

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 9

General Instructions :

- i) Question paper comprises six sections – A , B , C , D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper . All are compulsory.
- ii) Section A – From question 1 to 20 are of 1 mark each.
- iii) Section B – From question 21 to 25 are of 2 mark each.
- iv) Section C – From question 26 to 31 are of 3 mark each.
- v) Section D – From question 32 to 34 are of 4 mark each.
- vi) Section E – From question 35 to 37 are of 5 mark each.
- vii) Section F – Question no. 38 is map based , carrying 5 marks with two parts 38a from history(2 marks) and 38a from geography(3 marks).

SECTION – A

Q1. Which of the following is a tertiary activity ? [1]

- (a) Tourism
- (b) Mining
- (c) Forestry
- (d) Dairy

Q2. . In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). [1]

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Within a poor family women, elderly people and female infants suffer more than others.

Reason (R) : They are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

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 correct, but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

Q3. Investment in human capital can be made through : [1]

- (a) Education
- (b) Training
- (c) Medical care
- (d) All the three

Q4. Which of the following sectors face the problem of seasonal unemployment? [1]

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Service sector
- (c) Trade
- (d) IT Sector

Q5. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]

‘Availability of food’ dimension of food security means an individual has enough money to buy Sufficient , safe and nutritious food to meet one’s dietary needs.

OR

Inability to buy food even for survival causes seasonal hunger.

Q6. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A.	Column B
(A) Right to Equality.	1. Secularism
(B) Right to Constitutional Remedies.	2. Prohibition on begar
(C) Right to Freedom.	3. Rule of law
(D) Right against Exploitation.	4. Public Interest Litigation

Q7. By what name the Second Backward Classes Commission is popularly known ? [1]

OR

How does Prime Minister of India take most of the decisions?

Q8. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]



- (a) Voters are greedy.
- (b) Most voters vote only those who fulfil promises.
- (c) Most voters vote on the name of promises made by politicians whether it is true or false.
- (d) Politicians try to attract voter by making promises during elections.

Q9. Supreme Court issue for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. [1]

OR

..... is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.

Q10. Define justice. [1]

OR

Who was Dr. Rajendra Prasad ?

Q11. How did spices, Muslim and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries in ancient time? [1]

- (a) Through Ocean
- (b) Through Air
- (c) Through various passes across the mountains
- (d) None of these

Q12. The Southern part of West coastal plain is called..... [1]

- (a) Konkan Coast
- (b) Coromandel Coast
- (c) Kanad Plain
- (d) Malabar Coast

Q13. A common disease among the Indian girls is..... [1]

- (a) Polio

- (b) Anaemia
- (c) Red Blood Cells Disorder
- (d) None of these

Q14. Which one of the following are called pre-monsoon showers in Kerala?

- (a) Karl Baisakhi
- (b) South-west Monsoons
- (c) Mango showers
- (d) None of these

Q15. The Royal Bengal Tiger is a famous animal of

- (a) Montane forests
- (b) Mangrove forests
- (c) Tropical rainforest
- (d) Tropical deciduous forests

Q16. Activities such as transport, communication, commerce, administration, etc. are included in

- (a) Primary activities
- (b) Secondary activities
- (c) Tertiary activities
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q17. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



What are people doing in this picture

- (a) Greeting Hitler.

- (b) Demonstrating against Hitler's policies
- (c) Demanding employment from Weimar govt.
- (d) Protesting against Allies nations.

Q18. Why was an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg set up ? [1]

- (a) To prosecute Nazi war criminals.
- (b) To prosecute first world war criminals
- (c) To prosecute Jews of the Germany
- (d) To prosecute axis powers after their defeat in the second world war

Q19. Who were known as whites in Russia ? [1]

- (a) Pro-Tsarist
- (b) Bolsheviks
- (c) Socialist Revolutionaries
- (d) Democrats

Q20. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?

- (a) A riot for bread and foodgrains in Paris.
- (b) A military revolt in Paris
- (c) Peasants are beating Lord's official on the demanding tax.
- (d) Town council of Paris is taken over by a 'peoples' government'.

SECTION B

Q21. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector? [2]

Q22. Define: [2]

(a) Minimum support price

(b) Buffer Stock

Q23. How Nazis implemented their ideology in schools ? [2]

Q24. What is sex ratio? Give any two reasons for unfavourable sex ratio in India. [2]

Q25. Just because we claim something it does not become our right. Analyse the statement. [2]

SECTION C

Q26. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [1½+1½]

Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler.

At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi War criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, Raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation.

Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises

The political atmosphere in Berlin was charged with demands for Soviet-style governance. Those opposed to this – such as the socialists, Democrats and Catholics – met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic. The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans organisation called Free Corps.

26 (1) What were the Crimes Against Humanity committed by Nazis ?

26 (2) Which organisation led the uprising ?

Q27. Why are the Western slopes of Western ghats covered with thick forest and not the eastern slopes?[3]

OR

What are the main characteristics of the thorn forest and scrub? [3]

Q28. Explain any three arguments in favour of Democracy. [3]

OR

A simple definition of democracy is not adequate. Analyse. [3]

Q29. What is food security ? Why we need it ? [3]

Q30. Analyse the different ranks of council of ministers. [3]

Q31. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau. [3]

SECTION D

Q32. A Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. As we noted above, a Constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called Constitutional amendments. The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. If you read the Constitution for the first time, it can be quite difficult to understand. Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand.[2+2]

(A) What are constitutional amendments?

(B) Mention the two fundamental rights provided by the constitution.

Q33. Source A – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government Policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the Jacobins, Which got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. Women too, who had been active Throughout this period, fanned their own clubs.

Source B – A Directory Rules France

A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It Provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made Up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man Executive as under the Jacobins.

Source C – Did Women have a Revolution ?

Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, Sold flowers , fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families Arranged a marriage for them.

Questions [4]

33 (1) Who were the members of the Jacobin Club ?

33 (2) Do you think that a five member executive Directory became helpful ?

33 (3) Under whom rule in France was women's conditions improved ?

34. Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands. The land of India displays great physical variation. Geologically, the Peninsular plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. It was supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks. The Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. From the view point of Geology, Himalayan Mountains form an unstable zone. The whole mountain system of Himalaya represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing rivers. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits. The peninsular plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks with gently rising hills and wide valleys.

- (i) 'The Peninsular Plateau said to be' one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface.' Name it.
- (ii) Name the highest peak of Himalayan Mountain Located in India.
- (iii) Explain the formation of Northern Plains.

SECTION E

35. What are the changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution ? [5]

36. Discuss the various constitutional provisions that ensure right to equality in India. [5]

OR

Discuss the various freedoms we enjoy under Indian Constitution.

37. Answer the following questions briefly : [5]

- (i) What do you understand by human poverty?
- (ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?
- (iii) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

SECTION F

38. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(A) Country which fought First World War as central power.

(B) Country under German expansion (Nazi Power). [2]

(b) On the outline political map of India locate and label the following: [3]

a. Great Indian Desert

b. Sambhar Lake

c. Gulf of Khambhat