

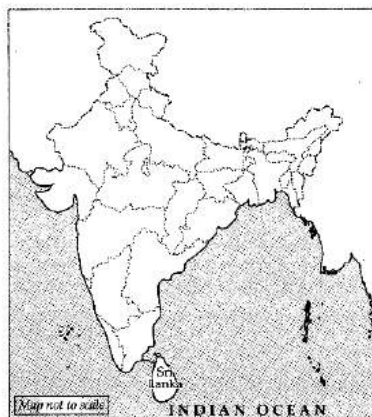
Sample Paper - 7

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- I. The question paper has 30 questions in all.
All questions are compulsory.
- II. Marks are indicated against each question.
- III. Questions from serial number 1 to 12 carry 1 mark each.
- IV. Questions from serial number 13 to 23 carry 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 80 words each.
- V. Questions from serial number 24 to 29 carry 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed more than 120 words each.
- VI. Questions number 30 is a map question of 5 marks. After completion, attach the map inside your answer sheet.

1. **The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association which proclaimed and propagated caste equality was founded by:** [1]
(a) Sri Narayan Guru
(b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(d) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
2. **In 1905, Bengal was partitioned by Viceroy:** [1]
(a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Dufferin
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Repon
3. **Most tribals like Khonds of Orissa:** [1]
(a) Practised shifting cultivation.
(b) Lived by herding and rearing of animals.
(c) Practised subsistence farming.
(d) Collected and sold forest products.
4. **The last Viceroy of India was:** [1]
(a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Mountbatten
5. **Bharatpur Sanctuary is a famous'** [1]
(a) Bird Sanctuary (b) Tiger Park
(c) National Park (d) Zoo
6. **Which of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?** [1]
(a) They are created by natural process.
(b) They have a definite chemical composition.
(c) They are inexhaustible.
(d) Their distribution is uneven.
7. **Which one of the following statements is correct?** [1]
(a) Handloom textile industry is labour intensive industry.
(b) Manufacturing is known as a tertiary activity.
(c) Most of the industries use raw materials obtained from the sea.
(d) Iron and Steel Industry is known as Sunrise Industry.
8. **An example of biotic resource is:** [1]
(a) Animals (b) Soil
(c) Rocks (d) Forests
9. **Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution in 1976 through the:** [1]
(a) 38th Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment
(c) 40th Amendment (d) 39th Amendment

10. **Rajya Sabha is also called ____.** [1]
 (a) Parliament (b) House of People
 (c) Council of States (d) None of these
11. **It was believed that the Muslims sent their children to study in:** [1]
 (a) Madrasa
 (b) Government schools
 (c) Private schools
 (d) Public schools
12. **Bhopal Gas Tragedy took place in Bhopal on:** [1]
 (a) 2nd Dec 1980 (b) 2nd Dec 1982
 (c) 2nd Dec 1984 (d) 2nd Dec 1986
13. Why is the Revolt of 1857 known as the First War of Independence? [3]
14. Write any three causes of the Battle of Plassey [3]
15. Mention the two technological innovations which revolutionized cotton production. [3]
16. What were the goals of the All India Muslim League in 1906? [3]
17. Explain how can resources be used productively? [3]
18. What is Plantation agriculture? [3]
19. What is the natural growth rate of population? Name the country with slow growth rate of population. [3]
20. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide? Give reasons for your answer. [3]
21. Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for [3]
22. What is the role of the courts? [3]
23. What legal measure have been taken by the Indian Government against the practice of untouchability? [3]
24. Why do you think some artists wanted to develop a national style of art? [5]
25. When was the Indian Constitution adopted and what were its features? [5]
26. What are different types of minerals? Explain them briefly. [5]
27. Describe various industries classified on the basis of ownership. [5]
28. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss. [5]
29. How does sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affect the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard? [5]
30. (i) On the given political map of India, mark any three centres of 'Permanent Settlement that existed during the British rule in India, [3]
- (ii) On the same map, mark any two major Bauxite Producing states in India. [2]



Solutions

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (c)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (c)
11. (a)
12. (c)

13. (i) The Revolt of 1857 is known as the First War of Independence as before this war, no one was so united in battles.

(ii) In this battle, many social groups of the country came together to fight, such as—Nawabs, Rajas, Zamindars, Peasants.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

14. **Causes responsible for the Battle of Plassey are given below:**

(i) In 1756 AD., the Nawab seized the English Factory at Kasim Bazar and occupied Fort William, but Clive recaptured it.

(ii) Mir Jafar wanted to dethrone the nawab and entered into a conspiracy against the nawab joining hands with the Britishers.

(iii) Clive blamed the nawab that he was conspiring against the English with the help of the French.

(1×3=3marks)

15. (i) In 1764, the spinning jenny was invented by James Hargreaves which increased the productivity of the traditional spindles.

(ii) The invention of the steam engine by Richard Arkwright in 1786 revolutionized cotton textile weaving.

(1½ + 1½ = 3 marks)

16. **The goals of Muslim League were:**

(i) The All India Muslim League was formed at Dhaka in 1906 by a group of Muslim landlords and Nawabs. It supported the partition of Bengal.

(ii) It demanded separate electorates for Muslims, conceded by the government in 1909.

(iii) It wanted special favours for its own religious group.

(1×3=3 marks)

17. **Resources can be used productively by following the under-mentioned steps:**

(i) We must use the resources carefully to give them sufficient time to regenerate.

(ii) We must follow the principle of three R's, i.e, Reducing the consumption of resources, Recycling and Reusing the resources.

(iii) We must minimize the wastage of resources and control pollution.

(iv) We must use latest technology to reduce the wastage of the resources, especially during their extraction.

(Any three)(1 × 3 = 3 marks)

- 18.** (i) Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where a single crop such as tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton is grown.
- (ii) In this type of agriculture, large amount of labour and capital is required.
- (iii) The produce is processed in the farm itself or nearby factories. **(1×3=3 marks)**
- 19.** (a) The difference between the birth rate and the death rate is called the natural growth rate of population of a country.
- (b) The country with slow growth rate of population is the United Kingdom. **(2+1= 3 marks)**
- 20.** In this case, the government will definitely intervene. The Indian Constitution has given the government the right to intervene in religious affairs if there is a threat to social harmony or of a criminal offence. Infanticide is a savage crime and cannot be allowed at any cost; even in the name of religion. **[3]**
- 21.** In India, access to the court is very difficult for poor people because legal procedures require a lot of money, paper work, as well as a lot of time. So, in 1980s, Public Interest Litigation system was introduced. It allowed any individual or Organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or Supreme Court on behalf of those poor people whose rights were being violated. By this, the legal process was greatly simplified. So, it is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all. **[3]**
- 22.** Courts play a vital role in the administration of justice. Courts verify the facts and arguments from both the parties: appellants and respondents through their lawyers before taking a decision. Over a dispute, if a party is not satisfied with the judgment of District Court, it can go to the High Court and further to the Supreme Court. **[3]**
- 23.** (i) Framers of the Indian Constitution were unanimous on making a strong law to end this inhuman practice of untouchability.
- (ii) Article 17 of the Constitution of India declares abolition of the practice of untouchability. In accordance with the Constitutional provisions, the Government of India has passed the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and later the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to eradicate caste based discrimination and upliftment of the people belonging to deprived sections of the society.
- (iii) The government has introduced reservation system in educational institutes, government services and elected institutions. **(1×3= 3 marks)**
- 24.** (i) Many painters, towards the end of 19th century, wanted to establish a stronger connection between art and nationalism. To do so, they tried to develop a style of art that could be considered both modern and Indian. This attempt to create a national style of art can be seen in the works produced by Raja Ravi Varma.
- (ii) He used the Western art of oil painting and realistic life study to portray scene after scene from the Indian mythology. However, there never was a clear consensus as to what defined an authentic Indian style of art.
- (iii) Nationalist artists like Rabindranath Tagore rejected the art of Raja Ravi Varma and felt that a genuine Indian style of painting needed to draw inspiration from non-western art traditions, and try to capture the spiritual essence of the East. So, they turned to medieval Indian traditions of miniature painting and the ancient Indian art of mural painting. They were also influenced by the Japanese art tradition.

(iv) There were others who felt that an authentic Indian style of art would be one which explored the real life instead of illustrating ancient books; one which looked for inspiration from living folk art and tribal designs rather than ancient art forms.

(v) Ultimately, what all these artists aimed at representing, was a certain national consciousness with which each Indian could relate. **(1×5= 5 marks)**

25. The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th January 1950.

Features of the Indian Constitution:

(i) **Adoption of Universal Adult Franchise:** It adopted universal adult franchise. According to this, all Indians above the age of 18 were given the right to vote in state and national elections.

(ii) **Equality to All Citizens:** It guaranteed equality before law to all citizens, regardless of their caste or religions. All the people from different religions would be given the same opportunities, when it come to seeking jobs in government or the private sector, and the same rights were also given to all the citizens before the law.

(iii) **Granting Special Privilege to SCs and STs:** It offered privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians.

(i) **Abolition of Untouchability:** The practice of untouchability was abolished. The Hindu temples were open to all, including the untouchables.

(ii) **Reservation of Seats in Government Offices:** Constituent Assembly recommended that a certain percentage of seats in legislatures as well as jobs in government should be reserved for members of the lowest castes. (Any four features) **(1 + 4 = 5 marks)**

26. On the basis of metals, minerals are classified into two categories:

(i) Metallic minerals

(ii) Non-Metallic minerals

(i) **Metallic minerals:** Metallic minerals are those which are good conductors of heat and electricity because of the presence of the metals inside.

These metallic minerals are further classified on the basis of iron content as:

(a) **Ferrous minerals:** The minerals which have iron content are called ferrous minerals, e.g. Maganese.

(b) **Non-ferrous minerals:** The minerals which do not contain iron in them but, they certainly have some other metal in them, e.g. Copper.

(ii) **Non-Metallic minerals:** These minerals are not molded into any form and are a bad conductor of electricity. Limestone is a good example of non-metallic minerals.

(Whole Answer to be assessed as 5 marks)

27. On the basis of ownership, industries can be classified as:

(i) Private sector: Owned or operated by an individual or a group of individuals.

(ii) Public sector: Owned and operated by the government.

(iii) Joint sector: Owned and operated by the state and an individual or a group of individuals.

(iv) Cooperative sector: Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw-material or by both.

(1¼ × 4 = 5 marks)

28. (a) (i) The environment was treated as a free entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions.

(ii) The environment was being polluted and the health of people was disregarded.

(iii) The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment to forefront.

(b) The change in perception regarding environment:

Environmental activists pressurized the government to introduce new laws to protect the environment. Henceforth, the polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to the environment the environment is something that people over generations will share and it could not be destroyed merely for industrial developments.

(3 + 2 = 5 marks)

29. (a) Many private companies are providing water to cities by buying it from the farmers living in nearby villages. This has affected the local people in the following ways:

(i) Ground water levels have dropped drastically.

(ii) Drinking water supplies of the village is also affected.

(iii) It results in increase of water rates.

(b) Local people can object to such exploitation of ground water since it takes away their fundamental rights—right to life which includes right to water.

(c) Yes, the government can take certain steps to prevent such situations.

(3 + 1 + 1 = 5 marks)

30. (i) Three centres of 'Permanent Settlement' that existed during the British rule in India were Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

(ii) Two major Bauxite producing states in India are Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

