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SET	A
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)**



CLASS : X
DATE: 20.11.2022

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.
MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – Questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)

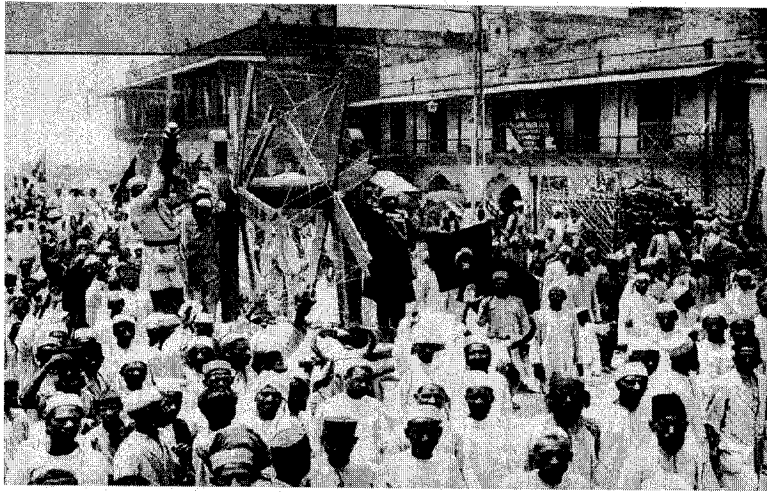
1. This treaty of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation: 1

A] Treaty of Versailles	B] Treaty of Paris
C] Treaty of Vienna	D] Treaty of Constantinople
2. Why did most of the workers oppose the introduction of new technology in factories in nineteenth century England? 1

A] Workers felt that the quality of cloth will suffer because of the introduction of technology	B] They did not want to work on modern machines
C] Fear of losing employment	D] Fear of getting low wages

Jm

3. Following image is of a very famous event of India's National Movement that took place in July, 1922. Identify the event among the following options 1



Options:

- A] Boycott of foreign clothes
B] Chauri Chaura incident
C] Salt March
D] Champaran sathyagraha
4. Arrange the following personalities in chronological order: 1
- (a) Martin Luther
(b) Marco Polo
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Johann Gutenberg

Choose the correct answer :

- A] (a) (b) (d) (c)
B] (c) (b) (d) (a)
C] (c) (b) (a) (d)
D] (b) (d) (a) (c)
5. **Identify the soil with the help of the following information:** 1

This soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt, and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear to be bigger in size whereas, on the upper side of the river valley, the soils are coarse.

- A) Black Soil B) Alluvial Soil C) Red Soil D) Laterite Soil
6. **Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in _____ and _____.** 1
- A) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
B) Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra
C) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
D) Madhya Pradesh and Odisha

7. Match the following:

1

a	The oldest artificial port of India	1 Kandla
b	Needs constant dredging.	2 Chennai
c	First port to be developed after independence.	3 Mumbai
d	Biggest port of India	4 Kolkata

Options:

- A) a 4, b 2, c 3, d 1
- B) a 2, b 4, c 1, d 3
- C) a 2, b 1, c 4, d 3
- D) a 3, b 2, c 4, d 1

8. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the reasons for launching parties and struggle by the Sri Lankan Tamils? 1

- A] To adopt Majoritarianism
- B] To recognise Sinhalese as the only official language
- C] To recognise Tamil as an official language
- D] To dominate other languages

9. Holding Together Federation stands for: 1

- A] The type of federation in which a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
- B] The type of federation in which a small country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
- C] The type of federation in which a large country decides to divide its power among the constituent states.
- D] The type of federation in which a small country decides to divide its power among the constituent states.

10. Which among the following is the correct meaning of 'Alliance'? 1

- A] Two parties together form the government.
- B] Leftists and Rightists together form the government.
- C] When state and national parties together form the government.
- D] When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.

11. Match List I (organizations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: 1

List I	List II
(i) Congress Party	(A) National democratic Alliance
(ii) Bharatiya Janata Party	(B) State party
(iii) Communist Party of India (Marxist)	(C) United Progressive Alliance
(iv) Telugu Desam Party	(D) Left Front
	(E) Movement to form Telangana state

Codes:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	C	A	B	E
(b)	C	D	A	B
(c)	C	A	D	B
(d)	D	C	A	E

Options:

- A] (a) B] (b) C] (c) D] (d)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion: Democracies are based on political equality.

Reason: All individuals have equal political right to elect representatives.

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.

