

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

21.02.2021

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 has to be attempted.
- viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A (1 x 16)

1. _____ is large, handles everything in one complex – from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping. 1
- OR**
2. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called _____. 1
2. Choose the correct pair from the following. 1
- a) Red and yellow soil - leaching
- b) Black soil - Deccan trap
- c) Alluvial soil - Develop on crystalline and igneous rocks
- d) Arid Soil - Found in hilly and mountain areas
3. _____ are the subset of the stock resources, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical know-how. 1
- a) Potential b) Developed c) Stock d) Reserve
4. Identify the industry. 1
- a) It is a key or basic industry
- b) It's production and consumption regarded as the index of a country's development
- c) It is mainly concentrated on Chhotanagpur plateau

5. District roads are maintained by which of the following government organisations? 1
a) National Highways Authority of India b) State PWD c) Zila Parishad d) Central PWD
6. Which of the following statements is not true about the Simon Commission? 1
a) It was appointed by Sir John Simon
b) It did not have any Indian Member
c) It was opposed by all parties in India
d) It was set up to look into the Constitutional system in India
7. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism? 1
a) Concept of government by consent b) Freedom for the individuals
c) Cultural movement d) Freedom of markets
8. Who among the following was associated with the formation of 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress? 1
a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Motilal Nehru
c) Jawahar Lal Nehru d) Dadabhai Naoroji
9. Which one of the following countries does not share its boundary with Belgium? 1
a) France b) Netherlands c) Sweden d) Luxembourg
10. Define the term 'Majoritarianism'. 1
OR
Define the term 'Ethnicity'.
11. What led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments in India after 1990s? 1
12. Study the table and answer the question given below: 1

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary state (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Which state appears to be the most developed?

13. a. Ram and Shyam are small farmers. Ram has taken credit 1.5% per month on Rs. 20,000 from a trader while Shyam has taken credit at 8% per annum from the bank on the same amount. Who is better off? 1
(i) Ram is better because he has to do no paperwork and pays less interest.
(ii) Ram is better because he has not paid any collateral.
(iii) Both Ram and Shyam are equal, so no one is better off.
(iv) Shyam is better because his interest payment is less.

OR

b. A potter making pots, wants to exchange pots for wheat. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for the pots.

What is this situation known as?

- (i) Incidence of wants
- (ii) Double coincidence of wants
- (iii) Barter system of wants
- (iv) Single coincidence of wants

14. Which among the following lenders will possibly not ask the borrower to sign the terms of credit? 1
a) Banks b) Cooperatives c) Moneylenders d) Private agencies
15. A situation in which all the countries reap the benefits of foreign trades equally is known as: 1
a) Internationalization b) Fair globalization c) Liberalization d) Globalization
16. **In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason ®. Read the statements and chose the correct option:** 1
Assertion (A): The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.
Reason ®: A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in future.
Options:
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 true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

SECTION - B (3 x 6 = 18)

17. Describe any three developments which led to the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921. 3
18. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789". Justify the statement with relevant examples. 3

OR

"The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with relevant arguments.

19. Write any three characteristics of a political party. 3

OR

What is meant by a 'National Political Party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party. Name any two National Political Parties of India.(1+1 +1)

20. Discuss any two special steps taken by the government of India to attract foreign companies to invest in India. 3
21. Compare the three sectors of economy on the basis of the supply of employment in the last forty years. 3
22. What were the agricultural reforms introduced to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960's and 1970's? What were its limitations? 3

SECTION - C (CASE STUDY)

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

4

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. The northern plains have provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 23.1. State two multifarious activities conducted by railways. | 1 |
| 23.2. How do railways bind the economic life of the country? | 1 |
| 23.3. Railways are unfavourable in Jammu and Kashmir? List two reasons. | 1 |
| 23.4. Give two reasons why railways have dense network in the northern plains. | 1 |

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

4

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

(i) Who painted the image of Bharat Mata?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Abanindranath Tagore c) Ravi Verma d) Nandalal Bose

(ii) Who among the following was the author of the famous novel 'Anandamath'?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay | b) Abanindranath Tagore |
| c) Natesa Sastri | d) Rabindranath Tagore |

(iii) Who among the following published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, 'The Folklore of Southern India'?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Ravi Verma c) Natesa Sastri d) Rabindranath Tagore

(iv) Which among the following is true regarding the Swaraj Flag of 1921?

- a) Red, Green and Yellow
- b) Red, Green and White
- c) Saffron, White and Green
- d) Saffron, Yellow and Green

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

4

In India, we have a multiparty system. If 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, we call it a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

(i) Which among the following is not true about the Multi party systems?

- a) Often it appears very messy.
- b) It leads to political instability.
- c) It allows a variety of interests and opinions.
- d) It leads to political stability.

(ii) Which one of the following is ruling at the centre at present?

- a) The National Democratic Alliance
- b) The United Progressive Alliance
- c) The Left Front
- d) Both B and C

(iii) Which is not the component of a political party?

- a) The leaders
- b) The followers
- c) The active members
- d) Ministers

(iv) How many recognized National Political Parties are there in India at present?

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 12
- d) 750

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

4

It is festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Salim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month time. To complete production on time, Salim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase the raw materials. To meet these expenses, Salim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains loan in cash from the large trader as advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Salim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed.

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. Though Swapna sprays her crops with expensive pesticides, it makes little difference. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt.

