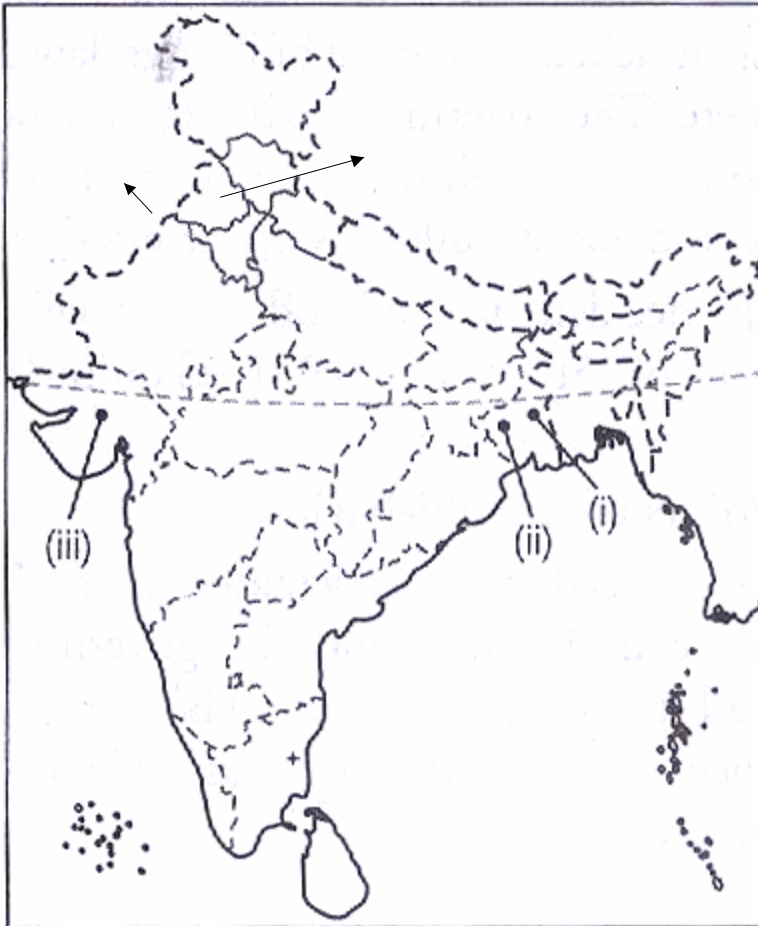
(I) History : (2 marks)– Identify

- (a) INC session 1929.
(b) Place of Jallianwala Bagh incident.

(II) Geography : (3 marks) Mark

- (c) Silk industry in Murshidabad.
(d) Iron and steel plant in Burnpur.
(e) Software technology park in Gandhinagar.

Map Q. No. 26



HINTS & SOLUTIONS

Social Science

SECTION-A

1. The weavers suffered from the problem of raw cotton in the mid-19th century because exports of raw cotton increased.

OR
IMF and World Bank are two institutions known as Bretton Wood Institution.

OR
Controlling domestic and industrial smoke was the main function of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission.
2. Walloon, a language very closely related to French mainly used in rural regions, is the historical language of Southern Belgium.
3. On the basis of status of development, resources can be classified as potential, reserves, developed and stock.
4. Money is the most accepted means in exchange of goods and services.
5. A Coalition Government is a government which is formed by the joining of two or more parties when no single political party is able to get an absolute majority in the Legislature.
6. The proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 years and above is called literacy rate.
7. Per capita income is one measure to compare different countries/states.

SECTION-B

8. Inter-state water disputes are disagreements on the sharing of water and other resources of rivers and other water bodies between two State Governments.
They arise due to unresolved problems regarding sharing of the costs and benefits of multi-purpose projects on these rivers.
Examples of such disputes are
(i) The Kaveri river Water dispute between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry.
(ii) The Krishna-Godavari rivers Water dispute between Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
9. Zollverein refers to the Customs Union established by the German state at the initiative taken by Prussia, in 1834.
The union removed all tariff barriers, which encouraged trade between states. For facilitating economic development, the union also decreased the number of currencies from over thirty to only two. It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests.

OR

The French like other European imperial nations felt that the colonies were necessary for constant supply of natural resources and other essential commodities and the colonies were very good market for them.

The European countries also thought that they were superior and had the bounded duty to civilise the backward countries.

Inspired by the idea of civilising mission, the French began to acquire colonies including Indo-China with the aim to civilise them by introducing modern thoughts and education.

