

## Sample Paper - 9

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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.

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- 1. The period referred to as the period of Delhi Renaissance is:** [1]

(a) 1820-1830 (b) 1830-1857  
(c) 1830-1847 (d) 1820-1847
- 2. Many historians refer to British period in India as:** [1]

(a) Modern  
(b) Colonial  
(c) Political subjugation  
(d) Economic exploitation
- 3. The Non-Aligned Movement was formed by** [1]

(a) India (b) Egypt  
(c) Yugoslavia (d) Indonesia

(a) A, B, C (b) A, C, D  
(c) B, C, D (d) A, B, C, D
- 4. The Rowlatt Act of 1919:** [1]

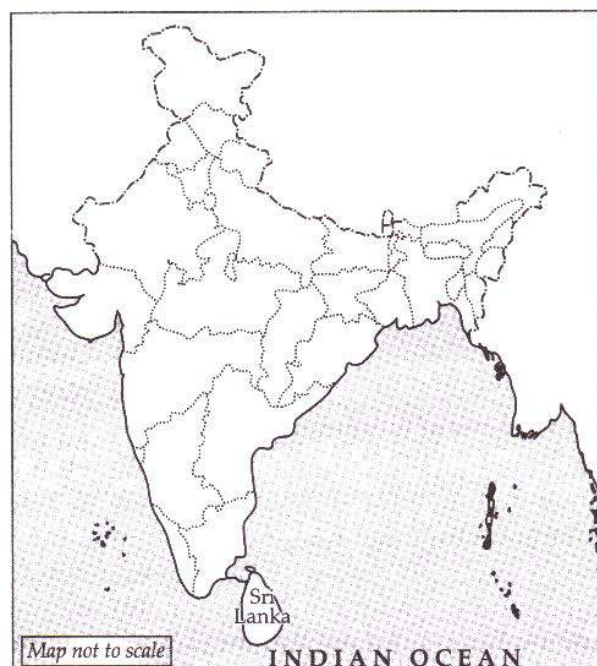
(a) imposed martial law in Punjab  
(b) curbed fundamental rights such as freedom of expression  
(c) strengthened the power of the police  
(d) disrupted public meetings

(a) A, B (b) B, C  
(c) C, D (d) A, D
- 5. What is the most appropriate method to check soil erosion on steep slopes?** [1]

(a) Shelter belts (b) Mulching  
(c) Terrace cultivation (d) Contour barriers

- 6. Which one of the following practices will not conserve LPG in your kitchen? [1]**  
 (a) Soaking the dal for some time before cooking it.  
 (b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.  
 (c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.  
 (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.
- 7. Horticulture means: [1]**  
 (a) growing of fruits and vegetables  
 (b) primitive farming  
 (c) growing of wheat  
 (d) growing of tea
- 8. Which one of the following industries is known as Sunrise Industry? [1]**  
 (a) Iron and Steel Industry  
 (b) Cotton Textile  
 (c) Information Technology  
 (d) None of these
- 9. Who was the first governor general of independent India? [1]**  
 (a) Dr. Rajender Prasad  
 (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) C. Rajagopalachari
- 10. Who is the chairman of Rajya Sabha? [1]**  
 (a) President (b) Vice-President  
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Minister
- 11. C K Janu, an Adivasi activist, has pointed out that the state governments are the violators of their constitutional rights because they allow encroachers. It takes the form of: [1]**  
 (a) timber merchants (b) paper mill owners  
 (c) industrialists (d) all of these
- 12. Under which Article of our Constitution, Right to Water gets recognition? [1]**  
 (a) Article 20 (b) Article 21  
 (c) Article 22 (d) Article 23
- 13. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the Salt Law [3]**
- 14. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo? [3]**
- 15. Write any two new rules made by the company for the Pathshalas? [3]**
- 16. Write any three causes of the Battle of Plassey. [3]**
- 17. Write down the six basic principles of Sustainable Development. [3]**
- 18. What do you understand by "geothermal energy"? In which form does it normally occur on the surface? Write its uses. [3]**
- 19. Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change. [3]**
- 20. What are the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India? [3]**
- 21. Why were the new laws against domestic violence introduced? [3]**