13. What do you call the system in democracy which allows the citizens to examine the decisions taken by the government? 1

- A] Transparency B] Universal Adult Franchise C] Defection D] Legitimacy

14. If there are four members in a family and their total income is ₹ 20,000/-, what would be the average income of each person? 1

- A] 500 B] 5000 C] 50000 D] 2000

15. Yuvraj is 21 years old, he is 160 cm height and weighs 40 kgs. While the selection for the cricket team was going on the coach told him that he is underweight. So what was his BMI? 1

- A] 15.6 B] 17 C] 15.2 D] 15.3

16. Which of the following is a drawback of using average income as a measure of development? 1
 A] Average income does not indicate the disparity in income level.
 B] Calculation of average income is a tedious process.
 C] Average income is always lower than the actual income of people.
 D] Average income fails to indicate the economic stability of a country.
17. _____ sector contributes the highest to GDP in our country. 1
 A) Primary Sector B) Tertiary Sector C) Public Sector D) Unorganized Sector
18. Sushila is a worker in garment export industry of Agra. She gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, overtime at double rate, medical leave, etc. She is working in: 1
 A] Public sector B] Organised sector
 C] Unorganised sector D] Primary sector
19. Which of the following is true about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA 2005)? 1
 A] The government has to ensure to increase the number of jobs in unorganised sector.
 B] The government is required to provide 100 days of employment in rural areas to people who are able to and in need of work.
 C] The government has to ensure that all the unemployed individuals in rural areas must get ₹ 100 per day as unemployment benefits.
 D] The government is required to provide free health checkups and medical facilities to unemployed people in rural areas for at least 100 days in a year.
20. Which among the following statements is true regarding banks? 1
 A] Banks mediate between those who want to sell one commodity in exchange of other commodity.
 B] Banks use a major proportion of deposits to invest in mutual funds.
 C] Banks charge a lower interest rates on loan than the interest rate they offer on deposits.
 D] Banks use the deposits to fulfil loan requirements of the people.

SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Why is the value of only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP? 2
22. Why did India adopt a multi-party system? 2
23. Why the Aristocrats in Victorian England demanded handmade products? 2
24. Differentiate between the Rabi and Kharif seasons. 2

OR

Which crop helps in restoring soil fertility? Also, give its one importance.

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Name the second most important metallurgical industry in India. State its two characteristics. Also give reason why this industry is gaining popularity now a days? (1+1+1) 3
26. Describe the salient features of Indian manuscripts before the age of print. 3
- OR**
- Write a short note to show what you know about the Gutenberg Press.
27. 'Conflicting goals can be developmental goals.' Elaborate with examples. 3
28. Is the decision-making process slower in democratic government in comparison to that in other non- democratic forms of government? Explain. 3
29. What is demand deposit? Why do people deposit money in the bank? 3

SECTION D LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. 5
- OR**
- Describe the process of unification of Germany.
31. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans? 5
- OR**
- 'Self-Help Groups' help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.' Examine the statement with appropriate justification.
32. State the differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992. 5
- OR**
- Explain sharing of power in a coalition government.
33. Why is air travel more popular in the northeastern states of India? Explain 5
- OR**
- Explain the significance of road transport over railways in India.

SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

34. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:** 4
- The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by coal miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation, and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to the degradation of land, and soil, and an increase in stream and river pollution. Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a "killer industry". A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low-grade coal at low costs. Recycling metals, and using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

- 34.1. Give an adverse effect of mining on coal miners' health. (1)
 34.2. Where is rat hole mining practiced in India? (1)
 34.3 What are the ecological consequences of mining? (1)
 34.4. How can you prevent mining from becoming a killer industry? (1)

35. Power can be shared among governments at different level – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State governments. This system is not followed in all countries. There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of governments, the constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of government. The same principle can be extended to level of government lower than the state governments, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power. 4

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

35.1. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- A] Horizontal division of power
 B] Vertical division of power
 C] Division of power among various communities
 D] Sharing of power among political parties

35.2. In India the government at the provincial level is known as _____.

- A] State Government
 B] Provincial Government
 C] Federal Government
 D] Self Government

35.3. Choose the odd one out from the following:

- A] Federal government B] State Government C] Panchayats D] Union List

35.4. Which one of the following option is the lowest level of power sharing in India?

- A] Country B] State C] Panchayat D] Central

36. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:** 4

While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. The

First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj

36.1. Which of the following was the main objective of Rowlatt Act of 1919?

- A] To curb the growing nationalist upsurge in the country
- B] To put control on radical elements.
- C] To put control on Gandhi's political activities.
- D] To stop Satyagrahis to take part in Non-Cooperation Movement

36.2. During World War I, Ottoman Empire was the part of:

- A] Allied Powers B] Central Powers C] Axis Powers D] Remained Neutral

36.3. Which of the following was the main reason behind launching of Non-Cooperation Movement?

- A] Suppression by the British government.
- B] Defeat of Ottoman Empire in World War I.
- E] Now Gandhiji was popular enough to launch a nationwide movement.
- D] First time both major Indian communities were against the Government

36.4. Find out the incorrect statement from the following:

- A] At the end of World War II, Gandhiji became an important leader in Indian politics.
- B] Gandhi toured India with Shaukat Ali to show Hindu-Muslim unity.
- C] In Nagpur session, Gandhiji succeeded to convince the Congress leaders to support Khilafat issue.
- D] Some of the leaders in Congress were not happy to take Khilafat issue.

SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. **37a.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2)
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

5

- A) The place where the INC session that was held in Sep. 1920
- B) The place where that incident finally led to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols (3)

1. Largest producing state of Rubber crop.
2. Narora Nuclear Power Station.
3. Noida Software Technological Park.
4. Chennai Sea port.