10. The First World War was the first modern industrial war. For the first time, it saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc on a massive scale.

These were all products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the front lines on large ships and trains. The scale of death and destruction was devastating-9 million people died and 20 million injured, which was not possible without the use of industrial arms. During this time, the world experienced economic and political instability.

or

Global cultural exchanges were taken place before 17th century. Commodities which were part of cultural traditions of different parts of world were exchanged. For example

(i) Before the 17th century, China exported silk and pottery to Europe in exchange for gold and silver from Europe. This trade was carried out using the traditional 'Silk Route'.

(ii) Many common food items like potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes and chillies were introduced into Europe from America, after it was discovered by Columbus at the end of the 15th century.

OR

Similarities shared by London and Bombay are as follows

(i) Both the cities faced the problem of high density of population due to migrant population.

(ii) Both the cities faced housing crisis, growth of slums and increasing pressure on health and sanitation issues.

(iii) Both these cities were marked by contrasts of affluence and extreme poverty.

(iv) For housing the migrant population, both saw the growth of tenements, which were largely owned by private landlords. In Bombay, these multi-storeyed structures were known as 'Chawls'. In both Bombay and London, houses were small, and stress and neighbourhood were used for a variety of activities like cooking, washing and leisure by the poor.

11. Count Camillo Cavour was the Chief Minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia and Piedmont. He was neither a revolutionary, not a democrat.

His two contributions are given as under

(i) He led the movement for Italian unification. Through tact and diplomacy, he secured French help against Austria. The combined armies, defeated Austria and won Lombardy in 1860.

(ii) Victor Emmanuel II was the proclaimed king of Italy, under his leadership in 1861.

OR

In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck with Bubonic plague. The large sewers in the modern part of Hanoi were an ideal and protected breeding grounds for rats. To prevent the invasion, a rat hunt was started. The French used Vietnamese workers for this and paid them for each rat they killed. They had to present the tail of the rat as a proof. The Vietnamese clipped only the tail of the rat to show as proof of killing and released the rat. Failing miserably in preventing the menace, the French had to scrap the whole programme.

12. The two measures to integrate the people belonging to different ethnic group in a society are
- (i) Everyone, including political leaders, social reformers and general people, should discourage casteism and work for socio-economic and political harmony.
- (ii) The political and regional political parties based on caste should be removed. The name and aim of educational institutions referring to castes should be given up.
13. Factors responsible for location of jute mills in the Hugli basin are
- (i) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- (ii) Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railway and roadways.
- (iii) Abundance of water for processing raw jute.
- (iv) Kolkata port provides facilities for export of jute goods.

- (v) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking insurance and other commercial facilities.
14. Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent. Raw materials are produced in Primary sector and processed into finished items in Secondary sector. Assistance is provided by Tertiary sector to these two activities. e.g., iron-ore. It is extracted in mining which is a Primary activity, then it is transported to industries for making pig-iron and steel in iron and steel plant, which is a Secondary activity. Transportation and finance services are provided to these two sectors by Tertiary sector.
15. Power sharing can bring following values in a democracy
- (i) It avoids or minimises the conflict between different social groups.
 - (ii) Since, it is based on democratic principles, it leads to stability of the political order; otherwise social conflicts may lead to violence and political instability. People have to be consulted on how they should be governed and this stabilises the government.
 - (iii) It has been proved in the past that power sharing brings better results than other forms of governance.
16. The three determinants are
- (i) Identity If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate them.
 - (ii) Community and culture It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
 - (iii) Government's reaction to demands of different groups If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate reasonable demands of the minority community, social divisions becomes less threatening for the country.
17. Globalisation has affected stability in jobs for the workers adversely as follows
- (i) Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short period when there is intense pressure of work.
 - (ii) In order to cut labour costs, exporters now employ workers on a temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.
 - (iii) Workers have to put in very long working hours and work in night shifts on regular basis to make both ends meet.
18. The RTI of 2005 is the improvement over previous acts for the following reasons
- (i) The RTI ensures its citizens all the information about the functions of government departments.
 - (ii) This keeps us informed about progress of any work and makes the government departments answerable to the consumer.
 - (iii) It also helps to get files move faster so that the work could be completed in time.

SECTION-C

19. The human activities responsible for land degradation in India are
- (i) Deforestation due to mining activities in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have caused severe land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is completed, leaving deep scars.
 - (ii) Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry as well as calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust which falls down on land. This retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.
 - (iii) Effluents as waste from industries have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.
 - (iv) Over irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging, leading to increase in salinity.
20. The changes occurred at that time were
- (i) Introduction of circulating libraries after 1740 enabled the people to have easier and greater access to books.

- (ii) Technological improvements in printing brought down the prices of books. Innovations in marketing led to the popularity of the novels because now it became quite easy to print novels in large numbers.
- (iii) Novels appealed to all the sections of society, both middle class people like shopkeepers and clerks as well as the aristocratic and gentlemanly classes.
- (iv) Novels became a popular medium of entertainment among women readers.
- (v) Most of the novelists used the vernacular, the language that is spoken by the common people.
- (vi) The novels dealt with many social issues such as love marriages, proper conduct for men and women and so on. So common people were attracted towards them.

OR

By the end of 19th century, a new visual culture was taking shape with the setting-up of an increasing number of printing press and visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. During his lifetime, Varma is mostly remembered for his paintings of sari-clad women portrayed as graceful. His paintings were a fusion of Indian traditions with the techniques of European academic art.

Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the markets which could be bought by poor people to decorate walls of their homes. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition religion, politics, society and culture.

Innovations made colour prints more beautiful. By the 1870's cartoons, caricatures, etc were begin published in newspapers and journals. These caricatures had a great effect on people's minds.

21. Gandhiji calls off Civil Disobedience

During the Civil Disobedience Movement when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, industrial workers in Sholapur attacked municipal buildings, law courts, railway stations etc. The government adopted the policy of brutal repression. Saryagrahis, women and children were attacked and about 100000 were arrested.

Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement on 5th March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed.

Main Points of Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Gandhiji agreed to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release all political prisoners. The negotiations at the conference broke down and Gandhiji returned disappointed.

Relaunch of Civil Disobedience Movement

Back in India, Gandhiji found that the British Government had again started repression. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were in jail. Congress was declared illegal, a series of measures were introduced to prevent the holding of meetings and demonstrations. Gandhiji decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

22. Basic industries supply their products as raw materials to other industries.

This industry produces iron and steel, which are used for manufacturing machines, tools and equipments. Machineries and tools are basic for any manufacturing process. Thus, iron and steel industry plays a key role in the development of any manufacturing industry.

It also provides raw materials for heavy engineering automobiles, shipbuilding, manufacturing of locomotives, etc. The development of these heavy industries is dependent on the supply of iron and steel. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials (iron ore and limestone) are heavy and bulky.

They involve heavy transportation cost. Besides, the finished goods are generally either heavy or bulky or both.

It is because of this reason that most of the iron and steel industries are confined to the source of raw materials, to avoid high cost of transportation. For example, the Tata Iron and Steel company is well connected with efficient means of production. This facilitates the assembling of raw materials and distribution of finished goods to the consuming market.

23. Trade refers to the exchange of goods and services among people, states and countries.

Trades are of many types: Local, state level, international etc. Tourism renders many services to the foreign tourists like hospitality services which are invisible that contributes to the economy in a big way. For example, in the year 2004, India has got Z 21828 crore of foreign exchange through tourism. The

number of foreign tourists are increasing over the years and more than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

Tourism contributes to promotion of national integration, development of village, and handicraft industry and cultural heritage of our country. It facilitates the development of international understanding and cultural heritage. Today, foreign tourists visit India for various reasons like heritage tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, economic tourism and business tourism unlike earlier years. India has vast potential for the development of tourism industry by providing better services and better maintenance of various monuments and historical places to attract more tourists to make their stay comfortable and enjoyable.

24. The major initiatives taken in the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 were
- (i) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Earlier they were not held regularly.
 - (ii) Seats were reserved in these bodies and their executive heads for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes
 - (iii) At least, one-third of all positions were reserved for women in these local bodies.
 - (iv) An independent State Election Commission was created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
 - (v) The State Governments were required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. Earlier these local bodies had no source of revenue of their own,

