

**SAMPLE PAPER - 03****TIME : 3 HRS.****MAX. MARKS : 80****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- ▶ QUESTION PAPER COMPRISES SIX SECTIONS - A, B, C, D, E AND F. THERE ARE 37 QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTION PAPER. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
- ▶ SECTION A - FROM QUESTION 1 TO 20 ARE MCQs OF 1 MARK EACH.
- ▶ SECTION B - QUESTION NO. 21 TO 24 ARE VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS, CARRYING 2 MARKS EACH. ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION SHOULD NOT EXCEED 40 WORDS.
- ▶ SECTION C CONTAINS Q.25 TO Q.29 ARE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS, CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH. ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION SHOULD NOT EXCEED 60 WORDS
- ▶ SECTION D - QUESTION NO. 30 TO 33 ARE LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS, CARRYING 5 MARKS EACH. ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION SHOULD NOT EXCEED 120 WORDS.
- ▶ SECTION-E - QUESTIONS NO FROM 34 TO 36 ARE CASE BASED QUESTIONS WITH THREE SUB QUESTIONS AND ARE OF 4 MARKS EACH
- ▶ SECTION F - QUESTION NO. 37 IS MAP BASED, CARRYING 5 MARKS WITH TWO PARTS, 37(a) FROM HISTORY (2 MARKS) AND 37(b) 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 statement is not correct about "Rinderpest"?
  - (1) Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s.
  - (2) It was carried by infected cattle exported to British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa.
  - (3) Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west 'like forest fire', reaching Africa's Atlantic coast in 1892. It reached the Cape (Africa's southernmost tip) five years later.
  - (4) Along the way rinderpest killed 90 per cent of the cattle.
2. A press devoted to literature for children alone was set up in France in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) 1847
  - (2) 1857
  - (3) 1867
  - (4) 1897
3. Which of the following was the first book printed by Gutenberg ?
  - (1) Bible
  - (2) Ramayana
  - (3) Chapbook
  - (4) None of these
4. Which of the following was a book showing links between caste and class exploitation?
  - (1) Gulamgiri
  - (2) Amar Jiban
  - (3) Istri Dharm Vichar
  - (4) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
5. Identify the correct statement.
  - A. Castor seed is grown both as rabi and kharif.
  - B. Sesamum is a kharif crop in north and rabi in south India.
  - C. Main oil seeds produced in India are Groundnut, Sesamum and Coconut.
  - D. Sugarcane can be grown in a variety of soils and does not need manual labour from sowing to harvesting.
  - E. Groundnut is a kharif crop and accounts for minor oilseed production of the country.
  - (1) ACB
  - (2) AED
  - (3) DEB
  - (4) ADE



12. Democracy is better because it:
- (1) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
  - (2) Improves the quality of decision making.
  - (3) Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
  - (4) All of the above
13. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?
- (1) Tamil
  - (2) Hindi
  - (3) Sinhala
  - (4) English
14. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy?
- (i) Full protection from infectious diseases
  - (ii) Fast Food
  - (iii) A luxury home
  - (iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country
- (1) (i) and (ii)
  - (2) (ii) and (iii)
  - (3) (i), (ii), and (iii)
  - (4) (i) and (iv)
15. Human Development Report is published by
- (1) European Union
  - (2) IMF
  - (3) UNDP
  - (4) World Bank
16. Assertion (A): When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.
- Reason (R): The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.
- (1) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (2) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (3) A is true, R is false.
  - (4) A is false, R is true.
17. Which of the following statement correctly defines Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- (1) The value of final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
  - (2) The value of all the final goods and services produced within and outside the country by country citizens in a particular year.
  - (3) The value of the goods and services produced by citizens of the country above the poverty line in a particular year.
  - (4) The value of all the final goods and services produced by taxpayers of the country in a particular year.

18. In India, ..... issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
- (1) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
  - (2) Ministry of Finance
  - (3) Finance Commission
  - (4) None of the above
19. Fair globalisation refers to ensuring benefits to :
- (1) labourers
  - (2) producers
  - (3) consumers
  - (4) all the above
20. We have seen some effects of globalization on developing countries. Classify the positive effects.
- (a) Consumers have more choice of commodities, as imports from other countries are easy to access.
  - (b) Access to foreign direct investments increases economic activities in sectors wherein the investment flows.
  - (c) The unrestricted exposure to western culture is a threat to maintain our cultural objects.
  - (d) The native cultures and cuisines are taken to other parts of the world, so our culture spreads to other countries easily.
  - (e) We have easy access to foreign markets to market our products.
  - (f) Some domestic industries are adversely affected as they could not meet the competition from foreign companies and imported products.
- (1) (c), (d), (e), (g)
  - (2) (a), (b), (f), (c)
  - (3) (a), (c), (d), (e), (f)
  - (4) (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)

## SECTION-B

### Very Short Answer type Questions

21. Explain what is referred to as G-77 countries.
22. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
23. Why has it become necessary to use renewable energy resources?

OR

Explain distribution of petroleum in India.

24. What is NREGA? In which year was it implemented?

**SECTION-C****Short Answer type Questions**

25. Describe the three satyagraha movements organised by Gandhiji between 1916-18.

**OR**

Describe briefly any three economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement.

26. Name the major super highway projects. What is the main objective of these Super Highways?
27. What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries ?
28. 'Democracy is based on dignity and freedom.' Explain.
29. What is meant by disguised unemployment? Give examples from rural and urban areas where disguised unemployment exists.

**SECTION-D****Long Answer type questions**

30. Why was Balkans after 1871 the serious source of nationalist tension in Europe ? Explain by giving reasons.

**OR**

Briefly explain the process of Italian unification.

31. Explain the types of pollution caused by industries.

**OR**

Write a short note on :

(a) Fertiliser Industry

(b) Chemical Industry

32. What are the various challenges faced by political parties ?

**OR**

Explain functions of political parties in detail.

33. What do the banks do with the 'Public Deposits'? Describe their working mechanism.

**OR**

What is the basic idea behind the SHG's for the poor? Explain in your words.

**SECTION-E****34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows :**

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with the France, the Netherlands, the Germany and the Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the flemish region and speaks dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the wallonia region and speak french. Remaining one per cent of the belgians speak german. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak french while 20 per cent are dutch speaking. The minority french-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tensions between the dutch speaking and french-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

- 34.1** Name the neighbouring countries of Belgium. **(1 mark)**
- 34.2** Why the problem between Dutch and French was more acute in Brussels? **(1 mark)**
- 34.3** Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium. **(2 marks)**

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

In ancient times, we used to conserve water by constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation. We have continued this tradition in modern India by building dams in most of our river basins.

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure.

**Dams are built:**

- To impound rivers and rainwater that can be used later to irrigate agricultural fields.
- For electricity generation.
- Water supply for domestic and industrial uses.
- Flood control.
- Recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.
- Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow.
- Poorer the habitats for the rivers' aquatic life.
- Fragment rivers make it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate.
- Dams created on the floodplains submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

- Creating of large dams has been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc.
- Many times local people had to give up their land, livelihood and their control over resources for the construction of the dam.

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Most of the dams were constructed to control floods but, these dams have triggered floods. Dams have also caused extensive soil erosion. Excessive use of water has resulted in earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution.

- 35.1** What do you mean by dam? **(1 mark)**
- 35.2** Which are the two social movements that have been started against multi-purpose projects? **(1 mark)**
- 35.3** Describe any four factors that are responsible for the various objections against the multipurpose projects. **(2 marks)**
- 36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows :**

The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China. From the late eighteenth century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India. In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists. In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.

- 36.1** Name a few leading early Indian entrepreneurs of India in the 19th century. **(1 mark)**
- 36.2** Name the European Managing agencies which controlled the large sector of Indian industries. **(1 mark)**
- 36.3** "The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China." Explain the Statement. **(2 marks)**

**SECTION-F**

37.(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.

(A) The place where Gandhiji started the satyagraha in favour of indigo planters.

(B) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in Dec.1920.

37.(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.

(I) Digboi (oil field)

(II) Bailadila (Iron ore mines)

(III) Sardar Sarovar dam

(IV) Amritsar (Raja Sansi airport)

