

SAMPLE PAPER/ MODEL TEST PAPER

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Which one of the following is not true regarding the 'Balkan Problem'?

- (a) Each state wanted to gain more territory at the expense of others.
- (b) The Balkan states were very jealous of each other.
- (c) The Balkans were not under the control of Ottoman Empire
- (d) The Balkans were also the scene of big power rivalry

OR

Why did the 'go East Movement' become popular in Vietnam during the first decade of 20th Century? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following:

- (a) They went to Japan to learn Japanese language
- (b) They went to get lucrative jobs
- (c) Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire education
- (d) They looked for foreign arms and helped to drive away the French from Vietnam.

2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the conservative regimes set up in 1815?

- (a) They believed in the established traditional institutions like Monarchy, Church etc
- (b) Most of them imposed censorship on press.
- (c) They did not tolerate criticism regarding the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- (d) They favoured the idea of liberty and freedom.

OR

Which one of the following is not true regarding the regime of Ngo – Dinh – Diem South Vietnam?

- (a) He permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism
- (b) Any one who opposed him was jailed and killed
- (c) He laid the foundation of a democratic form of government
- (d) He built a repressive and authoritarian government

3. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No.?

- (a) Delhi – Mumbai
- (b) Delhi – Kolkata
- (c) Delhi – Amritsar
- (d) Varanasi – Kanyakumari

4. Which one of the following factors plays the most dominant role in industrial location in a region?

- (a) Nearness of the market
- (b) Least Cost

(c) Availability of raw material

(d) Cheap and skilled labour

5. Which one of the following states in the largest producer of Bauxite in India?

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Gujarat

(c) Jharkhand

(d) Orissa

6. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits? Choose the appropriate answer from the following

(a) The condition of dalits would become better.

(b) Separate electorates would create division in the society.

(c) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society

(d) With condition of dalits would become better

7. Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919? Choose the appropriate answer from the following:

(a) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government

(b) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.

(c) He wanted to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrah is.

(d) He wanted to demoralise the local congress leaders

8. Identify the element which is NOT shared both by the movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia:

(a) The struggle involved mass mobilization

(b) A political conflict that led to popular struggle

(c) It was about the foundations of the country's politics.

(d) It involved critical role of political organisation

9. Which one of the following minerals belongs to the category of ferrous mineral?

(a) Bauxite

(b) Copper

(c) Gold

(d) Manganese

10. Which one of the following is a basic function of foreign trade?

(a) Investment is done to expand the trade within the domestic markets.

(b) Goods and services are produced for internal market

(c) It flourishes trade in the domestic market

(d) It gives opportunity for the production to reach beyond the domestic market.

11. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the banks?

(a) Absence of collateral security

(b) Not affordable due to high rate of interest

(c) Absence of mediators

(d) Lack of capital

12. Which among the following is an essential feature of barter system?

- (a) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money
- (b) It acts as a measure and store of value
- (c) A person holding money can easily exchange any commodity
- (d) It is based on double coincidence of wants

13. Which one of the following political parties grew out of a movement?

- (a) All India Congress
- (b) Asam Gana Parishad
- (c) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (d) Communist Party of India

14. Which one of the following rights is ensured to the citizen under the RTI Act?

- (a) Right to be informed
- (b) Right of choosse
- (c) Right to be heatd
- (d) Right to safety

15. Which one of the following is NOT a function of political parties?

- (a) Parties do not shape public opinion
- (b) Parties play forward different policies and programmes
- (c) Parties contest elections
- (d) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country

16. Which one of following statements does not reflect the right impact of "The Right to Information Act"?

- (a) It acts as a watch dog of democracy
- (b) It enables the people to become law abiding in the government
- (c) It supplements the existing laws that banned corruption
- (d) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country

17. Explain any three reasons for the Greeks to win Greek war of independence.

OR

18. Explain any four measures and practices introduced by revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

19. Explain any three consumer's rights as user of goods and services.

20. Explain any three ways in which a consumer is exploited.

21. In what ways is an MNC different from the national companies? Highlight any three points of distinction.

22. Describe any three factors which have enabled globalisation in India.

23. What is the importance of energy resources? Give two examples each of conventional and non – conventional sources of energy.

OR

Explain any three feature of scholar’s revolt in 1868 in Vietnam.

24. How did the Non – Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain giving three reasons.

25. Why is manufacturing sector considered the backbone of economic development of the country?

Explain any three reasons with examples.

26. Explain any three factors which are responsible for localization of jute textile mills mainly along the banks of the Hugli river.

27. How do the pressure groups and movements exert their influence on politics? Explain any three ways to do so.

28. Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Justify your answer by three suitable arguments.

29. Suggest any three board guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India.

30. “Most destructive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over.” Support the statement with three appropriate arguments.

31. Why can’t modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any four reasons.

OR

Who was the founder of Hoa – Hao movement? Explain his contribution by giving any three points.

32. Two features A and B are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map

A. The place where Indian National Congress session 1927 was held.

B. The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started..

33. Describe any two sources each of formal and informal credit in India.

34. Why can’t modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any four reasons.

35. How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of railway network in our country? Explain with examples.

36. Three feature A,B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India . Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. Iron – Ore Field

B. The Terminal Station of East – West Corridor

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