

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

**SECTION – A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 x 20 = 20 marks)**

1. Napoleon Bonaparte was a:
 

A. revolutionary leader of Jacobin Club	B. a hereditary ruler of Bourbon dynasty
C. writer of French Constitution	D. a military dictator of France
2. Name the country that shares land boundaries with India in the west.
 

A. China	B. Bhutan	C. Nepal	D. Pakistan
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3. Look at the picture given below and identify the type of sector?

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary sector
- C. Tertiary sector
- D. Both Secondary and Tertiary sector



4. The western part of Northern plains are dominated by:
 

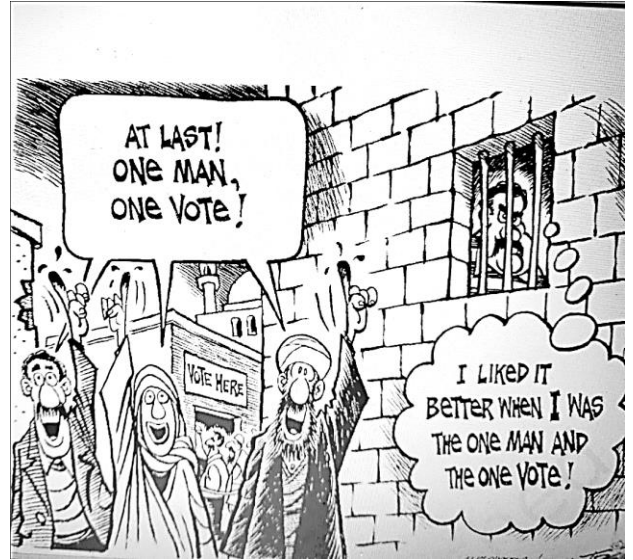
A. Bhabhar	B. Terai	C. Doabs	D. Ox bow lake
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5. Which of the following best explains the argument, **Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.**
  - A. The poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.
  - B. Democracy reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.
  - C. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.
  - D. In democracy, no one is a permanent winner. No one is a permanent loser.
6. Choose the correct statement from the following:
  - A. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it easy to get the right to vote.
  - B. In the Mexican example, people seemed not to have a real choice but in practice they had real choice.





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

21. This cartoon is about the Iraqi election held after Saddam Hussein's regime was overthrown. He is shown behind the bars. Look at the cartoon and explain what the cartoonist is saying here?



22. What was the Nazi World view?  
(OR)  
How was German economy affected by the Great Economic crisis of 1929-1933?
23. Where does the Kaveri River rise? Name the two tributaries of river Kaveri.
24. List any four conditions required to consider an election democratic? (1/2 x 4 = 2)

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

25. What was the status of women before the French Revolution?
26. Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. Justify.  
(OR)  
What do you mean by the term workforce population? Briefly mention any two types of unemployment.
27. How does migration play an important role in population growth? Explain the push and pull factors of migration.
28. Even after 70 years of the formation of Indian Constitution, it is still relevant and accepted by the people of India. Support this statement with valid reasons.
29. Discuss the different dimensions of food security.

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

30. Mention the characteristics of the Retreating monsoons.  
(OR)  
Mention the characteristics of Advancing monsoons. (any five points)
31. What was the impact of Russian Revolution on Russia?  
(OR)  
Describe the views of the liberals about the transformation of society in the 18<sup>th</sup> century? How were they different from radicals?
32. Briefly explain the powers of the Prime Minister of India.  
(OR)  
Briefly explain the powers of the President of India.
33. Mention the different causes of poverty in India.  
(OR)  
What is international poverty line? Explain how some states in India have succeeded in reducing poverty?

(1+4)

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

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:  
 'Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany. Hitler devised a new style of politics. He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilisation. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instil a sense of unity among the people. The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.'
- 34.1. Why did Hitler become popular with the masses? (1)
- 34.2. Why did Hitler consider Treaty of Versailles as unjust? (2)
- 34.3. What were the main features of Hitler's style of politics? (1)
35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:  
 'A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.'
- 35.1. Name any two physiographic divisions of India. (1)
- 35.2. Name the major divisions of Peninsular Plateau. (1)
- 35.3. Why are Northern Plains considered the granary for the country? (2)
36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:  
 'The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices. It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones. In addition, the prices have been under revision in favour of poor households in general. The system, including the minimum support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in food grain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions. However, the Public Distribution System has faced severe criticism on several grounds. Instances of hunger are prevalent despite overflowing granaries. FCI godowns are overflowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats.'
- 36.1. What do you mean by the term buffer stock? How is it procured? (1+1)
- 36.2. What are fair price shops? How are they beneficial for the poor people? (1+1)

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

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.  
 (A) An Axis power during World War II.  
 (B) An Allied power during World War II.
37. (b) On the given outline political map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| a) Pulicat Lake                          | b) Malabar Coast |
| c) State with highest population density | d) K2 Peak       |