

CBSE

TERM-1 SAMPLE PAPER

SOLVED

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- (i) The Question Paper contains Four sections.
- (ii) Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C has 12 questions (Case based). Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
- (vi) All questions carry equal marks.
- (vii) There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

- 1. Who among the following was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society in berne?**

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Otto von Bismark

Ans. (b) Giuseppe Mazzini

Explanation: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who advocated the idea of a unitary Italian republic. In the pursuit of his aim, he established multiple secret societies to train like minded young revolutionaries.



Related Theory

→ Young Europe and Young Italy were two such secret societies established by him.

- 2. Which of the following was the result of the act of Union, 1707?**

- (a) Unification of Germany
- (b) Unification of the kingdom of Great Britain

- (c) Unification of Italy
- (d) Unification of Vietnam

Ans. (b) Unification of the kingdom of Great Britain

Explanation: The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

England was able to impose its influence on Scotland and suppress its identity through this act.

- 3. Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' from the following options:**

- (a) It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances.
- (b) Its aim was to bind the Prussia politically into an association.
- (c) It was a custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.
- (d) It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.

Ans. (c) It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.

Explanation: Zollverein was formed to abolish trade barriers and ease the framework of inter-regional trade. It was joined by most German States in an effort to liberalise trade and bring these divided regions together economically.



Related Theory

→ It was formed in 1834.

4. Which of the following countries were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany ?

(a) Austria, Poland and France
(b) Austria, Denmark and France
(c) Austria, Turkey and France
(d) Austria, England and France

Ans. (b) Austria, Denmark and France.

Explanation: Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification of Germany.

Otto Von Bismarck, its chancellor, won three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – completing the process of unification of Germany.



Related Theory

→ In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the emperor of Germany.

5. Identify the ideology under which people demanded freedom of markets in early-nineteenth-century Europe.

(a) Romanticism (b) Liberalism
(c) Socialism (d) Rationalism

Ans. (b) Liberalism

Explanation: For the new middle classes, liberalism in the economic field stood for freedom for the individual, free markets and equality of all before the law.



Related Theory

→ The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free.

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in :

(a) Groundnut-Assam
(b) Tea-Gujarat
(c) Coffee-Karnataka
(d) Sugarcane-Chhattisgarh

Ans. (c) Coffee- Karnataka

Explanation: Its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

7. The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called

Choose the correct option :

(a) Barren land (b) Forest land
(c) Grazing land (d) Fallow land

Ans. (d) Fallow land.



Related Theory

→ Land resources are used for various purposes. They are classified into fallow lands, culturable wasteland, forests, net sown area accordingly.

8. Which one of the following conferences was convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992?

(a) Kyoto Protocol
(b) Montreal Protocol
(c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit
(d) World Summit on Sustainable development

Ans. (c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit.

Explanation: In June 1992, heads of various states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit.



Related Theory

→ The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. Agenda 21 was passed in this summit.

9. India has land under a variety of relief features. Which of the following features ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects?

(a) Plains (b) Plateaus
(c) Islands (d) Mountains

Ans. (d) Mountains.

Explanation: Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.

10. Which one of the following human activities has contributed significantly in land degradation?

(a) Deforestation (b) Crop rotation
(c) Shelter belts (d) Ploughing

Ans. (a) Deforestation.

Explanation: Activities like overgrazing, mining and quarrying along with deforestation have led to land degradation. Deforestation causes the topsoil to become loose and erodes it.

11. Which one of the following countries adopted majoritarianism in their constitution?

- (a) Nepal (b) India
- (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

Ans. (c) Sri Lanka.

Explanation: The democratically elected government of Sri Lanka adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. Sinhalas dominated the Sri Lankan Tamil community through this majoritarian constitution.

12. Identify the significant reason of power sharing from the following options.

- (a) Reduces socio-economic conflicts
- (b) Provides ethnic -cultural development
- (c) Allows people to enjoy specific rights
- (d) Restricts supremacy of one party

Ans. (a) Reduces socio-economic conflicts.

Explanation: Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of socio-economic conflicts between classes, social and economic groups. It promotes peace and provision of equal rights for all.

