

<b>Roll Number</b>		
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**SET**

**A**



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**

<b><u>SECTION A ( 1X16)</u></b> <b><u>MARKING SCHEME [ HIST/ DP / ECO ]</u></b>		
1	KOLKATA OR CHINA	1
2	d)Rajasthan-Solar energy	
3	d) Laterite soil.	
4	COOPERATIVE SECTOR INDUSTRIES/ COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES.	
5	c) Silcher and Porbandar	
6.	What created a new economic and political situation in India during 1913-1918? A] The First World War B] The Dandi March C] The Rowlatt Act D] Famine ANS: The First World War	1
7.	Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options: While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation? Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person. A] Portrait of a nation B] Idol of a nation C] Personification of a nation D] Visualizing a nation NAS: C	1
8.	Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below : A] Wanted members of Congress to return to council politics. B] Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians. C] Wanted members of Congress to ask dominion Status for India. D] Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission. ANS: A	1
9.	Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power? A] Power sharing between different states.	1

	<p>B] Power sharing between different organs of the government. C] Power sharing between different levels of the government. D] Power sharing between different political parties. ANS: B</p>									
10.	<p>Give the meaning of coalition government. Ans : A government formed by the coming together of two or more political parties is called coalition government.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What does the federal division of power imply? Ans : The term federal division implies power sharing at different levels of government.</p>	1								
11.	<p>In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list, whose law will prevail? Ans : In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and state on a subject in the concurrent list, the Union Law will prevail.</p>	1								
12.	<p>In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Per Capita Income (US \$)</th><th>Category</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>12,056 and above</td><td>Rich Countries</td></tr><tr><td>Between 955 -12,056</td><td>Middle income countries</td></tr><tr><td>Below 955</td><td>Low income countries</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>As per the data 2017, select the correct option for India.</p> <p>A] India comes in the category of low middle income countries B] India comes in the category of high middle income countries C] India comes in the category of rich income countries (iv) India comes in the category of low income countries</p>	Per Capita Income (US \$)	Category	12,056 and above	Rich Countries	Between 955 -12,056	Middle income countries	Below 955	Low income countries	1
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13.	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option: A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.</p> <p><b>How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits?</b> A] DDs share the essential features of money. B] Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system. C] There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash. D] Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:</b> A] Salim’s balance in his bank account increases and Prem’s balance increases. B] Salim’s balance decreases and Prem’s balance increases. C] Salim’s balance increases and Prem’s balance decreases. D] Salim’s balance decreases and Prem’s balance also decreases.</p>	1								
14.	<p>What is the main source of income of a bank? A] Bank charges that the depositors pay for; keeping their money safe is the main; source of the bank’s income. B] The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main</p>	1								

	<p>source of bank's income.</p> <p>C] Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.</p> <p>D] The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.</p> <p>ANS: B</p>	
15.	<p>Read the given statements in context of 'globalization' and choose the correct option</p> <p>A. It is the only way for economic development of the developed countries.</p> <p>B. Interlinks only production based activities in dispersed locations in the world</p> <p>C. It has always given only positive results in all the countries</p> <p>D. Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.</p> <p>ANS: D</p>	1
16.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option:</p> <p><b>Assertion:</b> Average income is a better measure of index of development as compared to total income.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> It is because countries have different populations.</p> <p>A] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B] Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C] A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D] A is false but R is true.</p> <p>Ans : A ] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p>	1
<b><u>SECTION B (3X6=18)</u></b>		
17.	<p>Why did Mahatma re-launch the Civil Disobedience Movement after the Second Round Table Conference?</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mahatma returned after RTC 1931 with disappointment as the negotiations were broken down</li> <li>2. He discovered that new cycle of repression began in India by the British</li> <li>3. The important congress leaders like Nehru were in jail and meetings, demonstrations and boycotts were prevented</li> </ol>	3
18.	<p>Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.</p> <p>(i) The ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>(ii) A new French flag, tricolour was chosen to replace the Royal Standard.</p> <p>(iii) Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.</p> <p>(v) A centralized system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens. [ANY THREE]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>What did the European Liberalism stand for in social, political and economic fields?</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>In the Social field :</b> liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. It was limited suffrage and women were mere not given right to vote</li> </ol>	3

