

# SAMPLE PAPER 5

Maximum Marks : 200

Time : 45 Minutes

## General Instructions :

- (i) This paper consists of 50 MCQs, attempt any 40 out of 50
- (ii) Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
- (iii) Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1)
- (iv) Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0)
- (v) If more than one option is found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to only those who have marked any of the correct options
- (vi) If all options are found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to all those who have attempted the question.
- (vii) Calculator / any electronic gadgets are not permitted.

1. The German Ideology was written by
  - (1) Lenin
  - (2) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
  - (3) Karl Marx
  - (4) Friedrich Engels
2. Positive Liberty is advocated by
  - (1) J.S. Mill
  - (2) Isaiah Berlin
  - (3) Locke
  - (4) T.H. Green
3. Which organisation came into existence in April 1949?
  - (1) SEATO
  - (2) CENTO
  - (3) NATO
  - (4) Warsaw Pact
4. The USSR came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in the year
  - (1) 1915.
  - (2) 1916.
  - (3) 1917.
  - (4) 1918.
5. Which among the following statements that describe the nature of the Soviet economy is wrong?
  - (1) Socialism was the dominant ideology
  - (2) State ownership/control existed over the factors of production
  - (3) People enjoyed economic freedom
  - (4) Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the State
6. The Warsaw pact was led by:
  - (1) Japan
  - (2) Britain
  - (3) Italy
  - (4) the Soviet Union
7. Which country in Central Asia witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years?
  - (1) Azerbaijan
  - (2) Tajikistan
  - (3) Uzbekistan
  - (4) Turkmenistan
8. The Chechens are
  - (1) Buddhist group.
  - (2) Christian ethnic group.
  - (3) Jewish ethnic group.
  - (4) Muslim ethnic group.
9. The Western Alliance was headed by
  - (1) the United States
  - (2) Brazil
  - (3) the Soviet Union
  - (4) Balkan countries
10. India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in .....
  - (1) 1990
  - (2) 1993
  - (3) 1998
  - (4) 1992
11. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
  - (1) Fifteen judges
  - (2) Sixteen judges
  - (3) Seventeen judges
  - (4) Eighteen judges
12. The International Court of Justice popularly known as the
  - (1) World Court
  - (2) Supreme Court
  - (3) Criminal Court
  - (4) Subordinate Courts
13. The United Nations was founded on
  - (1) 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945.
  - (2) 30<sup>th</sup> October 1945.
  - (3) 26<sup>th</sup> June 1945.
  - (4) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1942.
14. Who became General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985?
  - (1) Joseph Stalin.
  - (2) Nikita Khrushchev.
  - (3) Mikhail Gorbachev.
  - (4) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

15. The Western Alliance was headed by  
(1) the United States (2) Brazil  
(3) the Soviet Union (4) Balkan countries
16. Operation Iraqi Freedom was launched on:  
(1) 21 April, 2003 (2) 19 March, 2004  
(3) 23 March, 2003 (4) 19 March, 2003
17. The rivalry between USA & USSR during the post-second world war period is known as:  
(1) Apartheid  
(2) Cold War  
(3) Policy of Non-Alignment  
(4) Hot war
18. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the US?  
(1) 'Operation desert storm'  
(2) Computer war  
(3) 'Operation enduring freedom'  
(4) Videogame war
19. When did India conduct a nuclear explosion in Pokhran?  
(1) 1996 (2) 1997  
(3) 1998 (4) 1999
20. A landlocked country of South Asia with Maoist guerrillas:  
(1) the Maldives. (2) Bangladesh.  
(3) Nepal. (4) Pakistan.
21. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?  
(1) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhalese.  
(2) Interests of Tamils were neglected.  
(3) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.  
(4) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.
22. Who proposed the 'four modernisations' in China?  
(1) Mao Zedong (2) Zhou Enlai  
(3) Deng Xiaoping (4) None of the above
23. ASEAN stands for  
(1) Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations  
(2) Alliance of Southern Asian Nations  
(3) Association of South West Asian Nations  
(4) Association of South-East Asian Nations
24. The event that took place in 1961 was:  
(1) The construction of the Berlin wall  
(2) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan  
(3) Vietnamese Intervention in Cambodia  
(4) The unification of Germany
25. The country that gave the aid and technical assistance for steel plants in India is  
(1) The United States. (2) USSR.  
(3) Russia. (4) Japan.
26. When USSR place nuclear missiles in Cuba?  
(1) 1960 (2) 1961  
(3) 1962 (4) 1963
27. Which among the following statements about hegemony is incorrect?  
(1) The word implies the leadership or predominance of one state.  
(2) It was used to denote the predominance of Athena in ancient Greece.  
(3) The country has a hegemonic position will possess unchallenged military power.  
(4) Hegemonic position is fixed. Once a hegemon, always a hegemon.
28. Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era?  
(1) Communism and Capitalism  
(2) Monarchism and Capitalism  
(3) Communalism and Capitalism  
(4) None of the above
29. US embassies were bombed by Al-Qaeda in  
(1) Dublin (2) New Delhi  
(3) Dar-es-Salaam (4) Zimbabwe
30. After the Second World War, the world was divided into the blocks of  
(1) U.S.A and U.K. (2) USSR and China  
(3) Japan and Korea (4) U.S.A and USSR
31. The headquarters of the US defence department is at  
(1) New York. (2) Washington.  
(3) Pennsylvania. (4) Virginia.
32. The Russian Revolution in 1917 was led by  
(1) Joseph Stalin.  
(2) Nikita Khrushchev.  
(3) Mikhail Gorbachev.  
(4) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
33. When did the Soviet Union collapse?  
(1) 1989 (2) 1990  
(3) 1991 (4) 1992
34. The Russian Revolution was led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in the year  
(1) 1914 (2) 1719  
(3) 1916 (4) 1917
35. What was 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'?  
(1) A Military operation  
(2) An Economic operation  
(3) A Military Pact  
(4) An Economic Pact
36. Bolshevik Communist party was founded by  
(1) Vladimir Lenin (2) Stalin  
(3) Nikita Khrushchev (4) Leonid Brezhnev
37. Which was the first Soviet Republic to declare its independence from Soviet Russia?  
(1) Lithuania (2) Moldova  
(3) Armenia (4) Georgia



**Direction:** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**38. Assertion:** The nationalist leaders were clear that the economic concerns of the government of free India would have to be different from the narrowly defined commercial functions of the colonial government.

**Reason:** It was further clear that the eradication of the poverty was not the responsibility of the government, but the people.

**39.** Select the correct option for the leader and the country that helped to reach the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan:

- (1) India, Nehru
- (2) USSR, Kosygin
- (3) Egypt, Nasser
- (4) Indonesia, Sukarno

**40.** Sri Lanka is a member of :

- (1) SAARC
- (2) UNESCO
- (3) G7
- (4) WHO

**41.** When did India and China signed Panchsheel agreement?

- (1) 24 April, 1954
- (2) 29 April, 1954
- (3) 30 April, 1954
- (4) 1 March, 1959

**42.** Who among the Prime Ministers of wishes to review the "no first use" policy?

- (1) PM Narendra Modi
- (2) PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (3) PM Manmohan Singh
- (4) All the above

**43.** Which of the two conflicts between India and Pakistan could have led to a nuclear war?

- (1) 1999 and 2001
- (2) 2000 and 2008
- (3) 1999 and 2003
- (4) None of the above

**44.** From the year 1964 to 1966 was the tenure of which PM of India?

- (1) Indira Gandhi
- (2) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (4) None of the above

**45.** In how many states a coalition government of noncongress parties were formed?

- (1) Eight
- (2) Seven
- (3) Six
- (4) Ten

**46.** What was the famous slogan given by Shastri?

- (1) "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram"
- (2) "Swachha Bharat, Swastha Bharat"
- (3) "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan"
- (4) None of the above

#### Case Based.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Earlier, Lal Bahadur Shastri had resigned from the position of Railway Minister accepting moral responsibility for a major railway accident. Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966. During Shastri's brief Prime Ministership, the country faced two major challenges. While India was still recovering from the economic implications of the war with China; failed monsoons, drought and serious food crisis presented a grave challenge. As discussed in the previous chapter, the country also faced a war with Pakistan in 1965. Shastri's famous slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan', symbolised the country's resolve to face both these challenges. Shastri's Prime Ministership came to an abrupt end on 10 January, 1966, when he suddenly expired in Tashkent, then in USSR and currently the capital of Uzbekistan. He was there to discuss and sign an agreement with Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then President of Pakistan, to end the war.

**47.** Why Shastri resigned from the position of Railway Minister?

- (1) Accepting moral responsibility for railway accident.
- (2) He was forced to resign.
- (3) His party lost elections.
- (4) None of the above.