13. Apart from the Central and the State Government, Belgium has a third kind of government as well. Identify this third kind of government from the following options:

- (a) Democratic Government
- (b) Socialist Government
- (c) Community Government
- (d) Liberal Government

Ans. (c) Community Government.

Explanation: The 'community government' is elected by the people of one language community – either of the Dutch, the French and the German-speaking groups – without any restrictions on where they reside in Belgium.



Related Theory

This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

14. Which of the following countries is an example of 'Coming Together Federation'?

- (a) India (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) USA (d) Belgium

Ans. (c) USA.

15. Why is the power shared amongst different organs of government called as horizontal distribution of power? Identify the correct reason.

- (a) It gives judiciary more power than legislature and executive.
- (b) It allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.
- (c) It gives representation to different ideologies at political level.
- (d) It influences and coordinates in the decision-making process.

Ans. (b) It allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.

Explanation: Horizontal Power sharing enables power sharing among different organs of the government, at the same level they have equal but different responsibility, authority and significance.

16. In India's federal system, the Central and the State governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) Residuary subjects

Ans. (c) Concurrent list.

Explanation: Concurrent list is the only list which empowers both the Central and the State governments to legislate upon the subjects included in it. In case of a deadlock, the law of the Central government prevails.

17. Which of the following states of India enjoy special powers under article 371A of the constitution of India?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (a) Nagaland.

18. Which one of the following is an example of Primary Sector activity?

- (a) Baking (b) Outsourcing
- (c) Farming (d) Banking

Ans. (c) Farming.

Explanation: The activities of the primary sector involve exploiting the natural resources. Farming involves cultivation and harvesting of crops.

19. Which of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group?

- (a) Net Attendance Ratio
- (b) Enrolment Rate
- (c) Literacy Rate
- (d) Drop out Ratio

Ans. (c) Literacy Rate.



Related Theory

Literacy Rate, Net attendance ratio and Infant mortality rates can be used to determine the development of a region or country.

20. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'Average Income'?

- (a) The total income of the country divided by its earning population.
- (b) The total income of the country divided by its total population.
- (c) The total income of all the residents of the country.
- (d) The total income from the domestic and foreign sources.

Ans. (b) The total income of the country divided by its total population.

Explanation: To calculate an average, the sum of all the units is divided by the total number of units.



Related Theory

Average Income per person can also be called Per Capita Income and is an indicator of the growth of a country.

21. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)?

- (a) Improvement in science, information and technology
- (b) Improvement in health, education and income
- (c) Improvement in information and communication
- (d) Improvement in investment, finance and technology

Ans. (b) Improvement in health, education and income.

Explanation: The HDI report released by the UNDP, the United Nations Development Programme, takes into consideration factors like literacy, health and income to measure development of a nation.



Related Theory

In the HDI report of 2018, India was at rank 130.

22. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Which of the following is the essence of this statement?

- (a) Economic development
- (b) Human development
- (c) Sustainable development
- (d) National development

Ans. (c) Sustainable Development.

Explanation: The line talks about how Environmental degradation is no longer

restricted to a particular nation or region, it affects the entire world equally. Everyone inhales the same air, uses the same water and land and the consequences of activities of one nation can affect the entire world. Hence Sustainable development is important.



Related Theory

The Rio Convention endorsed the Global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.



Caution

National Development should not be confused with Sustainable Development. They are two different concepts. The former is focussed on economic development while the latter focuses on being more cautious about resource extraction and usage.

23. Which of the following examples fall under an organized sector?

- (a) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
- (b) An engineer getting all employment benefits.
- (c) A cleaning staff in a private school
- (d) A tailor stitching clothes at his home

Ans. (b) An engineer getting all employment benefits.

Explanation: The Organized Sector is characterised by fixed and honourable working conditions, provisions of facilities like paid leaves, medical leaves, regular work, fixed hours of employment, job security etc. Employment benefits refer to these facilities and hence from the given options, the engineer receiving these, is indulged in the organized sector.



Related Theory

The other three workers are not employed in a sector which promises job security or regular work and thus are parts of the Unorganized sector.

24. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfil these 100 days of an employment, the government would have to

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Pay the compensation in lieu of these days
- (b) Provide another scheme for the same
- (c) Pay at least 1/3 percent allowance
- (d) Provide health care as compensation

Ans. (a) Pay the compensation in lieu of these days.

