

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: : 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. 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 question 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 Q.25 to Q.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.
 - 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.
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Section A

1. What is the position of women in Saudi Arabia?
 - a) All of these
 - b) Women are given all the rights
 - c) Women are given equal status with men
 - d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions
2. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** is a significant step towards providing education to all children in the age group:
 - a) 6-14 years
 - b) 5-10 years
 - c) 10-15 years
 - d) 5-14 years
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option best describes the given picture?

- a) Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.
- b) Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.
- c) A Maru Raika genealogist with a group of sheep and goats.
- d) Gaddi sheep being sheared.

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- i. Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party
 - ii. Conditions in Petrograd were grim
 - iii. Radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe
 - iv. Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire
- a) ii, iii, i, iv
 - b) i, ii, iii, iv
 - c) iv, iii, ii, i
 - d) iii, i, iv, ii

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5. Identify the community with the help of given hints:

They spent their winter in the low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April, they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to the higher mountain meadows.

- a) Dhangars
- b) Gaddi
- c) Massai
- d) Raikas

6. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

- a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
- b) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson
- c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- d) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda

7. Match the following:

List I	List II
(a) No freedom of religion	(i) Guantanamo Bay
(b) 600 people were put in a prison	(ii) New York
(c) 11 September 2001 attack	(iii) Kosovo
(d) Massacre carried out by the country's army	(iv) Saudi Arabia

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

8. Identify the incorrect option from below:

- a) Bugyal means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.
- b) Kharif means the autumn crop, usually harvested between September and October.
- c) Rabi means the spring crop, usually harvested after March.

d) Stubble means the lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after harvesting.

9. Judges of the Supreme Court and High court are appointed by the _____.

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Vice President
- d) Law Minister

10. _____ is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through Food Corporation of India.

- a) Government stock
- b) Grain stock
- c) Food stock
- d) Buffer stock

11. Match the Following:

List I	List II
(a) Dietrich Brandis	(i) Revolutionary of Java
(b) George Yule	(ii) First Inspector General of Forest in India
(c) Surantiko Samin	(iii) British Administrators
(d) Dirk van Hogendo	(iv) United East India Company official in Java

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

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

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

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

12. **Assertion (A):** In Mexico, every election was won by PRI.

Reason (R): PRI managed to win every election mainly through fair means.

- 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 true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

13. The region that renewed every year is ideal for intensive agriculture

- a) Kankar
- b) Bhabar
- c) Khadar
- d) Terai

14. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89
AAY	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free
National Food Security Act	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per	Wheat: 2.00

(NFSA)			month	Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00
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[Source: Economic Survey]

Which scheme targeted the poorest of the poor?

- a) AAY
- b) APS
- c) NFSA
- d) PDS

15. Read the following data on Estimates of Poverty in India and select the appropriate option from the following.

Number of poor (in millions)		
RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
329	75	404
326	81	407
278	76	355
217	53	270

[Source: Source: Economic Survey 2017-18]

Find the decreased number of total poor (in million) from 1993-94 - 2011-12.

- a) 49
- b) 134
- c) 3
- d) 124

16. Find the odd one out from the following options

- a. Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining
 - b. Insurance, Tutors, Trade, Transport
 - c. Mass media, Healthcare/hospitals, Public health, Pharmacy
 - d. Builders, Dress makers, Bankers, Schools
- a) Option (a)
 - b) Option (b)
 - c) Option (d)
 - d) Option (c)

17. Fill in the blank:

River	Basin Area
Tapi Basin	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Kaveri Basin	?

- a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- d) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha

18. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Whom did Louis XVI get married to?

- a) Queen Elizabeth
 - b) Marie Antoinette
 - c) None of these
 - d) Olympe de Gouges
19. The _____ of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.
- a) Earnings
 - b) Salary
 - c) Education
 - d) Health
20. Identify the correct statements about Railways
- a. The spread of railways in the 1850s created a new demand.
 - b. Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops.
 - c. To run locomotives, only diesel was needed as fuel.
 - d. To lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together.
- a) Only A
 - b) C and D
 - c) A, B and D
 - d) B and C

Section B

21. 'The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?
22. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a democratic country or non democratic. Give reasons.
23. What is the role of education in the formation of Human Capital?

OR

What is mid day meal schemes? Explain.

24. What is the importance of electoral competition ?

Section C

25. In spite of abundant rainfall, India is a water-thirsty land. Why is it so?

OR

"There is a great variation in the amount and type of precipitation in India. "Justify the statement.

26. Assam has moderate population density. Give reasons.
27. Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?
28. How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?
29. What are the limitations of a coalition Government?

Section D

30. How was the bad condition of women responsible for Russian revolution?

OR

Write a short note on Stalin's collectivization program.

31. Write down the features of Montane forests of India.

OR

In a mountainous area, there is a change in natural vegetation due to a decrease in temperature. Justify by giving examples from different zones.

32. What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

OR

What is the aim of production? State any four requirements needed for the production of goods and services.

33. What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country.

OR

Explain five major factors which contributed to the framing of our Constitution.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

- i. Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- ii. Name the organizations formed to infuse **the spirit of National Socialism** among the German children and youth.
- iii. What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

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35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- iii. Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,

Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i. What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam?
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The place where the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
 - B. The central power of the first world war.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
 - b. Shivpuri - National Park
 - c. The Ganges - The Himalayan River Systems
 - d. Mudumalai - Wild Life Sanctuaries

