

SAMPLE PAPER - 04**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. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe. _____ in particular proved a deadly killer.

(1) Dengue	(2) Measles	(3) Smallpox	(4) Malaria
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2. Penny magazines were especially meant for :

(1) Children	(2) Factory workers
(3) Women	(4) Elite class
3. Vellum was a parchment made from the _____ of animals.

(1) Bones	(2) Skin
(3) Legs	(4) None of the above
4. Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s, in Strasbourg located in _____.

(1) Great Britain	(2) Germany	(3) USA	(4) Poland
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5. Rubber is an important industrial raw material. It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of _____.

(1) Sikkim	(2) West Bengal	(3) Assam	(4) Meghalaya
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6. When was the 'Project Tiger' launched?

(1) 1975	(2) 1972	(3) 1973	(4) 1977
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7. _____ is the first state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory in all houses across the state.

(1) Karnataka	(2) Tamil Nadu
(3) Maharashtra	(4) Andhra Pradesh

8. _____ in Belgium is a good example of power sharing among different social groups.
- (1) Community Government (2) District Government
(3) Central Government (4) State Government
9. Which of the following statements are true about the Unitary system of Government?
- (1) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
(2) The central government can not pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
(3) State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.
(4) All of the above statements are true.
10. _____ of seats in local government bodies, in panchayats and municipalities, are now reserved for women.
- (1) Three-fourth (2) One-third
(3) One-fourth (4) One-fifth
11. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least _____ is recognised as a State party.
- (1) two seats (2) three seats
(3) one seat (4) four seats
12. The rates of economic growth for different countries from 1950 to 2000 were highest among _____.
- (1) All democratic regimes.
(2) Poor countries under dictatorship.
(3) Poor countries under democracy.
(4) All dictatorial regimes.
13. In Belgium, out of the total population, 59 percent live in the Flemish region and speak _____ language.
- (1) Dutch (2) French (3) English (4) German
14. In World Development Reports, brought out by the _____, per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries.
- (1) UNICEF (2) World Bank
(3) World Economic Forum (4) United Nations
15. Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of _____ as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- (1) four years (2) one year
(3) two years (4) three years
16. The _____ continues to be the largest employer in India.
- (1) quaternary sector (2) tertiary sector
(3) secondary sector (4) primary sector

17. Which of the following statements is true regarding the organised sector?
- (1) Workers in the organised sector enjoy the security of employment.
 - (2) They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.
 - (3) If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.
 - (4) All of the above.
18. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to _____.
- (1) extend loans
 - (2) invest in infrastructure
 - (3) deposit in foreign banks
 - (4) purchase land
19. Which of the following statements are true about MNCs?
- (1) A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
 - (2) MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.
 - (3) This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.
 - (4) All of the above.
20. Started at the initiative of the _____, WTO establishes rules regarding international trade, and sees that these rules are obeyed.
- (1) middle-income countries
 - (2) poor countries
 - (3) developing countries
 - (4) developed countries

SECTION-B**Very Short Answer type Questions**

21. What do you understand by the term 'Silk route' ?
22. Which are the local government bodies in the urban areas?
23. Differentiate between veins and lodes.

OR

What is Rat-Hole mining ?

24. What is average income ? State one limitation of it.

SECTION-C**Short Answer type Questions**

25. Why did Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide protest against the Rowlatt act?

OR

How had the first world war created a new economic situation in India ? Explain with three examples.

26. Classify the industries on the basis of ownership.
27. What are the differences between formal and informal sectors of credit or loans ?
28. Describe political parties and its components.
29. Write a short note on the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector of economy.

SECTION-D

Long Answer type questions

30. Describe the role of revolutionaries in the unification of Italy.

OR

"The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support that statement with arguments.

31. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India'. Support the statement with argument.

OR

"Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other." Support the statement with argument.

32. "In our country women still lag much behind men despite since improvement since independence." Justify the statement by giving five reasons.

OR

What is caste hierarchy? Explain the various forms that caste can take in politics.

33. How can government ensure fair globalisation to its people?

OR

"The impact of globalisation has not uniform". Explain the statement.

SECTION-E

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

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

- 34.1 State any one reason why during the phase of proto-industrialisation the merchants could not expand production within towns ? **(1 mark)**
- 34.2 In the seventeenth and eighteenth century in the countryside why the peasants readily agreed to work for the merchants? State any one reason. **(1 mark)**
- 34.3 How was proto-industrialisation different from factory production? **(2 marks)**

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

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and overutilization of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

35.1 What is a Resource? **(1 mark)**

35.2 Why resource conservation is important at various levels? **(1 mark)**

35.3 How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resource conservation? Explain. **(2 marks)**

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

If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

When we find such significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

36.1 Why the dictatorial governments have better economic growth ? **(1 mark)**

36.2 What are the factors on which economic development is based ? **(1 mark)**

36.3 Analyse the statement "The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible". **(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 the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where Gandhiji launched Civil Disobedience Movement.

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

(a) Namrup Thermal Power Plant

(b) Noida Software Technology Park

(c) Tuticorin Port

(d) Tehri dam