Explanation: MGNREGA asserts a citizen's right to work in India and is a scheme by the government to help provide basic facilities

to the unemployed and the economically challenged people. It gives them 100 days of fixed employment in a year. If it fails to deliver the same, it pays the remuneration for the same regardless.

SECTION-B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

- 25.** Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its name from among the following options.



Options :

- (a) Marianna (b) Philip Viet
(c) Germania (d) La Italia

Ans. (c) Germania.

Explanation: Germania became the allegory of the German nation and was represented wearing a crown of oak leaves. The German oak stands for heroism.



Related Theory

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries portrayed nations as female figures. Philip Viet was the painter of an image of Germania. Marianne is the allegory of France. La Italia is the representation of the nation of Italy.

- 26.** Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan Nationalism ?
- (I) The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire.
- (II) The region comprised of ethnic groups

included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.

(III) British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.

Options :

- (a) (I) and (II) (b) (II) and (III)
(c) Only (II) (d) Only (I)

Ans. (a) (I) & (II)

Explanation: The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire which caused nationalistic tensions in the inhabitants. British or their nationalities are not included in the region.

- 27.** Why did the weavers in Silesia revolt against contractors in 1845? Identify the appropriate reason from the following options.

- (a) Contractors did not pay their dues
(b) Contractors appointed few on high posts
(c) Contractors used government policies
(d) Contractors gave them loans on high interests

Ans. (a) Contractors did not pay their dues.

Explanation: The weavers in Silesia revolted against contractors who supplied them raw material and placed orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments in 1845.

- 28.** Identify the major aspect that helped in the formation of a Nation-State in Britain.
- (a) In 1688, the monarch of Britain fought War with English Parliament.
- (b) The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.
- (c) The British Nation was formed as a

- result of a war with Ireland and Wales.
(d) The formation of a Nation-State in Britain was the result of many revolts.

Ans. (b) *The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.*

Explanation: The English parliament had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 by a protracted conflict. It was the instrument through which a nation-state with England at its centre, came to be forged. No war was fought for the same.



Related Theory

→ The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

29. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below:

- Develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
 - Is low in humus content
 - Found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (a) Forest soil (b) Yellow soil
(c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil

Ans. (d) *Laterite soil.*

Explanation: This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Lateritic soils are mostly acidic ($\text{pH} < 6.0$), deficient in plant nutrients and occur mostly in southern states. In semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor. It is prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape.



Related Theory

→ This soil is conducive for growing tea and coffee.

30. Which of the following categories of resources can we put Tidal energy in?

- (a) Renewable resources
(b) Non-renewable resources
(c) Actual resources
(d) Potential resources

Ans. (a) *Renewable Resources.*

Explanation: Tidal energy is obtained from tides which is a consequence of a weather phenomenon. This can thus be renewed as they are a periodic occurrence.

31. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

- (I) It is good for democracy.
(II) It creates harmony in different groups

(III) It brings transparency in the governance.

(IV) It brings socio-political competition among parties.

Options :

- (a) (I), (II) & (III) (b) (II), (III) & (IV)
(c) (I), (III) & (IV) (d) (I), (II) & (IV)

Ans. (a) *(I), (II) & (III).*

Explanation: Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing ensures the stability of political order. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.



Related Theory

→ Power sharing reduces the social competition among different social groups and does not fuel it. Every social group feels accepted if power is shared among them.

32. How does Judiciary act as an umpire in a federal nation?

- (a) Judiciary rules over centre and State
(b) Centre and Judiciary work collectively
(c) Courts can change structure of constitution
(d) Courts use the power to interpret the constitution

Ans. (d) *Courts use the power to interpret the Constitution.*

Explanation: Courts are given the responsibility of interpreting and guarding the constitution along with resolving disputes between the different levels of government. They interpret the constitution in a liberal light and decide the validity of laws based on the ideals conveyed in the constitution. Thus, they become an umpire in a federal country where they judge and decide cases.

33. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Sri Lanka adopted Sinhala as the only official language of the state.

Reason (R): The government of Sri Lanka wanted to foster their culture, language and religion.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The leaders of the Sinhala community which formed the government sought to secure dominance by virtue of their majority. They adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy by promoting their own culture, language and religion.

34. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.

Column A	Column B
(I) Information Technology	(1) Concurrent List
(II) Police	(2) Union List
(III) Education	(3) State List
(IV) Defence	(4) Residuary Subjects

choose the correct answer from the option given below :

- (a) (I)-(4), (II)-(3), (III)-(1), (IV)-(2)
- (b) (I)-(3), (II)-(4), (III)-(1), (IV)-(2)
- (c) (I)-(4), (II)-(1), (III)-(3), (IV)-(2)
- (d) (I)-(4), (II)-(2), (III)-(1), (IV)-(3)

Ans. (a) (I)-(4), (II)-(3), (III)-(1), (IV)-(2)

Explanation: Union list : This list contains subjects on which the central government legislates. It includes all subjects of national importance. For example, defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

State list : This list contains subjects on which state governments legislate. They are concerned with subjects of day to day functioning and of state and local importance. For example, police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

Concurrent list includes subjects upon which both the central and state governments legislate. They include subjects like forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.



Caution

Subjects involved in different lists can be confusing. Students should pay more attention to understanding the logic behind distribution of these subjects in the three lists.

35. Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th Schedule can she opt to take the exam? Select the appropriate option.

- (a) 18
- (b) 21
- (c) 22
- (d) 25

Ans. (c) 22.

Explanation: 22 languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called the 'Scheduled Languages'. Candidates appearing for government exams conducted for the Central Government positions can take the examination in any of these languages.

36. Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information:

- (I) Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments.
- (II) It is called as a third tier of the Government.
- (III) The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Federal system
- (b) Unitary Federal system
- (c) Decentralised system
- (d) Unitary system

Ans. (c) Decentralised system.

Explanation: In a decentralised system, power is taken from the state governments and devolved among the local government bodies which form the third tier of the government.



Related Theory

The basic idea behind establishing a decentralised government is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.

Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati raj.

37. Which of the following options prove that India is a Quasi-Federal State?

- (I) More powers with centre
- (II) Residuary subjects with centre
- (III) Equal subjects with centre and States
- (IV) currency and Railways with centre

Options :

- (a) (I), (III) & (IV)
- (b) (I), (II) & (IV)
- (c) (II), (III) & (IV)
- (d) (II), (III) & (IV)

Ans. (b) (I), (II) & (IV).

Explanation: A quasi federal State means a state has unitary tendencies with a federal set up.



Related Theory

Quasi-Federal State, Central governments are given greater powers. The state governments are

not made subordinate to the union government. However, they are made slightly less important and less powerful. The Central government is given the power of legislation on all the important subjects.

38. Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.

- (I) The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.
- (II) Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the constitution.
- (III) It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.
- (IV) The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement.

Options :

- (a) (I) & (II) (b) (II) & (III)
- (c) (I) & (III) (d) (II) & (IV)

Ans. (a) (I) & (II).



Related Theory

Power sharing arrangements can be changed only when an amendment is passed by special majority from both houses and ratified by half of the states. The Parliament can not change it on its own.

39. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion(A): Human development mentions how much socioeconomic development has happened in a country.

Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human development Index.

Options :

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: The Human Development Report published by the UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income to measure socio-economic development and not just national income.

40. Choose the correct option from the following:

List I (Example)	List II (Example)
(a) Courier	Tertiary Sector
(b) Fisherman	Secondary Sector
(c) Carpenter	Secondary Sector
(d) Transporter	Secondary Sector

Ans. (a) Courier Tertiary Sector.

Explanation: Tertiary Sector includes service providers and not manufacturers of goods.



Related Theory

- Fisherman Primary Sector
- Carpenter Secondary Sector
- Transporter Tertiary Sector

41. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options :

Table For comparison of Three countries					
countries	Monthly income of citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
country B	500	500	500	500	48000
country C	5000	1000	15000	4000	25000

Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to country 4.

Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A.

- (a) Most of its citizens are rich and stable
- (b) Has most equitable distribution of income
- (c) National income of its citizens is higher
- (d) average income of its citizens is lower

Ans. (b) Has most equitable distribution of income.

Explanation: Rita wanted to go to this country because it guarantees better prospects of holistic development. This can be seen as in the chosen country, most people have salaries close to the average or per capita income which means low chances of income irregularities.



