

# TERM-1

# SAMPLE PAPER

## SOLVED

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

**General Instructions:** Same instructions as given in the Sample Paper 1.

### SECTION - A

(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

1. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leaves, holidays, leaves due to sickness etc.  
Identify which of the following sectors is mentioned in this statement.  
(a) Private sector  
(b) Public sector  
(c) Unorganized sector  
(d) Organized sector
2. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.  
When power is taken from the state governments and is given to local governments, it is called .....  
(a) breaking down of administration  
(b) state-centralisation  
(c) decentralisation  
(d) federalism
3. Which of the following treaties recognized Greece as an independent nation?  
(a) treaty of Sevres  
(b) treaty of Vienna  
(c) treaty of Turkey  
(d) treaty of Constantinople
4. These resources are replenished by the nature as in the case of crops and plants. These resources may be overused.  
Identify the type of resources mentioned in the statement?  
(a) Non-Renewable resources  
(b) Renewable resources  
(c) Potential resources  
(d) Developed resources
5. Identify the purpose to convene the 'Congress of Vienna' in 1815 from the following options.  
(a) to declare Germany as a nation-state  
(b) to restore the conservative regimes in Europe  
(c) to declare a war against France  
(d) to start the process of the Italian Unification
6. How does the Belgian constitution ensure that every linguistically elected community government is powerful and significant?  
(a) It has given the community government all the powers related to maintenance of peace in Brussels.  
(b) The community government has been entrusted with power to remove the President.  
(c) To pass some special laws, the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group, is required. Hence, these laws cannot be formulated without their consent.

- (d) It has made it mandatory for all the schools in Belgium to teach French to the students.
7. Life insurance is an activity of the:
- primary sector
  - public sector
  - secondary sector
  - service sector
8. Which of the following statements is appropriate with regards to Napoleon's rule?
- Napoleon destroyed democracy in France but incorporated principles to make the whole administration system more rational and efficient.
  - Napoleon established a democratic rule in Italy.
  - The soldiers of Napoleon's army invaded the areas till India and Australia.
  - Napoleon established multiple Jacobin societies.
9. Which community adopted majoritarian measures in Sri Lanka?
- Germans
  - Indian Tamils
  - Sri lankan Tamils
  - Sinhalas
10. Choose the correctly matched pair about Primitive cultivation from the following options.
- Dahiya – Madhya Pradesh
  - Kumari-Jharkhand
  - Khil -Andhra Pradesh
  - Koman- Karnataka
11. The First World war was fought between-
- The central and the allied powers
  - The axis and the allied powers
  - The Netherlands and China
  - England and India
12. Which of the following problems has not been caused due to the indiscriminate usage of the resources by human beings?
- depletion of resources
  - division of the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots
  - deterioration of the quality of ores available
  - global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution
13. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.  
..... is an integral activity of the secondary sector.
- Extraction of natural resources

- Facilitating customers with services
- Distribution of goods to the market
- Manufacturing of goods

14. What can we conclude about the treatment of women in Europe in the nineteenth century through their participation in the Frankfurt parliament assembly?
- Women were treated with immense respect and preferred as leaders over men.
  - Women were supposed to take up domestic issues and make laws on those subject. Hence, they were considered important but only as care givers.
  - Women were treated as secondary beings. They were admitted as observers while the men made laws and had all the powers and rights.
  - Women were prepared to be future leaders by making them observe the procedure of voting.
15. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.  
Federation are formed by bringing or holding together autonomous .....
- states
  - countries
  - people
  - cities
16. Which of the following institutions releases annual development reports of the countries based on their per capita income?
- WHO
  - UNDP
  - UNESCO
  - World Bank
17. Complete the following table by choosing the most appropriate option.
- | Events |                                | Years |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------|
| I      | Unification of Italy           |       |
| II     | The French revolution occurred |       |
- 1861, 1890
  - 1859-70, 1789
  - 1751, 1631
  - 1861, 1799
18. Which significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit, 1992?
- The book 'Small is Beautiful' was released.
  - Agenda 21 was declared and adopted.
  - The UNEP was established.
  - The concept of less is more was adopted by member countries.
19. Which of the following is not a measure to reduce soil erosion?
- creating deep channels (gullies)
  - Contour Ploughing

- (c) Strip cropping  
(d) Planting of shelterbelts
20. Which of the following factors bounded the ethnically different people in Europe together in the mid eighteenth century?  
(a) similar cultures  
(b) similar languages  
(c) Christianity  
(d) allegiance to the emperor
21. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.  
The primary sector is also called as the .....  
(a) service sector  
(b) labour sector  
(c) agriculture and related sector  
(d) intellectual sector
22. Which of the following is a feature of the intensive subsistence farming in India?  
(a) Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.  
(b) Forests are cleared and trees are burnt to make land free for cultivation.  
(c) Productivity is very low in this kind of farming.  
(d) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used to obtain higher productivity.
23. Which Italian revolutionary was born in Genoa in 1807?  
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi  
(b) Jacob Grimm  
(c) Wilhelm Grimm  
(d) Giuseppe Mazzini
24. Who calculates the GDP?  
(a) State Government's ministry  
(b) Central Government's ministry  
(c) Parliament  
(d) NITI Aayog

## SECTION - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

25. Find the incorrect statement.  
(a) Maximum share of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) comes from the public sector.  
(b) The Tertiary sector is gaining prominence in India.  
(c) The Unorganized sector is registered with the government.  
(d) People do not get job security in the unorganized sector.
26. Black soils are generally poor in which of the following soil nutrients?  
(a) potash  
(b) lime  
(c) phosphoric content  
(d) ash
27. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?  
(a) Agriculture (b) Law and order  
(c) Defence (d) Police
28. Match the paintings given in column A with their artists in column B. Choose the correct option.

Column A	Column B
(A) Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics	(I) Julius Hübner
(B) The Planting of Tree of Liberty	(II) Frederic Sorrieu
(C) The Massacre at Chios	(III) Karl Kaspar Fritz
(D) The fallen Germania	(IV) Eugene Delacroix

- (a) A-(I), B-(III), C-(IV), D-(I)  
(b) A-(IV), B-(II), C-(III), D-(I)  
(c) A-(III), B-(I), C-(IV), D-(II)  
(d) A-(I), B-(III), C-(II), D-(IV)

29. Study the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income.

Country	Income of citizens					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
A	5000	4000	5500	2500	3000	4000
B	2000	1000	500	52000	2000	11500
C	2500	1000	1100	1800	600	1400
D	1000	50000	6000	20000	9000	17200

- (a) Country C            (b) Country B
- (c) Country A            (d) Country D

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

Assertion (A): People resent discrimination.  
Reason (R): They like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.

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

**31.** Complete the sentence by choosing the most appropriate option.

The Balkan people based their claims for ..... on ..... or their distinct nationality.

- (a) independence, political rights
- (b) modernisation, technology
- (c) freedom, sovereignty
- (d) monarchy, federalism

**32.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

The third tier of government is known as the .....

- (a) Local self-government
- (b) Village panchayats
- (c) State government
- (d) Zilla Parishad

**33.** Choose the incorrectly matched pair from column A and column B.

Column A	Column B
(a) Frederic Sorrieu	(I) a British artist
(b) Bismarck	(II) Prussian chief minister
(c) Lord Byron	(III) An English poet
(d) Karol Kurpinski	(IV) a Polish music composer

**34.** Which of these is a feature of the holding together federation?

- (a) States are powerful
- (b) Centre is powerful

- (c) Ruler has all the power
- (d) Both the centre and the states have equal powers

**35.** The country has legal powers to acquire even the private property for which of the following purposes?

- (a) self-consumption
- (b) public good
- (c) to declare these illegal
- (d) to build hotels

**36.** The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal (BMI<18.5Kg/m<sup>2</sup>) in India, in various states during 2015-16.

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All States	All States	23

On the basis of your study of the table, choose the correct statements or inference about the nutritional levels of these states.

- (a) The people in Kerala eat healthier food than the people of Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) Karnataka has better nutritional levels than Kerala.
- (c) The state of Madhya Pradesh has the healthiest population.
- (d) The state of Kerala is not doing well on the health indicators of development (based on its BMI levels).

**37.** Match the items given in column A to that of column B and choose the correct option.

Column A	Column B
(A) Sardinia-Piedmont	(I) Pope
(B) North Italy	(II) Spanish Bourbon kings
(C) South Italy	(III) Italian Princely House
(D) Central Italy	(IV) Austrian Habsburg Rulers

- (a) A-(I), B-(III), C-(IV), D-(II)
- (b) A-(III), B-(IV), C-(II), D-(I)
- (c) A-(II), B-(I), C-(IV), D -(III)
- (d) A-(IV), B-(III), C-(II), D-(I)

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

Assertion (A): The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of the service sector.

Reason (R) : All the people employed in the tertiary sector are rich and their growth makes them buy less goods produced by the secondary sector.

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

- 39.** What is the benefit of the separation of powers?

- (a) It avoids distribution of powers  
 (b) It avoids accumulation of powers  
 (c) It rejects slow and long processes of decision making.  
 (d) It avoids rearrangement of authority

- 40.** Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to a disaster in 1914. Which of the following incidents has been referred to as a disaster in the given statement?

- (a) the unification of Italy  
 (b) the Indian Independence war against the British  
 (c) the First World War  
 (d) the civil war in Britain

- 41.** Read the given data and find out which of the following countries has the highest HDI rank in the list.

	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Nepal	Bangladesh
Life Expectancy at birth	68.3	75	66.4	70	72
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,663	10,789	5,031	2,377	3,341
HDI Rank in the world	131	73	147	145	139

- (a) India  
 (c) Pakistan

- (b) Nepal  
 (d) Sri Lanka

- 42.** Identify which of the following is a natural product from the list of items given below.

- (a) Table cloth      (b) Crushed sugar  
 (c) Jute                (d) Apple juice

- (c) the assembly at the Frankfurt Parliament  
 (d) The Massacre at Chios

- 43.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

The ..... occurred in France and is depicted in the picture below.



- (a) Peasant's uprising, 1848  
 (b) Treaty of Versailles

- 44.** The Dutch-speaking community did not like the French-speaking community. Choose the most appropriate reason to support this statement.

- (a) The French-speaking community looked down upon the German-speaking community  
 (b) The French-speaking community was in majority in Wallonia.  
 (c) The French-speaking community was minority in Sri Lanka.  
 (d) The French-speaking community even though a minority, was relatively rich and powerful. The Dutch speaking community was weak despite being the majority community.

- 45.** Match the items given in column A to that of column B. Choose the correct option.

Coloumn A	Coloumn B
(A) The Kingdom of two Sicilies	(I) Napoleon
(B) Jacobins	(II) political club
(C) abolished feudal systems	(III) carried the idea of nationalism abroad
(D) French armies	(IV) followed Germany in Sorrieu's painting

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (b) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (c) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
- (d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

46. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

IMR stands for.....

- (a) Idealistic Morality rate
- (b) Indian Marital Rate
- (c) International Mortality Rate
- (d) Infant Mortality Ratio

## SECTION - C

(This section consists of two cases. There are total of 12 questions in this section. Attempt any 10 questions from this section.)

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

*The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.*

47. What does the term 'Jurisdiction' refer to ?

- (a) power to vote
- (b) area someone owns
- (c) area over which someone or some institution has legal authority
- (d) power to legislate

48. What are the municipalities ?

- (a) local government bodies set up in villages
- (b) local government institutes set up in countries of West America.
- (c) local government bodies set up in towns
- (d) local government bodies set up in towns of Europe

49. According to the three-fold distribution of powers in the Indian constitution, the subjects of legislation are divided into:

- (a) Lists
- (b) Groups
- (c) Parts
- (d) Schedules

50. The Indian Constitution originally provided for a two-tiered system of government. They are:

- (a) The centre & the International government

- (b) The central & the state governments
- (c) The state & the provincial governments
- (d) The village & the state governments

51. What is the relationship between the central and state governments in a three tier system of government?

- (a) The central government is dependent on the state governments.
- (b) The state governments are responsible and subordinate to the central government.
- (c) The central and the state governments are tied together only by conventions, not by the constitution.
- (d) The Indian constitution says that the state governments and the central government need to cooperate with each other and work together on certain subjects.

52. Why did the Indian Constitution divide the legislative powers between the central and the state governments?

- (a) To decrease the contribution of the states in law making
- (b) To maintain the employee-pass relationship between the state governments and the provincial governments
- (c) To make the central government feel powerful
- (d) To ensure that both the central and the state governments are efficiently able to make laws on the subjects which they can handle the best

Read the source given and answer the questions that follow:

*This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised*



on small patches of land with the help of Primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environment conditions to the crops grown.

It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

- 53.** Identify the topic of discussion given in the source:
- (a) Commercial farming
  - (b) Primitive subsistence farming
  - (c) Plantation agriculture
  - (d) Intensive subsistence farming
- 54.** Which of the following factors does Primitive subsistence agriculture depend upon for its yield?
- (a) Monsoon
  - (b) Chemicals fertilizers
  - (c) Suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown
  - (d) both (a) and (c)
- 55.** Primitive subsistence farming is known as 'Bewar' in a state of India. Identify the state.
- (a) Assam                      (b) Mizoram
  - (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Nagaland
- 56.** Which of the following statements is not true about Primitive subsistence farming?
- (a) Farmers do not use methods of artificial

irrigation in the field to increase their yield.

- (b) It involves burning of land.
- (c) It requires land to be left alone to rejuvenate its fertility.
- (d) It grows coffee and other cash crops.

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

Assertion (A): If more people began primitive farming, Indian agriculture would diversify and improve multifold in terms of crop production.

Reason (R): Primitive farming uses tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.

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.

- 58.** Why are cereals the most popular crop grown in the practices of Slash and burn agriculture?

- (a) Cereals grow very quickly.
- (b) Cereals provide more fats and proteins than other crops.
- (c) People who practise the Slash and Burn agriculture usually practice this type of farming to feed and not to trade.
- (d) People who practise the Slash and Burn agriculture usually practice this type of farming to trade and not to feed.

## SECTION - D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

- 59.** Which of the following soils is depicted by shaded area (A) in the given Map.
- (a) Alluvial Soil              (b) Black Soil
  - (c) Forest Soil                (d) Laterite Soil

- 60.** A region (B) has been marked in the map to show the area where wheat is grown. Identify the state.
- (a) Kashmir                      (b) Himachal Pradesh
  - (c) Haryana                      (d) Punjab



# SOLUTION

## SAMPLE PAPER - 8

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### SECTION - A

1. (c) *Unorganized sector*

**Explanation:** The unorganized sector employs unskilled and semi-skilled people and thus their jobs are low paid. They don't provide their workers with basic facilities like medical leaves because of the small nature of their

enterprises, extreme cut throat competition and scarcity of opportunities in the sector.

2. (c) *decentralisation*

**Explanation:** Decentralization means distribution of powers among different branches and levels of the government generally from a higher to a lower level.



3. (d) *treaty of Constantinople*

**Explanation:** The Greek struggle of Independence began in 1821 with the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe. Independence was finally achieved with the signing of the treaty of Constantinople in 1832.

4. (b) *Renewable resources*

**Explanation:** Some renewable resources are sunlight, tidal power, wind energy, water etc.



**Related Theory**

↳ *Even though the renewable resources are replenishable; if more than what is being replenished was used, then their reserves would get exhausted soon too.*

5. (b) *to restore the conservative regimes in Europe*

**Explanation:** The Congress of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor, Duke Metternich, in 1815 in which representatives of the European powers like Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met to draw up a settlement for Europe.



**Related Theory**

↳ *The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon, after his defeat in 1815.*

6. (c) *To pass some special laws, the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group is required. Hence these laws cannot be formulated without their consent.*

**Explanation:** This makes the linguistically elected people feel powerful, accepted and valued in the government. It contributes to maintaining peace and harmony in the country.

7. (d) *service sector*

**Explanation:** Life insurance companies provide services to the customers by making policies for them to deposit money and earn insurance for times of need.

8. (a) *Napoleon destroyed democracy in France but incorporated principles to make the whole administration system more rational and efficient.*

**Explanation:** Napoleon introduced a national currency and uniform laws. He destroyed democracy in France but did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality

before the law and secured the right to property for administrative efficiency *via the Napoleonic code.*

9. (d) *Sinhalas*

**Explanation:** They are larger in number and thus asserted the power of numerical majority over Sri Lankan Tamils.

10. (a) *Dahiya – Madhya Pradesh*

**Explanation:** Primitive cultivation or Slash and Burn cultivation is called by different names in different places in India. It is called Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh.

