

**Instructions:**

All the questions are compulsory.

Question Numbers	Question Type	Count	Points per Questions	Total
1 - 40	Multi choice	40	1	40
<b>Grand Total</b>				40

- Which sentence best explains the Utopian Society? 1 Pt.
  - A society where everyone is equal
  - A society with a comprehensive constitution
  - An idealist society that can never be achieved
  - A democratic society
- Name one kind of revolt that started in Europe in 1848. 1 Pt.
  - Linguistic Revolt in Germany
  - Artisans, industrial workers, and peasants revolted against economic hardships
  - Revolt against the monarchy in Switzerland
  - Revolt for freedom in Greece
- Garibaldi contributed to the Italian unification by : 1 Pt.
  - Declaring Victor Emmanuel as the king of united Italy in 1860
  - Conquering Papal states in 1860.
  - Conquering two Sicilies and South Italy in 1860.
  - Both (a) and (c)
- The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was : 1 Pt.
  - The area called the Austro-Hungary
  - The area under the Prussians
  - The area called the Balkans
  - The area under the Russians
- By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed? 1 Pt.
  - Treaty of Versailles
  - Act of Union
  - Treaty of Paris
  - Treaty of Vienna
- Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? 1 Pt.
  - As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand.
  - Blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
  - The gold red and black tricolor.
  - Rays of the rising sun.
- In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced? 1 Pt.
  - Punjab
  - Plains of Uttar Pradesh
  - Haryana
  - Uttarakhand

8. What is the other name of old Alluvial Soil? 1 Pt.
- A) Bangar
  - B) Khadar
  - C) Kanker
  - D) Arid
9. Which of the following is the root cause for resource depletion at the global level, according to Gandhiji? 1 Pt.
- A) Backward technology.
  - B) Use of resources
  - C) Greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology.
  - D) Backward technology.
10. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation? 1 Pt.
- A) Jharkhand and Orissa
  - B) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
  - C) Punjab and Haryana
  - D) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
11. Which state has made the rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory for all the houses across the state? 1 Pt.
- A) Kerala
  - B) Tamil Nadu
  - C) Andhra Pradesh
  - D) Karnataka
12. Which one of the following is not the example of Hydraulic structures in Ancient India? 1 Pt.
- A) Bhopal Lake
  - B) Lake Hauz Kauz
  - C) Construction of dams, Lakes
  - D) Damodar Valley Project
13. Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in: 1 Pt.
- A) Manipur
  - B) Mizoram
  - C) Madhya Pradesh
  - D) Meghalaya
14. Rabi Crops are harvested in the months of \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Pt.
- A) October to December
  - B) April to June
  - C) July to September
  - D) January to March
15. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop? 1 Pt.
- A) West Bengal and Bihar
  - B) Jammu and Kashmir
  - C) Punjab and Haryana
  - D) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
16. Which of the following is the primary objective of India's food security policy? 1 Pt.
- A) To ensure the availability of foodgrains to the common people at an affordable price.
  - B) To diversify crop production to increase the income of the farmers.
  - C) To provide insurance against crop failures.
  - D) To shift from foodgrain production to commercial crops.

17. Different arguments are usually put forth in favor of and against power-sharing. Identify those who are in favor of power-sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power-sharing: 1 Pt.
- A. reduces conflict among different communities
  - B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
  - C. delays the decision-making process
  - D. accommodates diversities
  - E. increases instability and divisiveness
  - F. promotes people's participation in government
  - G. undermines the unity of a country
- A) A,B,D,F  
B) A,C,E,F  
C) A,B,D,G  
D) B,C,D,G
18. In which part of Sri Lanka are the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated? 1 Pt.
- A) North & South
  - B) North & East
  - C) East & West
  - D) South & East
19. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956? 1 Pt.
- A) Tamil
  - B) Sinhala
  - C) Hindi
  - D) English
20. Which one of the following statements about coalition Government is true? 1 Pt.
- A) Power is shared by two or more political parties
  - B) Power is shared among governments at different levels
  - C) Power is shared by different social groups
  - D) Power is shared by two or more political parties
21. System of 'checks and balances' means: 1 Pt.
- A) Horizontal distribution of powers.
  - B) Separation of powers.
  - C) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions.
  - D) The federal division of powers.
22. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is : 1 Pt.
- A) The national government gives some powers to the provincial government.
  - B) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive, and judiciary.
  - C) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
  - D) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
23. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? 1 Pt.
- A) State government – State list
  - B) Central government – Union list
  - C) Central and state government - Concurrent list
  - D) Local government - Residuary powers

