1.A. Who were Amateurs? 
(a) Those who played cricket. 
(b) Those who played only one-day cricket. 
(c) The rich who could afford to play cricket for pleasure. 
(d) The poor who could not afford to play cricket.

1.B. Which of the following dresses did Gandhiji wear during his visit to England for the second Round Table Conference in 1931? 
(a) Dhoti and a chadar. 
(b) Lungi and Kurta. 
(c) Western suit, Topped with a turban. 
(d) Short dhoti without a shirt.

2.A. Name the test playing country which introduced pioneered 'Doosra' and Reverse swing? 
(a) Pakistan. 
(b) Sri Lanka. 
(c) India. 
(d) Australia.

2.B. Which of the following colours were the sign of patriotism in France? 
(a) Red, White & green. 
(b) White, Yellow & green. 
(c) Blue, White & red. 
(d) Orange, White & Blue.

3. Which plant community grows naturally without human aid? 
(a) Exotic plant. 
(b) Virgin Vegetation. 
(c) Taiga Vegetation. 
(d) Tundra Vegetation.

4. In which state are one - horned rhinoceros found? 
(a) Bihar. 
(b) U.P. 
(c) Assam. 
(d) Gujarat.
5. ‘Reserved Constituency’ means
(a) Reserved for Senior Citizens.
(b) Reserved for the ruling party.
(c) Reserved for S.C, S.T, O.B.Cs and women
(d) Reserved for opposition political parties

6. Which one of the following is a violation of Fundamental Rights?
(a) Lathi charge by police on peaceful procession
(b) To travel to any part of the country
(c) To criticize the government on corruption
(d) To sing any patriotic song

7. A petition was filed in the Madras High Court. The petitioner said a large number of children aged between seven and twelve were sold at auctions. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been violated in the above mentioned case?
(a) Right to equality
(b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(c) Right against Exploitation
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights
8. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, guarantees -
   (a) Self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed.
   (b) creation of 25 lakh jobs.
   (c) 100 days assured employment for every rural household.
   (d) 100 days assured employment for every urban household.

9. In which year did the most devastating famine of Bengal occur?
   (a) 1942  (b) 1943  (c) 1947  (d) 1991

10. Why do poor people suffer from chronic hunger?
    (a) Due to seasonal production of food grains.
    (b) Due to very low income.
    (c) Due to unavailability of food.
    (d) Due to wrong policies of the government.

11.A. How did Forest Act mean severe hardship for villagers across the country?

11.B. Give reason to explain why the Maasai community lost their grazing lands

11.C. What was the impact of enclosures on the poor farmers in England?

12.A. Why is cricket considered to be a colonial game?

12.B. Mention any three ways through which Indians reacted on western style clothing in the 19th century.

(4)
13. Explain any three factors affecting India’s climate?
भारत की जलवायु की प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं तीन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

14. What are the three characteristic features of Hot Weather Season?
ग्रीष्म खट्टा की तीन विशेषताएँ कीन सी है?

15. Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen Forests and Tropical Deciduous forests.
उष्ण कटिबन्धीय सदाबहार वनों तथा उष्ण कटिबन्धीय पर्णपती वनों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

16. Explain the following terms:
(a) Birth Rate
(b) Death Rate
(c) Migration
निम्लिखित शब्दावली के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए:
(a) जन्म दर
(b) मृत्यु दर
(c) प्रवास

17. Why are elections considered essential for representative democracy? Give three reasons.
प्रतिनिधित्व वाले लोकतंत्र में चुनाव को ज़रूरी स्थान माना जाता है? कोई तीन कारण दीजिए।

18. What makes an election democratic?
चुनाव को लोकतंत्रिक मानने के आधार क्या है?

19. Highlight the differences between Political and Permanent executive to prove that political executive is more powerful.
"राजनीतिक कार्यालय में अधिक शक्ति होती है। यह स्थापित करने के लिए राजनीतिक कार्यालय में अंतर को उजागर करिए।

20. What is the importance of anti-poverty programmes in India? Mention two major weaknesses that these programmes suffer from.
भारत में निरीक्षन - निरोधित कार्यक्रम का व्याख्यान ना है? इन कार्यक्रमों की दो प्रमुख कठिनाईयों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

बैन्धिक निर्धनता की प्रदर्शनीया का संकेत सबूत प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

22. Briefly explain the two important components of food security system designed by the government of India?
भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्माण-छाया सार्थक के किसीं दो प्रमुख घटकों की व्याख्या संस्करण में कीजिए।

23.A. How did the colonial forest rules affect traditional cultivation in India?
23.B. Write about the cyclical movement of any two pastoral communities in the mountains.

OR/अध्ययन

23.C. “From the late nineteenth century, there was a dramatic expansion of wheat production in the USA”. Justify this statement.

OR/अध्ययन

24.A. The First World War and the Second World war had a major impact on forests.” Explain the statement with five facts.

OR/अध्ययन

24.B. How did the Droughts affect the lives of the Maasai?

5x1=5

OR/अध्ययन

24.C. Why were Indian farmers reluctant to grow opium?

5x1=5

25.A. “About 150 years ago cricket was considered only as an English game but nowadays it is not so.” Explain the statement keeping the major phases of the cricket’s history as a game.

OR/अध्ययन

25.B. How did Mahatma Gandhi’s idea of Khadi become a symbolic weapon against British rule?

5

26. “Distribution of population in India is uneven”. Prove this statement with examples.

5

27. Which of the two Houses of Parliament is more powerful and how? Explain.

5

28. How has the scope of rights expanded in the present scenario?

5
29. Highlight any five major reasons that are responsible for poverty in India?

30. Evaluate the contribution of Green Revolution in achieving self-sufficiency in food grains.

31. Two features A and B are shown in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(A) A type of forest
(B) Meteorological Station of Jammu & Kashmir

31B. On the same political outline map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

(i) Kaziranga National Park
(ii) The state having the lowest population density.

4. The following questions are for the visually impaired only in lieu of Q.No.31.

(31.1) Which type of forests are mostly found in Madhya Pradesh?
(31.2) Name the meteorological station of Jammu and Kashmir.
(31.3) In which state Kaziranga National Park is located?
(31.4) Name the most populous state of India.

Note: The questions are for the visually impaired only in lieu of Q.No.31.
Question No.-31

- O O -

Scale 1:1,900,000 1 cm = 170 Kms

Legend: Central Drift:, Graphite Region

(8) SSE-12.5°