



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

05.04.2021

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 (1 x 16)

1. ----- is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods. 1

OR

----- has emerged as the electronic capital of India.
2. Choose the correct pair of soil conservation methods from the following : 1
 - a) Strip cropping- Planting rows of trees along the fields.
 - b) Terrace farming-Cutting hills into steps.
 - c) Shelter belts-Planting alternate strips of grass and crop.
 - d) Contour ploughing-Planting trees and vegetation in sandy areas.
3. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilized are called ----- 1
 - a) Stock resources.
 - b) Reserves.
 - c) Potential resources.
 - d) Developed resources.
4. Identify the industry on the basis of the following characteristics: 1
 - a) This industry is the basic industry since all the other depend on it.
 - b) It markets its products through SAIL.
 - c) Liberalization and Foreign Direct Investment gave boost to the industry.

- 1

- a) Sadiya –Dhubri
c) Allahabad- Haldia

- 1

- a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
- b) To choose members of Indian Council
- c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
- d) To set up a government organization

- 1

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 . 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 national flag

- 1

- a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- b) It increased taxes on land.
- c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
- d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

- 1

- Power sharing between different states.
- Power sharing between different organs of the government.
- Power sharing between different levels of the government.
- Power sharing between different political parties.

- 1

OR

In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different levels of government?

- 1

- 1

Comparison of two countries					
Country	Monthly income of citizens (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	48000	500	5000

- a) Country A, because it has more equitable distribution.
b) Country B, because it has a good average income.
c) Country A, because it has a good average income.
d) Country B, because it has better respect to the environment

13. **Read the information given below and select the correct option -**

1

Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland.

Over the years his debt will –

- a) Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount
- b) Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less
- c) Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment
- d) Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour

OR

Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector.

Which of the following statements about this sector is correct?

- a) There are govt. bodies to supervise informal sector
- b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
- c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
- d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back

14. What is the main source of income of a bank?

1

- 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 source of bank's income.
- c) Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.
- d) The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.

15. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to

1

- a) Set up new factories.
- b) Buy existing local companies.
- c) Form partnerships with local companies.
- d) By placing order with the local companies

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code:

1

Assertion: Different persons have different developmental goals.

Reason: Our society consists of both rich and poor people. Thus, development for rich persons may not be the development for the poor.

- 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. Why did Mahatma re-launch the Civil Disobedience Movement after the Second Round Table Conference? 3

18. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse. 3

OR

Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged in Europe after 1815 Vienna Congress

19. What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party. 3

OR

“How do political parties help in the formation of public opinion? Explain.

20. “Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers.” Give arguments in support of this statement. 3

21. Public sector has contributed in the economic development of a nation? Elaborate with three arguments to support your answer. 3

22. Name the largest producer of Cotton in India. Give two geographical conditions required for the cultivation of cotton crop? 3

SECTION - C (CASE STUDY)

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

Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays, because of pipelines. Initial cost of laying is minimal. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

23.1 The far inland locations of refineries have been possible because: (1)

- a) We have done a huge investment in spreading the pipelines.
- b) This is because oil and natural gas can be easily transported now through pipelines.
- c) Refineries are located closer to the source of raw materials so there is no need of pipelines.
- d) Liberalization and Foreign Direct Investment has made it possible.

23.2 HVJ pipeline doesn't pass through (1)

- a) Karnataka b) Madhya Pradesh c) Uttar Pradesh d) Gujarat

23.3 Give two advantages of pipelines. (1)

23.4 The following materials cannot be transported through pipelines: (1)

- a) Slurry b) Natural gas c) Petroleum d) Metals

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

4

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1 During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in:

- a) providing service at home b) doing protest marches
c) fighting for their rights d) widespread resentment against congress attitude

24.2 The women from rural areas mainly belonged to:

- a) high caste families b) low caste families
c) rich peasant households d) dalit societies

24.3 When did Gandhiji start this movement?

- a) 1930 b) 1920 c) 1925 d) 1918

24.4 Women thought this as a sacred duty

- a) looking after home and hearth b) service to the nation
c) holding position of authority d) participating as symbolic presence

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

4

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. 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 name of the party. 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.

25.1] Which one of the following challenges of political parties is referred in the extract?

- a) Money and Muscle power
- b) Lack of meaningful choice
- c) Family dominance
- d) Lack of internal democracy

25.2] Which one of the following statements is true regarding the challenge referred in the extract?

- 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

25.3] What is the role of common party followers in the internal matters of the party?

- 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.

25.4] What is common and important in most of the political parties?

- a) Loyalty to party followers
- b) Loyalty to party organization
- c) Loyalty to party policies
- d) Loyalty to party leaders

26. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

4

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. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land building, vehicle, livestock's, and deposit with the banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. 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's are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1] Which of the following statements correctly describes an agreement?

- a) Sort of contract to be agreed upon by both the lender and the borrower.
- b) Only an interest rate is to be paid by the borrower to the lender.
- c) Higher interest rate has to be paid by the borrower.
- d) Only amount and rate of interest are written down on it.

26.2] Identify the statement described by collateral:

- a) An asset possessed by a lender
- b) Sort of guarantee in the form of an asset.
- c) A guarantee to a lender for the asset.
- d) Selling of asset to the borrower.

