



STANDARD QUESTION PAPER 1

Race to the Royals

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A - From Questions no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Section C contains Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Section-E - Questions no. from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (vii) Section F - Question no. 37 is Map Based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (x) Note: CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A

MCQs($1 \times 20 = 20$)

1. When was the Paperback editions of books introduced?
 - (a) The onset of the Great Depression
 - (b) After the First World War
 - (c) After the Second World War
 - (d) After the 1857 revolution

2. What does the picture signify?



- (a) Bharat Mata is portrayed being calm, composed, divine and spiritual in an ascetic figure.
- (b) Bharat Mata is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing.
- (c) Bharat Mata is portrayed as a symbol of power and authority.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

3. Consider statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : Many of our common foods like potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, etc., were known to our ancestors.

Statement II : Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that is known as the America.

- (a) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect.
- (d) Both statements I and II are correct.

4. Arrange the following incidents in the correct sequence.

- (i) Khilafat Movement
 - (ii) First World War
 - (iii) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (iv) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
 - (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

- (c) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (d) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

5. Chotanagpur plateau is considered as a storehouse of minerals because

- (i) Over 50% of manganese in India is found in this region.
- (ii) Almost half of the mica in India is found here.
- (iii) Almost 90% of gold in India is found here.
- (iv) The region is rich in coal.

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

6. Periyar forest reserve in Kerala is famous for conservation of

- (a) Black buck
- (b) Asiatic lion
- (c) Tiger
- (d) Leopard

7. Complete the following table with options given below :

Kharif Crop	Cropping Season	One Example
	(A)–?	(B) – ?

A

- (a) Summer
- (b) Winter
- (c) Monsoon
- (d) Monsoon

B

- Wheat
- Wheat
- Rice
- Mustard

8. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : After its Independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community.

Reason (R) : Both Belgium and Sri Lanka have democracy and they have to deal with their problems in similar way.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

9. Select the following subjects which are included in the Union List.

- (i) Education (ii) Commerce
(iii) Computer software (iv) Banking
(a) (i) and (iv) only (b) (iii) only
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (d) (iv) only

10. Choose the incorrect option:

Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy shows that:

- (a) Democracy is not a guarantee of economic development.
(b) Inequalities exist in democracy.
(c) Inequalities exist under dictatorship.
(d) Dictatorship is better than democracy.

11. Match the following columns and select the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Indian National Congress	(i)	Deendayal Upadhyaya
(B)	Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii)	Kanshi Ram
(C)	Bahujan Samaj Party	(iii)	Jawaharlal Nehru
(D)	All India Trinamool Congress	(iv)	Mamata Banerjee

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|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (b) (iv) | (i) | (iii) | (ii) |
| (c) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (d) (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |

12. According to "Sexual Division of Labour" in most of the families, boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is _____

- (a) interference in business
(b) housework and raising up children
(c) studying and doing job
(d) managing property

13. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Democracy is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Reason (R) : Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

14. Which of the following options represent the means through which the government gets to know about its citizens?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Voter Identity Cards | (ii) Aadhar Card |
| (iii) Passport | (iv) Pan Card |
| (a) (i) and (ii) only | (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only |
| (c) (ii) and (iv) only | (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) |

15. What does the given picture signify?



- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Gram Panchayat | (b) Get together of village women |
| (c) Women's SHG meeting | (d) Meeting of Cooperative society |

16. What is GDP?

- (a) It is the total value of all the goods and services produced during a particular year.
- (b) It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
- (c) It is the total value of all intermediate goods and services produced during a particular year.
- (d) It is the total value of all intermediate and final goods and services produced during a particular year.

17. Match the following columns and choose the correct option.

	Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
(A)	Unirrigated land	(i)	Setting up agro-based mills
(B)	Low prices for crops	(ii)	Procurement of food grains by the government
(C)	Debt burden	(iii)	Construction of canals by the government
(D)	No job in the off season	(iv)	Banks to provide credit with low interest

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) (iii) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (b) (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (c) (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (d) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

18. The caste system in Modern India has undergone with which great changes?

- (a) Fundamental
- (b) Socio-economic
- (c) Cultural
- (d) Professional

19. Which of the following is not a positive impact of globalisation?

- (a) Increased foreign investment
- (b) Increased imbalance in development
- (c) Increased GDP
- (d) Increased productivity

20. Farmers of Maharashtra decided not to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down. Which of the following sectors are affected due to the refusal of farmers to sell their sugarcane?

- (a) Primary and secondary
- (b) Secondary and tertiary
- (c) Primary, secondary and tertiary
- (d) Primary and tertiary

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS ($2 \times 4 = 8$)

21. Give one point of similarity and one point of difference between magnetite and hematite.
22. (A) Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

OR

(B) How printing revolution helped in connecting the various nationalist communities in different parts of India?

23. How candidates for contesting elections are chosen in the USA and India?
24. Manav needs a loan to set-up a small business. On what basis, will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS ($3 \times 5 = 15$)

25. Describe the historical event that Hübner is referring to, in the given image.



26. (A) How are the three sectors of the economy different from each other? Where are most of the people employed?

OR

(B) Explain the interdependence of all the three economic sectors giving examples from transportation system.

27. "Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration". Support the statement with suitable arguments.

28. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement.
29. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 4 = 20)

30. (A) Describe the process of Unification of : (a) Germany (b) Italy.

OR

(B) Critically examine the achievements of Napoleon.

31. (A) Explain the different methods of controlling soil erosion?

OR

(B) What is the main reason of land degradation? How it can be checked? Explain.

32. (A) "The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country." Justify this statement.

(B) Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another ? Explain with two examples.

33. (A) Why do we use average? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own example related to the development.

OR

(B) Kerala, with lower per capital income, has a better human development ranking than Maharashtra. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

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

The movement in the towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (i) Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.
- (ii) Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'.

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

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- (i) Which type of water harvesting system is practiced in Rajasthan and why?
- (ii) Why people of Bengal have developed inundation channels?
- (iii) What are 'Khadins' and 'Johads' in Rajasthan?

36. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow:

The other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

- (i) List the various sources of cheap credit in Sonpur.
- (ii) How 'Krishak cooperative' functions?
- (iii) Can everyone in Sonpur get credit at a cheap rate?

SECTION F

MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- (I) The place where the council elections were not boycotted in early 1921.
- (II) The place where Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.

(b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India :

- (i) An International Airport in Mumbai
- (ii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal
- (iii) Tehri - Dam
- (iv) Kaiga - Nuclear Power Plant

