

Roll Number

SET B



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FINAL EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

20.01.2021

Max. Marks: 80

**General Instructions :**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION A ( 1X16)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, come to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent. 1  
A. Nationalism  
B. Plebiscite  
C. Republic  
D. Nation state
2. Which one of the following treaty was driven by the spirit of bringing back conservatism in Europe? 1  
A. Act of Union 1701  
B. Frankfurt Parliament Treaty 1848  
C. Treaty of Vienna  
D. Treaty of Constantinople
3. In the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, the identity of India came to be visually associated with \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
A. Folklore  
B. Bharat Mata  
C. Swaraj Flag  
D. Vande Mataram

4. After the liberalization, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for -----in the market. 1

OR

Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with ----- to control noise pollution.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair : 1
- a) Mangoes—Andhra Pradesh
  - b) Grapes ---- Mizoram
  - c) Pineapples—Meghalaya
  - d) Oranges---Madhya Pradesh
6. Tea, Coffee and -----are the important plantation crops in India. 1
- a) Oilseeds
  - b) Rubber
  - c) Wheat
  - d) Maize
7. Identify the type of farming from its characteristics: 1
- a) This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India.
  - b) Practiced on small patches of land.
  - c) Tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.
8. Identify the crop which is known as the equatorial crop and is an important industrial raw material. 1
9. In which of the following regions of Belgium, the 40% of the French speaking people live? 1
- A. Wallonia                      B. Flemish                      C. Brussels                      D. Antwerp

10. What is civil war? 1

OR

Define the term Prudential.

11. Who oversees the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures in India? 1
12. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. 1

Countries	Monthly income of citizens in four countries in 2019				
	Citizen 1	Citizen 2	Citizen 3	Citizen 4	Average
Country A	11000	11000	12000	11500	11375
Country B	700	6000	650	650	2000
Country C	800	11000	500	8000	5075
Country D	900	5000	700	5000	2900

- a. Country A    b. Country B    c. Country C    d. Country D
13. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. 1

Name the source of credit in which this Cooperative function

- (a) Informal Source of Credit
- (b) Formal Source of Credit
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) None of the above

**OR**

Which statement is correct out of the following options?

- a) Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from informal sources.
- b) The RBI supervises the functioning of informal sources of credit.
- c) Modern forms of money includes promissory notes
- d) Banks in India these days hold about 25 percent of their deposit as cash.

14. Which body (authority) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? 1  
(a) Finance Ministry  
(b) Head Office of each Bank  
(c) Reserve Bank  
(d) Cooperative Societies
15. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi-National Company? 1  
(a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.  
(b) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.  
(c) It organises production in complex ways.  
(d) It employs labour only from its own country.
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1  
Read the statements and chose the correct option:
- Assertion (A): Kerala has low infant mortality rate.
- Reason (R): It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A.
  - c) A is correct but R is wrong.
  - d) A is wrong but R is correct.

**SECTION B (3X6=18)**

17. "The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic". How? 3
18. "During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground". Why? 3
- OR**
- Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Explain. 3
19. Why do we need resource planning in a country like India? 3
20. Explain the significance of decentralization. 3
- OR**
- Briefly explain the structure of Rural Local Government in India.

21. What is a collateral? Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain 3
22. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain. 3

### **SECTION C (CASE STUDY)**

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** 4

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- 23.1 This one is the main reason for the intense conflict in Balkan area?
- A. different regions like Germany, Italy of Ottoman empire began declaring their fight against the conservatives
  - B. The Balkan areas came under foreign powers after 1871
  - C. The areas were ruled by the Ottoman Empire
  - D. These areas started struggle to define identity.
- 23.2 \_\_\_\_\_ was used by the Conservatives to promote their expansionist aspirations after 1871
- A. Military enhancement.
  - B. Trade alliance
  - C. Nationalist aspiration of the people
  - D. Romanticism in France