22. State the main objectives of criminal justice system. [3]
23. What are Public Facilities? 'Providing public facilities to people is a government responsibility. Why? Write any two reasons. [3]
24. What major changes were introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857? [5]
25. What helped TISCO to expand steel production during the First World War? [5]
26. How can we stop soil degradation? [5]
27. Name the fibre crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth. [5]
28. How is independence of judiciary implemented? [5]
29. Who are Scheduled Castes? What steps have been taken to safeguard the interest of SCs and STs? [5]
30. (i) On the given political map of India, mark any three major centres of Revolt of 1857. [3]  
(ii) On the same map, mark any two major manganese producing states. [2]



## Solutions

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (a)
8. (c)
9. (d)
10. (b)
11. (d)
12. (b)
13. (i) In 1929, the Congress resolved to fight for complete independence or Purna Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi knew that Purna Swaraj would never come on its own. It had to be fought for. In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.  
  
(ii) According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Gandhiji believed that it was sinful to tax salt, as it was an essential part of food. He led a march from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi. There, he broke the salt law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt.  
**(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)**
14. (i) Ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because most of the peasants and their ploughs and bullocks were busy on their rice fields at the time when the indigo planters needed them.  
  
(ii) Even if they grew indigo, they would get a very low price for their production.  
  
(iii) Also, indigo had deep roots and it exhausted the soil greatly, so rice cultivation could not be done on that land where indigo had been grown.  
**(1x3 = 3 marks)**
15. **The two new rules made by the company for the Pathshalas were:-**  
(i) The Britishers appointed government pandits who were made in-charge of four to five schools. The task of the pandits was to visit the pathshalas and try to improve the standard of teaching.  
  
(ii) Teaching was now according to a regular time-table. Students wrote examinations, paid a regular fee and obeyed the new rules of discipline.  
**(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)**
16. **The battle of Plassey took place because of the following reasons:**  
(i) In 1756 A.D., the Nawab seized the English Factory at Kasim Bazar and occupied Fort William, but Clive recaptured it.  
  
(ii) Mir Jafar wanted to dethrone the nawab and entered into a conspiracy against the nawab joining hands with the British.  
  
(iii) Clive blamed the nawab that he was conspiring against the English with the help of the French.  
**(1x3 = 3 marks)**

**17. The six basic principles of sustainable development are:**

- (i) To respect and care all forms of life.
- (ii) To improve the quality of human life.
- (iii) To conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
- (iv) To minimise the depletion of natural resources.
- (v) To change the personal attitude and malpractices towards the environment.
- (vi) To encourage communities to care for their own environment.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

**18. Geothermal Energy in the form of heat, which, is obtained from the earth is known, as geothermal energy.**

**Forms:** The most common form of geothermal energy is hot springs.

**Uses;** Geothermal energy is used for cooking, heating, bathing, genera thing, electricity, etc.

( $1 \times 3 = 3$  marks)

**19. Population change is influenced by the following factors.**

**(a) Birth Rate:** The number of live birth per 1000 people is called the birth rate. High birth rate increases the population rapidly. Due to slow birth rate, the population of the country increases slowly.

**(b) Death Rate:** The number of deaths per 1000 people L called the death rate. In the early period, death rate was high so population increase was slow/ but as the health facilities improved' death- rate decreased but there is no decrease in birth rate/ thus population increases at an increasing rate nowadays.

( $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$  marks)

**20. The Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India are as follows:**

- (i) Right to Equality,
- (ii) Right to Freedom,
- (iii) Right against Exploitation/
- (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion,
- (v) Cultural and Educational Rights/ and
- (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

**21. (i) Laws that existed earlier were associated with criminal activities only. There was no provision for laws pertaining to domestic violence in which the women suffered terribly.**

**(ii) Women wanted protection against being beaten and the right to continue living in a shared household. Thus, the law against domestic violence was introduced to address these issues-**

( $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$ )

**22. The main objectives of the criminal justice system can be categorized as follows:**

- (i) Prevention of the occurrence of crime.
- (ii) Punishment to the criminals.
- (iii) Rehabilitation to the criminals.
- (iv) Compensation to the victims as far as possible.
- (v) Maintenance of law and order in the society.
- (vi) Preventing the offenders from committing any criminal act in the future.

**( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)**

**23. (i) Primary requirements like food, water, shelter, sanitation, healthcare, education, etc. which are necessary for survival are referred to as Public Facilities.**

**(ii) Providing public facilities to people is a government responsibility. This is because—**

- (a) If democracy means the government of the people, then it is the responsibility of the government to look after the welfare of people and provide all type of facilities.**
- (b) It is only the government that can do so because it has no profit motive of its own-**

**(1 + 2 = 3 marks)**

**24. The major changes introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857 were:**

- (i) The East India Company's rule was ended after the revolt.**
- (ii) The Indian territories came under the direct control of the British Crown,**
- (iii) Queen Victoria became the Empress of India.**
- (iv) The powers of the company were transferred to a Cabinet Minister.**
- (v) The Governor General was changed to Viceroy.**
- (vi) The Indian administration was run by the Viceroy on behalf of the British Crown.**

**(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)**

**25. (i) By the time TISCO was set up, the situation was changing. In 1914, the First World War broke out,**

**(ii) Steel produced in Britain now had to meet the demands of war in Europe.**

**(iii) So, imports of British steel to India declined dramatically and the Indian Railways turned to TISCO for supply of rails.**

**(iv) The war dragged on for several years. By 1919, the colonial government was buying 90 per cent of the steel manufactured by TISCO.**

**(v) Over the time, TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British Empire.**

**26. We can stop soil degradation by following the under-mentioned techniques:**

**(i) Mulching:** It involves the covering of bare ground between the plants with organic matter to retain moisture in the soil.

**(ii) Contour Barriers:** We can stop soil degradation by building barriers along contours to collect water.

**(iii) Rock Dam:** It means the piling up of the rocks to prevent gullies and soil loss.

**(iv) Terrace Farming:** This type of farming must be done on the steep slopes to reduce surface run off and soil erosion.

**(v) Intercropping:** It means to grow different crops in alternate rows to protect soil from rain-wash.

**(vi) Contour Ploughing:** It refers to performing ploughing parallel to the contours to form natural barriers to check the soil erosion.

**(vii) Shelter Belts:** They are mainly done in the coastal and dry regions to check the wind movement in order to prevent soil erosion. **(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)**

**27. The two fibre crops are Jute and Cotton. The climatic conditions required for their growth are:**

**(i) Jute:**

- (a) It grows well in alluvial and loamy soil.
- (b) It requires moderate temperature around  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (c) It requires heavy rainfall of around 150 cm a year.
- (d) It requires humid climate.

**(ii) Cotton:**

- (a) It grows best on black and alluvial soil.
- (b) It requires high temperature, i.e. around  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (c) It requires average rainfall of around 60 to 100 cm a year.
- (d) It requires 210 frost free nights.

**(1+2+2=5 marks)**

**28. There are three organs of government in our country that include-legislature, executive and judiciary. At the same time, there is separation of powers which ensures the independence of judiciary in the following ways:**

**(i)** This means that other branches of the state like the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary.

**(ii)** The courts are not under the government and do not act on its behalf.

**(iii)** It is also crucial that all judges in the High Court as well as the Supreme Court, are appointed with very little interference from other branches of government.

**(iv)** It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.

**(v)** It also plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because the citizens can approach the court if they believe that their rights have been violated.

**(1x5=5 marks)**

**29.** People who were formerly treated as untouchables in the society are called Scheduled Castes. The following steps have been taken by the government to implement the Constitution provisions for safe guarding the interests of SCs and STs:

(i) Jobs in the government are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Seats are reserved for SCs and STs in educational institutions.

(iii) Some constituencies of Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies are reserved for the SC and ST candidates. In such constituencies, only an SC or ST candidate can contest the elections.

(iv) Provisions have been made for various competitive examinations to improve the representation of SCs and STs in various services.

(v) Book banks have been provided to SC and ST students aspiring for engineering and medical courses.

(vi) Scholarship and grants for higher education from abroad are also given.

(vii) Hostel facility for SC and ST girls studying in schools, colleges and universities have been given. Most of the above provisions are common to both/ the SC and ST people.

**(Any four) (1+4=5 marks)**

**30.** (i) Three major centres of Revolt of 1857 were Delhi, Lucknow and Patna.

**(1x3=3 marks)**

(ii) Two major manganese producing states are Maharashtra and Karnataka,

**(1x2=2 marks)**

