

Roll Number

SET

B



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION  
SUBJECT: 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. 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 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. -----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 industry on the basis of the following characteristics: 1
- This industry is the basic industry since all the other depend on it.
  - It markets its products through SAIL.
  - Liberalization and Foreign Direct Investment gave boost to the industry.
5. Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor? 1
- Mumbai and Nagpur
  - Mumbai and Kolkata
  - Silcher and Porbandar
  - Nagpur and Siligudi
6. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? 1
- To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
  - To choose members of Indian Council
  - To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
  - To set up a government organization
7. Zollverein that was started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a 1
- Trade Union
  - Customs Union
  - Labour Union
  - Farmer's Union
8. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlett Act? 1
- It introduced the Salt Law.
  - It increased taxes on land.
  - It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
  - It put a ban on the Congress party.
9. Which ethnic group constituted a majority in Brussels? 1
- French speaking
  - Dutch speaking
  - German speaking
  - English speaking
10. What do you mean by checks and balances? 1

**OR**

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

11. The Constitution of India has given Hindi language, the status of ..... 1
12. Read the given data and find out which country is most suitable for living and why? 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

- Country A, because it has more equitable distribution.
- Country B, because it has a good average income.
- Country A, because it has a good average income.
- 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. Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for the 'security', such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.? 1
- a) Deposit                      b) Collateral                      c) Credit                      d) Guarantee

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). 1

Read the statements and choose the correct code:

**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. "Non-cooperation Movement in the cities gradually slowed down". Why? 3
18. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe? Analyse. 3

**OR**

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

19. "Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition." Support the statement with arguments. 3

OR

“Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world”. Analyse the statement.

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? Give three arguments to support your answer. 3
22. Name the largest producer of Cotton in India. Mention 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

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:

	Seaports /Airports		Location
a.	Raja Sansi International Airport	1.	Odisha
b.	Paradip port	2.	Amritsar
c.	New Mangalore	3.	Mumbai
d.	Chhatrapati 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 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) symbolic presence

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

4

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.

Q 25.1) Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party is called?

- a) Diversion      b) Denial      c) Division      d) Defection

Q.25.2) Why do elected representatives change their party after winning the election?

- a) To make strong alliance      b) For minister post and cash rewards.
- c) To support different political party      d) To make coalition government

Q.25.3) Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding harmful effect of Defection for the democracy?

- a) It creates instability and uncertainty in the government.
- b) It creates pressure to the government to perform unwanted and unfair task.
- c) Government has always been fear to loss its majority in the parliament.
- d) It enables better decision making by the senior party leaders who change from opposition party to the ruling party

Q.25.4) According to Anti - Defection law what is the consequence when an MLA or MP change their party after winning election?

- a) MP or MLA continue to remain at their winning seat
- b) No action is initiated against those MP or MLA
- c) MP or MLA lose the seat in the legislation.
- d) They get cash reward and ministry post

26. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions: [1×4]**

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. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles". Justify this statement. 5

**OR**

"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". Analyse the statement with examples.

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. Critically evaluate the functioning of the local self-government in India.

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

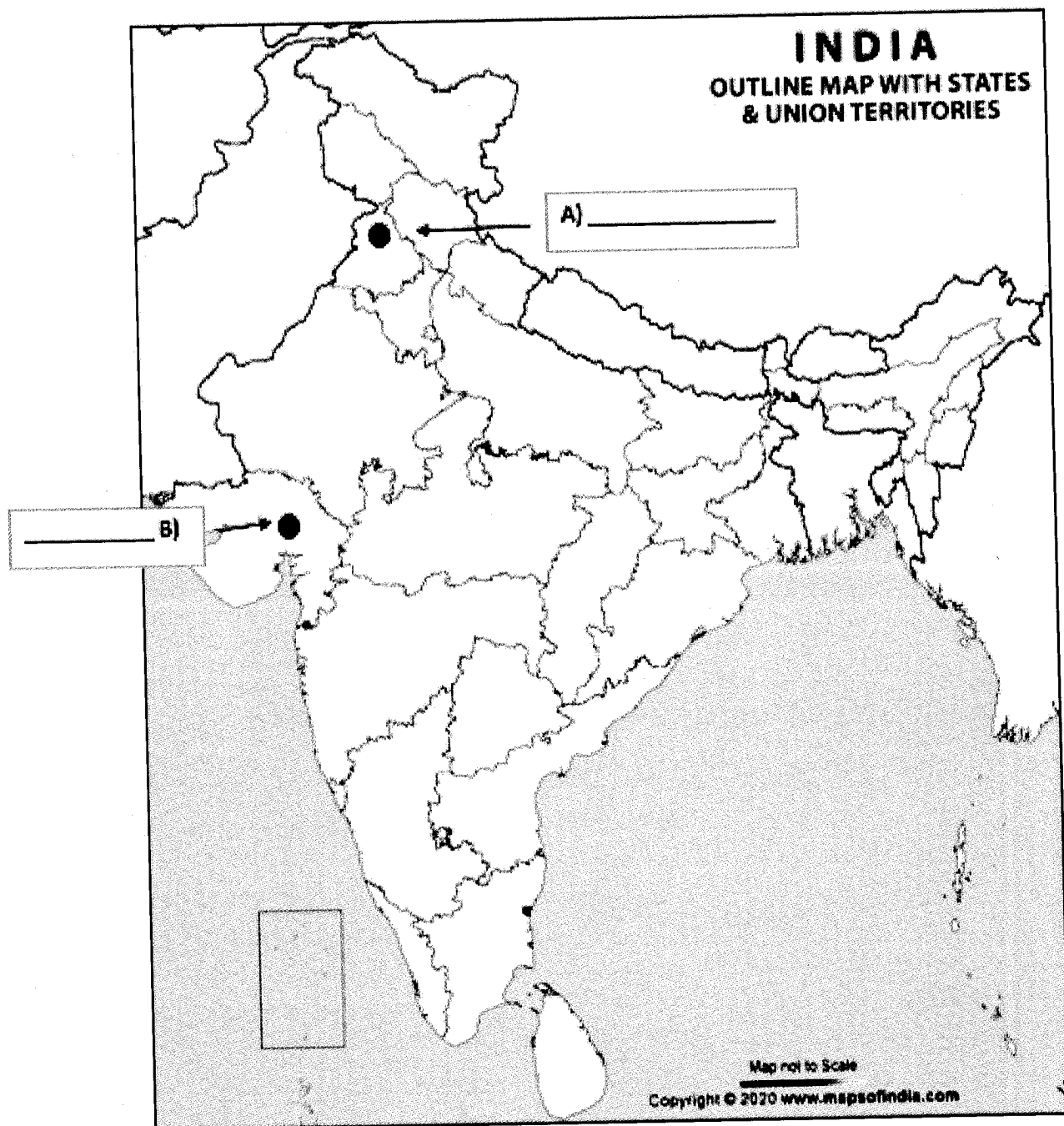
**Q. 32 (History and Geography Map)**

**Set - B**

**Class X: Second Pre-Board Exam, April 2021**

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

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



**End of the Question Paper**