



**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 (1x16)

1. The first jute mill was set up at Rishra in 1855, near ----- 1

OR

-----is the largest producer as well as consumer of steel in the world.
2. Choose the correct pair about the resources available from the following pairs : 1
 - a) Madhya Pradesh – Geothermal energy.
 - b) Jharkhand – Abundance of water.
 - c) Odisha – Tidal energy.
 - d) Rajasthan – Solar energy
3. -----soil is found in the areas of high rainfall and is more prone to leaching. 1
 - a) Red and Yellow b) Alluvial soil c) Black soil d) Laterite soil
4. Identify the type of industry on the basis of the following characteristics: 1
 - a) Owned and operated by suppliers of the raw materials.
 - b) They pool in the resources and share profits and losses proportionately.
 - c) Such a type of industry has been successfully running in south India.

5. Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor? 1
 a) Mumbai and Nagpur b) Mumbai and Kolkata
 c) Silcher and Porbandar d) Nagpur and Siligudi
6. What created a new economic and political situation in India during 1913-1918? 1
 a) The First World War b) The Dandi March
 c) The Rowlett Act d) Famine
7. **Analyse the information given below, consider one of the following correct options:** 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. 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
8. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below: 1
 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
9. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power? 1
 a) Power sharing between different states.
 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.
10. Give the meaning of coalition government. 1
OR
 What does the federal division of power imply?
11. 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? 1
12. 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. 1

Per Capita Income (US \$)	Category
12,056 and above	Rich Countries
Between 955 -12,056	Middle income countries
Below 955	Low income countries

As per the data 2017, select the correct option for India.

- 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
 d) India comes in the category of low income countries

13. **Read the information given below and select the correct option:** 1
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.
- How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits?**
- 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.
- OR**
- Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:**
- 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.
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. Read the given statements in context of 'globalization' and choose the correct option 1
- a) It is the only way for economic development of the developed countries.
 - b) Interlinks only production based activities in dispersed locations in the world
 - c) It has always given only positive results in all the countries
 - d) Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another.
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
Read the
statements and select the correct option:
Assertion: Average income is a better measure of index of development as compared to total income.
Reason: It is because countries have different populations.
- 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. Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 3

OR

What did the European Liberalism stand for in Social, Political and Economic fields?

19. What is meant by a 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. “MNCs are playing an important role in globalisation process.” Justify the statement by giving any five suitable arguments. 3
21. How are the three sectors of an economy interdependent? Explain. 3
22. Name the two wheat growing *regions* in India. Give two geographical conditions required for the cultivation of wheat crop? 3

SECTION C (CASE STUDY)

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

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of Imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

23.1 Trade carried in the cities, towns and villages is called-----trade. (1)

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) Export | b) International |
| c) Local | d) Regional |

23.2 Match the following airports and sea ports with their location as trade is carried out through these:

These:

	Seaports /Airports		Location
a.	Raja Sansi International Airport	1.	Odisha
b.	Paradip port	2.	Amritsar
c.	New Mangalore	3.	Mumbai
d.	Chhattrapati Shivaji Airport	4.	Karnataka

Choose the correct pair:

a) a-4,b-3,c-1,d-2

c) a-2,b-1,c-4,d-3

b) a-1,b-2,c-3,d-4

d) a-3,b-4,c-2,d-1

23.3 International trade is considered as the economic barometer for a country. Why is it so called?

a) Advancement of international trade is an index of its economic prosperity.

b) The more a country import the more it gain.

c) International trade means selling goods to other countries.

d) Favourable balance of trade means exports are more than imports.

23.4 Give two components of trade.

24. Read the extracts 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 alternatives:

24.1 When was this pledge to be taken?

- a) 26 March, 1940 b) 26 January, 1930 c) 26 April, 1935 d) 26 February, 1930

24.2 The Indian people, may have

- a) full opportunities of growth b) full opportunities of work
c) full opportunities of freedom d) full opportunity

24.3 In what ways was the British rule in India oppressive?

- 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) They severed the relation with India

24.4 India must sever the British connection and attain.....

- a) Exploitation b) Purna Swaraj c) Independence d) Dominion Status

25. Read the extracts and answer the following questions

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 a few top leaders
- b) Issue of party ticket to the financially richer sections within party
- c) Changing the party after the election
- 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 of 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 extracts 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. 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.

26.1] Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?

- 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.

26.2] What is the 'collateral' demand that lenders make against loans?

