

SAMPLE PAPER

SOLVED

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions: Same instructions as given in the Sample Paper 1.

SECTION - A

[MCQs (1 × 20 = 20)]

1. The legacy of the French Revolution is much talked about. Many nations were influenced by the political legacy of the French Revolution. In this context, which ideals of the French Revolution represented its legacy?
 - (a) Liberty and Capitalism
 - (b) Equality and Liberty
 - (c) Sovereignty and Liberty
 - (d) National security and Liberty

1
2. What was the reason behind the celebration of the first International Women's Day?
 - (a) The women of Russia were given suffrage rights.
 - (b) The women led a protest on the right bank of river Neva.
 - (c) The women started participating in the First World War.
 - (d) The women were given educational rights.

1
3. What is the name of German Parliament?
 - (a) Reichstag
 - (b) Duma
 - (c) House of Commons
 - (d) Weimar

1
4. What were the reasons for mass deforestation in the colonial era?
 - (a) Expansion of railway networks in India
 - (b) High demand of commodity from plantations
 - (c) Industrial development throughout Europe
 - (d) All of the above

1
5. From the western state of Gujarat to the eastern state of Arunachal Pradesh the entire longitudinal extent of India is
 - (a) 8°4'N to 37°6'N
 - (b) 68°7'N to 97°25'E
 - (c) 68°7'E to 97°25'E
 - (d) 8°4'E to 37°6'E

1
6. You are aware of the present form and location of Indian landmass. However, you are also aware that it is not the same from the beginning. In this context, which of the following factors have not contributed to the present form and structure of Indian landmass?
 - (a) Weathering
 - (b) Erosion
 - (c) Advancements in farming practices
 - (d) Deposition

1
7. Although majority of the course of Brahmaputra lies outside India yet it is one of the most important rivers in India. It is lifeline of north eastern India. Economies of the north eastern states revolve around Brahmaputra. From where does Brahmaputra originate?
 - (a) Pir Panjal ranges
 - (b) Karakoram Ranges
 - (c) Tibet
 - (d) Ladakh

1

8. It is alleged by other political parties in India that the principal political party of India, that is the Congress Party, is not a Democratic Party. In your opinion, what do the opponents allegedly want to convey to the citizens regarding the working of the Congress Party?
- That Congress is corrupt.
 - That Congress is weak
 - That consultation does not take place properly within the party.
 - All of the above.
9. India drafted its constitution after the Britishers left. Although drafting any constitution is a difficult task, the task of drafting the Indian Constitution was a very difficult and tiring task. Why was it so?
- Indian society was diverse.
 - Religious tensions were erupting.
 - The length and breadth of the country were too much.
 - All of the above.
10. How many seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes (SC) in the Lok Sabha?
- 81 seats
 - 82 seats
 - 83 seats
 - 84 seats
11. If Shailendra is elected as the President of India, which of the following decisions can he take on his own?
- He can select the person he likes, to become the Prime Minister.
 - He can dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in Lok Sabha.
 - He can ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.
 - He can nominate the leaders of his choice to the Council of Ministers.
12. Consider the statements below:
- There is no provision in the Indian Constitution for reservation in matters of promotion in state-run services in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - According to the rules of the Indian Constitution, a class must be backward and underrepresented in the state's services in order to receive reservation for appointments and posts.
- Which of the following assertions is/are correct?
- Only (1)
 - Only (2)
 - Both (1) and (2) are correct
 - Neither (1) nor (2) apply
13. Which of the following is not a specific reason under the Indian Constitution on which the state can put restrictions on religious freedom?
- Law and order
 - Morality
 - Social Justice
 - Health
14. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
- Assertion (A): Some shopkeepers in the villages like Palampur are also involved in production activity.
- Reason (R): All of them produce the items they sell on their own.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
15. Some states like Kerala, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have significantly reduced poverty. Which of the following methods can be used to reduce poverty?
- Low Agricultural growth
 - Land reform measures
 - Hoarding of food grains
 - State control over resources
16. Midday Meal Scheme has proved to be a game changer when it comes to increasing the gross enrollment ratio in the primary schools. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to this scheme?
- It provides for monthly cash transfers to bank accounts of children for better nutrition.
 - It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 1995.
 - Cooked meals are provided to every child within the age group of 6 to 14 years studying in Classes 1st to 8th who enrolls and attends the school.
 - It aims to attain the goal of universalization of primary education.

