



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BORAD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

20.01.2020

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Marks are indicated against each question.
- The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- 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. Mention any one characteristic feature of the off-set press. 1

OR

Mention any one technique of preserving handwritten manuscripts of India.

2. What did the term 'Orient' refer to? 1

a. England b. Asia c. Europe d. America

OR

When did the Global Agricultural Economy take place?

a. 1690 b. 1790 c. 1890 d. 1990

3. Identify the figure and write any one characteristic feature. 1



4. Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930? 1

5. 1

Types of Soils in India	Found in Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.	The type of soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.	These soils <i>are</i> found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available.
	Black Soil	?	?

6. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand? 1
(a) oil (b) uranium (c) thorium (d) coal
Why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy resources?

OR

Give any reason to justify that biogas is the most efficient use of cattle dung.

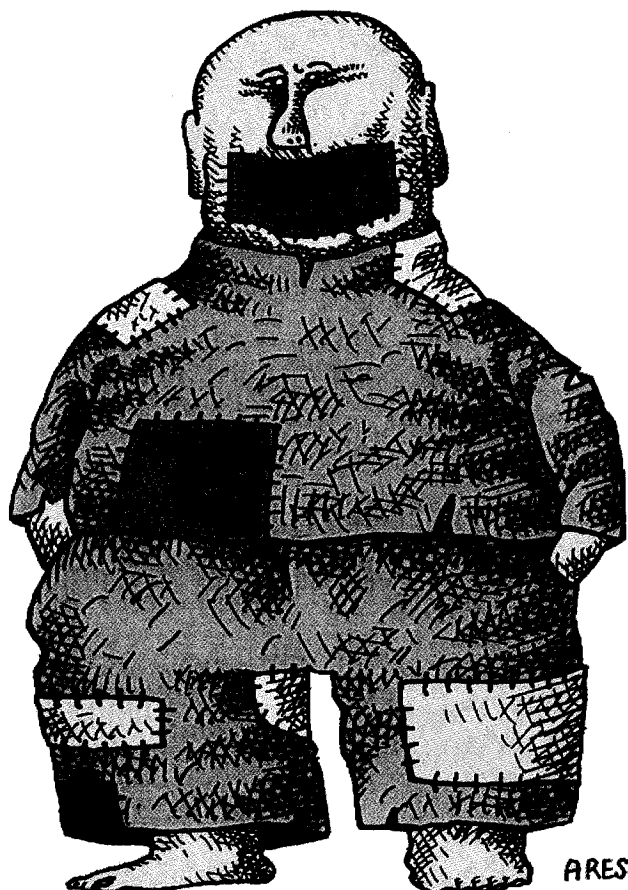
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(a) oil (b) uranium (c) thorium (d) coal
Why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy resources?

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Give any reason to justify that biogas is the most efficient use of cattle dung.

8. **Correct the following statement and rewrite:** 1
In Coming Together Federations, the Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States.

9. 1



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

- a. Rendition of Inequality and Poverty
b. Voice of the Rich
c. Voice of the Poor
d. Voice of the Government

10. _____ refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. 1

OR

A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called _____

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

COLUMN - A	COLUMN - B
A. Indian National Congress	1. High offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country.
B. Bhartiya Janata Party	2. Draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj.
C. Bahujan Samaj Party	3. United Progressive Alliance
D. Nationalist Congress Party	4. National Democratic Alliance

- a. A3, B4, C1, D2 b. A4, B3, C1, D2 c. A1, B2, C3, D4 d. A3, B4, C2, D1

12. Which organization publishes 'Human Development Report'? 1

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

- (a) In the year 2013-14 the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary.
- (b) Public sector and private sector are classified on the basis of employment
- (c) Tertiary sector forms the base for all other products.
- (d) Tourism is an example of secondary sector.

14. The average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth is called ----- 1

15. What is the name of the success story that met the credit needs of the poor, at reasonable rates, in Bangladesh? 1

- (a) Co-operative Bank (c) Grameen Bank
- (b) Reserve Bank (d) Moneylenders

16. In a SHGs most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by ----- 1

OR

----- costs of borrowing increase the debt burden.

17. Find the incorrect option: 1

- (a) When the two parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities is called double coincidence of wants.
- (b) High costs of borrowing increase the debt burden.
- (c) Bank gives interest on the money deposited by the people.
- (d) SBI issues currency on behalf of Central Government.