26.3]The most common example of collateral used for borrowing is:

- a) Deposits with banks b) Loan on land
- c) Principal amount d) Interest rate on property

26.4] What is the condition associated with collateral?

- a) If the borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral security to obtain payment.
- b) The lender holds the authority to sell the asset of the borrower.
- c) The borrower use the collateral until the repayment is done.
- d) An interest rate has to be paid by the borrower to the lender along with repayment of principal.

SECTION - D (5 x 5)

27. Discuss the process of Unification of Germany. 5

OR

What were the main stages of the unification of Italy?

28. Discuss the factors that have enabled globalization. 5

OR

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.

29. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practices." Justify. 5

30. Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which policies adopted by India have ensured this success? 5

31. How do industries pollute the environment? 5

OR

What are basic industries? Explain why India is not able to perform to its full potential in spite of being an important iron & steel producing country?

SECTION - E (MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTION)

32. **32.1 History Map: (2)** 5
Identify the following with suitable symbols on the given outline map of India.

- a) Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred
- b) Name the place where Cotton Mill Workers went on Satyagraha in Gujarat

32.2 Geography Map: (3)

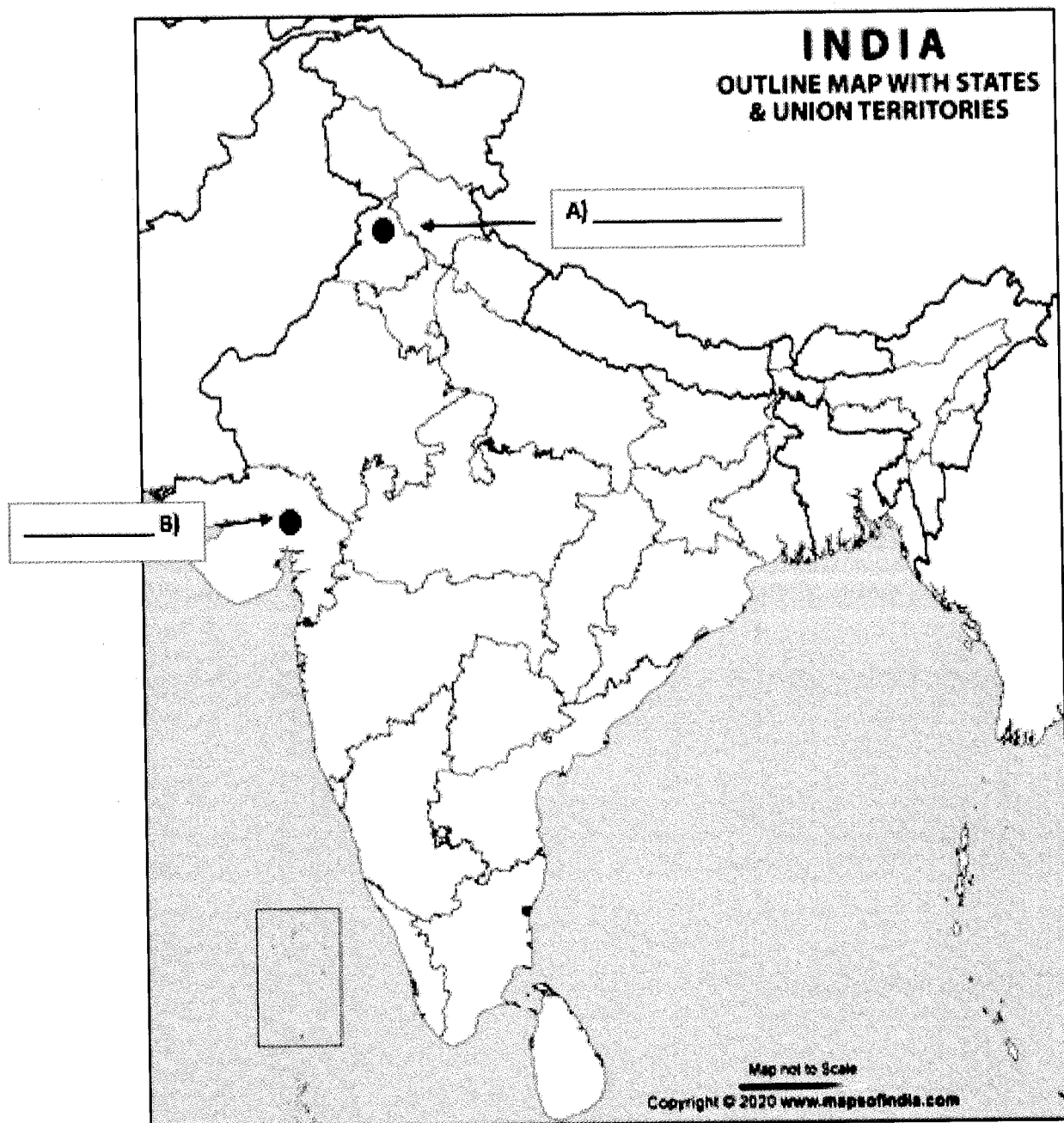
On the same outline map of India **locate and label any three** of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a) Largest producer state of coffee.
- b) Bhilai iron and steel plant.
- c) Marmagao sea port.
- d) Namrup nuclear power plant.
- e) Hirakud dam

Class X: Second Pre-Board Exam, April 2021

Class X, Section: _____, Roll No. _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper