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SET B



**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. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as \_\_\_\_\_. 1  

**OR**

 Most of the public sector undertakings market their steel through \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Choose the correct pair from the following. 1
  - a) Black soil - Formed due to deposition of silt and clay
  - b) Laterite soil - Under goes intense leaching
  - c) Desert soil - It becomes yellow when hydrated
  - d) Alluvial soil - Formed over the parent rock
3. ----- is the agricultural land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. 1
  - a) Other than current fallow land   b) Fallow land   c) Net sown area   d) Gross cropped area
4. Identify the industry: 1
  - a) This industry faces a stiff competition from synthetic substitutes.
  - b) Its product's use encouraged by the government in order to reduce the environmental pollution.
  - c) This industry mainly concentrated in the Hoogly Basin.

5. Which one of the following is considered as first class mail? 1  
a) Cards and envelopes b) Newspapers c) Book packets d) Periodicals
6. When was the Poona Pact signed? 1  
a) September, 1930 b) September, 1931 c) September, 1932 d) September, 1935
7. What was the main objective of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815? 1  
a) To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty.  
b) To plan the unification of Germany.  
c) To restore the democracy in Europe.  
d) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
8. Who among the following was the President of the Muslim League in 1930? 1  
a) Abdul Gaffar Khan b) Muhammad Ali  
c) Shaukat Ali d) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
9. Power shared among governments at different levels is called \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
a) Horizontal form b) Vertical form c) Community form d) Coalition form
10. Define the term 'Majoritarianism'. 1  
**OR**  
Define the term 'Ethnicity'.
11. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? 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 least developed?**

13. (i) Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. 1

**This kind of deposit with the banks are known as:**

- a) Demand Deposit b) Term Deposit c) Fixed Deposit d) Surplus Deposit

**OR**

(ii) 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?**

- a) Incidence of wants b) Double coincidence of wants  
c) Barter system of wants d) Single coincidence of wants



## SECTION - C (CASE STUDY)

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

4

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 54.7 lakh km. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity. a) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways: The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. b) National Highways: National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). c) State Highways: Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. d) District Roads: These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. e) Other Roads: Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns, are classified under this category. f) Border Roads: Apart from these, Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 23.1. What are the main objectives of Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?   | 1 |
| 23.2. Who constructs and maintain the State High ways?   | 1 |
| 23.3. 'Rural roads receives special impetus from Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana'. Give the importance of Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana. | 1 |
| 23.4. Which roads are constructed and maintained by BRO?   | 1 |

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

4

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.'

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

**(i) Which of the Congress Sessions formalized the demand of Complete Independence?**

- a) Madras                      b) Nagpur                      c) Lahore                      d) Karachi

**(ii) Who among the following was the President of the Congress Session held in December 1929?**

- a) Motilal Nehru      b) Jawaharlal Nehru      c) Subhas Chandra Bose      d) Mahatma Gandhi

**(iii) When was the Complete Independence Day Pledge taken?**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1929      b) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930      c) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950      d) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949

**(iv) Which among the following was organized for the attainment of Complete Independence?**

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Non-Cooperation Movement    | b) Champaran Satyagraha |
| c) Civil Disobedience Movement | d) Rowlatt Satyagraha   |

25. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** 4
- Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. If you travel to remote parts of our country and speak to the less educated citizens, you could come across people who may not know anything about our Constitution or about the nature of our government. But chances are that they would know something about our political parties. At the same time this visibility does not mean popularity. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties. They tend to blame parties for all that is wrong with our democracy and our political life. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.
- Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**
- (i) **Which among the following party systems is followed in India?**  
 a) One-party system      b) Two-party system      c) Multi-party system      d) Non-party system
- (ii) **A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction is called \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a) Defection      b) Partisan      c) Partition      d) Bi-partisan
- (iii) **Which among the following is not true about political parties?**  
 a) Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.  
 b) Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.  
 c) Parties are not necessary to run democratic governments.  
 d) Political parties are the most visible institutions in a democracy.
- (iv) **Political parties can be reformed by \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a) Reducing the role of muscle & money power  
 b) To hold their organizational elections  
 c) Allowing the dynastic succession  
 d) Both A and B
26. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** 4
- A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier 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.
- Answer the following:**
- a) Define the term 'cheque'.  
 b) What are details to be filled by the person while issuing a cheque?  
 c) Mention any one advantages of making payment by cheque.  
 d) Write any one functions of money.
- SECTION - D (5 x 5)**
27. **How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the First World war? Explain.** 5
- OR**
- In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments.**
28. **"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 features of federalism with examples. 5
30. "Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Analyze the statement with relevant arguments. 5
31. a) "The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy." Elaborate this statement with appropriate examples. (3) 5
- b) Name the second most important metallurgical industry of India. Why is this industry gaining popularity? (2)

**OR**

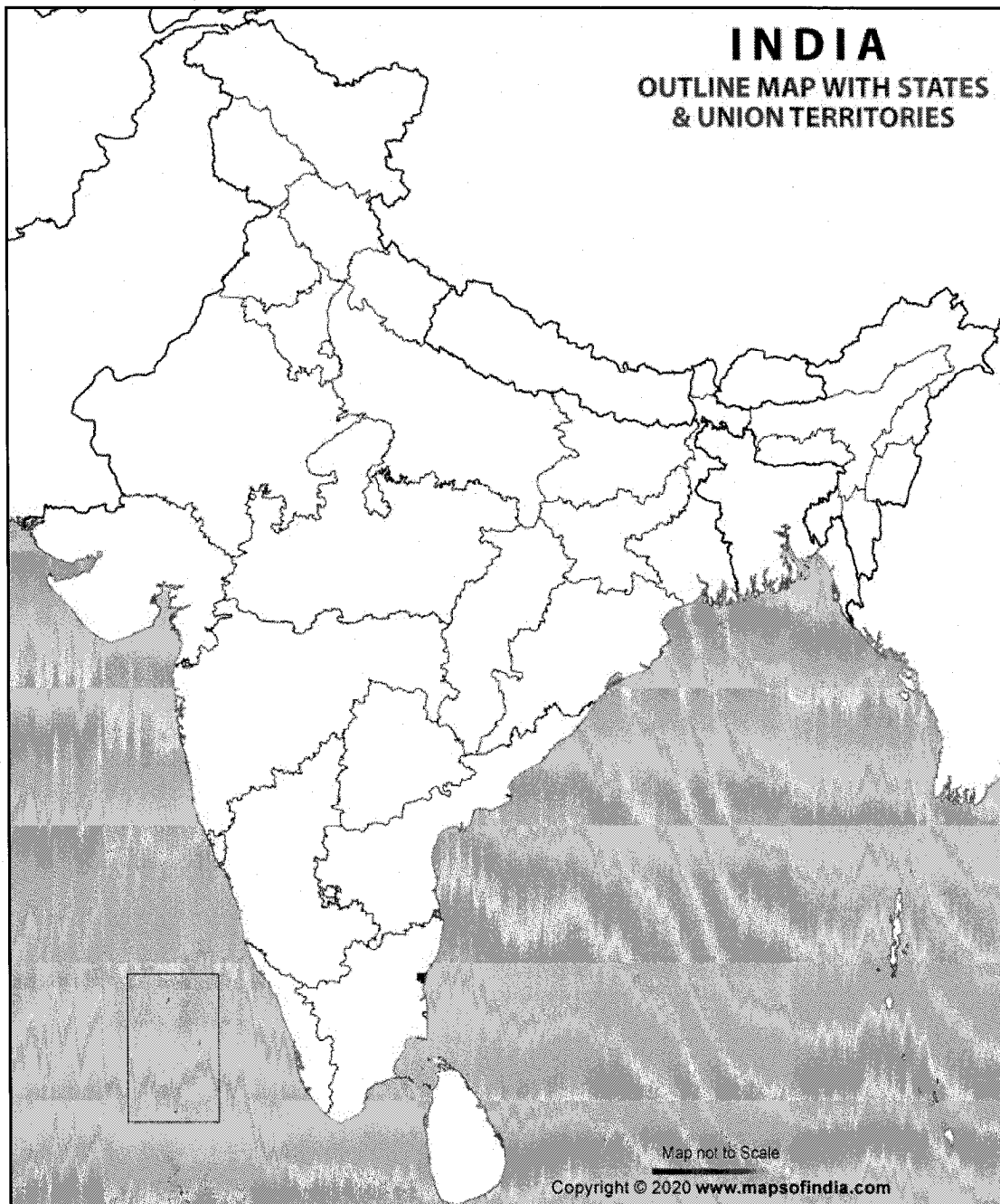
"The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Justify the statement.

**SECTION - E (MAP SKILL 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) Largest producer state of cotton
  - (ii) Salem iron and steel plants.
  - (iii) Raja Sansi International Airport.
  - (iv) Narora Nuclear Power Plant.
  - (v) Tungabhadra Dam

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

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



**End of the Question Paper**