17. In the urban cities of India, there are a lot of people available who are educated but unemployed. With regard to this phenomenon, which of the following is true?

- (a) Unemployment among graduates and post graduates has increased faster than in the matriculates.
- (b) There is unemployment in the technically qualified population while there is scarcity of technical skills required for growth of the economy.
- (c) Being unemployed for longer periods of time sometimes pushes youths into depression.
- (d) All of the above

1

18. The International Poverty Line is defined by which of the following organisations?

- (a) World Health Organisation
- (b) UNICEF

(c) UNESCO

(d) The World Bank

1

19. Food security means:

- (i) availability
- (ii) accessibility
- (iii) affordability
- (iv) alternative
- (a) (i) and (ii) only
- (b) (i), (iv) and (iii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All of these

1

20. White Revolution in the country is associated with:

- (i) Rice
- (ii) Milk
- (iii) Wheat
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Only (ii)

1

SECTION - B

[Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 4 = 8)]

21. The Indian Constitution begins with a Preamble that speaks about the ideals of the Indian Constitution. It is a very novel document. How does the French Constitution begin and what rights does it provide in the beginning of the Document?

2

22. Describe what is Western Disturbances. How do they affect the weather conditions in India?

OR

Mention one reason for the Push Migration.

2

23. What are the rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution called Fundamental Rights?

2

24. Explain the Right to Freedom.

2

SECTION - C

[Short Answer Based Questions (3 × 5 = 15)]

25. The Indian Constitution begins with a Preamble that speaks about the ideals of the Indian Constitution. It is a very novel document. How does the French Constitution begin and what rights does it provide in the beginning of the Document?

OR

Mention the various uses of forests.

3

26. Discuss the annual movement of the Gujar Bakarwals.

3

27. Proponents of democracy try to promote democracy to more and more countries and

similar is the case with proponents of other political systems. Regarding this, briefly explain which are the qualities of democracy that are so attractive?

3

28. Just like any other village in the country, Palampur also has people involved in different occupations. What are all the activities people are involved in other than farming?

3

29. We have read in the chapter that there are three sectors, namely the primary, secondary and tertiary sector. Which of the sectors employs the most population and why?

3

SECTION - D

[Long Answer Based Questions (5 × 4 = 20)]

30. Describe any five problems faced by the Maasai community in Africa due to Colonialism?

OR

There were three social groups emerging in Russian empire who worked for the society ideologically, with respect to those groups. Name those groups and explain any one of them.

5

31. Which is the largest forest system in India? Explain with examples?

OR

Give an account of the cold weather season.

5

32. "In India the value of free and fair elections has always been promoted". Support the statement with facts.

OR

Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

33. How is poverty seen by social scientists?

OR

Although a lot of people are involved in agriculture as a production activity, not all of them initially have the capital required to invest. We have seen various examples in the chapter of how landless farmers borrow money to use as a capital investment initially needed to do farming. Ask your senior members in the family and otherwise about the various sources from where people get the initial capital for their investment in any sort of production activity. What are these sources?

5

SECTION - E

[Case Based Questions (4 × 3 = 12)]

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Maximilien Robespierre is remembered as a radical democrat during the French Revolution. For a short time, he headed the political club known as the Jacobin Club. There was another influential political club of the time known as the Girondin Club. It was dominated by Republicans and tilted towards the right. Robespierre suppressed the Girondists. The statesman Robespierre is held responsible for a "Reign of Terror" partly caused due to rivalry between his club and the Girondists. He considered ex-nobles and clergy, members of parties other than his own, and members of his party who had different views than his as "enemies" of France. He arrested and imprisoned them and they were tried by a revolutionary tribunal on an urgent basis. Most of them were executed through the guillotine. He oversaw the Reign of Terror as a leading member of the Public Safety Committee of France. It is alleged that he oversaw the execution of around 17000 "enemies" of France which were mostly done by guillotine. Robespierre did all this in the name of defending the ideals of the French Revolution. In the end, Robespierre and a few of his followers were executed by guillotine in front of a cheering crowd.

- (A) Who all did Robespierre consider as enemies of France?

1

- (B) What kind of democracy was followed by maximilien Robespierre?

1

- (C) Write briefly about Robespierre.

2

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

"I am a group of Islands strategically very important to India. I live in the Bay of Bengal and my northern part is separated from my southern part by the Ten Degree Channel. I, as a whole, am separated from Indonesia by the Great Channel. One of my Islands contains India's only active volcano. My capital is Port Blair".

- (A) Which Island contains India's only active volcano? Write the name.

1

- (B) What type of climate do Andaman & Nicobar have?

1

- (B) Write briefly about Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

2

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

We have read in depth about the main purpose of elections in a democracy. The purpose

that elections serve is that they serve the ordinary citizens a fair chance to choose their representatives, the representatives that they feel should represent them in the legislative body. They choose between various possible governments and policies. Political parties put forward their vision to seek votes. For all these reasons, it is mandatory to have an open and free discussion and debate about all the possible representatives, policies and parties. This happens during the political campaign phase. In India, such political campaigns take place during the 2 week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the polling. During this time, the political parties and candidates contact their voters, address big political rallies and meetings. Basically this is high time when all candidates

mobilise their supporters. During this time, the television news channels as well as the newspapers are full of election related debates, discussions and stories. However, this does not mean that the political parties and candidates restrict their political activity to these two weeks only. In fact they start their preparations for the elections months before the Election Commission announces the dates.

- (A) What do you think is the basic motive behind conducting elections? 1
- (B) When did heightened political campaigns take place? 1
- (C) We have read about the importance of election campaigns in the paragraph given above. What is the importance of election campaigns? 2

SECTION - F

[Map Skill Based Question (2 + 3 = 5)]

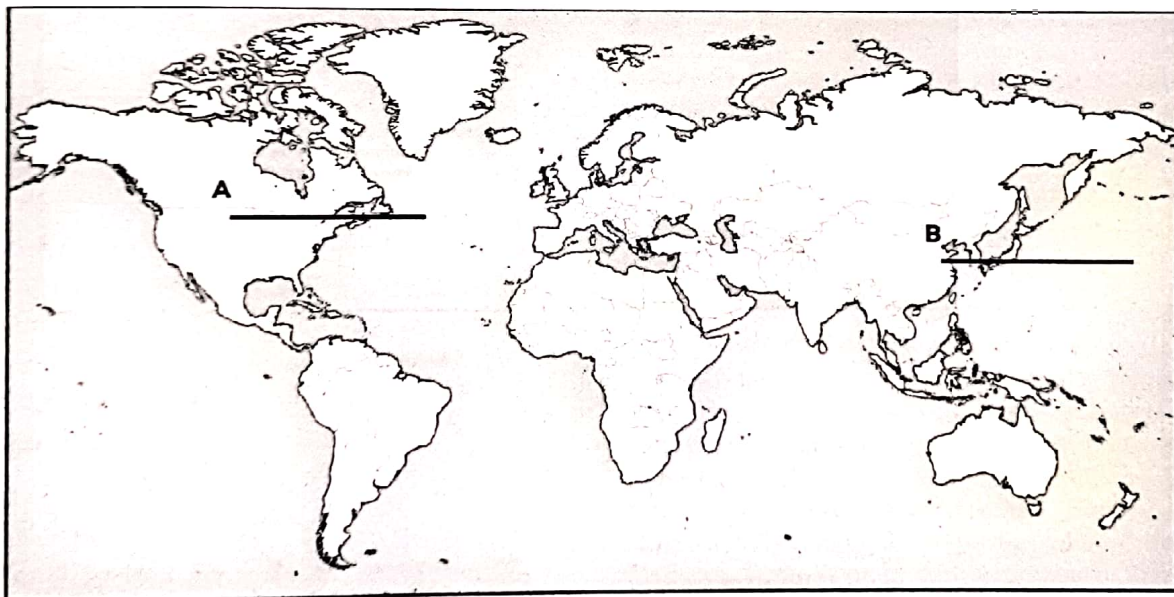
37. (i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked as the Axis & Allied power in the World War II on the given outline map of World.

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

(A) An Axis power

(B) An Allied power

2



(II) On the outline map of India locate and label ANY THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

- (A) Capital of Tamil Nadu
- (B) Highest peak in the Western Ghats
- (C) Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan
- (D) Bird Sanctuary in Karnataka

