

General Instructions:

- i) Question paper comprises of six sections, A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Section A – question number 1-20 are MCQ's of 1 mark each.
- iii) Section B – question number 21-24 are very short answer questions of 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.
- iv) Section C – question number 25-29 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.
- v) Section D – question number 30-33 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) Section E – question number 34-36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii) Section F – question number 37 is a map based question carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37(a) from history {2 marks} and 37(b) from geography {3 marks}.
- viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few a few questions. Only one of the choices have to be attempted in such questions.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

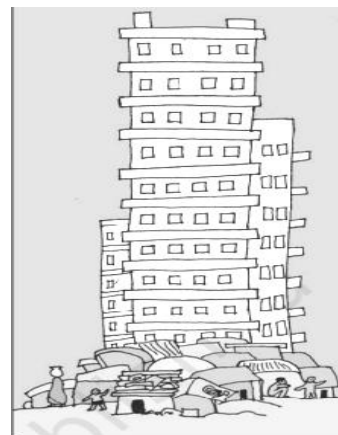
SECTION – A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (1 x 20 = 20)

1. Identify the appropriate reason for the introduction of income tax by the British during the World War I.
 - A. British wanted to increase their sources of income.
 - B. British wanted to extract more wealth from India.
 - C. British East India Company had become bankrupt.
 - D. British had made huge expenditure during World War I.
2. Which of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?
 - A. Rock dam
 - B. Strip cropping
 - C. Contour Ploughing
 - D. Terrace farming
3. Look at the picture given below and write the appropriate developmental goals for such an area.

- I. For slum dwellers - basic facilities
- II. For highrise building dwellers – removal of slum
- III. Better irrigation
- IV. Political stability

Options:

- A. Statements I and II are appropriate.
- B. Statements I, II and III are appropriate.
- C. All the statements are appropriate.
- D. Only statement IV is appropriate.



4. Which state in India has the largest area under permanent forest?
 - A. Uttar Pradesh
 - B. Madhya Pradesh
 - C. Assam
 - D. Meghalaya
5. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:
 - A. Power sharing
 - B. Central government
 - C. Majoritarianism
 - D. Community Government
6. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:
 - A. Union list
 - B. State list
 - C. Concurrent list
 - D. Residuary subjects
7. There are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): Sri Lanka adopted "Tamil" as the official language of the state.

Reason (R): The government of Sri Lanka adopted a series of Majoritarian measures.

- 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.

8. Belgium’s capital Brussels presented a special problem related to its ethnic composition, what was it?
- A. Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital.
 - B. Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
 - C. Other foreign languages were coming in.
 - D. English was becoming dominant.
9. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:
- A. National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
 - 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.

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

Breastplate with Eagle symbolises:

- A. being freed.
- B. flying towards a new era.
- C. readiness to fight and attack.
- D. symbol of German empire-strength.

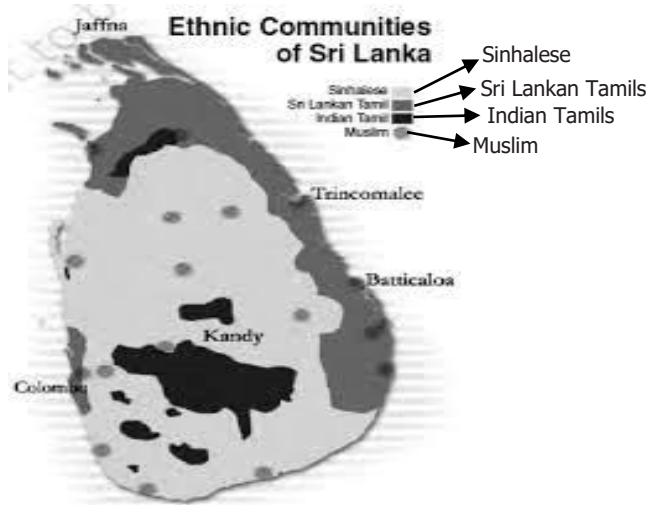


11. Evaluate the role of United Nations development programme (UNDP) by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:
- I. UNDP publishes human development report.
 - II. UNDP provides the best criteria to compare the countries.
 - III. UNDP uses the parameter of total income for comparing the countries.
 - IV. UNDP publishes the GDP of India.
- Options:
- A. Statements I and II are appropriate.
 - B. Statements I, II and III are appropriate.
 - C. All the statements are appropriate.
 - D. Only statement IV is appropriate.
12. When European countries came together to form the European Union (EU), _____ was chosen as the headquarters.
- A. Wallonia
 - B. Flemish
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Brussels
13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence based on events of Indian freedom struggle.
- (i) Rowlatt Act
 - (ii) Gandhi’s return to India from South Africa
 - (iii) Champaran Satyagraha
 - (iv) Setting up of Oudh Kissan Sabha.
- Options:
- A. (i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv)
 - B. (iii)-(iv)-(ii)-(i)
 - C. (ii)-(iii)-(i)-(iv)
 - D. (iv)-(i)-(iii)-(ii)
14. Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth is termed as:
- A. Birth rate
 - B. Death rate
 - C. Life expectancy
 - D. Infant mortality rate
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.
- Statement I:** The Act of Union, 1707, between England and Scotland meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- Statement II:** Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress.
- A. Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect.
 - B. Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct.
 - C. Both Statements I and II are incorrect.
 - D. Both Statements I and II are correct.