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence. 1

- (i) Sale in wholesale and retail shops.
- (ii) Transported by trucks or trains.
- (iii) Cultivation of cotton
- (iv) Spin yarn and weave cloth.

Options:

- A. (ii)-(i)-(iii)-(iv) C. (iii)-(i)-(iv)-(ii)
- B. (iii)-(iv)-(ii)-(i) D. (i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. 1
Assertion (A): Local business may set up joint production process with MNCs and earn higher profits.
Reason (R): MNCs can provide money for additional investment like buying new machines for further production.
 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. A is wrong but R is correct
20. Chinese manufacturers start exporting plastic toys to India. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs Chinese toys become more popular in the Indian market. Within a year 70 to 80 per cent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys. Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. For the Chinese toy makers, this provides an opportunity to expand business. 1
 Analyse the information given above considering the correct one of the following options.
 (a) Trade barrier (b) Foreign Trade (c) foreign investment (d) Quotas

SECTION - B (3 x 8 = 24)

21. "The Print Revolution had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge". Analyze the statement. 3
OR
 To what extent did the print culture create conditions for the spread of revolutionary ideas before the French Revolution of 1789?
22. Explain any three causes of conflicts in the Balkan area after 1871. 3
23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** 3
 On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:
 'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten – but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was – and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence – I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'
 a. Name the great leader whom the speaker referred in the passage. (1)
 b. What is the source of the above passage? (1)
 c. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareilly behave when he addressed them? (1)
24. What has made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Name any two states which grow rice in areas of less rainfall. 3
- OR**
- What were the agricultural reforms introduced to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960's and 1970's? What were its limitations?
25. Explain any three elements of the Belgian Model of power sharing. 3
26. Examine any three socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India. 3
27. "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit". Support the statement with examples. 3

OR

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.

28. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Explain with example. 3

SECTION - C (5 x 6 = 30)

29. "Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side." Elucidate. 5

OR

How did rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans? Explain.

30. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? What are its North – South terminal points? State its major objective? Who maintain and implement these highways. 5

31. **Read the following passage and answer the following questions:** 5

Factors responsible for jute industry's location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states. Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

- a) Give any two reasons responsible for the location of jute industry in Hugli basin? 2
b) What are the challenges faced by the jute industry? 2
c) What were its objectives of National Jute Policy? 1
32. Suggest any five reforms to strengthen Political Parties so that they perform their functions well. 5
33. "Democracy leads to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens". Justify the statement with relevant examples. 5

OR

"Democracy is more effective than its alternatives". Justify the statement with relevant examples.

34. Define Globalisation. Describe any four benefits of globalization to the Indian economy. 5

SECTION-D MAP WORK (2+4=6)

35. **Map Work:** 6

(A) History Map: Label and locate the following on the outline political map of India:

- a) The place where Indian National Congress held its session in 1927. (1)
b) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized satyagraha for cotton mill workers. (1)

(B) Geography Map:

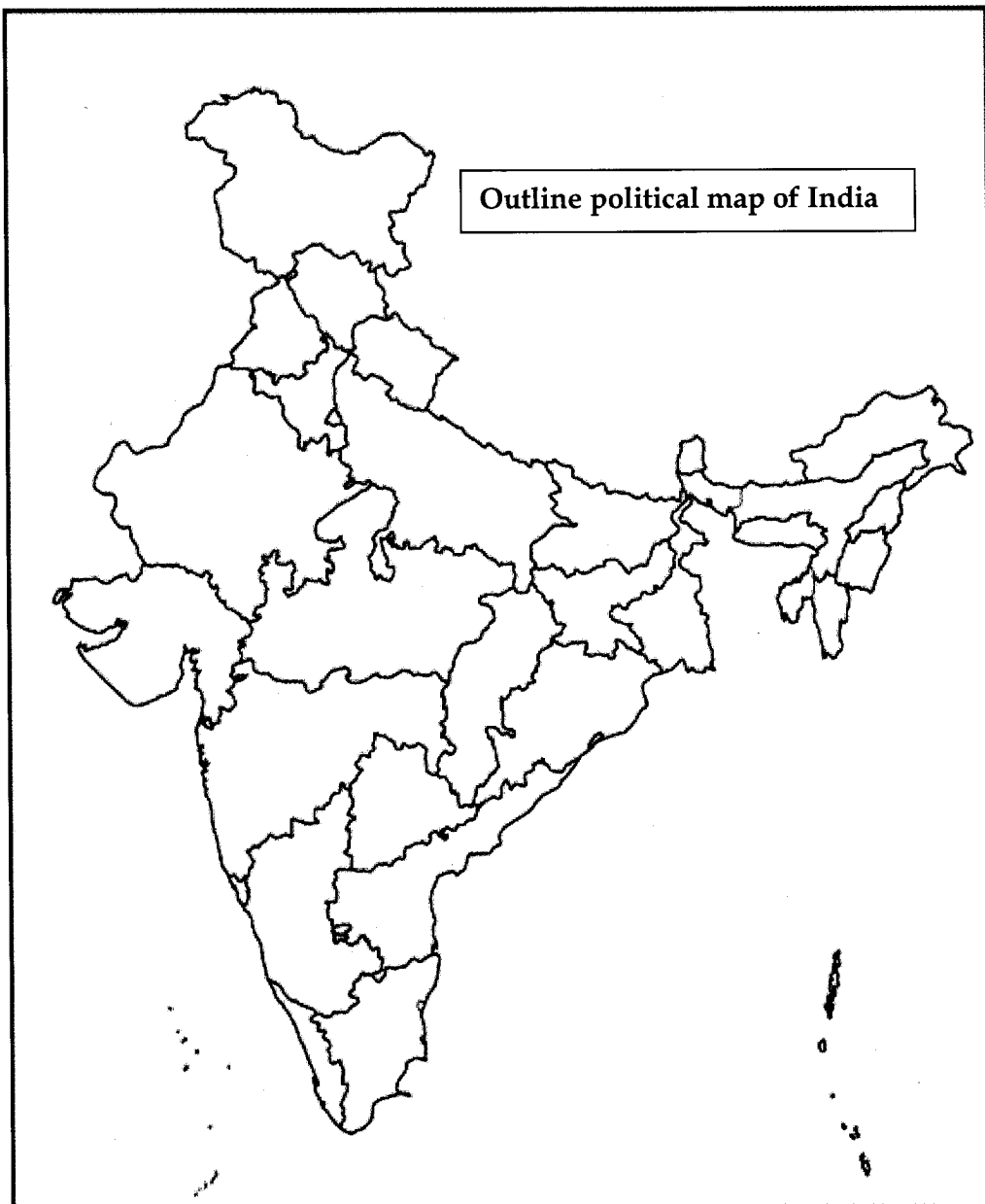
Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

- a) An area of forest soil.
b) Largest producer of Rubber
c) Raniganj – a coal mine
d) Gandhinagar – a software technological park
e) Tarapur – Nuclear power plants
f) Vishakapatnam – a sea port

R. No.____, Class & Sec.:____

Sign. of Invigilator:

Map Que. 35 :History and Geography Map First Preliminary Examination, Jan. 2020



End of the Question Paper



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- 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 (1 x 20 = 20) OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

1. Mention any one technique of preserving handwritten manuscripts of India. 1

OR

Mention the technique adopted to educate white collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

2. The paid servant of the British East India Company was known as: 1

a. Seth b. Jobber c. Gomastha d. Zamindar

OR

When did the Global Agricultural Economy take place?

a. 1690 b. 1790 c. 1890 d. 1990

3. Identify the figure and write any one characteristic feature. 1



4. Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930?

1

5.

Types of Soils in India	Found in Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.	This type of soils consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.	They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
	Black Soil	?	?

1

6. Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

1

(a) coal (b) bauxite (c) gold (d) zinc

7. Why natural gas is considered as Environment friendly fuel?

1

OR

Give any reason to justify that biogas is the most efficient use of cattle dung.