It is called 'Kumari' in the Western Ghats, 'Khil' in the Himalayan Belt and 'Koman' in Odisha.

11. (a) *The central and the allied powers*

**Explanation:** During the First World War, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against the UK, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (the Allied Powers). The allied powers won.

12. (c) *Deterioration of the quality of ores available*

**Explanation:** Quality of the ores available are dependent upon the reserves. It is usually not affected by the misuse of the resources after they are extracted.



**Related Theory**

↳ *Accumulation of the resources in the hands of a few groups divides the society into two halves- rich and poor. Those who possess the resources develop faster and become richer, while the other half remains underdeveloped.*

13. (d) *Manufacturing of goods*

14. (c) *Women were treated as secondary beings. They were admitted as observers while the men made laws and had all the powers and rights.*

**Explanation:** Even though the women made their own associations, published news and supported the men in their struggles, they were treated as inferiors and admitted as observers in the visitor's gallery while men made laws and were entitled with suffrage.

15. (a) *states*

**Explanation:** States or provinces come together to form federation.

16. (d) *World Bank*

17. (b) *1859-70, 1789*

18. (b) Agenda 21 was declared and adopted.



#### Related Theory

↳ The Gandhian philosophy of less is more or that there is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed was represented again in the book *Small is Beautiful*.

19. (a) creating deep channels (gullies)

**Explanation:** Contour ploughing (ploughing along contour lines) helps to decelerate flow of water down the hill/mountain, thereby reducing soil erosion by water. Strip cropping (letting strips of grass grow between crops to break the flow of air) reduces soil erosion by wind. Growing shelterbelts (growing continuous lines of trees around an otherwise barren land) help save the topsoil from being eroded by water and wind.

Gullies on the other hand make it easy for the soil to get eroded by running water which results in a badland topography known as ravines.



#### Related Theory

↳ Denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.  
↳ Chambal river basin in Madhya Pradesh is famous for such ravines or bad lands.

20. (d) allegiance to the emperor

**Explanation:** Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Citizens respected their rulers and that was the only thought that bounded them into these geographical territories in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

21. (c) agriculture and related sector

22. (d) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used to obtain higher productivity.

23. (d) Giuseppe Mazzini

**Explanation:** Mazzini was born in Genoa, Italy in 1807 and went ahead to become a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. He founded multiple secret societies like the Young Italy and the Young Europe to unify Italy.



#### Related Theory

↳ Giuseppe Garibaldi, born in 1807 in Nice, Sardinia was an Italian general, patriot and republican. He contributed to the Italian unification and the creation of the Kingdom of Italy.  
↳ The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 and began collecting folk tales and legends for the sake of nation building. They published their first collection of tales in 1812.

24. (b) Central government's ministry

## SECTION - B

25. (c) The unorganised sector is registered with the government.

**Explanation:** It is not regulated by the government. No rules and regulations are followed.

26. (c) phosphoric content

**Explanation:** They are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. They are made of extremely fine material, the clayey material.



#### Related Theory

↳ It is believed that climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of soil.

27. (c) Defence

**Explanation:** It is a union list subject.

28. (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

#### Explanation:

(1) Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics' in 1848.

The painting shows the peoples of Europe and America marching in a long train, offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.

(2) German painter Karl Kaspar Fritz, painted the Tree of Liberty to represent the occupation of the town of Zweibrücken by the French armies.

(3) French painter Delacroix drew this painting depicting an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios in 1824.

(4) The fallen Germania was painted in 1840.

29. (c) Country A

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

**Explanation:** People resent discrimination because they want to feel accepted and appreciated in their society. They want to feel involved in society. For that, they seek developmental goals like freedom, liberty and security.

31. (a) independence, political rights

**Explanation:** The Balkans wanted to prove that they were independent before but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. They thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

32. (a) Local self-government

33. (a) A Frederic Sorrieu-(I) a British Artist

**Explanation:** Frederic Sorrieu was a French Artist.



#### Related Theory

↳ In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics'.

34. (b) Centre is powerful.