- a) Vehicle of the lender
- b) Building of the borrower
- c) Amount of loan
- d) Educational qualification document

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

26.4] Terms of credit do not include:

- a) Interest rate
- b) Collateral
- c) Documentation
- d) Lender's land

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. Suggest the ways in which MNC's control production. 5

OR

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)

29. 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.' Justify this statement. 5

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

31. Discuss the steps that can be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industries. 5

OR

Define Agro-Based Industries. Explain the factors why sugar industry has the tendency to shift to South India? (1+4)

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)

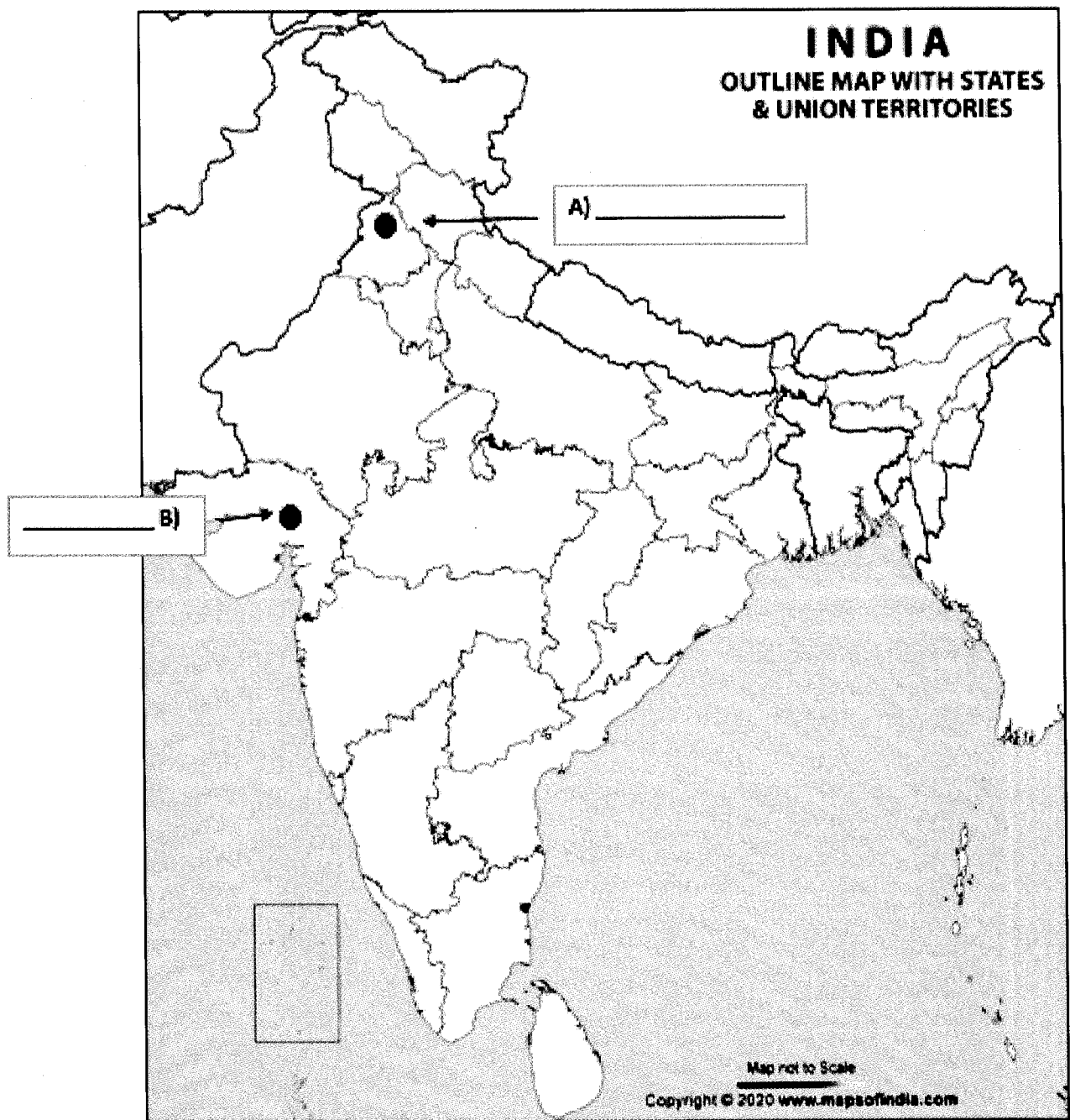
On the same outline map of India **locate and label any three** of the following with suitable Symbols.

- i) Largest producer state of Coffee.
- ii) Bhilai iron and steel plant.
- iii) Marmagao Sea Port.
- iv) Namrup Nuclear Power Plant
- v) Hirakud Dam

Class X: Second Pre-Board Exam, April 2021

Class X, Section: _____, Roll No. _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper