

Sample Paper - 1

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. **The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1756 between whom?** [1]
(a) The British and the French
(b) The Dutch and the Mughal
(c) The British and the Bengal Nawab
(d) The French and the Bengal Nawab
2. **The greased cartridges given to the Indian soldiers had to be bitten off before it was loaded into the rifle. The grease was made of:** [1]
(a) Fat of pig (b) Fat of cow
(c) Fat of goat and sheep (d) Fat of cow and pig
3. **Rabindranath Tagore started the Shantiniketan in:** [1]
(a) 1899 (b) 1900
(c) 1901 (d) 1902
4. **Congress adopted the aim of Purna Swaraj in 1929 under the presidentship of:** [1]
a. Subhash Chandra Bose
b. Sardar VaUabhbhai Patel
c. Mahatma Gandhi
d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
5. **Complete the statement:** [1]
Biotic resources are _____
(a) Derived from living things
(b) Made by human beings
(c) Derived from non-living things
(d) Made by animals
6. **"Slash and Burn" agriculture refers** [1]
(a) Intensive farming
(b) Primitive farming
(c) Shifting agriculture
(d) Plantation agriculture
7. **Which one of the following is a Joint Sector Industry?** [1]
(a) Tata Iron and Steel Industry
(b) Basket weaving
(c) Maruti Udyog Limited

(d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

- 8. Which are the three main factors that cause population change?** [1]
(a) Births, deaths and marriage
(b) Births, deaths and migration
(c) Births, deaths and life expectancy
(d) None of these
- 9. How many languages are accepted in the Indian Constitution?** [1]
(a) 22 (b) 28
(c) 15 (d) 20
- 10. Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 lays down that:** [1]
(a) sons, daughters and their mother can get equal share in family property
(b) only sons can get a share in the property
(c) only sons and daughters can get a share in the property
(d) only sons and mother can get a share in the property
- 11. About what percentage of India's population was formed by Muslims (2001)?** [1]
(a) 13.4% (b) 13.8%
(c) 14.2% (d) 13.2%
- 12. To enforce the rule we have:** [1]
(a) Courts (b) Judiciary
(c) Minister (d) Police
- 13.** How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect textile producers in India? [3]
- 14.** How did the partition affect life in Delhi? [3]
- 15.** Why did the British preserve official documents [3]
- 16.** On what grounds did Rabindranath Tagore criticise the paintings of Raja Ravi Varma? [3]
- 17.** Explain briefly the terms Resource Conservation and Sustainable Development. [3]
- 18.** On the basis of raw-materials, describe any three types of industries with examples. [3]
- 19.** What would the shape of the population pyramid be, if a country has both, high birth rate and high death rate? [3]
- 20.** Who is a Prime Minister? What role does he play in the functioning of the country? [3]
- 21.** Describe the functions of the judiciary. [3]
- 22.** What is reservation? How dalits are confronting marginalisation? [3]
- 23.** How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two reasons to support your answer. [3]
- 24.** In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as low? [5]
- 25.** In what ways was the administration of the colony different from that of the Indian rulers? [5]

- 26.** What are non-conventional sources of energy? Why is there a pressing need to use these resources of energy? [5]
- 27.** Explain the factors which favour the location of steel plant at Jamshedpur. [5]
- 28.** Why does a democratic country need a Constitution? [5]
- 29.** Explain the role of Judge in the Indian Judicial Criminal System. [5]
- 30.** (i) On the given political map of India/ mark the two major centers of chintz weaving that existed in the late 18th century. [2]
- (ii) On the same map, mark any three major mica producing states. [3]



Solutions

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

13. (i) Indian textiles had to compete with British textiles in the European and American markets.
- (ii) Exporting textiles to England became very difficult due to high duties imposed on the Indian textiles.
- (iii) English and European companies stopped buying Indian goods and giving advances to the weavers.
- (iv) By the 1830s, as the British cotton cloth flooded the Indian markets, thousands of weavers became unemployed.
- (Any three) (1x3=3 marks)**

14. **The partition affected life in Delhi in following ways:**

- (i) A fierce riot began in Delhi.
- (ii) Thousands of people in Delhi were killed.
- (iii) Lots of houses were looted and burnt.
- (iv) Large numbers of Sikhs and Hindus came to Delhi.
- (v) Nearly five lakhs people were added to Delhi's population.
- (vi) New colonies like Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar came up at this time.
- (vii) The culture of the city changed.

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

15. (i) The British preserved the important official documents because these served as records of what the officials thought, what they were interested in and what they wished for.
- (ii) According to the British, writing was more important than speaking, as the documents in archives and museums can be utilized for reference at a much later period whenever required for the purpose of studying or debating.
- (iii) These can also serve as an information or proof of any decision or action taken earlier on some matter.
- (1x3=3 marks)**

16. Raja Ravi Varma mastered the Western art of oil painting and realistic life study, but painted the themes based on Indian mythology. Rabindranath Tagore rejected the art of Ravi Varma.
- (i) According to him, Ravi Varma's art was imitative and westernised.
- (ii) Rabindranath Tagore declared that such a style was unsuitable for depicting the nation's ancient myths and legends.

(iii) Rabindranath Tagore felt that a genuine Indian style of painting had to draw inspiration from non-western art traditions, and try to capture the spiritual essence.

(1x3=3 marks)

17. **Resource Conservation:** Resource conservation means using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed.

Sustainable Development: Balancing the need to use the resources at present and also conserving them for the future is called as sustainable development.

