

SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE PAPER # 2**Time Allowed : 3 hour and 15 minutes****Maximum Marks : 80**

- ▶ This question paper comprises of subject: **Social Science**
- ▶ This question paper contains 20 question. All Questions are compulsory.
- ▶ Question paper comprises 5 Sections A, B, C, D and E
- ▶ In Section A, Question numbers 1, (i-xviii) are multiple choice Question (MCQs), fill in the blanks question no.2 (i and vi) and Very short answer type of question no. 3 (VSA) (i-xii). Each question carries 01 mark.
- ▶ In Section B, Question numbers 4-13 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 02 marks each.
- ▶ In Section C, Question numbers 14-17 are long answer (LA) type questions, carrying 03 marks each.
- ▶ In Section D, Question numbers 18 & 19 are Essay type answer (EA) type questions, carrying 04 marks each.
- ▶ In Section E, Question numbers 20 are Map based type questions, carrying 04 marks each.
- ▶ There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice in 3 question of Section C, 2 questions of Section D, 1 questions of Section E.

SECTION – A**1. Write the answer of the following questions (i-xviii). Each question carries 1 marks.**

- (i) Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy?
 - (1) Kingdom of two Sicilies
 - (2) Lombardy
 - (3) Venetia
 - (4) Sardinia-piedmont
- (ii) Who, among the following was the author of the famous book 'Hind Swaraj'?
 - (1) Shaikat Ali
 - (2) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (3) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (4) Mahatma Gandhi
- (iii) The dollar was anchored to gold at a fixed price of:
 - (1) \$ 25 per ounce of gold.
 - (2) \$ 30 per ounce of gold.
 - (3) \$ 35 per ounce of gold.
 - (4) \$ 40 per ounce of gold.
- (iv) What were the effects of the Great Depression on India?
 - (1) Affected Indian trade, exports and imports nearly halved, wheat prices in India fell by 50%, colonial government refused to reduce revenue, agricultural prices fell sharply.
 - (2) Indian economy was not affected much.
 - (3) Partial industrial losses.
 - (4) Only agricultural problems.
- (v) When was the first cotton mill established in Bombay?
 - (1) 1854
 - (2) 1856
 - (3) 1880
 - (4) 1891
- (vi) Who were called 'Chapmen'?
 - (1) Book seller
 - (2) Paper seller.
 - (3) Workers of printing press.
 - (4) Seller of 'penny chap books'.
- (vii) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
 - (1) Intensive cultivation
 - (2) Deforestation
 - (3) Over irrigation
 - (4) Overgrazing
- (viii) Which one of the following is the deepest, land-locked and well-protected port of India?
 - (1) Haldia
 - (2) Paradip
 - (3) Vishakhapatnam
 - (4) Tuticorin
- (ix) Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between:
 - (1) A central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - (2) A state authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - (3) State government and state government.
 - (4) None of the above.
- (x) The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is.
 - (1) Nationalist congress party
 - (2) Communist Party of India
 - (3) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
 - (4) Bajujan Samaj Party
- (xi) Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that.
 - (1) Democracy and development go together.
 - (2) Inequalities exist in democracies.
 - (3) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
 - (4) Dictatorship is better than democracy
- (xii) When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters.
 - (1) Brussels
 - (2) Paris
 - (3) London
 - (4) Zurich
- (xiii) In India seats are reserved for women in:
 - (1) Lok Sabha
 - (2) State legislative assemblies
 - (3) Cabinets
 - (4) Panchayati Raj bodies
- (xiv) Which one of the following refers to investment?

- (1) The money spent on religious ceremonies.
 (2) The money spent on social customs.
 (3) The money spent to buy assets such as land.
 (4) The money spent on household goods.
- (xv) The currency notes on behalf of the central Government are issued by whom?
 (1) State Bank of India
 (2) Reserve Bank of India
 (3) Punjab National bank
 (4) Central Bank of India
- (xvi) Globalization has led to improvement in living conditions.
 (1) Of all the people. (2) Of people in the developed countries.
 (3) Of workers in the developing countries. (4) None of the above.
- (xvii) Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardization of agricultural goods?
 (1) ISI (2) Agmark (3) ISO (4) Hallmark
- (xviii) Which one of the following is non-metallic mineral?
 (1) Lead (2) Copper (3) Tin (4) Limestone

2. Fill in the blanks or tick the correct (i – vi). Each questions carries 1 Mark.

- (i) Frederic Sorrier was a _____.
 (ii) _____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.
 (iii) _____ maintains the District Roads.
 (iv) The government ruled by the monarch or king of the country is known as _____.
 (v) 'Increased job opportunities' is an impact of _____.
 (vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____.

3. Very short answer type of question[(i)-(xii)]. Each questions carries 1 mark.

- (i) When did first printing press come to India?
 (ii) What is the name of the oldest printed book in Japan?
 (iii) Mention two drawbacks of manuscripts.
 (iv) What does JFM mean?
 (v) Define large scale industry.
 (vi) Name the western terminal station of 'East-West Corridor'.
 (vii) What is meant by 'transparency'?
 (viii) Mention the two major ethnic groups of Belgium.
 (ix) What is the most ugly form of communalism?
 (x) How does money act as a medium of exchange?
 (xi) What is foreign investment?
 (xii) Which logo will you like to see on gold jewellery to be sure of its quality?

SECTION – B

Short Answer Type Questions (Q.4 to Q.13): Each question carries only 2 marks

4. Why is Raja Ram Mohan Roy called the father of modern India? Give two points.
 5. What did cartoons and caricatures suggest?
 6. Give some important features of the black soil.
 7. Explain any three characteristics of democracy.
 8. Define the term 'economic development'. State the two bases of measuring economic development of a country.
 9. What are federal governments?
 10. Explain any two reasons responsible for the unfavorable sex ratio in India.
 11. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform." Explain this statement.
 12. Give two examples of secondary sector activities in India.
 13. What are intermediate goods?

SECTION – C

Long Answer Type Questions (Q.14 to Q.17) internal choice has been provided in each questions. Each question carries only 3 marks.

14. Explain how Indian industries and trade had been ruined under the British rule in the eighteenth century.

OR

Explain the following: The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India.

15. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

OR

What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?

16. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples.

OR

Explain the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

17. 'Credit has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statement with arguments.

OR

Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.

SECTION – D

Essay Answer Type Questions (Q.18 & Q.19) internal choice has been provided in each questions. Each question carries only 4 marks.

18. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability.

OR

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

19. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.

OR

"About hundred years ago there were few countries that hardly had any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties." Examine the statement.

SECTION – E

Map based question (Q.21) internal choice has been provided in each questions. This question carries only 4 marks.

20. (a) on the given Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A and B with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.
- The place where Indian National Congress called off Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
- (b) On the same map of India, locate the following:
- Namrup Thermal plant
 - Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh
 - Raj Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass jee) International Airport



OR

- (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
 - (a) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
 - (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (2) On The same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
 - (a) Coimbatore- Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Bhilai- Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh.
 - (c) Marmagao – A major port in Goa
 - (d) Naraura – A thermal power plant