24. As per the language policy of the Indian Government, which one of the following statements is true regarding the status of the Hindi language? 1 Pt.
- A) Only Hindi is our national language
  - B) Hindi is the official language
  - C) Hindi has been accepted as the mother tongue of all the Indians
  - D) None of the above
25. Rural local government is popularly known as : 1 Pt.
- A) Zila Parishad
  - B) Panchayat Samiti
  - C) Panchayati Raj
  - D) None of the above
26. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 scheduled languages included? 1 Pt.
- A) Tenth schedule
  - B) Eighth schedule
  - C) Twelfth schedule
  - D) Ninth schedule
27. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the payment of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000, and ₹ 3000, respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1 Pt.
- A) 5000
  - B) 7500
  - C) 8000
  - D) 6000
28. What is the full form of UNDP? 1 Pt.
- A) United States National Development Project
  - B) Union National Global Development
  - C) United Nations Global Development Network
  - D) Union of Nations for Global Development
29. Pick out the cause (from below) that enhances environmental degradation: 1 Pt.
- A) Planting of trees.
  - B) Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water.
  - C) Ban on use of plastic bags.
  - D) Allowing an increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.
30. What is the full form of NREGA? 1 Pt.
- A) National Rural Employment Government Act
  - B) National Rural Education Guarantee Act
  - C) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
  - D) National Rozgaar Employment Guarantee Act
31. The economy is classified into public and private sectors on the basis of: 1 Pt.
- A) Employment conditions
  - B) The nature of the economic activity
  - C) Ownership of enterprises
  - D) Number of workers employed in the enterprise
32. The primary sector is related to: 1 Pt.
- A) Agriculture
  - B) Dairy, forestry
  - C) Fishing, mining
  - D) All of the above

### 33 - 36 are based on Case Study - I

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

33. Where was textile production mainly carried out and what was the condition of industrialization in this industry? 1 Pt.
- A) Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized.
  - B) Textile production was carried out mainly in big shopping malls and was only partly mechanized.
  - C) Textile production was carried out mainly in big shopping malls and was fully mechanized.
  - D) Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was fully mechanized.
34. When was the time of great hardship in Europe? 1 Pt.
- A) The 1930s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
  - B) The 1730s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
  - C) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
  - D) The 1630s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
35. What happened in the first half of the nineteenth century? 1 Pt.
- A) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous downfall in the economy all over Europe.
  - B) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous decrease in population all over Europe.
  - C) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
  - D) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in monetary debts all over Europe.
36. What led to widespread pauperism in town and country? 1 Pt.
- A) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
  - B) The fall of food prices or a year of good harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
  - C) The rise of food prices or a year of good harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
  - D) The fall of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

### 37 - 40 are based on Case Study - II

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over the telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

37. Which economic sector is considered the first sector? 1 Pt.
- A) Tertiary sector
  - B) Secondary Sector
  - C) Primary sector
  - D) Third Sector
38. What comes under the tertiary sector? 1 Pt.
- A) Only transport and trade are examples of tertiary activities.
  - B) Transport, storage, communication, banking. trade is some examples of tertiary activities.
  - C) Only storage and communication are some examples of tertiary activities.
  - D) Only banking is an example of tertiary activities.

39. Which sector is known as the service sector?

1 Pt.

- A) Tertiary sector
- B) Secondary Sector
- C) Primary Sector
- D) Third Sector

40. Fill in the blanks

1 Pt.

These activities (of service sector), by themselves, do not \_\_\_\_\_ but they are an \_\_\_\_\_ or support for the production process.

- A) Lend help, support
- B) Produce commodities, support
- C) Produce aid, good
- D) Produce a good, aid