(1x3=3 marks)

18. **On the basis of raw used, industries can be classified as:**

(i) **Agro-based industries:** The raw materials of these industries consists of plants and animals based products. For example cotton textile industry.

(ii) **Mineral based industries:** the raw materials of these industries consist of mineral ores. For example/ iron industry'.

(iii) **Forest based industries;** The raw materials of these industries consist of forest products. For example, paper industry.

(1x3=3 marks)

19. (i) A country that has high birth rate and high death rate will have a. population pyramid that is broad at the base and rapidly narrows towards the top-

(ii) This is because although a large number of children are born/ a large percentage of them die in their infancy, few become adult and very few reach the old age.

(iii) For example, Kenya has a high birth rate/ as well as a high death rate.

(1x3=3 marks)

20. (i) The Prime Minister is the leader of the ruling party in Lok Sabha.

(ii) From the MPs who belong to his party/ the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with him to implement decisions.

(iii) These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning such as health, education etc.

(1x3=3 marks)

21. (i) **Dispute Resolution:** The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens/ between citizens and the government/ between two state governments and between the Centre and State government.

(ii) **Judicial Review:** As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.

(iii) **Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights:** Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court/ if they believe that their Fundamental Rights have been violated.

(1x3=3 marks)

22. (a) Reservation is securing of seats by laws in education and government employment: for the deprived and unprivileged classes and people.

(b) The dalits are enlightened about their rights and they utilize the Fundamental Rights, if they are discriminated by the individual, community or by the government. Now, they have drawn the attention of the government of India to follow the Constitution and to ensure justice for them.

(1½ + 1½ =3 marks)

23. (i) Through enforcing and upholding the laws, the government can control the activities of individuals or private companies, so as to ensure social justice and so that the markets can work in a fair manner

(ii) For example, the government had made Child Labour Prevention Act, banning children under 14 years of age from working in factories. Anyone found violating this law is penalised with punishment.

(iii) The government had made laws for minimum wages, which protect the workers, and no private companies, contractors or business person can deny this law. To ensure that no one is violating this law, the government has to regularly inspect worksites. **(1x3=3 marks)**

24. (i) During the course of the 19th century, Christian missionaries began setting up schools for tribal groups and lower-caste children. These children were equipped with some resources to make their way into a changing world.

(ii) At the same time, the poor began leaving their villages to look for jobs that were opening up in the cities. There was work in the factories that were coming up and jobs in municipalities.

(iii) There were new demands of labour as drains had to be dug, roads had to be laid, buildings were to be constructed, and cities needed to be cleaned.

(iv) This required coolies, diggers, carriers, bricklayers, sewage cleaners, sweepers, palanquin bearers and rickshaws pullers. The poor from the villages and small towns, among which many were from low castes, began moving to the cities where there was new demand for labour. Some of them also went to work in plantations in Assam, Mauritius, Trinidad and Indonesia.

(v) The army, too, offered opportunities. A number of Mahar people, who were regarded as untouchable, found jobs in the Mahar Regiment.

(1x5=5 marks)

25. (i) Before the Britishers emerged on the political horizon of India, the Indian territories were divided into kingdoms, ruled by different rulers. They had their own administrative policies. The whole country was not under single blanket of administration.

(ii) While British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three presidencies, e.g., Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

(iii) Each presidency was ruled by a Governor. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor General.

(iv) From 1772, a new system of justice was established. In each district, two courts were made—a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat).

(v) Maulvis and Hindu pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. The criminal courts were still under a quazi and a mufti, but under the supervision of the collectors.

(vi) The principal figure in an Indian district was the collector. As the title suggests, his main job was to collect revenues and taxes and maintain law and order in his district with the help of judges, police officers and darogahs.

(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)

26. Non-Conventional Resources: The resources which are not so common in use, but can be used as alternate resources and are renewable are known as non-conventional resources. For example. Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Geothermal Energy. **[2]**

There is a pressing need to use these sources of energy for the following reasons:

(i) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. **[1]**

(ii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which, in turn, has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. [1]

(iii) Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. [1]

(2+3=5 marks)

27. The factors which favour the location of steel plant at Jamshedpur are :

(i) High grade hematite ore is obtained from Noamundi mines of Singhbhum.

(ii) Power from D.V.C and coal mines is in close proximity at Jharia and Raniganj.

(iii) Manganese is obtained from Keonjhar district in Odisha.

(iv) Limestone and Dolomite are obtained from Sundergarh (Odisha).

(v) Well-developed network of transport.

(vi) Kolkata provides port facilities.

(vii) Plenty of water is available from the river Damodar.

(viii) Cheap and skilled labour is drawn from nearby states.

(Any five) (1x5=5 marks)

28. A democratic country needs a Constitution because:

(i) It forms the basis of the kind of country.

(ii) It tells us the fundamental nature of our society.

(iii) It defines the nature of a country's political system.

(iv) It guards against the misuse of power by the political leaders.

(v) It guarantees the Right to Equality to all persons.

(vi) It ensures that a dominating group does not use its power against less powerful group or people.

(vii) It prevents domination by the majority over a minority.

(viii) It helps to protect us against certain decisions that can adversely effect the country's beliefs.

(Whole answer to be assessed as 5 marks)

29. (i) The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially in an open court.

(ii) The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence.

(iii) The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidence presented and in accordance with the law.

(iv) If the accused is convicted, then the judge pronounces the sentence.

(v) He may send the person to jail or impose a fine or both, depending on what the law prescribes.

(1x5=5 marks)

30. (i) Two chintz producing regions during the British period were Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

(1x2=2 marks)

(ii) Three major mica producing states are Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand.

(1x3=3 marks)