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION-2022
MAP WORK

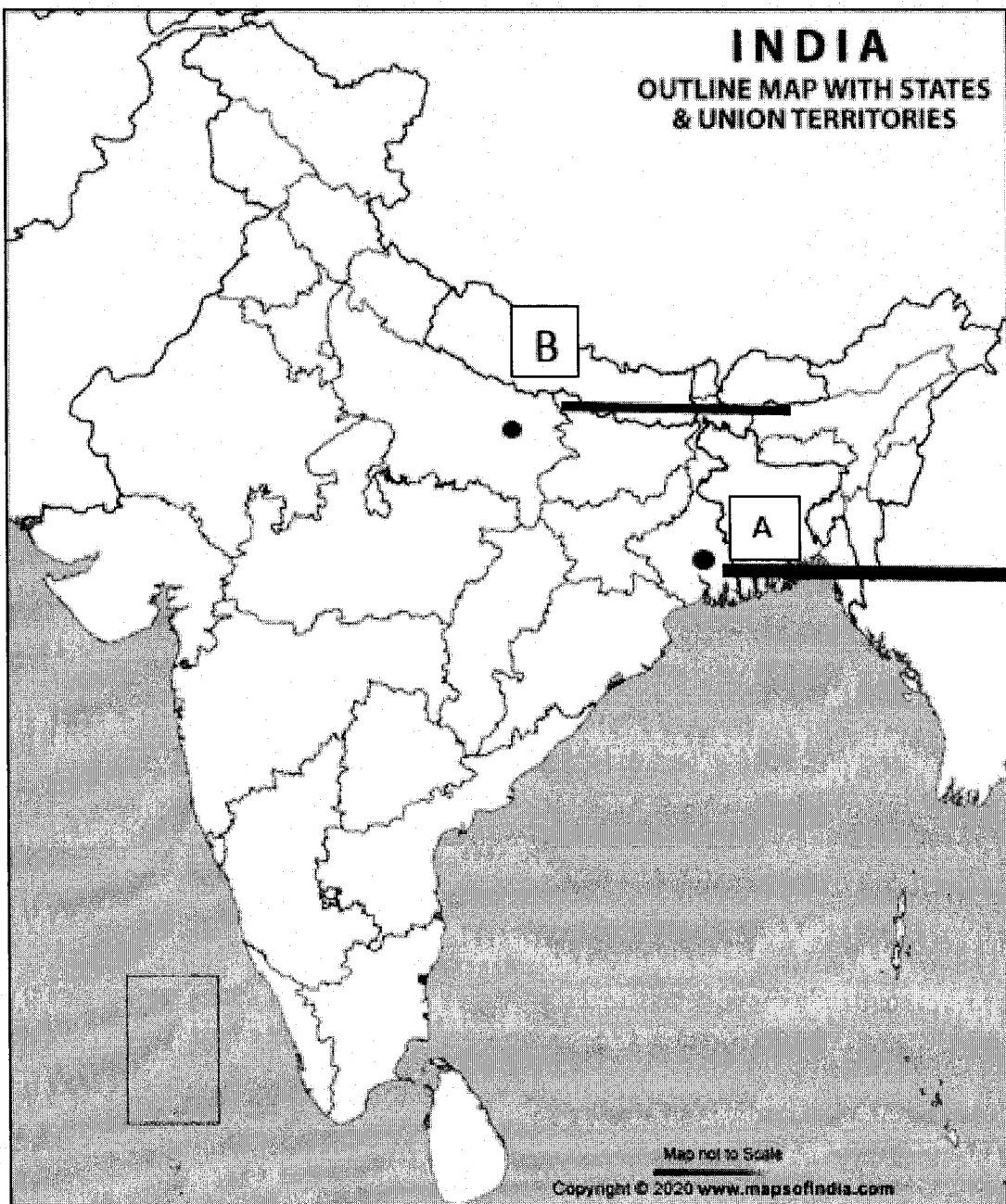
SET-A

Q. 37] a & 37] b

Class-X, Section: ____

Sign of Invigilator: _____

Roll No. _____



****END OF THE QUESTION PAPER****



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)**



CLASS : X
DATE: 20.11.2022

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.
MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

General Instructions :

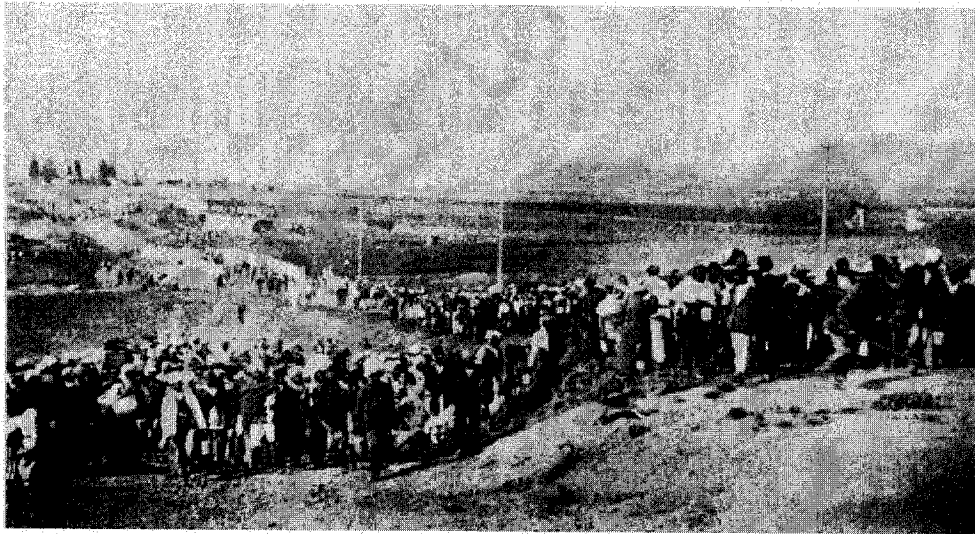
- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – Questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
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- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of nationalism? 1

