

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. Napoleon Bonaparte was an important figure in French history. He was a military dictator, and the political instability between the Directory and Legislative Councils made way for him to rise in the political scene of France. When did Napoleon Bonaparte become the emperor of France?
 - (a) 1804
 - (b) 1806
 - (c) 1798
 - (d) 1794

1
2. Which among the following was not a Socialist party in Russia?
 - (a) Bolshevik
 - (b) Menshevik
 - (c) Petrograd Soviet
 - (d) None of the above

1
3. What was the former name of Nazi Party?
 - (a) Weimar Republic
 - (b) National Socialist German Workers
 - (c) Proletariat Party
 - (d) Jungvolk

1
4. What was the system of 'blandongstein'?
 - (a) A system of education
 - (b) Industrialisation
 - (c) First imposition of rent on land and then exemption
 - (d) None of the above

1
5. The southern state of Tamil Nadu lies in the ocean, while Jammu and Kashmir is surrounded by mountains. In this context, the total latitudinal extent of India is
 - (a) 8°4'N and 37°6'N
 - (b) 8°4'E and 37°6'E
 - (c) 68°7'N and 97°25'E
 - (d) 68°7'E and 97°25'W

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. Democracy is considered a better option among other political options available to the people in today's world. Democracy is a better form of the political system due to



- which of the reasons?
- It allows people with different interests to live together.
 - It increases the chances of better decision-making.
 - It is also likely to respect people's wishes.
 - All of the above.
- 1
9. There have been various leaders of the National Freedom Struggle that have left a mark on history. Among the leaders of the freedom struggle, which leader is known as the "Iron Man of India"?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
- 1
10. The Indian election process has been largely democratic and free and fair. It is proved beyond doubt. In this regard which of the following statements are false?
- A very minuscule minority of people has been associated with some or the other election campaign related activity.
 - The incumbents often lose elections and accept the verdict.
 - The voter turnout in the elections has either been stable or increased in the past.
 - People, rich and poor alike, attach a lot of importance to elections.
- 1
11. Which of the following institutions has the authority to amend a country's existing law?
- The Supreme Court
 - The Parliament
 - The Prime Minister
 - The President
- (i) and (iv)
 - (iv) and (ii)
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - Only (ii)
- 1
12. A person who is arrested and detained shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within the period of:
- 22 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 12 hours
- 1
13. Disguised unemployment is one where more people are working on something than needed. Even if a few people leave, there won't be any effect on productivity. Which of the following fields has traditionally been associated with disguised unemployment?
- Manufacturing sector
 - Agriculture
 - Service sector
 - All of the above
- 1

14. Direction : There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
- Assertion (A): Machines and tools used in the production process can be very complex these days.
- Reason (R): In the modern lifestyle, people use a lot of complex things.
- 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.
- 1
15. Which of the following organisations calculate the poverty line of the country?
- Ministry of Home Affairs
 - NITI Aayog
 - NSSO
 - Central statistics Office
- 1
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 universalisation of primary education.
- 1
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?
- Unemployment among graduates and post graduates has increased faster than in the matriculates.
 - There is unemployment in the technically qualified population while there is scarcity of technical skills required for growth of the economy.
 - Being unemployed for longer periods of time sometimes pushes youths into depression.
 - All of the above
- 1

18. 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

1

19. Food security means:

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

1

20. Which revolution is related to the production of rice and wheat?

- Green
- Brown
- White
- Yellow

1

SECTION - B

[Very Short Answer Questions ($2 \times 4 = 8$)]

21. One of the drawbacks of the Constitution of 1791 was that it categorised the citizens as active and passive citizens. On what basis were the citizens classified as such?

2

22. Why $82^{\circ}30'$ E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

OR

Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are the two beautiful chains of Indian islands. You have read about them. Write down what are the broad differences in their formation.

2

23. India takes pride not only in its free and fair elections but also in the fact that elections in India are nothing less than festivals. There is huge participation from people. In this regard how has the voter turnout fared over the time?

2

24. We have seen in the chapter that unemployment is an issue in the country. People are not getting gainful employment. In this context, what is disguised unemployment? Give an example of it.

