

Sample Paper - 8

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. As the price of Indigo was very high, the Europeans dependent on another plant called:** [1]

(a) Woad	(b) Sal
(c) Palash	(d) Juniper
- 2. The leader of the Revolt of 1857 was:** [1]

(a) Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi
(b) Tantia Tope
(c) Nana Saheb
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal Emperor
- 3. Some of the communities that specialized in weaving were:** [1]

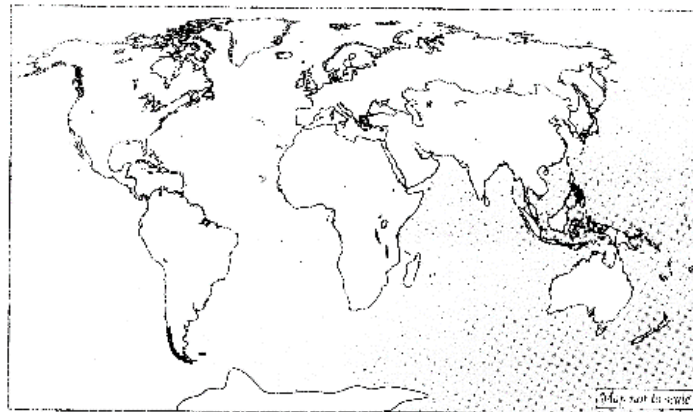
(a) Tanti weavers of Bengal
(b) Julahas or Momin weavers of North India
(c) Sale and Kaikollar and Devangs of South India
(d) All of these
- 4. Raja Ravi Varma was one of the first artists who tried to create a style that was both modern and national. He painted on canvas the scenes from:** [1]

(a) Ramayana	(b) Mahabharata
(c) Panchatantra	(d) Folktales
(a) A, C	(b) A, B
(c) C, D	(d) B, D
- 5. Which one of the following does not make substance a resource?** [1]

(a) Utility	(b) Value
(c) Quantity	(d) Quality

- 6. Fallow land is a:** [1]
 (a) Group of plants in areas having similar climatic condition
 (b) Land covered with grass shrubs on which animals graze freely.
 (c) Marginal lands kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility.
 (d) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors.
- 7. Which one of the following is known as "paddy crop"?** [1]
 (a) Millets (b) Wheat
 (c) Rice (d) Flax
- 8. Which one of the following is correct?** [1]
 (a) North Hemisphere is less populated.
 (b) Capital is the major resource of the nation.
 (c) Population density is high in rural areas.
 (d) Distribution of the population in the world is uneven.
- 9. Bengal was divided in the year 1905 as a result of:** [1]
 (a) Do or die (b) Divide and Rule
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 10. Domestic violence means:** [1]
 (a) injury and abuse (b) threat of injury
 (c) physical beating (d) all of these
- 11. Open Court means:** [1]
 (a) Hearing of the case in front of viewers.
 (b) What is held in the presence of the accused.
 (c) People can see the whole proceedings.
 (d) The police cannot be present during the proceedings.
- 12. Manual scavengers in different parts of the country are known by the names of:** [1]
 (a) Bhangis in Gujarat
 (b) Pakhis in Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Sikkaliars in Tamil Nadu
 (d) All of these
- 13. Why did British favour the Settled cultivators over Jhum cultivators?** [3]
- 14. Explain 'Doctrine of Lapse'.** [3]
- 15. Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?** [3]
- 16. What were the developments that led to the formation of Non-Alignment Movement?** [3]
- 17. Water is a renewable resource even though, today we face the problem to access clean and adequate water. Why?** [3]
- 18. How can you say that the nuclear energy has very bright future in India? Explain briefly.** [3]
- 19. Explain the following terms:** [3]
 (i) Green Revolution
 (ii) Organic Farming

20. What problems were faced by the members of Constituent Assembly? [3]
21. What is Legislature and Executive? [3]
22. Write two types of minorities found in India. What provisions are made to protect the interests of minorities? [3]
23. When was the Minimum Wages Bill passed in India? What implications it has? [3]
24. How did the Old City of Delhi change under British rule? [5]
25. Which method of periodization was followed by most of the English historians for writing Indian history? Why was this method not suitable in context to India? [5]
26. What are Human Resources? Why are the human-beings treated as resources? [5]
27. Explain the density of population in India. [5]
28. Describe different branches of legal system. [5]
29. How did the African-Americans fight against unjust laws in the USA? [5]
30. On the- given map of the world, mark any five Asian countries, [5]



Solutions

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (d)
9. (b)
10. (d)
11. (c)
12. (d)

13. (i) The British favoured settled cultivators because the British were uncomfortable with groups who moved about and didn't have a fixed income.

(ii) They wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators as it was difficult to control and administer the people who were always on the move.

(iii) The British also wanted a regular revenue source for the state; so they introduced land settlements – that is, they measured the land and defined the rights of each individual to that land and fixed the revenue demand for the state.

(1×3=3 marks)

14. (i) The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

(ii) According to this, if the ruler of a protected or dependent state died without a natural heir, his state would automatically lapse.

(iii) The victims of this doctrine were Satara (1848), Jaitpur, Sambapur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

(1×3=3 marks)

15. (i) Jones shared a deep respect for ancient cultures, both of India and the West. Indian civilization, he felt, had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined.

(ii) In order to understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period.

(iii) Only those texts could reveal the real ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.

(1×3=3 marks)

16. (i) The Second World War ended in the year 1945. After the end of war, ideological differences emerged between the US and the USSR.

