

Sample Paper - 3

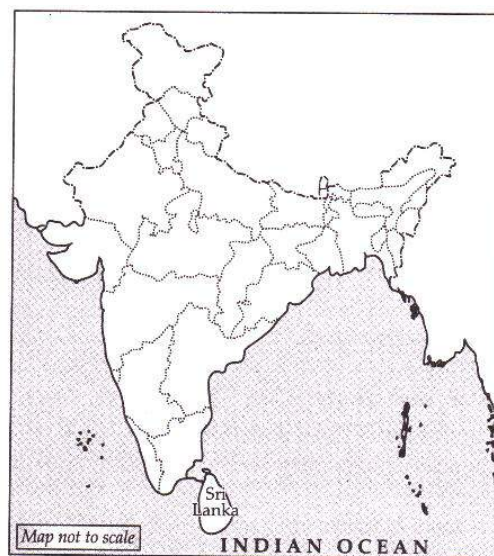
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 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.
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1. **A madrasa was set up in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law. It was established at:** [1]
(a) Bombay (b) Murshidabad
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow
2. **Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II led the revolt at:** [1]
(a) Kanpur (b) Awadh
(c) Jagdishpur (d) Bithur
3. **Who was the last powerful ruler of the Mughal Empire?** [1]
(a) BahadurSingh (b) Shajahan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar
4. **The practice of 'Sati' was banned in:** [1]
(a) 1826 (b) 1827
(c) 1828 (d) 1829
5. **Biome means:** [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.
6. **The most appropriate source of energy for coastal area is:** [1]
(a) Tidal energy (b) Solar energy
(c) Biogas (d) Wind energy
7. **The crop known as coarse grain is:** [1]
(a) Millets (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Flax

- 8. What does the term Population Distribution refer to?** [1]
 (a) How population in a specified area changes over time.
 (b) The number of people who die in relation to the number of people born in a specified area.
 (c) The ways in which people are spread across a given area.
 (d) None of these.
- 9. In a Parliamentary form of government:** [1]
 (a) The Council of Ministers exercises all powers headed by the Prime Minister.
 (b) The head of the State, President, enjoys real powers.
 (c) Union and States enjoy equal powers.
 (d) Right to vote is limited.
- 10. Supreme Court is headed by the Chief Justice and __other Judges. They are appointed by the President of India.** [1]
 (a) 28 (b) 27
 (c) 25 (d) 26
- 11. In the north-east, the land of the tribals have remained under:** [1]
 (a) High military and war zone.
 (b) National parks.
 (c) Construction of dams which have submerged their lands.
 (d) Mining.
- 12. Reservations play an important role in providing social justice to:** [1]
 (a) Adivasis (b) Dalits
 (c) Muslims (d) Hindus
 (a) A, C (b) A, B
 (c) B, C (d) A, D
- 13. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?** [3]
- 14. What was the importance of survey during the British Rule?** [3]
- 15. Why did some artists produce cheap popular prints? What influence **would such** prints have had on the minds of people who looked at them?** [3]
- 16. 'Handloom weaving did not completely die in India, despite the decline of Indian textiles'. Explain.** [3]
- 17. How are natural resources classified into different groups?** [3]
- 18. Give reasons.** [3]
 (a) In India, agriculture is a primary activity.
 (b) Different crops grow in different regions.
- 19. The world's population has grown very rapidly. Why?** [3]
- 20. Explain the three strategies followed by the Indian government to secure secularism.** [3]
- 21. What are unpopular and controversial laws?** [3]
- 22. What is an F.I.R.?** [3]
- 23. Do you think the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.** [3]
- 24. What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?** [5]

25. Write a note on Tagore's 'abode of peace'. [5]
26. What is called as Black Gold and why? Write any three uses of this product. [5]
27. What are the various factors that affect the location of industries in an area? Explain briefly any two of them. [5]
28. What role does the Parliament play in the functioning of the government? [5]
29. Do you think water is available in Chennai and affordable by all? Discuss. [5]
30. (i) On the given political map of India, mark the three major centres of education during the British rule in India. [3]
- (ii) On the same map, mark any two major copper producing states. [2]



