



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (O87)**

CLASS: X  
 DATE: 03/02/2020

MAX. MARKS: 80  
 DURATION: 3 HOURS

**General instructions:**

- a. The question paper has 35 questions in all.*
- b. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- c. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.*
- d. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- e. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
- f. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts – 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35 b. from Geography (4 marks)*

**SECTION – A (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

1. Match the following item given in the column A with those in column B. Choose the correct 1 answer from the options given below: 1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Marco Polo	1. British Governor- General
B. James Augustus Hickey	2. Italian explorer
C. William Bentinck	3. Liberal colonial officer
D. Thomas Macaulay	4. Began English printing press

2. Why did General Dyer order for shooting on the crowd in the Jallianwala Bagh? Choose the appropriate 1 answer from the given options. 1

- A. To disperse the crowd from the Jallianwala Bagh.
- B. To protest against the government's repressive measures.
- C. To create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.
- D. To impose martial law in the Jallianwala Bagh.

3. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows.

1



Who created this image of Bharat Mata in 1905?

- A. Raja Ravi Varma
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- D. Abanindranath Tagore

4. What was the main objective of Frankfurt Parliament?

1

5. When was the first International Earth Summit held in Brazil?

1

- A. In July 1990
- B. In June 1990
- C. In July 1992
- D. In June 1992

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Wheat.

1

<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Annual rainfall required</b>	<b>Cropping Season</b>	<b>Temperature required for its growth (In degree)</b>
	50 – 75 cm	A -?	B -?

7. How Bauxite are formed?

1

OR

Where are the large reserves of Natural gas have been discovered in India?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite.

1

Belgium shifted from federal system to unitary system in 1993.

OR

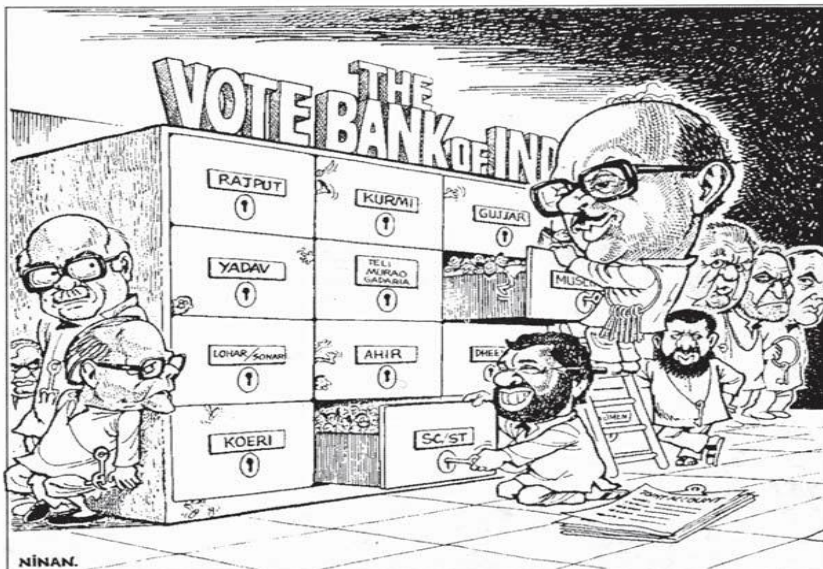
'Community government' in Belgium has the power regarding religion, culture and language related issues.

9. It is, of course, true that \_\_\_\_\_ rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion in decision making.

1

10. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

1



A. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.

B. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.

C. Some voter has more than one candidate from their caste while some voters have no candidate from their caste.

D. All the above.

11. The Constitutional status for local government has helped to \_\_\_\_\_ democracy in the country. 1  
OR  
Subjects of common interest to both the Union and State governments are in \_\_\_\_\_ list.
12. Mention the formula to calculate the BMI. 1
13. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because\_\_\_\_\_. 1
- A. Provision of basic health facilities
  - B. Provision of basic educational facilities
  - C. Functions of Public Distribution System
  - D. All the above
14. In GER the letter E stands for: - 1
- A. Employment
  - B. Education
  - C. Enrolment
  - D. None of the above
15. In which sector are a large number of workers losing their jobs since 1990? 1
16. Mention any two limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development. 1  
OR  
Mention any two issues of sustainability for development.
17. Find the Incorrect option. 1
- A. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.
  - B. When the loan repayment is done on time, profits are made.
  - C. State Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal source of loans.
  - D. Currency notes in India are issued by Reserve bank of India.
18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
- i. Transporting cloth to the workshops
  - ii. Sale in shops and showrooms
  - iii. Spinning the yarn
  - iv. Weaving of the fabric
- A. (i) – (iv) – (iii) – (ii)
  - B. (iii) – (iv) – (i) – (ii)
  - C. (iv) – (i) – (ii) – (iii)
  - D. (iii) – (iv) – (ii) – (i)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1
- Assertion (A):** Since the secondary sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called an industrial sector.
- Reason (R):** Sectors are the groups of various economic activities that produced goods and services.
- 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 correct but R is wrong
  - D. A is wrong but R is correct
20. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs. 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1
- A. Rs 7500
  - B. Rs 3000
  - C. Rs 2000
  - D. Rs 6000

**SECTION – B (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

21. Distinguish between Non-Cooperation movement and Civil Disobedience movement. 3
- OR
- Explain any three efforts made by Gandhiji to get Harijans their rights.
22. 'After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.' Give three Reasons. 3
23. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows: 3

**Source – A Print comes to Europe**

*The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation therefore remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular.*

**Source – B A new reading public**

*With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of the books. Time and labour required to produce each book came down. Multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. Now books could reach out to wider sections of people.*

**Source – C Print comes to India**

*From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as ‘a commercial paper opens to all, but influence by none’. So, it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company’s senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor –General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.*

**Source – A Print comes to Europe**

23.1 Why the circulation of the manuscripts remained limited?

**Source – B A new reading public**

23.2 ‘Now books could reach out to wider sections of people.’ Give two reasons.

**Source – C Print comes to India**

23.3 Why did British Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Augustus Hickey?

24. Suggest any three differences of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. 3

OR

What are the immediate benefits of using solar energy in our country?

25. Explain any three key features of federalism. 3

26. Describe any three steps taken in India to reform political parties. 3

27. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain. 3

OR

“Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit” Give three reasons.

28. Suggest any three ways to create more employment in urban sector. 3

**SECTION – C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

29. Explain any five measures and practices introduced by French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5

OR

Describe briefly different stages of the unification of Germany.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility.

In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

- 30.1 Give any two advantages of tourism. 2
- 30.2 Evaluate the role of telecom industry in today's fast-moving world. 2
- 30.3 What is the significance of Mass communication? 1
31. Mention the major drawbacks and problems of cotton textile industry in India. 5
32. What were the consequences of the majoritarian measures adopted to establish Sinhala dominance over the Sri Lankan Tamils? 5
33. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India. 5
34. Explain any five steps taken by the central and state government in India to attract foreign companies to invest in India. 5

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2
- A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920
- B) The place associated with indigo planters' movement
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any four** of the following with suitable Symbols. 4
- i. Paradip Sea port
  - ii. Pune software technology park
  - iii. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
  - iv. Narora Atomic Power Station
  - v. Vijaynagar Iron and Steel Plant
  - vi. Singrauli Thermal Power Station

\*\*\*\*\*The End\*\*\*\*\*