2

SECTION - C

[Short Answer Based Questions ($3 \times 5 = 15$)]

25. What new trends and developments have affected the forestry of today?

OR

Define the ideology of Jews towards Nazis.

3

26. What are the three sectors in which various activities are classified into? Give some examples of each one of them.

3

27. Your cousin Vinay is in 7th standard and is keenly interested in the various political systems that exist. What are you supposed to answer when he asks why it is so that certain countries are not considered democratic despite holding elections?

3

28. You are Shreya and you have spent the early years of your life in your village in Haryana. So, you know a lot of things about the village economy which your friend Priyanka is unaware of since she was born and brought up in a city. You have frequent discussions with her regarding the village economy. What are the items that the small shopkeepers sell in villages?

3

29. There are various parameters to gauge the healthcare facilities available in a country. Infant mortality rate is one of them. What is infant mortality rate? Where does India stand on this parameter?

3

SECTION - D

[Long Answer Based Questions ($5 \times 4 = 20$)]

30. Explain the Forest and Criminal Tribes Acts' main provisions. What impact did they have on the pastoralists' lives?

OR

Socialist ideology was followed by the Russian people. Why were socialists against private property and how it could be improved?

5

31. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?

OR

Define the climatic controls of the Indian Climate system with an example.

5

32. We have read that the malpractices are there in the election process in all democracies including India. We read about the various problems that take the Indian election system away from being called a truly democratic election. Based on your understanding of the election system, what are the steps that can be taken to make the election process in India more democratic?

OR

How does Parliament exercise political authority on behalf of the people? Support your answer by giving any five arguments.

5

33. "Every fourth person in India is poor". Analyse the given statement.

OR

Manufacturing as a production activity is done throughout the country. It is also done in the village Palampur we just read about. Based on your reading of the chapter and also the information that you read in newspapers and elsewhere, what are the differences in manufacturing in small villages like Palampur and in big cities?

5

SECTION - E

[Case Based Questions (4 × 3 = 12)]

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows.

Marx and Engels were principally concerned with the anatomy and dynamics of capitalism. The political praxis of the move to socialism, the vehicle of change, was undeveloped in their thinking. It was assumed that workers' parties, the social-democratic party in particular, would be the instrument of change. However, Russia lacked a civil society in which political parties could form and challenge for political power.

Lenin called for a centralised party of committed Socialist Revolutionaries. In his path breaking pamphlet, What is to be done?, he contended that, 'Class consciousness can be brought to the workers only from outside. The history of all countries shows that the working class exclusively by its own effort is able to develop trade union consciousness. That is, the conviction that it is necessary to combine in unions, fight the employers and strive to compel the government to pass necessary legislation. Lenin here called for the formation of a revolutionary Marxist party to lead the working class.

The most innovative feature of Lenin's approach is the way he combined theory and praxis on national and international levels. Lenin was primarily concerned with 'changing the world' rather than interpreting it. As the influential French philosopher, Louis Althusser, has cogently put it: in Lenin's political and economic works, 'we can study Marxist philosophy at work . . . in the "practical" state, Marxist philosophy which has become politics, political action, analysis and decision'.

- (A) Define the political ideology of Socialism.

1

- (B) Who was the leader of a Socialist group called Bolsheviks in Russia? Write briefly about him.

1

- (C) There was a social disruption in a chaotic society with internal and external conflicts. How did the socialist's idea help with these emerging conflicts?

2

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

Monu is a travel guide and operate in one of India's state. A tourist from Haryana has come to his state and he is assisting him in sightseeing and otherwise. He proudly tells him that both Krishna and Godavari Rivers originate from his state. He also tells him that even Western Ghats traverse his state. The tourist also expresses his intention to visit other places in the state like Mahabaleshwar, Ajanta and Ellora caves, etc. One of the city's in Monu's state is also known as financial and economic capital of India.

- (A) Which state do Manu belong to? Write few sentence about the state?

1

- (B) Where are Ajanta and Ellora caves situated? Also describe them briefly.

1

- (C) Which city of Maharashtra is known as the financial and economic capital of India? Write briefly about the city.