23.3 Which one of the following is correct regarding the big powers interference in Ottoman areas:

- A. Russia, Prussia, Germany and Italy
- B. Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary
- C. Russia, Italy, Prussia and France
- D. Russia, Italy, Prussia and Austria and Hungary

23.4 Which one of the following statements is true regarding Nationalism in Europe?

- A. It was aimed at imperialism since 1789
- B. It was an efforts of new conservatives who laid the foundation for the nationalism
- C. It was nationalism that brought slaves of Russian Empire to fight against imperialism
- D. Nationalism became a narrow creed with imperialist ambition

24. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

4

Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals. It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries. Aluminium smelting plants in the country are located in Odisha, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In 2008-09 India produced over 15.29 lakh million tonnes of aluminium. Bauxite, the raw material used in the smelters is a very bulky, dark reddish coloured rock. Regular supply of electricity and an assured source of raw material at minimum cost are the two prime factors for location of the industry.

- a) Name the ore from which aluminum is extracted?
- b) How many tonnes of alumina is required to obtain 1 tonne of aluminium?
- c) Why is it considered as a popular substitute of steel?
- d) Give two uses of aluminium.

25. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

4

Democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative. But not so many of them would be satisfied with democracy in practice. So we face a dilemma: democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice. This dilemma invites us to think hard about the outcomes of democracy. Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option: (1x4=4)**

1. We can judge democracy by its \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. People
  - B. Political Parties
  - C. Outcomes
  - D. Rulers
2. Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?
  - A. Authoritarianism
  - B. Democracy
  - C. Dictatorship
  - D. Monarchy
3. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct - democracies have successfully eliminated:
  - A. Conflicts among people
  - B. Economic inequalities among people
  - C. Differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated
  - D. The idea of political inequality
4. Least expectation from democracy is that:
  - A. It cannot accommodate various social lives.
  - B. It should produce a harmonious social life.
  - C. It develops procedures to conduct political competition.
  - D. It reduces the possibility of violent tensions.

26. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

4

In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial Zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreation and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. In the recent years, the government has allowed companies to ignore many of the rules. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labor for the company. However still not satisfied, foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labour laws.

1. Which one of the following is not characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'?
  - (a) They do not have to pay taxes for long period.
  - (b) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws.
  - (c) They have world class facilities.
  - (d) They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

2. The industrial zones which are set up to attract the foreign investment are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Special Economic Areas
- (b) Special Economic Zones
- (c) Special Security Areas
- (d) Special Industrial Zones

3. Which among the following statements is correct regarding foreign investment?

- (a) Government has not allowed flexibility in the labour laws.
- (b) Government has allowed companies to ignore many of the rules.
- (c) Companies are not allowed to hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure on work.
- (d) In recent years, the governments are not encouraging foreign companies to invest in India.

4. Special Economic Zones developed by the Government of India aims

- (a) To attract foreign companies to invest in India
- (b) To encourage small investors
- (c) To encourage regional development
- (d) None of the above

#### **SECTION-D (5X5)**

27. How did Civil Disobedience Movement come to an end? What was the reason for the limited support of Dalits to the Civil Disobedience Movement? 5
28. Write any four types of tourism? How tourism can help in achieving sustainable development? 5
- OR**
- “Transport routes are called the lifelines of our economy.” Support this statement with examples.
29. “Political Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with relevant examples. 5
30. Briefly explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. Explain how Belgium was able to solve its ethnic problem. (2 + 3 = 5) 5
31. Give five reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production. 5

## **SECTION-E (MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTION)**

### **32. 32.1. History Map: (2)**

5

Label and locate the following with suitable symbols on the given outline map of India:

- A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in Sep 1920.
- B) The place where Satyagraha was launched by the indigo planters.