Solutions

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (a)
7. (a)
8. (c)
9. (a)
10. (c)
11. (a)
12. (b)
13. (a) Birsa by the 'Golden Age' meant a satyug (the age of truth). In this age, Mundas lived a good life, constructed embankments, tapped natural springs, planted trees and orchards, practiced cultivation to earn their living. They did not kill their brothers and relatives. They lived honestly. Birsa also wanted people to once again work on their land, settle down and cultivate their fields.

(b) Such a vision appealed to the people of the region because they were very much eager to lead a free life. They had got fed up with the colonial forest laws and the restrictions that were imposed on them.

(2+1=3 marks)
14. (i) The practice of surveying became important during colonial administration because the Britishers believed that a country had to be properly known before it was effectively administrated.

(ii) In the early 19th century, detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire city to know the facts about religion.

(iii) By the end of the 19 century, detailed survey of census were carried out. It gave information about number of people in all provinces of India in detail.
(1x3=3 marks)
15. (a) By the late 19th century, mechanical printing presses were set up in different parts of India. This allowed prints to be produced in large numbers. These prints could therefore be sold cheap in the market.

(b) As a result, even the poor people could buy them. With the spread of nationalism, the popular prints of the early 20th century began carrying nationalist messages. Such popular prints inspired people to fight British rule.
(1x3=3 marks)
16. (i) The Handloom weaving did not completely die in India, despite the decline of Indian textiles, because the machine made cloths did not have the features of handloom weaving. For example, machines could not produce saris with intricate borders or clothes with traditional woven patterns.

(ii) Cloths with traditional patterns had great demand in the rich and the middle classes.

(iii) They could not produce very coarse cloths used by the poor people in India.
All these factors sustained the handloom weaving in India.
(1x3=3 marks)

17. Natural resources are classified into different groups on different basis. These are:

(i) On the basis of their level of development and use:

- (a)** Actual Resources, and
- (b)** Potential Resources.

(ii) On the basis of their origin:

- (a)** Abiotic Resources, and
- (b)** Biotic Resources.

(iii) On the basis of their distribution:

- (a)** Ubiquitous Resources/ and
- (b)** Localised Resources.

(iv) On the basis of stock:

- a.** Renewable resources/ and
- b.** Non-renewable resources.

(Whole answer to be assessed as 3)

18. (a) In India, nearly two-third of population is engaged in agricultural activity due to favourable topography of soil and climate. The other reason is low rate of industrialisation.

(b) Different crops need different types of climatic conditions for their growth. Different regions have different climatic conditions.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

19. The world's population has grown very rapidly particularly after 1800s. The reasons for this include- growth in food supplies/ improvement in medical facilities, reduced death rate while the birth rate remained the same.

[3 marks]

20. India followed three approaches to ensure secularism in India as:

(i) Firstly/ it follows the policy of estrangement from any religion. The Government of India does not support any religion or related regime.

(ii) Secondly, it follows the policy of non-interference. The government/, in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and religious practices, has made certain exceptions for religious traditions and rites, *e.g.* Sikhs are allowed to wear pugri (turban) anywhere.

(iii) Thirdly/ it follows the policy of intervention in matters/ which can affect society/ *e.g.* the government made laws to abolish untouchability prevailing in Hindu religion.

(1x3=3 marks)

21. Unpopular laws: The laws which are constitutionally valid and hence legal/ but are unpopular and unacceptable to people because they feel that the intention behind them is unfair and harmful/ *e.g.* Municipal laws.

Controversial laws: The laws which favour one group and disregard the other/ leading to a conflict are controversial laws.

(1½ + 1½ = 3marks)

22. FIR stands for first information report. It is a written document prepared by the police when the police receives information about the occurrence of a cognizable offence. Serious crimes like theft/ murder/ rape/ are cognizable

offences/ in which a police can arrest a person without a warrant. Anyone can report the concerned authority (police) about such an offence either orally or in a writing. Even a telephonic message can be treated as an FIR.