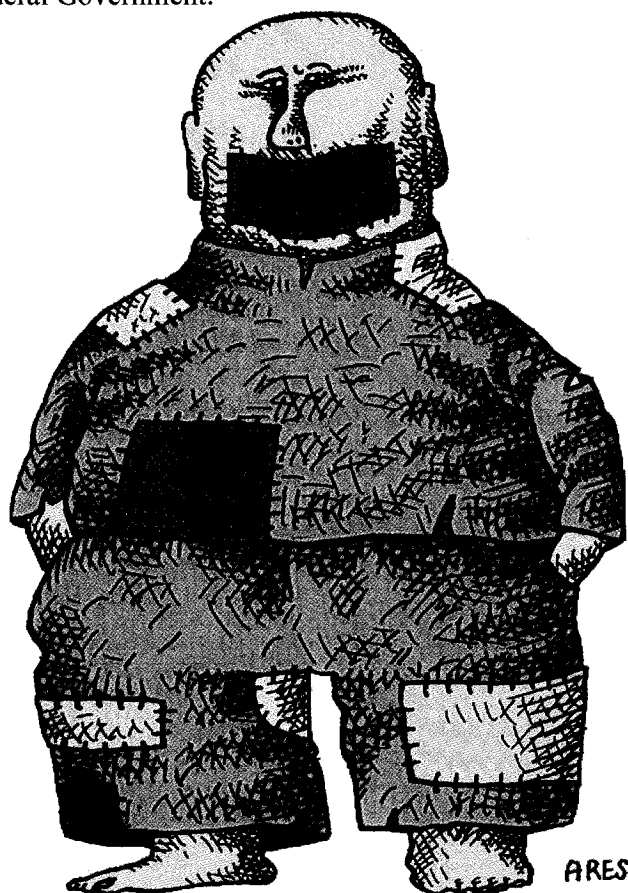
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

1

In Holding Together Federations, all the constituent states usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the Federal Government.

9.

1



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

a. Rendition of Inequality and Poverty

b. Voice of the Poor

c. Voice of the Rich

d. Voice of the Government

10. A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community is called _____

1

OR

_____ refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

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

COLUMN - A	COLUMN - B
A. Indian National Congress	1. High offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country.
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- a. A3, B4, C1, D2 b. A4, B3, C1, D2 c. A1, B2, C3, D4 d. A3, B4, C2, D1

12. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? 1
13. Which statement is correct out of the following options: 1
- (a) In the year 2013-14 the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary.
- (b) Public sector and private sector are classified on the basis of employment
- (c) Tertiary sector forms the base for all other products.
- (d) Tourism is an example of secondary sector.
14. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called----- 1
15. What is the main source of income for banks? 1
- (a) Interest on loans
- (b) Difference between interest charged on borrowers and depositors
- (c) Interest on deposits
- (d) None of these
16. Banks in India these days hold about -----per cent of their deposits as cash. 1

OR

----- means inability to repay credit amount.

17. Find the incorrect option: 1
- (a) The apex bank of the country is the Reserve Bank of India
- (b) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- (c) Banks and co-operatives come under the category of informal sources of credit
- (d) RBI issues currency on behalf of government.
18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence. 1
- (i) Sale in wholesale and retail shops.
- (ii) Transported by trucks or trains.
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- (iv) Spin yarn and weave cloth.

Options:

- A. (ii)-(i)-(iii)-(iv) C. (iii)-(i)-(iv)-(ii)
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19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): Due to foreign trade, producers in different countries closely compete with each other.

Reason (R) : Foreign trade leads to similar prices of goods across boundaries and the producers who do not offer competitive prices may lose the market share.

- 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. A is wrong but R is correct.

20. Chinese manufacturers start exporting plastic toys to India. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs Chinese toys become more popular in the Indian market. Within a year 70 to 80 per cent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys. Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. For the Chinese toy makers, this provides an opportunity to expand business. 1

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

- (a) Trade barrier (b) Foreign Trade (c) foreign investment (d) Quotas

SECTION - B (3 x 8 = 24)

21. To what extent did the print culture create conditions for the spread of revolutionary ideas before the French Revolution of 1789? 3

OR

How was the use of print diversified in the 17th century China?

22. Explain any three changes brought about in Europe by the Vienna Congress of 1815. 3

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** 3

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

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- a. Name the great leader whom the speaker referred in the passage. (1)
- b. What is the source of the above passage? (1)
- c. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareilly behave when he addressed them? (1)

24. Describe the climate, soil, and labour required for the growth of tea. 3

OR

Explain the features of the comprehensive land development programme initiated in India in the 1980s and 1990s.

25. Explain any three elements of the Belgian Model of power sharing. 3

26. Examine any three socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India. 3

27. Difference between Formal and Informal sources of credit. 3

OR

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.