	<p>2. <b>In the Political field:</b> Liberalism stood for government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament</p> <p>3. <b>In the Economic field :</b> liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital</p>	
19.	<p>What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party.</p> <p>Parties which are actively involved in state politics are referred to as regional political parties. The conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party are:</p> <p>(i) It should secure at least 6% votes in State Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(ii) It should win at least two seats in State legislative Assembly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>“How do political parties help in the formation of public opinion? Explain.</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>Political parties help in the formation of public opinion in the following ways:</p> <p>(i) The parties have lakhs of members and activists who work for the party and on the basis of ideology of the party.</p> <p>(ii) Many pressure groups are the extension of political parties among different sections of the society.</p> <p>(iii) The parties also launch movements for the solution of problems faced by the people.</p> <p>(iv) The parties also raise and highlight public issues through mass media</p>	3
20.	<p>“MNCs are playing an important role in globalisation process.” Justify the statement by giving any five suitable arguments.</p> <p>ANS:</p> <p>1. Availability of capital and foreign investment: The Multinational Corporations or the MNCs help to solve the problem of capital and foreign investment of the underdeveloped and the developing countries.</p> <p>2. Foreign Trade and Integration of Markets: The MNCs help in the integration of world markets. With the entry of MNCs even the small countries have opened up their domestic markets for other countries. The MNCs increase the foreign trade</p> <p>3. By spreading production activities: MNCs spread their production activities in different parts of the world. For example they design their products in United States or Japan, then manufacture it in China where cheap labour is available and the customer care is carried out through call centres located in India as India provides. [ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS]</p>	3
21.	<p><b>How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain.</b></p> <p>1. Exploitation of the natural resources for the production of consumer goods is possible only through different activities like extraction (primary), production (secondary) and retail (tertiary).</p> <p>2. It is through primary activities that secondary and tertiary activities came into existence.</p> <p>3. Secondary sectors require raw materials from the primary sector and services like finance, transportation and information from the tertiary sector.</p> <p>4. Secondary sector produces goods like machines and generations that are used by the primary as well as the tertiary sector,</p> <p>5. Tertiary sector provides support activities to primary and secondary sectors in the form of expertise, advertisement, etc.</p>	3
22.	<p>A) Wheat growing regions: The Satluj and Ganga plains and Black soil region of the Deccan (1m)</p> <p>B) Conditions:</p> <p>1. This rabi crop requires a <u>cool growing season</u> and a <u>bright sunshine at the time of ripening</u>.</p> <p>2. It requires <u>50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall</u> evenly distributed over the growing season.</p> <p>( Any 2 conditions=2m)</p>	3

**SECTION C (CASE STUDY)**

23.	<p><b>23.1 :</b> c) Local (1m)</p> <p><b>23.2 :</b> c) a-2,b-1,c-4,d-3 (1m)</p> <p><b>23.3 :</b> a) Advancement of international trade is an index of its economic prosperity. (1m)</p> <p><b>23.4 :</b> Imports and Exports (1m)</p>	4
24.	<p>Read the extracts and answer the following questions</p> <p>‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.’</p> <p><b>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:</b></p> <p><b>24.1</b> When was this pledge to be taken?</p> <p>A] 26 March, 1940 B] 26 January, 1930 C] 26 April, 1935 D] 26 February, 1930</p> <p><b>Ans :</b> B] 26 January, 1930</p> <p><b>24.2</b> The Indian people, they move have.....</p> <p>A] full opportunities of growth B] full opportunities of work C] full opportunities of freedom D] full opportunity</p> <p><b>Ans :</b> (a) full opportunities of growth</p> <p><b>24.3</b> In what ways was the British rule in India oppressive?</p> <p>A] The British Government had deprived Indians of their freedom and exploited the masses. B] It had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. C] Both A and B D] only A</p> <p><b>Ans :</b> (c) Both (a) and (b)</p> <p><b>24.4</b> India must sever the British connection and attain.....</p> <p>A] Exploitation B] Purna Swaraj C] Independence D] Dominion Status</p> <p><b>Ans :</b> B- Purna Swaraj</p>	4
25.	<p>Read the extracts and answer the following questions</p> <p>Lack of internal democracy is one of the big challenges within political parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the centralisation of power in the hands of one or few leaders at the top.</p> <p>Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Common people do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the</p>	4

	<p>name of the party.</p> <p>4. Since one or few leader exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyal to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leaders becomes more important.</p> <p>25.1] Which one of the following challenges of political parties is referred in the extract?</p> <p>A] Money and Muscle power B] Lack of meaningful choice C] Family dominance D] Lack of internal democracy</p> <p>25.2] Which one of the following statements is true regarding the challenge referred in the extract?</p> <p>A] Centralization of power in the hands of few top leaders B] Issue of party ticket to the financially richer sections within party C] Changing party from the party where they were elected to another party D] All the parties have similar policies</p> <p>25.3] What is the role of common party followers in the internal matters of the party?</p> <p>A] They have voice in the decision making process within the party B] Top party leadership is open to common party followers C] They have the role in the process of selecting party candidates for any election D] They don't have any means needed to influence the decisions.</p> <p>25.4] What is common and important in most of the political parties?</p> <p>A] Loyalty to party followers B] Loyalty to party organization C] Loyalty to party policies D] Loyalty to party leaders</p>	
26.	<p>Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.</p> <p>26.1] Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?</p> <p>A] It is the sum total of money borrowed from banks. B] The amount borrowed from friends. C] It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender. D] The amount invested in a business. Answer: C] It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender.</p> <p>26.2] What is the 'collateral' demand that lenders make against loans?</p> <p>A] Vehicle of the lender B] Building of the borrower C] Amount of loan D] Educational qualification documents</p>	4