16. In which of the following area are Guls and Kuls used to channel water for agriculture?
 A. Deccan Plateau B. Thar desert
 C. Western Himalayas D. Ganga plains
17. Belgium Shares borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and _____?
 A. England B. Norway C. Luxembourg D. Italy
18. Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down. Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above?
 A. Primary B. Secondary
 C. Tertiary D. both primary and tertiary
19. Consider the following statements on power sharing and choose the correct option.
 I. Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
 II. It creates balance and harmony among different social groups.
 III. It reduces the possibility of conflict among different social groups.
 IV. Power sharing is the essence of democracy.
 Options:
 A. I, II and III B. II, III and IV
 C. I, III and IV D. I, II and IV
20. Read the following statements and identify which of them is an example of organised sector.
 I. A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market.
 II. A farmer irrigating her field.
 III. A handloom weaver working in her house.
 IV. A factory worker going to work in a big factory.
 Options:
 A. Statements I and II are appropriate.
 B. Statements I, II and III are appropriate.
 C. All the statements are appropriate.
 D. Only statement IV is appropriate.

SECTION – B : VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the Religious communities that are dominantly present in Sri Lanka and the languages they speak.



22. "Italy had a long history of political fragmentation". Justify the above statement by giving any two reasons.
 (OR)
 "The aim of Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation". Justify the above statement by giving any two points.
23. Explain any two reasons for multipurpose projects and large dams coming under great scrutiny and opposition.
24. 'Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways'. Explain any four such instances.

SECTION – C : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15)

25. Who was the leader of Awadh farmers? What were the problems faced by them?

26. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement with examples.

(OR)

Comment on total income as a criterion used for comparing countries or states.

27. "It is essential to conserve and manage our water resources". Support the statement with suitable examples. (Any 3 points)
28. Explain certain instances where religious differences are expressed in politics.
29. Differentiate between the public sector and the private sector.

SECTION – D : LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20)

30. "Nature worship is an age-old belief". Explain how it has helped in the conservation of forest and wildlife. (Any 5 points)

(OR)

How have communities conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

31. What were the advantages and disadvantages of Napoleonic Code?

(OR)

Why is it said that the 1830's were the years of great hardship in Europe? Explain.

32. Briefly explain the features of federal form of government.

(OR)

'For a long time, the State governments in India did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units'. Give reasons. What led to the improved centre-state relations in India? (3+2)

33. Write any five characteristics of organised sector.

(OR)

Why is tertiary sector also called service sector? State any four reasons behind the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. (1+4)

SECTION – E : CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3 = 12)

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

'Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.'

- 34.1. Explain the understanding of 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam. (1)
- 34.2. Explain the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers. (1)
- 34.3. Explain the two main outcomes of participation of plantation workers in the Non Cooperation Movement. (2)

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

'In not only India, but other countries of the world as well, it is necessary to manage the natural resources in an appropriate manner. The natural resources are regarded as assets to the individuals and nation. In India, the individuals, primarily belonging to rural and tribal communities are dependent upon the natural resources to a major extent for the sustenance of their living conditions. In rural communities, there is scarcity of water and individuals need to depend upon the water bodies for the sustenance of their living conditions. Hence, it is of utmost importance for them to ensure to keep the environment clean and free from various forms of pollution. In addition, when the rural and the tribal individuals are making use of natural resources, they need to ensure, they do not exploit them. In other words, individuals need to generate awareness in terms of measures and programs that are necessary to make efficient use of natural resources and preserve the environmental conditions. Their survival depends upon natural resources. The three main kinds of natural resources are soil, water and vegetation. Together these resources provide the ecosystem services that underpin the existence of the individuals.'

- 35.1. "Are resources free gifts of nature?" Comment. (1)
- 35.2. Mention any two problems arising due to indiscriminate use of resources. (1)
- 35.3. Why is Resource planning important for a country like India? (2)

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

'Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.'

- 36.1. Which type of resource is groundwater? How is groundwater replenished? (2)
- 36.2. Why is groundwater under serious threat in some parts of India? (2)

SECTION – F : MAP BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (A) Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters.
(B) A place where Cotton Mill workers' Satyagraha took place.
37. b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- i) Any one region with arid soil
ii) Hirakud Dam
iii) Salal Project
iv) Sardar Sarovar Dam

-X-X-X-X-X-X-