SECTION A

1. Match the following. [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem faced by farming sector</th>
<th>Some possible measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unirrigated land</td>
<td>a Setting up agro-based mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Low prices for crops</td>
<td>b Procurement of food grains by government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Debt burden</td>
<td>c Construction of canals by the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No job in the off season</td>
<td>d Banks to provide credit at low interest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks is associated with [1]
   (a) Despotism     (b) Nepotism
   (c) Marxism        (d) Socialism

3. 

![Image of the word "Apartheid" in the title: Who Made the Mistake? You who have Made the Mistake.]

- The word "Apartheid" is shown in the image, along with the question "Who made the mistake? You who have made the mistake.
- The text suggests that the word "Apartheid" is a matter of mistake, which is a rhetorical question or a statement that implies accountability.
- The context of the question might be related to historical or political contexts where the term "Apartheid" has historical significance.

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**General Instructions:**

(i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
(iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
(v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
(vi) Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts-35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35 b. from Geography (4 marks).
In the above figure what was apartheid? [1]
(a) Former policy of racial segregation in South America
(b) Former policy of racial segregation is South Africa
(c) Poverty of South Africa
(d) State authority of the South Africa

4. In which year Sri Lanka became an independent country? [1]

5. Who was responsible for killing many innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar? [1]
(a) General Campbell  (b) General Hugh Ross
(c) General Neil  (d) General Dyer

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the distance between the two inner edges of the railway track. [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway Gauge</th>
<th>Brode Gauge</th>
<th>Metre Gauge</th>
<th>Narrow Gauge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance between inner edges</td>
<td>$A - ?$</td>
<td>1.00 metre</td>
<td>$B - ?$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. “India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy required”. Support the statement with one argument. [1]

   or

“Natural gas is an important source of energy”. Support this statement with one argument.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
   The first clear cut expression of nationalism in America came with the French Revolution in 1789. [1]

   or

Correct the following statement and rewrite:
   Viceroy Irvin announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1967.

9. In the following cartoon which challenge to democracy is shown. [1]

(a) The challenge of organise independent and justified election
(b) The challenge of forming the government from military and keeping it free from bias.
(c) Challenge to giving women equal rights in decision making rules
(d) The challenge of bringing undue control and influence on the democracy of the rich to a minimum level.

10. When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of .......... . [1]

    or

.......... were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.

11. What are MNCs? [1]

    or

What is the monopoly of trade?

12. What do you understand by the term ‘Affidavit’? [1]

13. Which one of the following is not true regarding Romanticism and National feeling in Europe? [1]
(a) It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
(b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticized the glorification of science and reasons
14. India, is the largest exporter of Jute after .......... .

15. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]
   (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand
   (b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
   (c) The gold red and black tricolour
   (d) Rays of the rising sun

16. BMI stands for .......... . [1]

   or

   Literacy rate in Bihar in the year 2001 was .......... .

17. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called [1]
   (a) Distribution
   (b) Centralisation
   (c) Reorganisation
   (d) Decentralisation

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence [1]
   i. Champaran Satyagraha
   ii. Kheda Satyagraha
   iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha
   iv. Rowlatt Act
   (a) i, ii, iii, iv
   (b) iv, iii, ii, i
   (c) i, iii, ii, iv
   (d) iv, i, ii, iii

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]
   Assertion (A) : Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.
   Reason (R) : More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.
   (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
   (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
   (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
   (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

20. The largest producing sector in 1970-71 is [1]
   (a) Primary sector
   (b) Tertiary sector
   (c) Secondary sector
   (d) Primary and Secondary both

SECTION B
21. What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages? [3]

22. What is the first thing the Election Commission does after recognising a party? Does it treat every party as equal? [3]

23. What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India? [3]

24. What was the objective of Khilafat Committee? When and where was it formed? [3]

25. What is the first thing the Election Commission does after recognising a party? Does it treat every party as equal? [3]

26. Explain the power-sharing mechanism in Lebanon. [3]

27. Why does the pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another? [3]

28. Which type of soil is ideal for growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? [3]

29. Explain the challenges faced by Indian democracy while holding free and fair elections. [5]

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [5]

   ‘The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ..... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome
noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ..... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ..... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the nose of large machines in the innards of buildings ..... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon .....'

30 (1) Give the source of this passage.
30 (2) Give some features of the city of Bombay.
30 (3) Give any three activities of the people in Bombay city.

31. Explain any four ways in which multinational corporations have spread their production. [5]
32. Discuss the merits and demerits of two-party system and multi-party system. [5]
33. How do formal and informal sources of credit differ from each other. [5]

or

How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

34. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

Map Skill Based Question

35. a. Locate and label the following in the given outline political map of India. [6]
   (i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
   (ii) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
   (i) Forest and mountainous soil
   (ii) Alluvial soil
   (iii) Red and yellow soil
   (iv) Black soil
   (v) Laterite soil
   (vi) Arid soil

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