(ii) Both of them embarked upon increasing their influence on the newly independent countries. The entire world was divided into two armed camps.

(iii) It was the beginning of a cold war. Therefore, in the Bandung summit of the Afro-Asian countries, it was decided that they would not join any of the groups and would remain neutral and not align with any of the two powers. Thus, non-alignment movement, as named by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, came into being. The main contributors to the non-alignment movement were the representatives of India, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Ghana and Indonesia.

(1×3=3 marks)

17. Even though water is a renewable resource, but its overuse and pollution make it unfit for use. We discharge untreated sewage or agricultural chemicals or industrial wastes in water bodies which pollute the water infusing nitrates, pesticides or metals in it. Thus, the availability of fresh or drinking water decreases. **(3 marks)**

18. **India has a bright future in nuclear energy for the following reasons:**

(i) The nuclear energy is produced from radioactive elements such as Uranium and Thorium.

(ii) These elements, Uranium and Thorium, undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit lots of energy and power.

(iii) In India, sufficient quantities of Uranium is available in Rajasthan and Jharkhand and Thorium in Kerala.

(1×3=3 marks)

19. (i) Green Revolution refers to the tremendous increase in agricultural production which was possible due to the adoption of new agricultural strategy.

(ii) Organic Farming is a sustainable farming system which maintains the long term fertility of the soil and uses less of the earth's finite resources to produce high quality nutritious food.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

20. **The members of the Constituent Assembly faced many problems while drafting the constitution. A few of them are as follows:**

(i) The partition had created dividing tendencies among the people.

(ii) A sense of hatred prevailed among people for the other religious communities.

(iii) Therefore, the constitution-makers were faced with the task of creating a constitution that would incorporate the interests of all religions and social groups in India and promote an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

(1×3= 3 marks)

21. (i) Legislature is a deliberative body of persons, usually elective, who are empowered to make changes or repeal the law of a country.

(ii) Executive is that organ of government which implements the laws made by the legislature.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

22. **(a) The two types of minorities are:**

(i) Minority based on religion.

(ii) Minority based on language.

(b) The provisions made to protect the interests of minorities are:

(i) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, language, etc.

(ii) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof, having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same.

(1+2= 3 marks)

23. (a) The Minimum Wages Bill was passed by the Indian Dominion Legislature and came into force on 15th March, 1948.

(b) Under the Act, both State and Central Government are 'Appropriate Governments' for fixation, revision of minimum rates of wages for employments covered by the Schedule to the Act. The rates of wages once fixed are revised at an interval not exceeding five years.

(1+2= 3 marks)

24. The Old City of Delhi had changed under British rule in following ways:

(i) The area around the fort was completely cleared.

(ii) Mosques were either demolished or put to other uses.

(iii) The western walls of Shahjahanbad were broken to allow the city to expand.

(iv) Railway was established.

(v) Viceroy's palace and the secretariat building were constructed.

(vi) Kings way (Rajpath) was constructed.

(vii) The crowded mohallas and narrow bungalows were demolished.

(viii) Broad, straight streets lined with sprawling mansions were made.

(Any five) (1×5= 5 marks)

25. (a) The British historians divided Indian history into three periods, namely, ancient, medieval and modern.

(b) (i) This method of periodization was not suitable in context to India because this method had various limitations.

(ii) Except in Europe, we cannot find any such type of sequence and evidence to define these three ages in any other country in the world.

(iii) The Britishers came in India and rule over here without following the principles of equality, freedom, democracy, etc.

(iv) In Europe, presence of these symbols denoted modern age.

(1+4= 5 marks)

26. (a) The people who serve us in various ways is known as human resources.

(b) There are many reasons for treating humans as a resource. Some of the important reasons are:

(i) Human resource refers to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical) of people.

(ii) It is the human ability which transfers physical materials into valuable resources.

(iii) People can make full use of nature, if they have skills and knowledge.

(iv) Education and health are two important factors that make man a precious resource.

(1+4= 5 marks)

27. (i) The number of people living in one unit area of the surface area is called population density. The average density of population in the world is 45 persons per sq. km.

(ii) India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. The average density of population in India is 324 persons per sq. km. according to 2001 census.

(iii) One of the major facts regarding population density in India is that it has been consistently increasing over the years. In 1901, India's population density was only 77 and it increased to 117 in 1951 and finally it has reached 324 in 2001.

(iv) In terms of density, there is great variation among the different states in India. Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh have the density of 9300 and 7900 persons per sq. km. respectively.

(v) Whereas, the density in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram is 13 and 43 persons per sq. km respectively.

(1×5= 5 marks)

28. Criminal Law:

(i) It deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder, etc.

(ii) It usually begins with the lodging of a First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime, after which a case is filed in the court.

(iii) If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and can also be fined.

Civil Law:

(i) It deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases, etc.

(ii) A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. In a rent matter, either the landlord or tenant can file a case.

(iii) The court gives the specific relief asked for. For instance, in a case between a landlord and a tenant, the court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid.

(2½+2½ = 5)

29. In America, there was a segregation law according to which all public spaces, including the streets, were divided between the whites and the African-Americans. In a famous incident, an African-American woman Rosa Parks had refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on 1st December 1955. She was protesting the law on segregation. Her refusal was an input event that ignited the fire of protest against unjust laws in USA. It had caused the start of

the Civil Rights Movement, which led to the Civil Rights Act in 1964, that prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in the U.S.A.

[5 marks]

- 30.** Five Asian countries are India, Pakistan, China, Russia and Japan.



(1×5= 5 marks)