**Explanation:** The states have less powers and often they have unequal powers when compared amongst themselves.

35. (b) public good

**Explanation:** The government of India can take away private property of people in the interest of the country or for greater public good.

36. (a) The people of Kerala eat healthier food than the people of Madhya Pradesh.

**Explanation:** Kerala has a lower proportion of malnourished people than Madhya Pradesh and hence it can be concluded that people in Kerala eat healthier food.

37. (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)- (II), (D)-(I)

**Explanation:** Italy was divided into various principalities and each was ruled by a different ruler. Only the principality of Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by Italians.

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

**Explanation:** As the people involved in the primary and the secondary sector begin earning more and more, for services like education, hospitality, transportation and

communication also increases. The vice versa of this is true too. When the demand for these services rises, demand for products of the primary & secondary sector rises as well.

39. (b) It avoids accumulation of powers.

**Explanation:** It prevents majoritarianism. No organ has absolute powers. The system of Checks and Balance ensures all organs are being monitored at all times.

40. (c) the First World War

**Explanation:** Due to European subjugation and colonization of other countries, along with the rivalries between the European nation as for trade and power, anti-imperialist movements grew around the world. This tussle of power led to the First World War in 1914.



#### Related Theory

↳ The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism.

41. (d) Sri Lanka

42. (c) Jute

**Explanation:** All of the other options are either processed or manufactured in the factories or the food processing units.

43. (a) Peasants' uprising, 1848



#### Related Theory

↳ After Peasants' uprising of 1848, the National Assembly of France proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up.

44. (d) The French-speaking community even though a minority, was relatively rich and powerful. The Dutch speaking community was weak despite being the majority community.

**Explanation:** The French-speaking community enjoyed financial aid and social improvement schemes even though they were rich and powerful. This caused bitterness among the Dutch speaking community who even though large in numbers, were not influential. They

received economic benefits later than the other communities, even though they required it more.

45. (c) A-(IV), B-(II), C-(I), D-(III)

46. (d) *Infant Mortality Ratio*



#### Related Theory

Lower the IMR, higher the development of the region. Lower IMR means that the health facilities of the region are up to date and accessible.

## SECTION - C

47. (c) *an area over which someone or some institution has legal authority*

**Explanation:** The central, state and local governments have distinct jurisdiction.

48. (c) *local government bodies set up in towns*

**Explanation:** Municipalities are local self government bodies for urban areas. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.

49. (a) *Lists*

**Explanation:** The Indian Constitution divided the legislation worthy subjects into three lists called the union, the state and the concurrent list.

50. (b) *The central & the state governments*

51. (d) *The Indian Constitution says that the state governments and the central government need to cooperate with each other and work together on certain subjects.*

52. (d) *To ensure that both the central and the state governments are efficiently able to make laws on the subjects which they can handle the best.*

**Explanation:** A pre-declared distribution in the Indian constitution made it easier for these governments to accept their respective roles in the administration of the country. Each was given subjects which they could handle better at their levels.

53. (b) *Primitive subsistence farming*

54. (d) *both (a) and (c)*

55. (c) *Madhya Pradesh*



#### Caution

Different names given to primitive subsistence farming in different regions of the world should be clearly remembered.

56. (d) *It grows coffee and other cash crops.*

**Explanation:** Coffee is grown on plantations in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Mainly cereal crops are cultivated and harvested in this type of the farming.

57. (d) *A is false but R is true.*

**Explanation:** Primitive farming does not contribute in increasing the yield of crops. Their farming methods are ancient and not reliable. The same crops are cultivated in almost every field and no special ritual for fertility regeneration or rejuvenation is carried out, except for leaving the land alone for a while.



#### Caution

Every type of farming has some positives and negatives. While answering such questions, those pros and cons must be applied to the situation to analyse if that type of farming could support the fact used in assertion.

58. (c) *People who practise Slash and Burn usually practice this type of farming to feed and not to trade.*

**Explanation:** Generally, people who belong to tribal areas and ethnic groups do not cultivate to sell. They cultivate to eat and hence are not really concerned with the newer variety of crops. They only grow what they eat as the staple food.

## SECTION - D

59. (c) Forest Soil

60. (c) Haryana