A] French Revolution	B] Russian Revolution
C] Greek Revolution	D] The Revolution of the liberals
2. Why did the weavers suffer from a problem of raw cotton? 1

A] The cotton crop perished.	B] Raw cotton export increased.
C] Local markets shrank.	D] Export market collapsed.
3. Following image is of a march by Indian workers in South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi led the workers. This march was from New Castle to Transvaal. Identify the year in which this march took place among the following options: 1



Options:

A] November, 1913 B] December, 1913 C] November, 1914 D] December, 1914

4. Arrange the following personalities in chronological order:

1

- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Marco Polo
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Johann Gutenberg

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) _ (a) (b) (d) (c)
- (B) _ (c) (b) (d) (a)
- (C) _ (c) (b) (a) (d)
- (D) _ (b) (d) (a) (c)

5. Identify the soil with the help of the following information:

1

Soils are made up of extremely fine i.e clayey material and are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. It contains calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime.

- A) Red Soil B) Black Soil C) Laterite soil D) Arid soil

6. Being malleable, ductile, and a good conductor, _____ is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics, and chemical industries.

1

- A) Steel
- B) Manganese
- C) Copper
- D) Limestone

7. Match the following:

1

a	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	1. Amritsar
b	Chhatrapati Shivaji	2. Chennai
c	Raja Sansi	3. Mumbai
d	Meenam Bakkum	4. Kolkata

Options:

- A) a 4, b 2, c 3, d 1
- B) a 2, b 4, c 1, d 3
- C) a 4, b 3, c 1, d 2
- D) a 1, b 2, c 4, d 3

8. In Sri Lanka, which series of measures were adopted to establish the majority of the Sinhalese population? Which one of the following statements is correct?

1

- A] Adopted Federal government system
- B] Adopted series of Majoritarian government policies
- C] Constitution was changed to adopt Community government
- D] They adopted Prudential government at the local level

9. The distinguishing feature of a Federal government is:

1

- A) National Government gives some powers to the provincial government.
- B) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- C) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- D) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

10. A recognised political party is:

1

- A] a party that is present in one of the federal units.
- B] a party that is present in several and all units of the federation.
- C] a party that is based on regional and communal diversities.
- D] a party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.

11. Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

1

List I	List II
(i) Congress Party	(A) National democratic Alliance
(ii) Bharatiya Janata Party	(B) State party
(iii) Communist Party of India (Marxist)	(C) United Progressive Alliance
(iv) Telugu Desam Party	(D) Left Front
	(E) Movement to protect Telangana state

Codes:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	C	A	E	B
(b)	C	D	A	E
(c)	C	A	D	B
(d)	D	C	A	E

Options:

A] (a)

B] (b)

C] (c)

D] (d)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below 1

Assertion: Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

Reason: Democracy is similar to dictatorship.

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.

13. Which of the following statements is incorrect about democracy? 1

A] It brings improvement in the quality of decision-making.

B] It provides room to correct mistakes.

C] It respects public opinion.

D] Decision-making is much faster and quicker.

14. If there are four members in a family and their total income is ₹ 25,000/-, what would be the average income of each person? 1

A] 5250

B] 5000

C] 6250

D] 7250

15. Yuvraj is 21 years old, he is 150 cm height and weighs 35 kgs. While the selection for the cricket team was going on the coach told him that he is underweight. So what was his BMI? 1

A] 15

B] 15.5

C] 15.2

D] 15.3

16. Which of the following is the best way to measure the development status of a country? 1

A] Number of cities in a country

B] Per capita income

C] Number of IT sector jobs in a country

D] Inflation

17. GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year. 1

A) All goods

B) All services

C) All final goods and services

D) Total value of primary goods

18. Sushila is a worker in garment export industry of Agra. She gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, overtime at double rate, medical leave, etc. She is working in: 1

A] Tertiary sector
C] Unorganised sector

B] Organised sector
D] Primary sector

19. Which of the following is true for disguised unemployment? 1
- A] When individuals are unemployed for more than 100 days in a year, they are disguisedly unemployed.
- B] If individuals become unemployed because a country starts using new technology and the skills of workers become obsolete, they are disguisedly unemployed.
- C] If individuals become unemployed because they are changing their jobs or moving from one place to another, they are disguisedly unemployed.
- D] When individuals are engaged in some work, however, they work less than their potential, then they are disguisedly unemployed.
20. Which among the following statements is correct with regard to banks and borrowers? 1
- A] Banks give loans and charge rent on loan amount from the borrowers.
- B] Banks give loans and charge wages on loan amount from the borrowers.
- C] Banks give loans and charge interest on loan amount from the borrowers.
- D] Banks give loans and charge money on loan amount from the borrowers.

SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Why is the value of only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP? 2
22. What is the role of money and muscle power in elections? 2
23. Why was hand labour preferred in seasonal factories? 2
24. Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence farming and Intensive Subsistence Farming. 2
- OR**
- Which crop is known as 'Golden fibre '? Also, give its two uses. (1+1)

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Why has the automobile industry of India witnessed fast growth? Give reasons. Also name any two automobile production centers in India. (2+1) 3
26. Write short note to show what you know about the Gutenberg Press. 3
- OR**
- Give reasons for the statement: 'The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century.'
27. What is the Criterion used by the World Bank for measuring the development of a country? Mention the two limitations of the criterion. 3
28. How far are democracies able to handle differences between various ethnic groups? 3
29. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? 3

SECTION D LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. 5
- OR**
- Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in the Balkans after 1871 in Europe.
31. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain. 5
- OR**
- ‘Self-Help Groups’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.’ Examine the statement.
32. State any the differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992. 5
- OR**
- Explain sharing of power in a coalition government.
33. Analyze the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of a railway network in our country. 5
- OR**
- Which are the main means of mass communication? Explain the importance of ‘Radio’ and ‘Television’ as effective measures of mass communication in India. (2+3)

SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

34. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of the energy supply in the future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Moreover, the increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass, and energy from waste material. India has great potential for wind power. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagarcoil to Madurai. Apart from these, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Lakshadweep have important wind farms. Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well known for the effective use of wind energy in the country. 4
- 34.1. Where is the largest cluster of wind farms located in India? (1)
- 34.2. What are the two cities which are effectively using wind energy in India? (1)
- 34.3. Why is wind energy called a cleaner fuel? (1)
- 34.4. Give one negative impact of establishing wind farms on flying birds. (1)
35. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:** 4
- Power can be shared among governments at different level – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names

in different countries. In India, we call them State governments. This system is not followed in all countries. There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of governments, the constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of government. The same principle can be extended to level of government lower than the state governments, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

35.1. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- A] Horizontal division of power
- B] Vertical division of power
- C] Division of power among various communities
- D] Sharing of power among political parties

35.2. In India the government at the provincial level is known as _____.

- A] State Government
- B] Provincial Government
- C] Federal Government
- D] Self Government

35.3. Choose the odd one out from the following:

- A] Federal government
- C] State Government
- C] Panchayats
- D] Union List

35.4. Which one of the following option is the lowest level of power sharing in India?

- A] Country
- B] State
- C] Panchayat
- D] Central

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

4

While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in

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SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. **37a.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

5

- A) The place where the INC session that was held in Sep. 1920
- B) The place where that incident finally led to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols (3)

1. Largest producer of Coffee in India.
2. Singrauli Thermal Power plant.
3. Pune Software Technological Park.
4. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION-2022
MAP WORK

