



10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through Food Corporation of India.

- a) Government stock                      b) Grain stock                      c) Food stock                      d) Buffer stock

11. Match the Following:

List I	List II
(a) Dietrich Brandis	(i) Revolutionary of Java
(b) George Yule	(ii) First Inspector General of Forest in India
(c) Surantiko Samin	(iii) British Administrators
(d) Dirk van Hogendo	(iv) United East India Company official in Java

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)                      b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)  
 c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)                      d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

12. Assertion (A): In Mexico, every election was won by PRI.

Reason (R): PRI managed to win every election mainly through fair means.

- 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 true but R is false.  
 d) A is false but R is true.

13. The region that renewed every year is ideal for intensive agriculture

- a) Kankar                      b) Bhabar                      c) Khadar                      d) Terai

14. Disguised unemployment can be traced in .....

- a) Agriculture                      b) Manufacturing                      c) Teaching                      d) Painting

15. Farmer's plough is an example of which factor of production?

- a) Natural resource                      b) Fixed physical capital                      c) Working capital                      d) Human capital

16. Which of the following parallels of latitude divides India into two almost equal parts?

- (a) Equator                      (b) Tropic of Capricorn                      (c) Tropic of Cancer                      (d) Prime Meridian

17. Find the odd one out from the following options

- a. Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining                      b. Insurance, Tutors, Trade, Transport  
 c. Mass media, Healthcare/hospitals, Public health, Pharmacy                      d. Builders, Dress makers, Bankers, Schools  
 a) Option (a)                      b) Option (b)                      c) Option (d)                      d) Option (c)

18. Fill in the blank:

River	Basin Area
Tapi Basin	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Kaveri Basin	?

- a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra                      b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
 c) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh                      d) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha

19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.

- a) Earnings                      b) Salary                      c) Education                      d) Health

20. Identify the correct statements about Railways

- a) The spread of railways in the 1850s created a new demand.  
 b) Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops.  
 c) To run locomotives, only diesel was needed as fuel.  
 d) To lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together.

- a) Only A                      b) C and D                      c) A, B and D                      d) B and C

## Section B

21. 'The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?
22. What is mid day meal schemes? Explain.
23. What is the role of education in the formation of Human Capital?
24. What is the importance of electoral competition ?

## Section C

25. In spite of abundant rainfall, India is a water-thirsty land. Why is it so?
26. Assam has moderate population density. Give reasons.
27. Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?
28. How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?
29. What are the limitations of a coalition Government?

## Section D

30. How was the bad condition of women responsible for Russian revolution?
31. Write down the features of Montane forests of India.
32. What is the aim of production? State any four requirements needed for the production of goods and services.
33. What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country.

## Section E

### 34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

- i. Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- ii. Name the organizations formed to infuse **the spirit of National Socialism** among the German children and youth.
- iii. What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

### 35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- iii. Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

### 36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9

percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i. What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam?
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

## SECTION F

37. Locate and label the following items on the given map

1. The state which shares its boundaries with China, Nepal and Bhutan.
2. The state which shares its boundaries with both China and Pakistan.
3. The state having common land and sea boundary with Pakistan.
4. An Indian state that shares its boundary with Bangladesh and Myanmar.
5. Smallest among the States sharing border with Pakistan.