[3 marks]

- 23.** No/ they did not get justice. The Bhopal gas tragedy took place on 2 December/ 1984. More than 24 years have passed since then. The people who survived in this incident are still fighting for justice: for safe drinking water/ for healthcare facilities and jobs for the people poisoned by Union Carbide. They also demanded that Mr. Anderson/ the Chairman/ should be prosecuted

[3 marks]

- 24.** (i) The indigo ryots of Bengal felt they had the support of local zamindars and village headmen in their struggle against the forceful and oppressive methods of the indigo planters.

(ii) Many intellectuals too supported the ryots by writing about their misery/ the tyranny of the planters/ and the horror of the system.

(iii) In March 1859, thousands of ryots refused to grow indigo. Worried by the rebellion/ the government set up the Indigo Commission to inquire into the system of indigo production.

(iv) The Commission held the planters guilty/ and criticised them for their coercive methods.

(v) It declared that indigo cultivation was not profitable for ryots/ and that after fulfilling their existing contracts/ they could refuse to produce indigo in future. Consequently/ indigo production collapsed in Bengal.

(1x5=5 marks)

- 25.** (i) Tagore wanted to set up a school where a child could be happy/ where he could be free and creative/ where he was able to explore his own thoughts and desires.

(ii) Tagore felt that childhood ought to take his own time of self-learning, outside the rigid and restricting discipline of the schooling system set up by the British.

(iii) Teachers had to be imaginative/ understand the child/ and help the child develop his curiosity.

(iv) According to Tagore/ the existing schools killed the natural desire of the child to be creative and his sense of wonder.

(v) Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment. So he chose to set up his school 100 kilometres away from Calcutta, in a rural setting. He saw it as an abode of peace (shantiniketan), where while living in harmony with nature, children could cultivate their natural creativity.

(1x5=5 marks)

- 26.** (a) Petroleum and its derivatives are called as 'black gold' because they are very valuable.

(b) The main uses of petroleum are:

(i) It forms a base for petro-chemical industries.

(ii) It is largely used for automobiles.

(iii) It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw-material for a number of manufacturing industries.

(2+3=5marks)

27. (a) The location of industries is affected by the availability of the following factors:

(i) Raw materials

(ii) Land

(iii) Water

(iv) Labour

(v) Power

(vi) Capital

(vii) Transport

(viii) Market

(b) Raw Material: Industries are located near source or region of the raw materials. For example, Sugar industries are situated near sugarcane producing area.

Power: Power is one of the important factors because without power source, no industry can run. Coal, mineral oil and hydel power are the three important power resources. Most of the industries tend to concentrate near the sources of power.

(2+3=5 marks)

28. (i) The Parliament of India has two houses: (a) The Lok Sabha (b) The Rajya Sabha.

(ii) The Parliament which is made up of all representatives, controls and guides the government.

(iii) The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.

(iv) The Parliament also has a significant role in law-making.

(v) The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament.

(vi) The Rajya Sabha can also initiate legislation and a bill has to be passed in the Rajya Sabha in order to become a law. It, therefore, has an important role of reviewing and altering the laws initiated by the Lok Sabha.

(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)

29. (i) Water supply in Chennai is marked by shortages.

(ii) Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of the city, on an average.

(iii) There are areas which get more water regularly than others. Those areas that are close to the storage points get more water, whereas colonies further away receive less water.

(iv) Apart from the availability of water, access to 'safe' drinking water is also available to some people and this depends on their affordability.

(v) The burden of shortfall in water supply falls mostly on the poor.

(vi) The middle class, when faced with water shortage, are able to cope through a variety of private means such as digging bore wells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking. **(Any five)**

(1x5=5 marks)

30. (i) Three major centres of education during the British rule in India were Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(1x3=3 marks)

(ii) Two major copper producing states are Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(1x2=2 marks)