28. Explain the meaning of HDI. Which organization measures the HDI? Mention the components of HDI. 3

SECTION - C (5 x 6 = 30)

29. Explain any five factors responsible for the decline of the cotton weaving industries in India in the nineteenth century. 5

OR

- How did rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans? Explain.
30. Explain the physiographic factors that influence the network of Indian railways. 5
31. **Read the following passage and answer the following questions:** 5

Factors responsible for jute industry's location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states. Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

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34. Define Globalization. Describe any four benefits of globalization to the Indian economy. 5

SECTION - D MAP WORK (2 + 4 = 6)

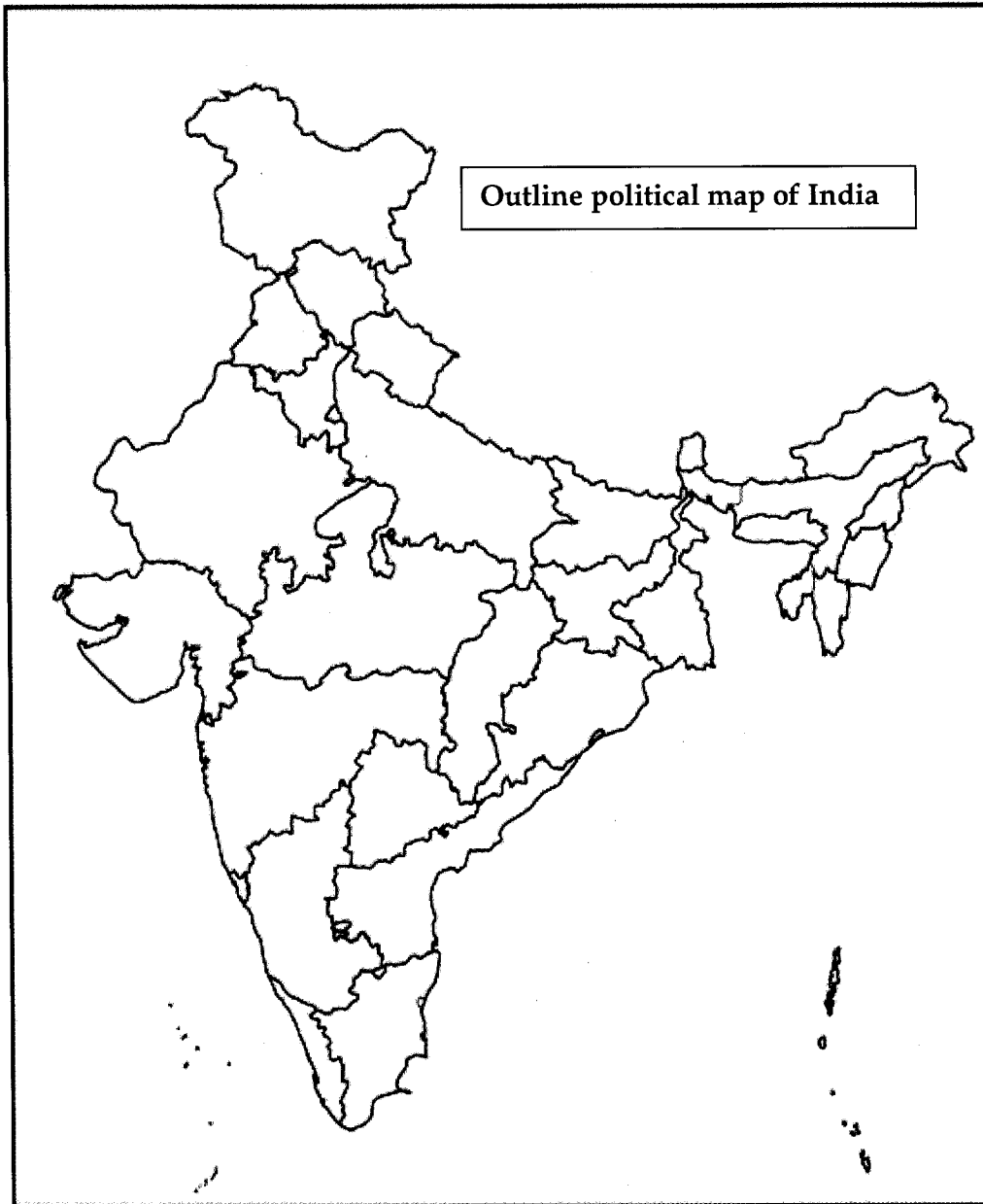
35. **(A) History Map:** Label and locate the following on the outline political map of India: 6
- a) The place where Indian National Congress held its session in 1927. (1)
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Geography Map:

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

- a) An area of Arid soil.
b) Largest producer of Sugarcane
c) Raniganj – a coal mine
d) Gandhinagar – a software technological park
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Map Que. 35 :History and Geography Map First Pre-Board Examination, Jan. 2020



End of the Question Paper

Roll Number		
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SET C



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

1. Mention the technique adopted to educate white collar workers in Europe during the 19th century. 1

OR

Mention any one characteristic feature of the off-set press.
2. Which among the following was a pre-colonial sea port? 1

a. Vishakhapatnam b. Chennai c. Hoogly d. Cochin

OR

When did the Global Agricultural Economy take place?
a. 1690 b. 1790 c. 1890 d. 1990
3. Identify the figure and write any one characteristic feature. 1



4. Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930?

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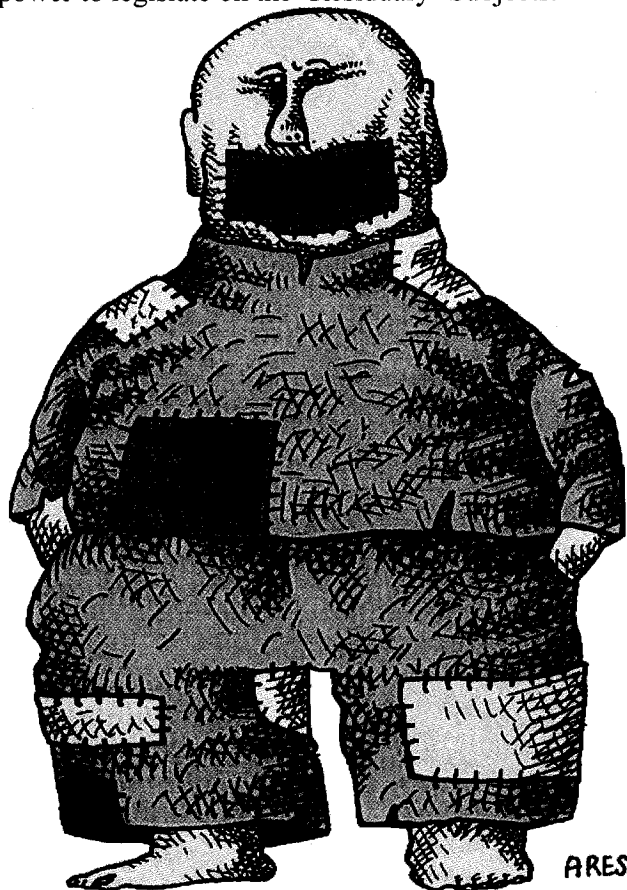
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SECTION - B (3 x 8 = 24)

21. How was the use of print diversified in the 17th century China? 3
OR
 “The Print Revolution had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge”. Analyze the statement.
22. Explain in brief the process by which the ‘British Nation’ came into existence. 3
23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:** 3
 On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:
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 a. Name the great leader whom the speaker referred in the passage. (1)
 b. What is the source of the above passage? (1)
 c. How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareilly behave when he addressed them? (1)
24. Explain the features of the comprehensive land development programme initiated in India in the 1980s and 1990s 3
- OR**
- What were the agricultural reforms introduced to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960’s and 1970’s? What were its limitations?
25. Explain any three elements of the Belgian Model of power sharing. 3
26. Examine any three socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India. 3
27. What is collateral? Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? 3

OR

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.

28. What is sustainable development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously. 3

SECTION - C (5 x 6 = 30)

29. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers? Explain. 5

OR

How did rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans? Explain.

30. Explain the importance of Railways in India. 5

31. **Read the following passage and answer the following questions:** 5

Factors responsible for jute industry's location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states. Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

- a) Give any two reasons responsible for the location of jute industry in Hugli basin? 2
b) What are the challenges faced by the jute industry? 2
c) What were its objectives of National Jute Policy? 1
32. Suggest any five reforms to strengthen Political Parties so that they perform their functions well. 5
33. "Democracy leads to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens". Justify the statement with relevant examples. 5

OR

"Democracy is more effective than its alternatives". Justify the statement with relevant examples.