Related Theory

Development is better in countries with equitable distribution of income.

- 42.** Vijay is undernourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 meters. Find out his body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.

(a) 12.6 (b) 13.5
(c) 14.7 (d) 15.2

Ans. (c) 14.7

Note: The answer provided in the marking scheme which is (a) 12.6 is wrong. The options provided do not match the correct answer. The correct answer has been given below in the explanation.

Explanation: It is obtained by dividing the weight in kg by the square of the height in meters. The number is called BMI.

$$\text{BMI} = 45 / 1.78^2$$

$$\text{BMI} = 14.20$$

The closest figure is 14.7

- 43.** A woman works at a sweet shop in her village on a contract basis and gets meagre salary after working the entire day. She doesn't get any holidays or paid leave, rather her employer deducts her salary whenever she is absent from work. Find out in which of the following sectors she is working?

(a) Primary Sector
(b) Service Sector
(c) Organized Sector
(d) Unorganised Sector

Ans. (d) Unorganised Sector.

Explanation: The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Rules and regulations are not followed. Jobs are low-paid and irregular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be thrown out of work at the whims of the employer.



Related Theory

Most people employed in the Unorganized sector are unskilled and very poor.

- 44.** According to 2017-2018 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was:

(I) Primary Sector - 44%

(II) Secondary Sector - 25%

(III) Tertiary Sector - 31%

Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in Primary Sector high? Select the most suitable option from the following:

- (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
(b) Low job opportunities in Secondary Sector
(c) Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors
(d) Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector

Ans. (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed.

Explanation: Workers in the Primary sector are employed even when there is no requirement or work. Thus, they are underemployed. Another reason for this ratio to be high may also be because of low job opportunities in Secondary and Tertiary sectors in the past. However, this is not true today.

- 45.** Two statements are given in the question below as assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.

Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: A lot is dependent on the energy released by these fuels. These fuel reserves decline and obstruct the development of the current and future generations. Hence, a sustainable substitute is necessary to survive.



Related Theory

The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

46. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him in his work on the farm every day. Which type of employment is this an example?

- (a) Under employment
- (b) Seasonal employment
- (c) Over employment
- (d) cyclical employment

Ans. (a) Under employment.

Explanation: All three members of this family,

the parents and their daughter are working, None remains idle, but in reality their labour effort gets divided. Each person doing some work but no one is fully employed. This is the situation of underemployment.



Related Theory

→ In the situation of underemployment, people are working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed and thus called disguised unemployment.

SECTION-C

(Attempt any 5 out of 6 questions in each of the case based questions.)

Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option :

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name in Germany. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults.

In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime, they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.

The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

47. Why did the Grimm brothers give the tales a readable form without changing their folkloric character? choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.
- (b) It became a model for the collecting of fantasy tales.
- (c) It formed the basis for the science of the language.

(d) People easily accepted their written adventurous tales.

Ans. (a) The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.

Explanation: It was easy for the German folk to relate to these stories in their raw forms. Hence, they enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.



Related Theory

→ Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

48. The impact of literary contributions of Grimm brothers was widespread. Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following :

- (a) Development of cities and towns
- (b) Setting up of new political parties
- (c) Promotion of ethnic belonging
- (d) Emergence of socialist ideology

Ans. (c) Promotion of ethnic belonging.

Explanation: They promoted a common and shared identity among the Germans through shared cultural and ethnic identities and invoked them through the use of folk literature. This made them popular and united the citizens.

49. Fill in the blank from the given options :

The work of the Grimm brothers influenced and inspired people to collect tales. They believed in a spirit of and considered it essential for the reflection of national identity.

- (a) Culturalism
- (b) Conservatism
- (c) Extremism
- (d) Liberalism

Ans. (a) *Culturalism.*

50. Why the foreign domination was considered a threat to nation building? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- (a) Exploitation of natural resources
- (b) Erosion of native values and ethos
- (c) Violence and mass killing of people
- (d) Spread of new diseases in the country

Ans. (b) *Erosion of native values and ethos.*

Explanation: Any foreign threat would definitely lead to complete erosion of one's own national identity. Apart from that, all the other given situations are also true because these also take place when a foreign invasion is threatened but they do not answer the question completely. Erosion of native values causes the maximum threat to nation building.

