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SET C



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: X	Sub. Code: 087	Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.
12.11.2019		Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Marks are indicated against each question.
 - ii. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 - iii. Questions from serial number 1 to20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
 - iv. Questions from serial number 21 to28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 - v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - vi. Question numbers 35 is map question from History (2 marks) and Geography (4 marks).
- After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.**

SECTION - A (1x20=20) OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer 1
from the options given below.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. he interpreted the message of bible and formulated a view of god and creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church	1. Martin Luther
B. Print is the Ultimate gift of god and the greatest one	2. Louise -Sebastian Mercier
C. ‘Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!’	3. Mahatma Gandhi
D. ‘Fight for Swaraj....for khilafat.... means a fight for liberty of speech.... liberty of the press the freedom of association’	4. Menocchio.an Italian miller

- a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 b) A- 4, B-1, C- 2, D- 3
- c) A- 1, B-4, C-2, D-3 d) A -4, B- 1, C- 3, D- 2
- 2 Who among the following wrote ‘Vande Mataram’? 1
- a) Abinindranath Tagore b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay d) Natesa Shastri
- 3 The figure given below shows book making before the age of print, from Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, 1595. 1
This is a royal workshop in the sixteenth century, much before printing began in India. You can see the text being dictated, written and illustrated. The art of writing and illustrating by hand was important in the age before print.



- Identify a reason for the decline of these forms of printing with the coming of printing machines ?
- 4 Who among the following was the author of the famous book ‘Hind Swaraj’? 1
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Shaukat Ali c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 5 Khetri mines are famous for : 1
a) coal b) gold c) copper d) iron
- 6 Complete the following table with correct information: 1

The Indian postal network	Mail Channel	First Class Mail	Second Class Mail
	Rajdhani	?	?

- 7 Which gas has replaced liquid fuels for vehicles? 1
OR
Where are the nuclear minerals found in India?
- 8 Correct the following statement and rewrite 1
Constitution of Belgium was amended to strengthen the power of the Central Government and to give the powers of the regional governments to the centre.
- 9 Study the Picture carefully and answer the question given below 1



What does THIS cartoon suggest to the women section to achieve the equal treatment in the society?

10 _____ is the basis of social division in India. 1

OR

More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life is called as _____

11 Which is the oldest political party in India? 1

OR

Name the party system where several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others.

12 Name the type of unemployment in which more number of people work than actually needed. 1

13 Which statement is correct out of the following options: 1

- a) Workers in the unorganized sector enjoy security of employment.
- b) Unorganized sectors are registered with the government.
- c) Provision of appointment letter is not there in unorganized sector.
- d) The terms of employment are regular in the unorganized sector.

14 Transport, communication and banking come under-----sector. 1

15 What is the most important function of Bank? 1

- a) Medium of exchange
- b) give loans to government
- c) Accepts deposits and extent loans.
- d) Give loans to business.

16 -----is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender. 1

OR

-----issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

17 Find the incorrect option. 1

- a) There are various organizations which supervise the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
- b) In informal sector, rates of interest are not fixed. Money lenders can charge whatever interest rate they choose.
- c) There are no boundaries or restrictions in the informal sources of credit.
- d) The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.

18 Arrange the following in the correct sequence. 1

- (i) The Indian Government introduced a New Economic Policy.
- (ii) Special Economic Zones are being set up by central and state government.
- (iii) WTO monitors the liberalization of trade at international level.
- (iv) Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign investment.

Options:

- a) (i) – (iv) – (iii) – (ii)
- b) (iv) – (i) – (iii) – (ii)
- c) (ii) – (i) – (iv) – (iii)
- d) (iii) – (iv) – (ii) – (i)

19 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): A tax on imports makes the market for imported goods lucrative in terms of earning higher profits.

Reason(R): Taxes are imposed to ensure smooth trade between nations and higher tax revenues for the government of the countries.

- 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 correct but R is wrong
- d) Both Assertion and reason are wrong.

- 20 A multinational Corporation is a company that own or controls production in more than one nation. 1
Multinational corporations set up production where it is close to market, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interest.

Analyse the information given above considering the correct one of the following options.

- a) To increase competition
- b) To generate employment
- c) Cheap labour and resources available
- d) To generate Income.

SECTION - B (3x8=24)

- 21 Describe the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 3

OR

Explain the reasons for re- launching the civil disobedience Movement by Gandhiji.

- 22 Why could Britain not recapture their hold on the Indian market after the First World War? Explain. 3

- 23 In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure strongly 3
condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Conference

'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

- a) What was the reason for such observation by Rokeya Sakhawat?
- b) How did she justify women education in India?

- 24 How did the Government of India make efforts to modernise agriculture? Explain. 3

OR

Explain any five characteristics of commercial farming in India.

- 25 Why is it very difficult to make changes to the power sharing arrangement between the Union 3
Government and State Governments? Explain with examples.

- 26 'Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India'. Explain 3

- 27 What are the modern forms of money? Why rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange? 3

OR

What does credit mean? What are the terms of the credit?

- 28 How can the workers in the unorganized sector be protected? Explain. 3

SECTION - C (5x6=30)

29 Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? 5

30 **Read the Extract and answer the questions that follows:** 5

Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation of goods in India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays. There are three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country. • From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places. • Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

30.1 Which are the far inland locations of the refineries? (1)

30.2 What are the advantages of pipeline transportation? (2)

30.3 Describe the important pipeline networks in India. (2)

31 Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? 5

32 Explain the growing role of money and muscle power in political parties. 5

33 Explain with examples how democracy promotes a dignity and freedom of Individuals. 5

OR

How is accountability of the democratic government ensured?

34 “Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalization are shared better”. Support the statement. 5

SECTION – D - MAP WORK (2+4=6)

35 **Map Work:** 6

(A) (A) Label and locate the following with suitable symbols in the political map of India.

a) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

b) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.

35 (B) (B) Locate and label **ANY FOUR** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

a) Marmagao- Major Port

b) Bangalore - Software Technology Park

c) Bhilai - Iron and Steel industry

d) Kalpakkam- Nuclear Power Plant

e) Major Ragi Producing State

f) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

End of the Question Paper

HISTORY MAP
35 A & B

Class / Section:

Roll No:

Signature of the Invigilator