34. Define Globalisation. Describe any four benefits of globalization to the Indian economy. 5

SECTION - D MAP WORK (2+4=6)

35. **Map Work:** 6

(A) History Map: Label and locate the following on the outline political map of India:

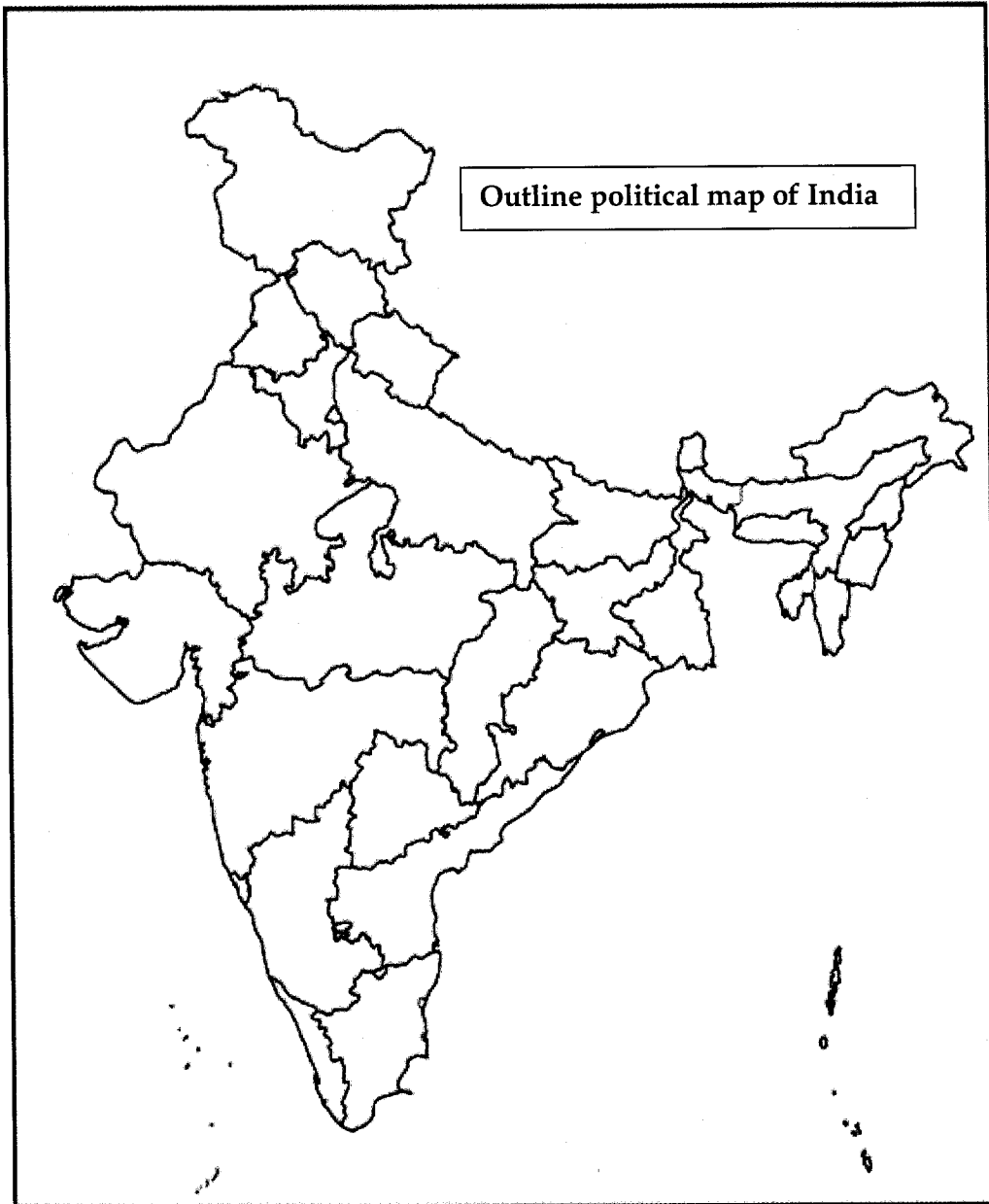
- a) The place where Indian National Congress held its session in 1927. (1)
b) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized satyagraha for cotton mill workers. (1)

(B) Geography Map:

Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

- a) An area of Arid Soil
b) Highest producer of Jute
c) Ramagundam – a thermal power station
d) Pune – A software technology park
e) Vishakapatnam – a sea port
f) Raniganj – a coal mine

Map Que. 35 :History and Geography Map First Pre-Board Examination, Jan. 2020



End of the Question Paper