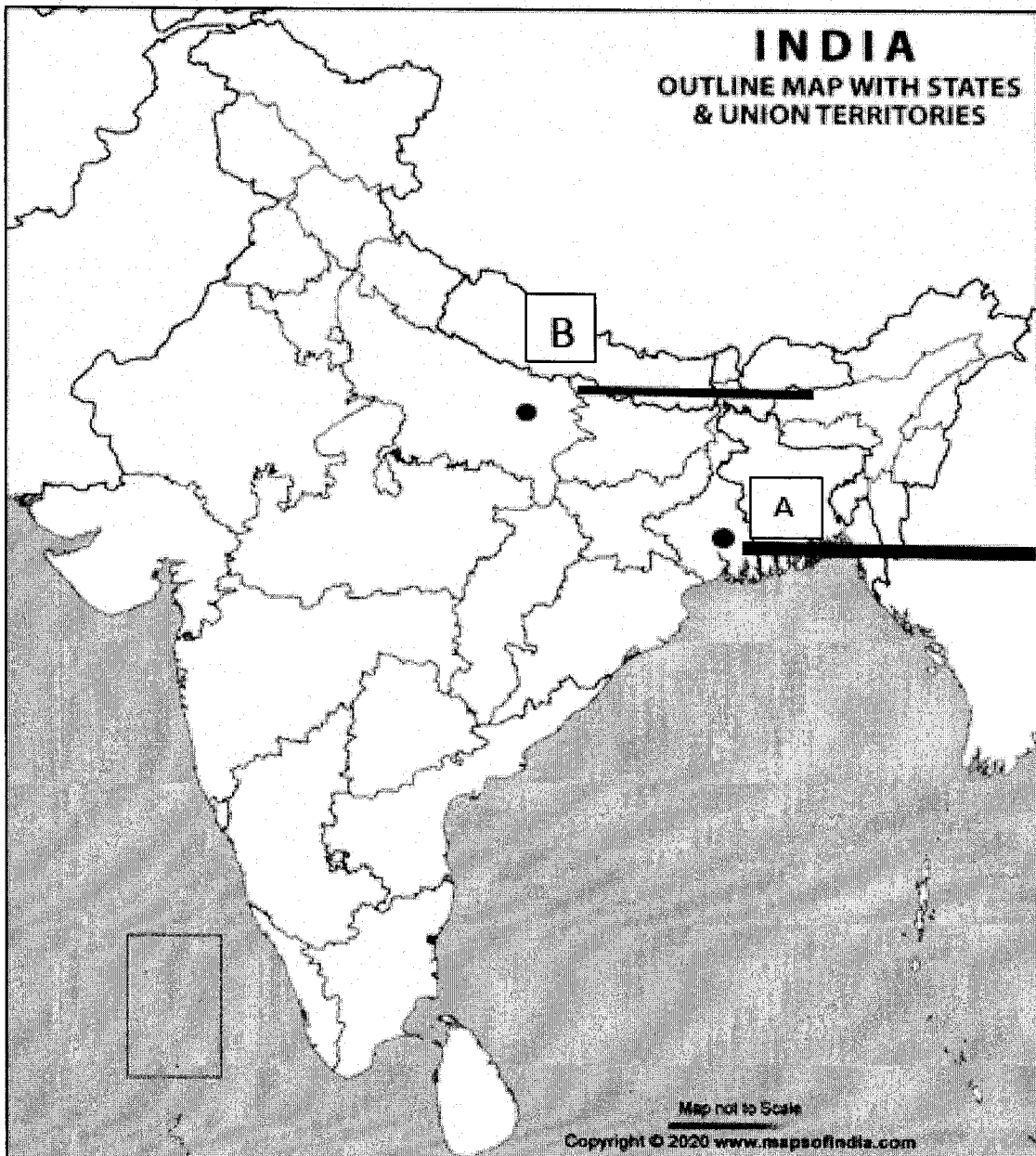
SET-B

Q. 37] a & 37] b

Class-X, Section: ____

Sign of Invigilator: _____

Roll No. _____



****END OF THE QUESTION PAPER****

19/14

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SET	C
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)**



CLASS : X
DATE: 20.11.2022

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.
MAXIMUM MARKS:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

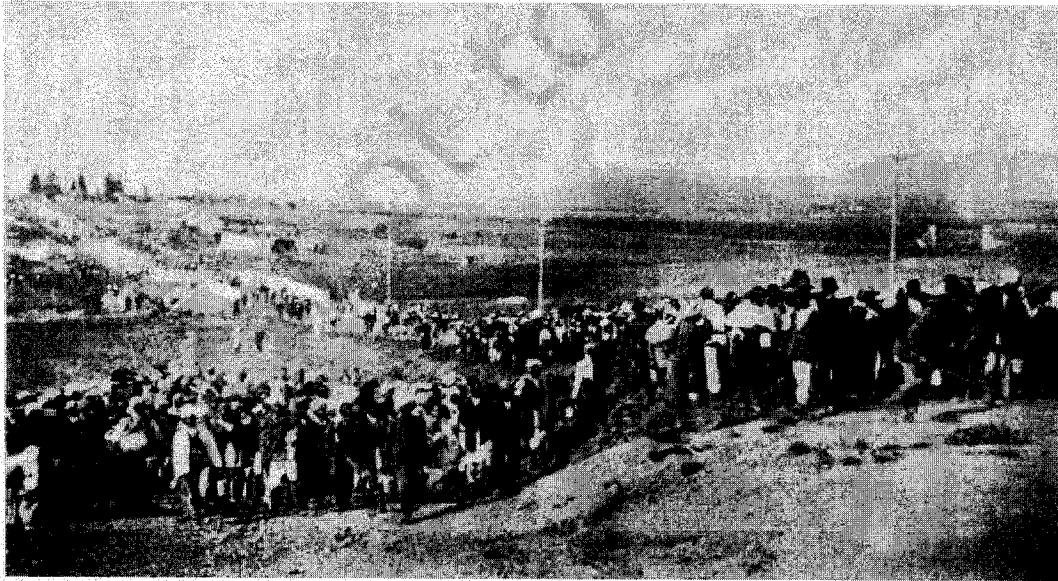
General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – Question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)

1. ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold’. Who among the following said this popular line ? 1
 - A] Giuseppe Mazzini
 - B] Duke Matternich
 - C] Otto von Bismarck
 - D] Giuseppe Garibaldi
2. Production processes involving carding, twisting, rolling and stapling are associated with : 1
 - A] Textile Industry
 - B] Railway Industry
 - C] Shipping Industry
 - D] Food Processing

3. Following image is of a march by Indian workers in South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi led the workers . This march was from New Castle to Transvaal. Identify the year in which this march took place among the following options: 1



Options:

- A] November, 1913
B] December, 1913
C] November, 1914
D] December, 1914
4. Arrange the following personalities in chronological order: 1

- (a) Martin Luther
(b) Marco Polo
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Johann Gutenberg

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) _ (a) (b) (d) (c)
(B) _ (c) (b) (d) (a)
(C) _ (c) (b) (a) (d)
(D) _ (b) (d) (a) (c)
5. Identify the soil with the help of the following information: 1

This soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt, and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear to be bigger in size whereas, on the upper side of the river valley, the soils are coarse.