**48.** What was the tenure of Shastri as a PM of India?

- (1) 1966 to 1970
- (2) 1967 to 1970
- (3) 1964 to 1966
- (4) None of the above

**49.** Who led the Narmada Bachao Andolan?

- (1) Medha Patkar
- (2) Rajni Sharma
- (3) Shabana Azmi
- (4) Meira Kumar

**50.** In which year All India Kisan Sabha was established?

- (1) 1930
- (2) 1936
- (3) 1940
- (4) 1950

# SOLUTIONS

1. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* German Ideology was published in 1932. It is written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
2. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Positive liberty is the possession of the power and resources to act upon one's free will.
3. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* NATO was created in 1949 by the US Canada and several western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
4. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* USSR was a communist state that spanned Eurasia from 1922 to 1991.
5. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* In Soviet economy people never enjoyed economic freedom.
6. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* It is the organization of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. It is signed in Warsaw, Poland in May 1995.
7. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Tajikistan faces it due to the government's secular forces against Islamists though democratic movements participated in the UTO as well.
8. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Chechens are a member of the largely Muslim people inhabiting Chechnya.
9. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Western Alliance was also known as NATO. It is an association of 12 states of western Europe.
10. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then the bilateral relationship between the two countries has blossomed at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels.
11. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* International court of justice is one of the six principle organs of the UN.
12. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The world court settles disputes between states by international law.
13. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The UN was founded to maintain international peace and security after the second world war.
14. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* She was the first secretary of the Communist party.
15. Option (1) is correct.
16. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Operation IRAQI freedom (OIF) was launched in March 19, 2003, to rid Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction, to eliminate Saddam Hussein's regime, and to replace it with a democracy supported by the people of Iraq.
17. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* This hostility between the two superpowers was first given its name by George Orwell in an article.
18. Option (3) is correct.
19. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* It was the second instance of nuclear testing conducted by India.
20. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* A landlocked country is a country that does not have territory connected to an ocean or whose coastlines lie on endorheic basins.
21. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.
22. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The four modernizations proposed to strengthen the fields of agriculture, industry, defense and science technology.
23. Option (4) is correct.



*Explanation:* ASEAN was established in August 1967 to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.

24. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Berlin wall was built by the German Democratic Republic during the cold war to prevent its population from escaping Soviet- controlled East Berlin to West Berlin.

25. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* The minister of steel and heavy industry announced that the Soviet Union had expressed willingness to assist India in building a steel plant at Bokaro.

26. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* USSR decided to agree to Cuba's request to place nuclear missiles there to deter future harassment of Cuba.

27. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* Hegemonic position is fixed. Once a hegemon, always a hegemon.

28. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The communism is a philosophical, social, political economic ideology and movement whose goal is the establishment of a communist society. Capitalism is an economic system in which private individuals or business own capitals goods.

29. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* A massive truck bomb detonated outside the US embassy the capital of neighboring Tanzania.

30. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* USA and USSR became rival after the second world war due to the race of super power.

31. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* The US department of defense is an executive branch department of the federal government charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies.

32. Option (4) is correct.

33. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Due to public dissatisfaction with soviet president after second world war.

34. Option (4) is correct.

35. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The US based its rationale for the invasion on claims that Iraq had a weapons of mass destruction program.

36. Option (1) is correct.

37. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* It is the republic of Lithuania in the Baltic region of Europe.

38. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* The task of poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution was being seen primarily as the responsibility of the government because for some people industrialisation was priority while for others, the development of agriculture and alleviation of rural poverty was the priority.

39. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10 January 1966 to resolve the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The meeting was held in Tashkent in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the Soviet Union represented by Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

40. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an organization of eight countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) in South Asia established in 1985.

41. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Panchsheel Agreement signed on 29 April 1954 by the Indian Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai to make stronger relationship between the two countries.

42. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Many nuclear states maintain policies that would permit them to use nuclear weapons in case of any conflict. While India wants a world to be free of nuclear weapons but still they reserved the right to fight back if attacked by any country.

43. Option (1) is correct.

44. Option (3) is correct.

45. Option (1) is correct.

46. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* 'Jai Jawaan Jai Kisaan' was a slogan given by the second Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965 at a public gathering at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi.

47. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Shastri ji was a Railway Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet. He gave his resignation when in August, 1956 a major railway accident happened in Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh.

48. Option (3) is correct.

49. Option (1) is correct.

50. Option (2) is correct.