51. How were the Germans able to connect with their culture? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.

- (a) Through the feeling of formal way of communication
- (b) Through the feeling of oneness as European community
- (c) Through the feeling of collective belonging among nationals
- (d) Through the feeling of coherence in reference to mannerism

Ans. (c) *Through the feeling of collective belonging among nationals.*

Explanation: For Germans to be able to connect to their own culture, they had to identify with a common national identity and invoke a sense of shared belongingness with their own people. This was done through the literature, the language, the culture and in other ways.

52. Two statements are given in the question below as assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Regimes of 1815 did not tolerate criticism and dissent.

Reason (R): Conservative regimes were autocratic.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (a) *Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.*

Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option :

There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil-seeds and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark over the country's future food security.

The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to reduction in area under irrigation. Inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

53. One can infer from the above given information that marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation. Which one of the following is the prominent cause?

- (a) Food and fruit crops are expensive in market
- (b) Shift to multifarious crops according to demand
- (c) Periodic scarcity of water in many regions
- (d) Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution

Ans. (d) *Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution.*

Explanation: Implementing the methods of Green revolution is extremely expensive and destroys the fertility of the soil, further destroying the chances of good yield for the next year too. Since small and marginal farmers are unable to afford the tools, seeds

and irrigation facilities, it becomes difficult for them to stay competent.

54. Read the following statements and find the correct from the given options:

- (I) Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern.
- (II) They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc.
- (III) Jute is in high demand in the Indian market.

Options :

- (a) (I) & (II) (b) (II) & (III)
- (c) (III) Only (d) (II) Only

Ans. (a) (I) & (II)

Explanation: The demand of Jute is low in the markets because synthetic fibres have replaced its products. Other statements are true because Indian farmers have recognized the need to diversify their patterns to earn more.

55. According to the information given above, there has been reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses. Identify the reason.

- (a) Lack of markets to sell cereals and pulses
- (b) Earn more income from non-agricultural sector
- (c) Need of huge labour in cultivating cereals and pulses
- (d) Availability of more profits from commercial crops

Ans. (d) Availability of more profits from commercial crops.

Explanation: Commercial crops are sold and exported at really high prices in the international market and hence the farmers have been interested in shifting to commercial crops from food crops.



Related Theory

→ Fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane and are sold at higher prices.

56. 'Fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soil.' Infer the positive effects of these inputs noticed earlier from the following statements.

- (a) These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.
- (b) These are integral to the process of reducing agrarian losses.
- (c) These inputs can cut the amount of harvestable produce.
- (d) These are the leading causes of mortality and health problems.

Ans. (a) These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.

Explanation: Yield grew multifold in the beginning of the Green Revolution due to these fertilisers, pesticides and hybrid variety seeds.

57. There are states in India which are using fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides at excessive level to increase their agricultural production. Identify the states which are at prominent level from the following options.

- (a) Karnataka and Kerala
- (b) Haryana and Punjab
- (c) Punjab and Gujarat
- (d) Haryana and Telangana

Ans. (b) Haryana and Punjab.

Explanation: Green Revolution succeeded in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. It was in these states that these facilities were used excessively.

58. Food production provides the base for food security and is a key determinant of food availability. Why is this trend shifting towards industrial crops? Choose the correct option in reference to the context.

- (a) To improve the land use pattern
- (b) To use intensive farming techniques
- (c) To improve the fertility of soil
- (d) To fetch more income and high earnings

Ans. (d) To fetch more income and high earnings.



Related Theory

→ Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. If India imports cereals while exporting high-value commodities, it will be following successful economies like Italy, Israel and Chile. These countries export farm products (fruits, olives, specialty seeds and wine) and import cereals.

SECTION-D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

(On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.)



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Salal
- (b) Bhakra-Nangal
- (c) Tehri
- (d) Rana Pratap Sagar

Ans. (b) Bhakra Nangal



Related Theory



It is a dam situated in Punjab.



Caution

→ Pay special attention while recognizing the states and the marked features.

60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major Tea cultivating state. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) Assam
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Gujarat

Ans. (a) Assam



Caution

→ Pay special attention while recognizing the states.

