

Sample Paper - 5

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I. The question paper has 30 questions in all.

All questions are compulsory.

II. Marks are indicated against each question.

III. Questions from serial number 1 to 12 carry 1 mark each.

IV. Questions from serial number 13 to 23 carry 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 80 words each.

V. Questions from serial number 24 to 29 carry 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 120 words each.

VI. Questions number 30 is a map question of 5 marks. After completion, attach the map inside your answer sheet.

- 1. In 1927, Bardoli Satyagraha was led by:** [1]

 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Sardar Patel
 - (d) Manubhai Patel

- 2. Lahori Gate Improvement Scheme was planned in 1888 to:** [1]

 - (a) Draw the residents away from the old city to a new type of market square.
 - (b) Reduce congestion.
 - (c) Make way for hand-pulled carts.
 - (d) Increase population.

- 3. He was a Scottish missionary who helped to establish the Serampore Mission. Who was he?** [1]

 - (a) William Adam (b) William Carey
 - (c) Thomas Macaulay (d) James Mills

- 4. The popular prints of the early 20¹ century very often showed:** [1]

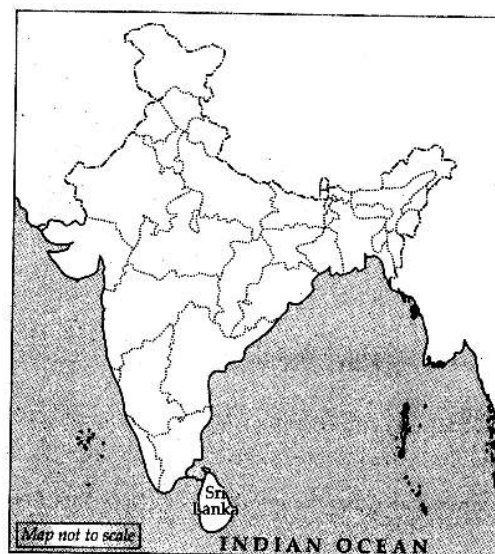
 - (a) Bharat Mata appearing as a goddess carrying the national flag
 - (b) Mythological stories
 - (c) Religious themes
 - (d) Children stories

- 5. Which of the following the weathering?** [1]

 - (a) Marginal land kept fallow for a certain period to restore its fertility.
 - (b) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors.
 - (c) Group of plants in areas having similar climatic condition.
 - (d) Land covered with grass shrubs on. which animals graze freely.

6. **Non-metallic minerals are found in:** [1]
(a) Metamorphic rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks
(c) Igneous rocks (d) None of these
7. **The mineral that is extracted from Bauxite is:** [1]
(a) Silver (b) Manganese
(c) Aluminium (d) Copper
8. **Which one of the following is not a factor of soil formation?** [1]
(a) Time (b) Soil texture
(c) Organic matter (d) All of these
9. **Our Constitution was enacted on:** [1]
(a) 26th January, 1950
(b) 15 August, 1947
(c) 2nd October, 1950
(d) 26th November, 1944
10. **The idea of the Public Interest Litigation was given by:** [1]
(a) President of India
(b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Supreme Court of India
(d) Parliament
11. **Article 17 of the Constitution states that the following practices have been abolished:** [1]
(a) Trafficking
(b) Beggar
(c) Untouchability
(d) Employment of children below ten years of age
12. **No child below the age of _____ shall be employed as a worker.** [1]
(a) 18 years (b) 14 years
(c) 12 years (d) 10 years
13. Who was the founder of the Aligarh Movement? What were its objectives? [3]
14. Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century? [3]
15. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life? [3]
16. How did the advent of printing press help in spreading news and information in a more effective way? [3]
17. What is the significance of time and technology in making a substance a resource? [3]
18. Explain the following terms briefly:
(i) Water Cycle
(ii) Water Conservation [3]
19. Write a note on 'Petro-chemical Industry'. [3]
20. What role does the opposition party play in the healthy functioning of a democracy? [3]
21. Point out the significance of Women Protection Law, 2006. [3]
22. What is the role of Public Prosecutor? [3]

- 23.** Why did Safai Karamchari Andolan file a PIL, in 2003? What did they complain about in their petition? What do Supreme Court do on hearing their case in 2005? [3]
- 24.** What accounts for the danger of tribals against the dikus? [5]
- 25.** How did Gandhiji organize Quit India Movement? [5]
- 26.** What do you understand by solar energy? Write down its importance. [5]
- 27.** What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world? [5]
- 28.** Why is untouchability regarded as a social evil? [5]
- 29.** Who are marginalised groups in India? Discuss. [5]
- 30.** On the given political map of India, mark the regions of the following tribes in India: Bhil, Khasis, Santhal, Oraons and Gaddis [5]



Solutions

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (b)
7. (c)
8. (b)
9. (a)
10. (c)
11. (c)
12. (b)
13. (a) Sayyid Ahmed Khan was the founder of the Aligarh Movement. He also established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 at Aligarh. It later became Aligarh Muslim University.

(b) The objectives of the Aligarh Movement were:
(i) The movement tried to promote educational reformation among the people of Muslims community. It offered modern education and western science to Muslims.

(ii) Another objective of the movement was to reinterpret the teachings of Islam and bring the Muslims in harmony with modern science and philosophy. **(1+2 =3 marks)**
14. (i) By the early 18th century, the wool and silk makers in England were worried by the popularity of Indian textiles in England markets. They began protesting the import of Indian cotton textiles.

(ii) During this period, the textiles industries in England had just begun to develop the Calico, which was an imitation of Indian style.

(iii) Now, cloth producers in England were in a situation to compete with Indian textiles and thus wanted to seize a secure market in England by preventing the entry of Indian textile.
So in 1720, the British government enacted the Calico Act that banned the use of printed cotton textiles – chintz – in England. **(1x3=3 marks)**
15. (i) Bahadur Shah's sons were shot dead before his eyes.

(ii) He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858.

(iii) Bahadur Shah died in Rangoon jail in November 1862. This was how he lived the last years of his life. **(1x3=3 marks)**
16. (i) Before the advent of printing press, documents were written by hand, this was time consuming and when the printing press arrived, the speed of work improved.

(ii) Newspapers were published and the issues in them were debated upon by the common people.

(iii) The reformers and leaders were able to convey their ideas to masses in short time. Poets and novelists were also able to express their thoughts to public. **(1x3=3 marks)**

17. (i) Time and technology are important factors that make any substance an important resource.

(ii) With time, technology develops. When technology develops, we begin to discover new ways to make our life more better.

(iii) This makes those substances more useful, which were useless earlier. In this way, invention and discovery provide us new resources.

For example, with the help of technology, we made water a source of electricity. This is known as hydroelectricity. **(1x3=3 marks)**

18. (i) **Water Cycle:** Water cycle refers to the cyclic movement of water between the spheres of biosphere, i.e. lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.

(ii) **Water Conservation:** Application of various techniques to reduce the use of fresh water to increase the quality and quantity of water resources is known as water conservation.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

19. (i) The chemicals derived from petroleum and natural gas are called petrochemicals.

(ii) Petrochemicals are used in the manufacturing of plastic, synthetic fibres, drugs, detergents, fertilizers, pesticides and explosives.

(iii) Petrochemical factories are usually located near oil refineries.

(1x3=3 marks)

20. (i) The Opposition Party asks questions from the ruling party regarding the working and management of the country in the Parliament. By asking questions, the government is alerted towards its short-comings, and also comes to know about the opinion of the people through their representatives in the Parliament.

(ii) They highlight drawbacks in various policies and programmes of the government and mobilize popular support for their own policies. Thus, the opposition parties play a critical role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

21. (i) It recognises the right of women to live in a shared household.

(ii) The women can get a protection order against any further violence.

(iii) Women can get monetary relief to meet their expenses.

(1x3=3 marks)

22. (i) Public Prosecutors are state appointed gazetted officers who help in the prosecution of offenders to keep the society free from crime.

(ii) The Public Prosecutor is supposed to impart an impartial role in prosecution of all people charge sheeted by the state.

(iii) He is suppose to submit before the court all evidence whether it is in favour or in against the accused.

(1x3=3 marks)

- 23.** (a) The Safai Karamchari Andolan filed a PIL in 2003 to enforce their Fundamental Rights.
- (b) They complained that manual scavenging still existed and continued in government undertakings like Railways.
- (c) The Supreme Court directed every department and ministry of the union and state government to verify the facts within six months.

(1x3=3 marks)

- 24.** (i) In tribal society, diku is meant for an outsider like—moneylenders, traders, zamindars, contractors, Britisher, etc.
- (ii) The tribals practised shifting cultivation but the Britishers forced them to follow settled agriculture and also introduced land settlements.
- (iii) Traders and moneylenders were coming into the forest. They wanted to buy forest produce at very cheap rates, luring them to take cash loans at high interests etc. The innocent and poor people initially fell in the trap of these moneylenders and traders and remained indebted throughout their lives. So the tribals considered the traders and moneylenders as evil outsiders.
- (iv) Under British rule, the tribal chiefs lost their authorities they had enjoyed earlier amongst their people and they were unable to fulfill their traditional functions. Rather they had to pay tribute to the British.
- (v) By the introduction of forest laws, the British evacuated them from their own lands. As a result, they became homeless and went in search of work and livelihood.
- These were the several reasons which alienated the tribals and caused anger against the dikus.

(1x5=5 marks)

- 25.** Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movements against the Britishers in the middle of the Second World War.
- (i) He told them that the Britishers must quit India immediately. He urged the people “Do or Die” in your effort to fight against the British—but you must fight non-violently”.
- (ii) Gandhi and other leaders were jailed at once when the movement spread.
- (iii) It specially attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join it.
- (iv) Communications and symbols of state authority were attacked on, all over the country.
- (v) In many areas, people set up their own governments.

(1x5=5 marks)

- 26.** (a) **Solar Energy:** The energy obtained from the sun is called the solar energy.

(b) Importance:

- (i) Solar energy is free of cost and does not cause any pollution.
- (ii) It is a non-conventional source of energy.
- (iii) It will reduce the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
- (iv) It is used in producing electricity.

(1+4 = 5 marks)

27. Causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world are—

- (i) **Climate**—People usually avoid extreme climate. For example, Antarctica, Polar region.
- (ii) **Water**—People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is available easily.
- (iii) **Social factors**—Areas with better housing, education and health facilities are more populated than others.
- (iv) **Cultural factors**—Places with cultural and religious importance attract more people than others.
- (v) **Economic factors**—Industrial areas are more populated as they provide employment opportunities.

(1x5=5 marks)

28. (i) Untouchability is an evil as it spreads inequality in society, creating disturbances and where there is lack of peace, there is no happiness and there can be no social justice. These are referred as Depressed Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Local names for the 'untouchable communities' vary in different parts of India: Bhangi, Pakhi, Chandala etc.

(ii) They were discriminated against in many ways. They lived on the outskirts of villages. The mere sight of them was considered as 'bad omen'. Not only were they restricted in terms of space, but their houses were also supposed to be inferior in quality and devoid of any facilities like water and electricity.

(iii) Their jobs included tanning leather, making and fixing shoes, and washing clothes.

(2+2+1=5 marks)

29. (i) Marginalised groups are those who are deprived from the mainstream society. They are subjected to many forms of discrimination and are often denied from resources and opportunities.

(ii) Many a times, these downtrodden sections are not allowed to mix with the rest of the society. These include slaves, people with diseases like leprosy, people who perform jobs that are thought to be polluting like cleaning sewers, people belonging to indigenous tribes and the 'blacks'.

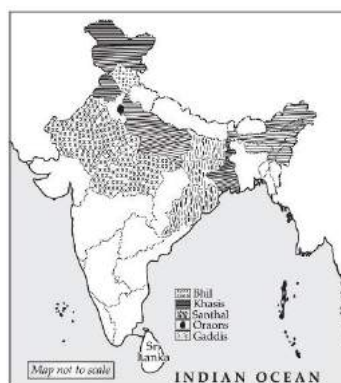
(iii) Traditionally, women in almost all the societies are marginalised.

(iv) In India, the practice of caste system has resulted in the creation of a section of people who are excluded from the society or marginalised.

(v) People working as leather workers, manual scavengers, etc. are treated as outcastes and are subject to humiliation and suppression.

(1x5=5 marks)

30.



(1x5=5 marks)