	<p>Answer: B] Building of the borrower</p> <p>26.3 ] Which of the following is a major reason which prevents the poor from getting bank loans?  A] Absence of collateral (security)  B] Repayment of loans  C] Higher Interest rates  D] Absence of money lenders in the rural areas  Answer: A] Absence of collateral (security)</p> <p>26.4] Terms of credit do not include:  A] interest rate  B] collateral  C] documentation  D] lender's land  Answer: D] lender's land</p>	
<b><u>SECTION-D (5X5)</u></b>		
27.	<p>Discuss the process of Unification of Germany  Or  What were the main stages of the unification of Italy?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1.The German unification - the first step was the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848. This was called by the middle class Germans to unite different regions of Germany into a German Confederation governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative was repressed by combined forces of monarchy and military, supported by large landowners (Junkers) of Prussia.</p> <p>3.The second stage was the Prussian leadership and initiative in the unification of Germany. Prussian Chief Minister Otto Von Bismarck was the architect of this process that was carried out with the help of military and bureaucracy.</p> <p>4.There were three wars fought during seven years with Austria, Denmark and France to unify the German regions.</p> <p>5. In January 1871, The Prussian King Kaiser William-1 was proclaimed as the Emperor of German Empire.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>1.Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as multinational Habsburg Empire.</p> <p>2.During 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He formed a secret society called Young Italy for the achievement of his goal but failed</p> <p>3.The failure of revolutionary uprising led to the rise of leadership of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont to unify Italy .Its Chief Minister Count Cavour, with a number of diplomatic movements, removed foreign rule from Italy. (Austria was defeated)</p> <p>4.After defeating Spain another revolutionary leader Garibaldi, with his supporters succeeded in liberating the south of Italy and the Kingdom of two Sicilies and joined them with Unified Italy.</p> <p>5.In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia was proclaimed as the King of Italy. Papal State was joined to mainland of Italy. in 1870. Of course, the Pope was given control over Vatican City and with its capital at Rome</p>	5
28.	<p>Suggest the ways in which MNC's control production.</p> <p>1.MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefits to the local company of such joint production are First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.</p>	5

	<p>2.Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. The products are supplied to the MNC s, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers. These large MNCs have tremendous power to determine price, quality, delivery, and labour conditions for these distant producers.</p> <p>3.The most common route for MNC investment is to buy up local Companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so. [2+2+1=5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is Liberalization? ‘Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991’. Justify the statement. [1+4=5]</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>A] Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.</p> <p><b>B] The reasons justifying the given statement are:</b></p> <p>(i) In 1991 the government of India liberalised its policy and felt that Indian producers must compete with producers around the world.</p> <p>(ii) The government had an opinion that trade competition would improve the performance of the local producers within the country since they will be forced to improve their quality.</p> <p>(iii) Another reason was the economic crises in India in 1990-91 and support of WTO and IMF which led the government to remove trade barriers.</p> <p>Hence, Indian government removed trade barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment</p>	
29.	<p>‘Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.’ Justify this statement.</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. The merits of democratic form of government are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality. All members of the states are equal in the eyes of law.</p> <p>(ii) Democracy creates proper environment for the development of personality and cultivating good habits.</p> <p>(iii) Real power lies in the hands of the people who exercise it by the representatives elected by them and who are responsible to them.</p> <p>(iv) Democratic administration is based on public will and public opinion. It is not based on fear of authority. It stands on consensus, not on power. It admits the existence of state for individual and not individual for the state.</p> <p>(v) In democracy, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is unacceptable legally and morally for them.</p> <p>(vi) Democracy strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal states and opportunity which is not possible in any non-democratic country.</p>	5
30.	<p>Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which policies adopted by India have ensured this success?</p> <p>ANS:</p> <p>1. Decentralisation: In India, power has been decentralised to the local government which includes panchayats and municipalities.</p> <p>2. Linguistic States: The policy of creating linguistic states has also strengthened federalism. This policy united the nation despite of the division.</p> <p>3. Language Policy: Indian federation did not give status of national language to any one language. This has strengthened federalism to a large extent. [ EXPLAIN EACH = 1+2+2=5]</p>	5
31.	<p>The following steps can be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally.</li> <li>Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with</li> </ul>	



	<p>electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.</li> <li>• Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.</li> <li>• Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.</li> </ul> <p>.(Any 5 valid points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Ans Agro based industries are the industries which use agricultural products as raw materials. (1m+4m )</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra, This is because the cane produced here has a higher sucrose content.</li> <li>• The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.</li> <li>• Use of modern machines and technology in South India as compared to North.</li> <li>• South India has humid and moderate climate favorable for the growth of sugarcane.</li> <li>• Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.(any 4 valid points)</li> </ul>	
32	<p><b>32.1 History Map:</b> A) Amritsar B) Ahmedabad</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p> <p><b>32.2 Geography Map: (3)</b> On the same outline map of India <b>locate and label any three</b> of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Largest producer state of Coffee.</li> <li>Bhilai iron and steel plant.</li> <li>Marmagao Sea Port.</li> <li>Namrup Nuclear Power Plant.</li> <li>Hirakud Dam</li> </ol>	5