2

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

You are Sanjana Yadav studying in 9th standard. You are yet not eligible for voting since you are under age but you have a lot of

interest in the entire celebrated electioneering process. Your elder cousin Nitin Yadav happens to visit your place during summers. He is doing a Masters in Political Science and both of you indulge in long conversations regarding the electoral malpractices and frauds. He tells you that one biggest problem with today's elections is the sheer amount of money needed to win an election. He also cites a few examples where money power dominated the elections. He also expresses his views on the vague nature of electoral funding. As a responsible citizen, he expresses great concern over the entry of criminals into legislative bodies. Criminalisation of politics is also a stark reality of today's

elections. Then he expresses his opinions on the dominating influence of the candidate's caste on his winnability. He goes to the extent of saying that "people in India vote their caste instead of casting their vote".

(A) What all according to Nitin are the malpractices that are affecting the Indian elections?

(B) Can you put all the responsibility of caste identity in politics on candidates and political parties? Are voters also to be blamed?

(C) What reforms can be done in the Indian election system to get rid of all these malpractices?

SECTION - F

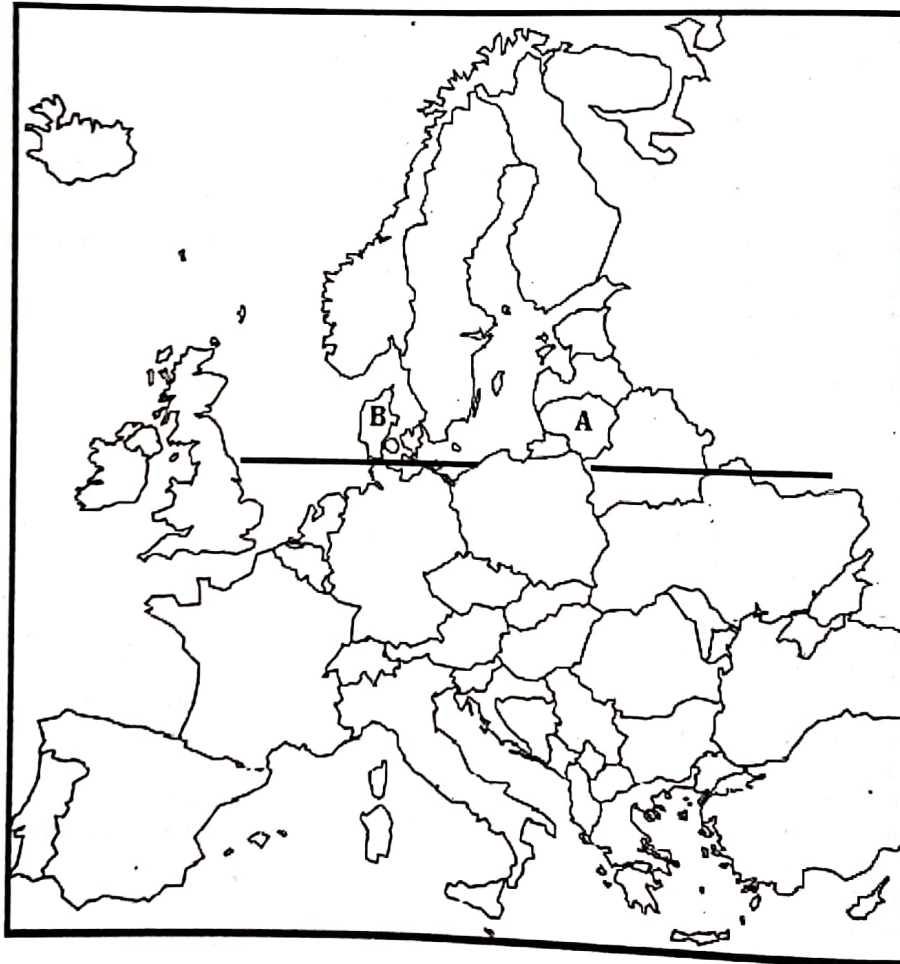
[Map Skill Based Question (2 + 3 = 5)]

37. (i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked as countries that were territories under German extension on the given outline map of Europe.

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

(A) A country in Central Europe

(B) A Scandinavian country



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

- (A) Capital of Gujarat
- (B) National Park in Assam
- (C) Wildlife Sanctuary in Jammu & Kashmir
- (D) Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan

3