or

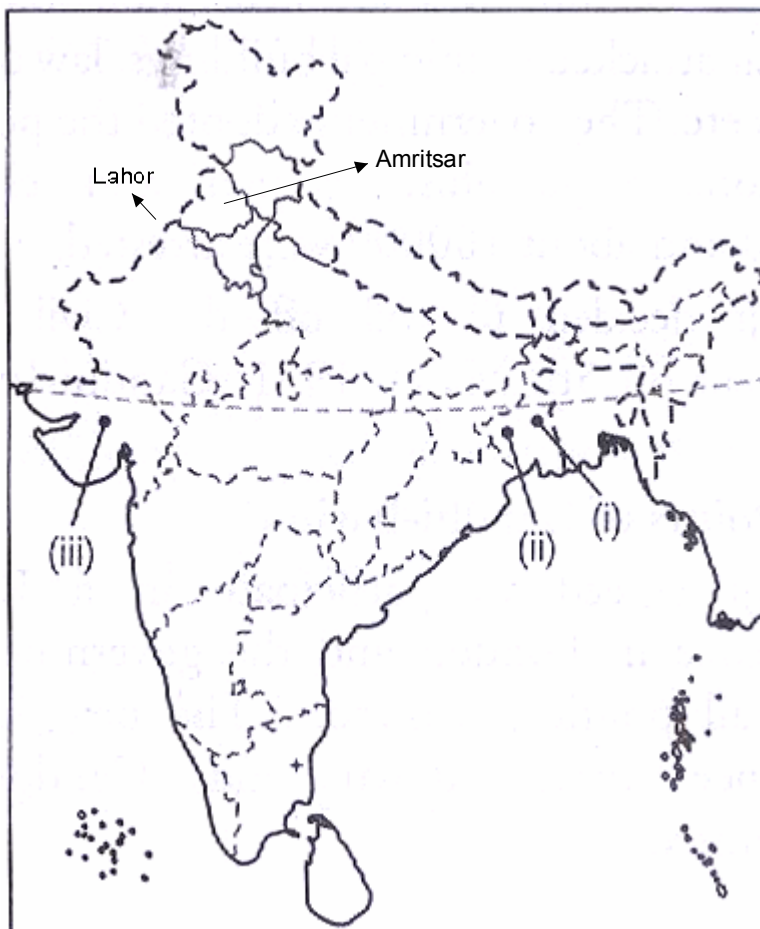
An important test for Indian federation is the language policy of it. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language to protect the sentiments of the people of India who speak different languages.

In the following ways, challenge of language policy is adopted by our Constitution to promote federalism in our country

- (i) Hindi is the mother tongue of only 40 per cent of Indians. It is identified as the official language.
- (ii) There were many safeguards to protect other languages.
- (iii) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- (iv) A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government jobs may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.
- (v) Much of the governmental work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.

25. Being a democratic country India also faces the challenge of expansion in order to accommodate socio-cultural and regional diversity. The challenge of expansion can be explained in the following ways
- (i) Universal Application of Democratic Principles India has adopted the aims like secularism, socialism, democratic, republic and national unity, in order to accommodate regional differences, social and economic diversity. Our Constitution has also empowered the institutions like, pressure groups, movements and political parties with political freedoms.
 - (ii) Federal Concept Through federal principles India has tried to extend to all units of the federation, the administrative and legislative powers. India has adopted three list distribution of powers like Union List, State List and Concurrent List to expand the democratic concept at the units level of federation.
 - (iii) Reservation of Seats In order to ensure and promote human dignity and freedom, our Constitution has provided with reservation of seats to women, the minority groups, SCs, STs and OBCs for political empowerment. In this way, India has also strengthen the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups. Thus, all the above points reveal that India has the very foundation of democratic principles, which is universally accepted by the people and adopted at every level of Indian politics. So, the decision taken from outside the arena of democratic politics should be minimised.

26. The answer map is given below



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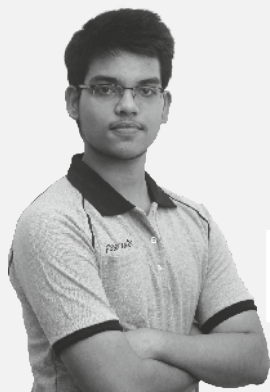
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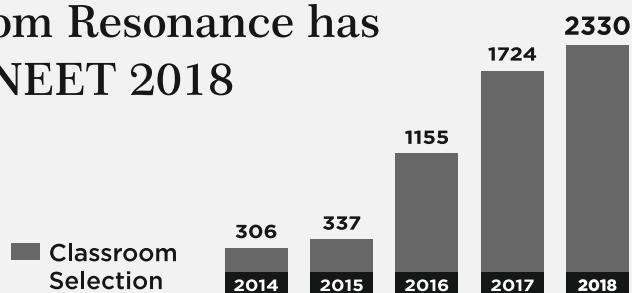
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