



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**PRE- BOARD II EXAMINATION (2021-22)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**CLASS: X**

**MAX.MARKS: 40**

**DATE: 20/03/2022**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**General Instructions:**

- a. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- b. All questions are compulsory.
- c. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- d. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- e. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- f. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- g. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- h. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- i. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION-A**

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**2 x 5 = 10**

1. What led to the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement to the countryside? Explain any two factors. 2
2. What are 'Border Roads'? What is their significance? 2
3. Mention any two reforms implemented in India to improve the political parties. 2
4. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? 2
5. Why are most of the iron and steel industries concentrated in and around Chotanagpur Plateau Region? Give two reasons. 2

**SECTION-B**

**Short Answer Type Questions**

**3 x 3 = 9**

6. "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit?" Give three reasons 3
- OR
- Why the 'rupee' is widely accepted as a medium of exchange?
7. How was Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement? 3
  8. 'Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Justify the statement. 3

**SECTION-C****Long Answer Type Questions****5 x 2 = 10**

9. "A democratic government is efficient and effective." Analyse the statement. 5

OR

Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain

10. "The impact of globalization has not been visualized uniformly among producers and workers."

Support the statement with facts. 5

OR

What are the main functions of World Trade Organization?

**SECTION -D****Case Based Questions****4 x 2 = 8**

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroze shah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions indifferent parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society: 'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birth right of all. The labourer is the real sustained of society ...To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'

- 11.1 Why Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was formed? 1

- 11.2 What lessons does Bhagat Singh's life have for modern-day India? 2

- 11.3 What were the Revolutionary activities of HSRA? 1

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

With a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 200 notified non-majors (minor/intermediate) ports. These major ports handle 95 per cent of India's foreign trade. Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition. Kandla also known as the Deen dayal Port, is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour. The Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region. Marmagao port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. This port accounts for about fifty per cent of India's iron ore export.

- 12.1 Which Indian port is famous for exporting iron ore? 1
- 12.2 What is the significance of port for India? 1
- 12.3 Give any two features of Kandla port 2

**SECTION - E**  
**Map Skill Based Question**

**1 x 3 = 3**

**13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, Identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.**

(A) The place where Movement of Indigo Planters held. 1

**13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:**

(I) Namrup Thermal Power Plant 1

OR

Salem iron and Steel plant

(II) Haldia Port 1

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