### **32.2. Geography Map: (3)**

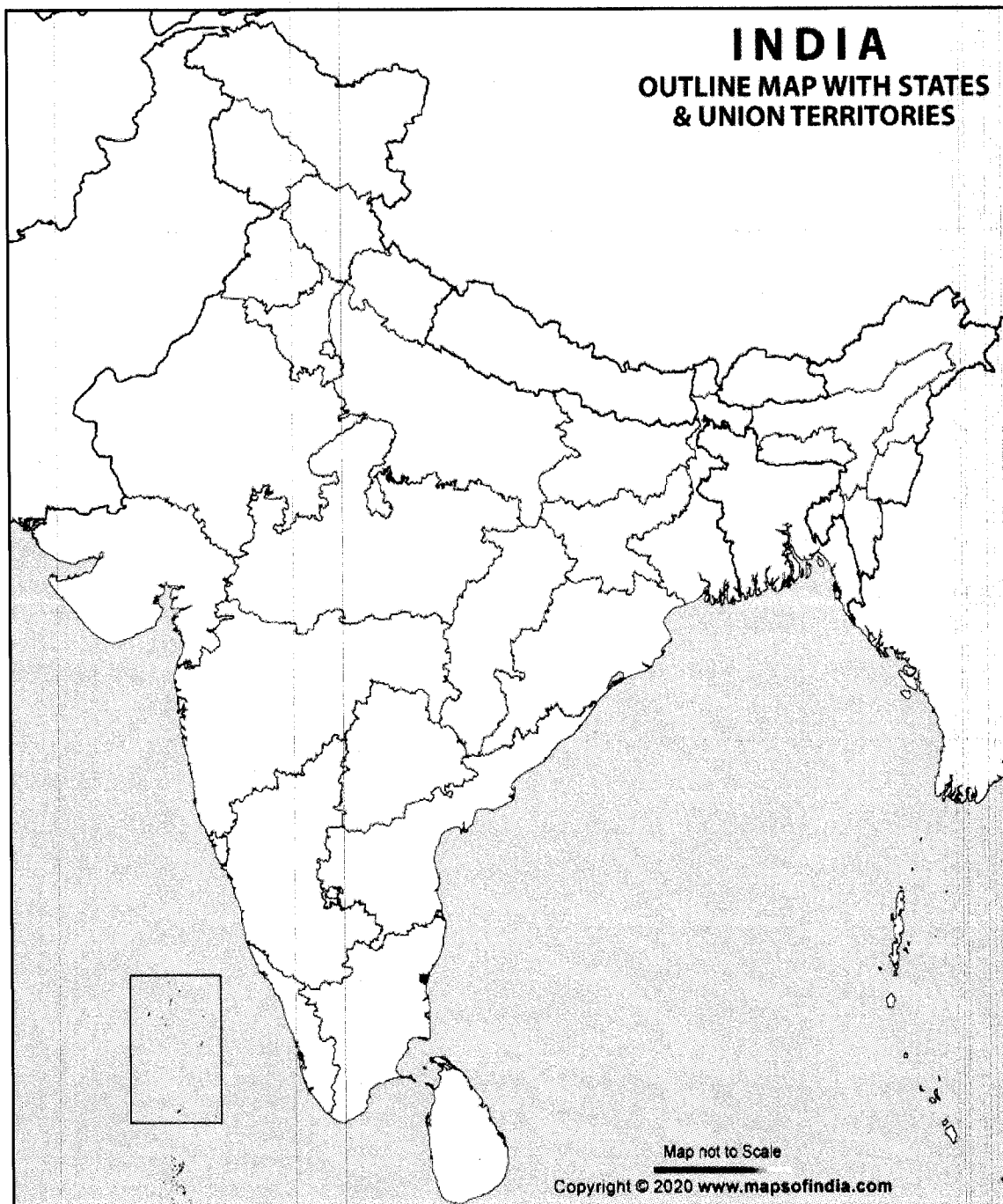
On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable Symbols:

- I. Major producer state of rubber.
- II. Durgapur iron and steel plant.
- III. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport.
- IV. Namrup thermal power plant.
- V. Hirakud dam.



Class X, Section: \_\_\_\_\_, Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Invigilator: \_\_\_\_\_



**End of the Question Paper**