Answer the following:

- a) What are the two sources of credit obtained by Salim?
- b) Did these types of credit help Salim to increase his earnings? How?
- c) Define the term credit.
- d) What is debt trap?

SECTION - D (5 x 5)

27. What was the main objective of the Vienna Congress? Enumerate the various changes brought about in Europe by the Vienna Congress in 1815. (1+4) 5

OR

28. How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the First World war? Explain. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform". Explain the statement with any five relevant points. 5

OR

How can the government ensure that globalization is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all?

29. Explain any five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the third tier of government in India. 5

30. "Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Analyze the statement with relevant arguments. 5

31. A recent Newspaper headline stated, "Industrial pollution is seriously affecting fresh water resources." Describe two ways in which industrial pollution is affecting fresh water resources. Mention three ideas we should adopt to bring about a change in the existing situation. 5

OR

Maharashtra and Gujarat states have the maximum extent of cotton textile growth in India. State any two important reasons for the concentration of cotton textile industry in these states. Mention any three major challenges faced by this industry.

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 the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law in 1930.

32.2 Geography Map: (3)

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

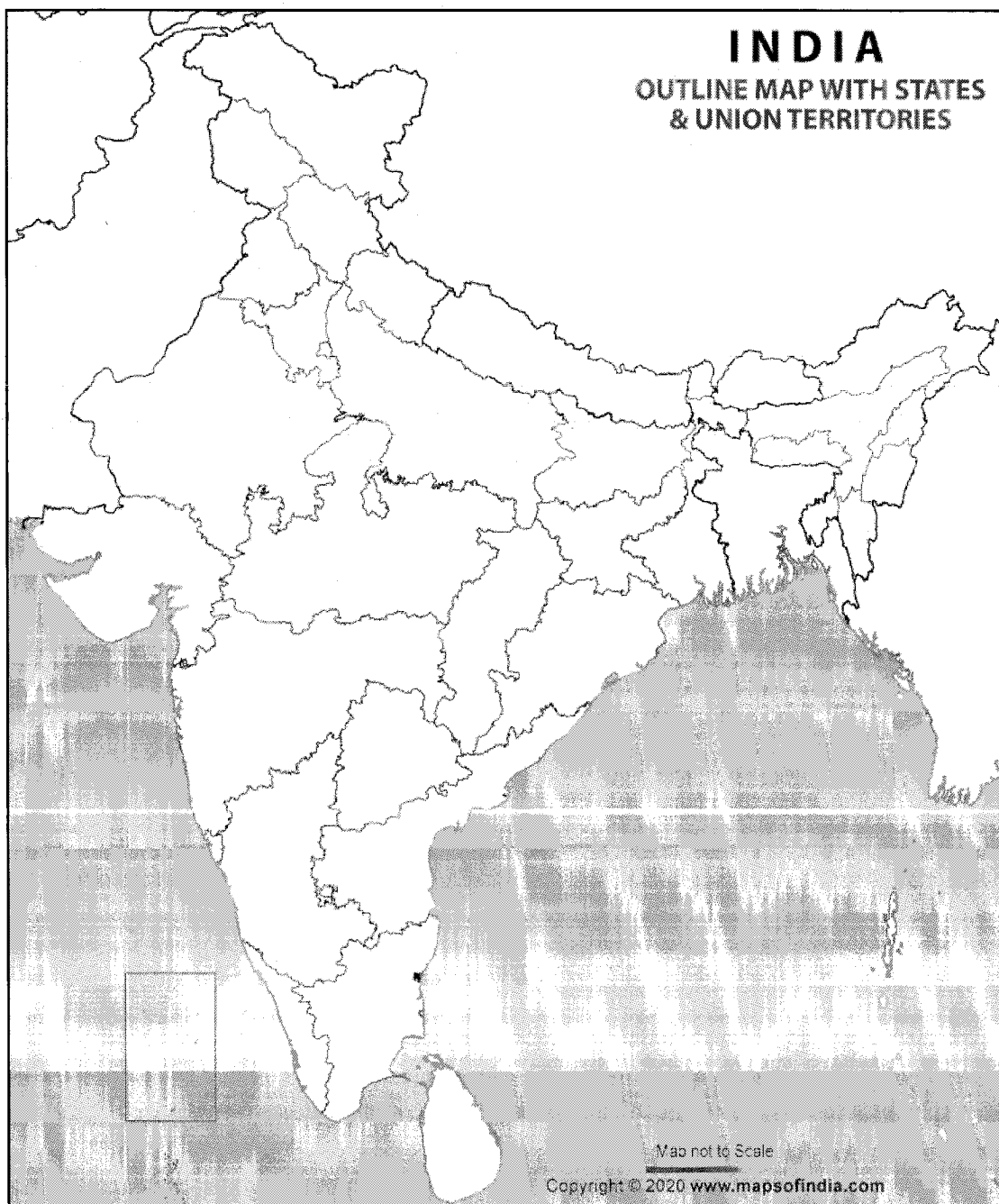
- i) Major producer states of Jute
- ii) Bhilai iron and steel plant
- iii) Indira Gandhi International Airport
- iv) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant.
- v) Tehri Dam

Q. 32 (History and Geography Map)
Class X: First Pre-Board Exam, Feb. 2021

Set-A

Class X, Section: ____, Roll No. ____

Signature of Invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper