

SAMPLE PAPER**TIME : 3 HRS.****MAX. MARKS : 80****INSTRUCTIONS :**

- ▶ Question paper comprises five Sections - A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ▶ Section A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Section C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(1) Britain (2) Russia (3) Prussia (4) Switzerland
2. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?
3. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. Why did he do that?
4. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:
(1) Net sown area (2) Forest cover
(3) Waste land (4) Gross cropped area
5. **Fill in the blank:**
Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology to access them are called _____.
6. Which of the following are plantation crops?
(1) Rice and maize (2) Wheat and pulses
(3) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane (4) None of the above
7. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?
8. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?
(1) Raw material (2) Capital and power
(3) Market and labour (4) Underground railway line

9. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is-
- (1) Nationalist Congress Party (2) Communist Party of India
(3) DMK (4) Bahujan Samaj Party
10. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:
- (1) Power Sharing (2) Central Government
(3) Majoritarianism (4) Community Government
11. **Fill in the blank:**
The_____ Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
12. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?
- (1) Expansion of rural banking (2) More days of work and better wages
(3) Metal roads for transportation (4) Establishment of a high school
13. Human Development Report is published by-
- (1) UNDP (2) World Bank (3) IMF (4) WHO
14. Choose one correct statement from the following:
Underemployment occurs -
- (1) when people are not willing to work.
(2) when people are working slowly.
(3) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.
(4) when people are not paid for their jobs
15. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called-
- (1) Liberalisation (2) Investment (3) Favourable trade (4) Free trade
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A):** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- Reason (R):** Till the loan is repaid the asset belongs to the lender.
- (1) Both A and R are wrong
(2) Both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is correct but R is wrong
(4) A is wrong but R is correct

SECTION-B

17. Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards late 1920s
18. Explain the important features of the Frankfurt Parliament.
19. Described the problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.

20. Write any three points to show that the democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.
21. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own?
22. "People have conflicting development goals". Support the statement with suitable example.

SECTION-C

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

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger.

In 1815, representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus, the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

- 23.(a) Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon's defeat?

(1) Fascism (2) Conservatism (3) Nazism (4) Communism

- 23.(b) **Fill in the blanks-**

The Vienna Congress was hosted by the_____.

- 23.(c) Which one of the following was NOT implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?

(1) Restoration of Bourbon dynasty
(2) Setting up series of states on the boundaries of France
(3) Restoration of monarchies
(4) Diluting the German confederation of 39 states

- 23.(d) Why was the treaty of Vienna (1815) drawn up?

(1) To establish tariff barriers
(2) To restore the monarchies
(3) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states
(4) To establish democracies

24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt.

Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods. Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

24.(a) Which one of the following factors has once again opened the opportunity for jute product-

- (1) Increasing concern for the use of biodegradable materials
- (2) Increasing productivity
- (3) Enhancing the yield per hectare
- (4) Improving quality

24.(b) Which country is the largest producer of raw jute in the world?**24.(c) Fill in the banks-**

Most of the jute mills in India are located in _____ along the banks of the Hugli river.

24.(d) Jute industry faces stiff competition from other competitors like-

- (1) Bangladesh (2) Brazil (3) Philippines (4) All of the above

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.

25.(a) An important step towards decentralisation was taken in-

- (1) 1992 (2) 1998 (3) 1999 (4) 1982

25.(b) Who conducts the panchayat and municipal elections in India?

25.(c) Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?

- (1) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
(2) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
(3) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
(4) State Election Commission looks after these elections.

25.(d) **Fill in the blanks-**

The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the_____.

26. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. It is called primary sector because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

26.(a) Which type of activities are undertaken by directly using natural resources?

26.(b) Which of the following activities are included in the tertiary sector?

- (1) Transport (2) Storage (3) Communication (4) All of the above

26.(c) **Fill in the blanks-**

The secondary sector is also known as_____.

26.(d) Agriculture, dairy farming are activities belonging to which of the following sectors?

- (1) Primary (2) Secondary
(3) Tertiary (4) Scientific technology

SECTION-D

27. How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain with examples.
28. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments.
29. Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.
30. How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the spirit of democracy?
31. Explain the role of government to make globalization fair.

SECTION-E

- 32.(1) 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
 - (a) Indian National Congress session held at this place in September, 1920.
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for Cotton Mill Workers.
- 32.(2) On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols.
 - (i) Tehri Dam
 - (ii) Singrauli Thermal Plant
 - (iii) Raja Sansi Airport