- A) Black Soil B) Alluvial Soil C) Red Soil D) Laterite Soil

6. Being malleable, ductile, and a good conductor, _____ is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics, and chemical industries. 1
- A) Steel
B) Manganese
C) Copper
D) Limestone

7. Match the following: 1

a	The oldest artificial port of India	1 Kandla
b	Needs constant dredging.	2 Chennai
c	First port to be developed after independence.	3 Mumbai
d	Biggest port of India	4 Kolkata

Options:

- A) a 4, b 2, c 3, d 1
B) a 2, b 4, c 1, d 3
C) a 2, b 1, c 4, d 3
D) a 3, b 2, c 4, d 1
8. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the prudential reason for power sharing? 1
- A] Power sharing is good for democracies.
B] Power sharing is the spirit of democracy.
C] Power sharing reduces the chances of social conflicts.
D] A democratic rule involves power sharing.
9. In case of a clash between the laws made by the Centre and a State on a subject in the Concurrent List : 1
- A] The state law prevails
B] The central law prevails
C] Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions
D] The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.
10. Any party with 6% of total votes in the Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha is recognised as : 1
- A) National Party
B) Regional Party
C) State Party
D) Factional Party

11. Match List I (organizations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: 1

List I	List II
(i) Congress Party	(A) National democratic Alliance
(ii) Bharatiya Janata Party	(B) State party
(iii) Communist Party of India (Marxist)	(C) United Progressive Alliance
(iv) Telugu Desam Party	(D) Left Front
	(E) Movement to protect Telangana state

Codes:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	C	A	B	E
(b)	C	D	A	E
(c)	C	A	D	B
(d)	D	C	A	E

Options:

A] (a) B] (b) C] (c) D] (d)

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A): Democracy is best suited to produce accountable government.

Reason (R): Democracies are based on political equality.

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.

13. Which of the following is the true meaning of 'Equal treatment of women' as a necessary ingredient of a democratic society? 1

- A] Women are always treated with respect.
 B] It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
 C] Most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.
 D] Women are now treated as equals in the political arena.

14. Yuvraj is 21 years old, he is 150 cm height and weighs 35 kgs. While the selection for the cricket team was going on the coach told him that he is underweight. So what was his BMI? 1

- A] 15 B] 15.5 C] 15.2 D] 15.3

15. If there are four members in a family and their total income is ₹ 30,000/-, what would be the average income of each person? 1

- A] 5250 B] 7000 C] 6250 D] 7500

16. Which one of the following statement defines 'Literacy Rate'? 1
- A] Total literate population divided by total population
 B] Total literate population divided by total literate population
 C] Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group
 D] It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group
17. The goods that are derived by exploiting natural resources are referred to as _____. 1
- A) Tertiary Sector B) Primary Sector C) Natural Sector D) Unorganized Sector
18. Sushila is a worker in garment export industry of Agra. She gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, overtime at double rate, medical leave, etc. She is working in: 1
- A] Tertiary sector B] Organised sector
 C] Unorganised sector D] Primary sector
19. While baking a cake, the cocoa powder used by the baker is an example of which type of good? 1
- A] Final good B] Service good C] Raw good D] Intermediate good
20. A person can withdraw money by issuing a Cheque. Which one among the following statements is true about Cheque? 1
- A] Loan taken by the bank.
 B] Loan taken by the depositor from the bank.
 C] Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount.
 D] Paper valid to withdraw money.

SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Why is the value of only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP? 2
22. Suggest any one way to promote women participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy. 2
23. What happened as a result of raw cotton being exported from India? 2
24. Which crop is known as 'Golden fibre'? Also, give its two uses. 2
- OR**
- Which crop helps in restoring soil fertility? Also, give its one importance.

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Why has the automobile industry of India witnessed fast growth? Give reasons. Also state any two centers of automobile production in India. 3
26. Write briefly on the Vernacular Press Act. 3

OR

Give reasons for the statement: 'The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century.'

27. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report. 3
28. "A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project." Justify the statement. 3
29. How does RBI supervise the working of formal sector in India? 3

SECTION D LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. Describe the process of unification of Germany. 5
OR
Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in the Balkans after 1871 in Europe.
31. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans? 5
OR
'The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged'. Support the statement with arguments.
32. State the differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992. 5
OR
Explain sharing of power in a Coalition Government.
33. Which are the main means of mass communication? Explain the importance of 'Radio' and 'Television' as effective measures of mass communication in India. (2+3) 5
OR
Explain importance of rail transportation in India.

SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: 4
- The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by coal miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation, and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to the degradation of land, and soil, and an increase in stream and river pollution. Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a "killer industry". A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low-grade coal at low costs. Recycling metals, and using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.
- 34.1. Give an adverse effect of mining on coal miners' health. (1)
- 34.2. Where is rat hole mining practiced in India? (1)

34.3 What are the ecological consequences of mining? (1)

34.4. How can you prevent mining from becoming a killer industry? (1)

35. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

4

Power can be shared among governments at different level – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State governments. This system is not followed in all countries. There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of governments, the constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of government. The same principle can be extended to level of government lower than the state governments, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

35.1. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- (A) Horizontal division of power
- (B) Vertical division of power
- (C) Division of power among various communities
- (D) Sharing of power among political parties

35.2. In India the government at the provincial level is known as _____.

- (A) State Government
- (B) Provincial Government
- (C) Federal Government
- (D) Self Government

35.3. Choose the odd one out from the following:

- (A) Federal government
- (B) State Government
- (C) Panchayats
- (D) Union List

35.4. Which one of the following option is the lowest level of power sharing in India?

- (A) Country
- (B) State
- (C) Panchayat
- (D) Central

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SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

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Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

5

- A) The place where the INC session that was held in Sep. 1920
- B) The place where that incident finally led to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols (3)

1. Largest producing state of Rubber crop.
2. Narora Nuclear Power Station.
3. Noida Software Technological Park.
4. Chennai Sea port.

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION-2022
MAP WORK

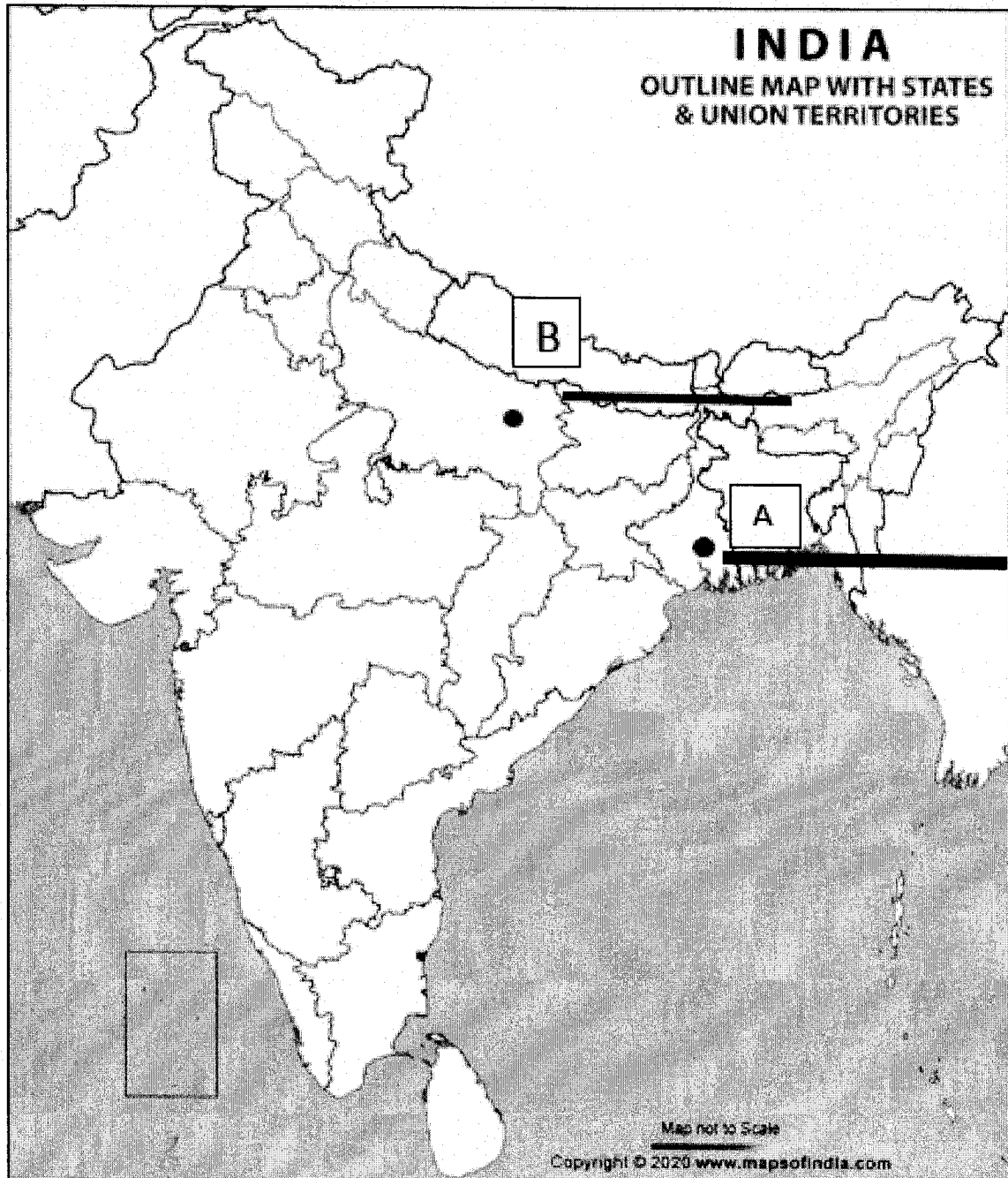
SET-C

Q. 37] a & 37] b

Class-X, Section: ____

Sign of Invigilator: _____

Roll No. _____



END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

