

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 4 sections and 33 questions. Answer all the questions.
2. Section A: 20 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Write the letter of the correct answer.
3. Section B: 4 questions of 2 marks each. Section C: 5 questions of 4 marks each.
4. Section D: 4 questions of 8 marks each. Each question in Section D has an internal choice.
5. Question 33 is a map question. Mark the places on the outline map of India given in the paper.

SECTION – A

20 × 1 = 20

Choose the correct answer and write its letter.

1. Resources that can be renewed or replenished by nature are called
 - A) non-renewable resources
 - B) renewable resources
 - C) human-made resources
 - D) mineral resources
2. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
 - A) solar energy
 - B) wind
 - C) coal
 - D) forests
3. Using resources carefully so that they are also available for future generations is called
 - A) exploitation
 - B) sustainable development
 - C) industrialisation
 - D) urbanisation
4. Which of the following is a human-made resource?
 - A) water
 - B) a bridge
 - C) soil
 - D) sunlight
5. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in
 - A) 1526
 - B) 1556
 - C) 1576
 - D) 1761
6. Maharana Pratap fought the Mughal army in the Battle of
 - A) Plassey
 - B) Haldighati
 - C) Buxar
 - D) Talikota
7. Krishnadevaraya was a famous ruler of the
 - A) Mughal Empire
 - B) Vijayanagara Empire
 - C) Maratha kingdom
 - D) Delhi Sultanate
8. Shivaji was crowned Chhatrapati at Raigad in
 - A) 1630
 - B) 1674
 - C) 1707
 - D) 1761
9. Shivaji's mother, who inspired him greatly, was
 - A) Jijabai
 - B) Tarabai
 - C) Ahilyabai
 - D) Lakshmibai
10. The Marathas were defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) by
 - A) Babur
 - B) Ahmad Shah Abdali
 - C) Robert Clive
 - D) Aurangzeb

11. The Peshwa in the Maratha kingdom was the
A) army chief
B) chief minister (prime minister)
C) head of the navy
D) chief judge
12. In the Battle of Plassey (1757), the East India Company defeated
A) Tipu Sultan B) Siraj-ud-Daulah C) Shah Alam II D) Mir Qasim
13. The idea of the 'drain of wealth' from India to Britain was explained by
A) Dadabhai Naoroji
B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
D) Lord Dalhousie
14. The Constitution of India came into force on
A) 15 August 1947 B) 26 January 1950 C) 26 November 1949 D) 2 October 1950
15. The minimum age for voting in India is
A) 16 years B) 18 years C) 21 years D) 25 years
16. Elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are conducted by the
A) Supreme Court
B) Election Commission of India
C) President
D) Parliament
17. The house of Parliament whose members are directly elected by the people is the
A) Rajya Sabha
B) Lok Sabha
C) Legislative Council
D) Gram Sabha
18. The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the
A) Chief Justice B) President C) Speaker D) Vice-President
19. Which of the following is NOT a factor of production?
A) land B) labour C) capital D) consumption
20. A person who brings together land, labour and capital and takes the risk of a business is called
A) an entrepreneur B) a consumer C) a labourer D) a landlord

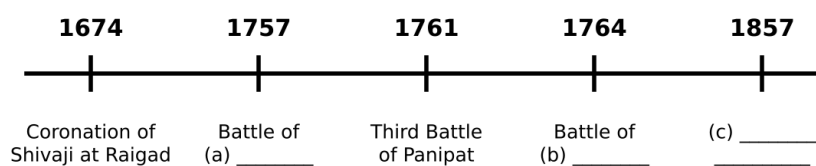
SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. Write two differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.
22. Why did Shivaji build a navy and sea forts? Name one sea fort.
23. What is meant by universal adult franchise?
24. What is human capital? Give one example.

SECTION – C**5 × 4 = 20**

25. Study the timeline and answer the questions.



- (i) Fill in the blanks (a), (b) and (c). (ii) Which event in the timeline was a major defeat for the Marathas? Who defeated them?

26. Explain any four ways in which we can conserve natural resources.

27. Describe the administration of Shivaji. (Ashtapradhan, forts, revenue and army)

28. Explain the main stages of the election process in India.

29. Explain the four factors of production with one example each from a small bakery.

SECTION – D**4 × 8 = 32**

Each question has an internal choice. Answer either (a) or (b).

30. a) Natural resources are not evenly spread across India. Explain with examples. Why is it important to use them wisely?

(OR)

b) Classify resources on the basis of (i) origin and (ii) renewability. Give two examples of each type.

31. a) How did the East India Company, which came to India to trade, become the ruler of large parts of India? Explain with the help of important battles and policies.

(OR)

b) Explain the effects of colonial rule on the Indian economy: on handicrafts and industries, farmers, famines and the drain of wealth.

32. a) Explain the composition of the two Houses of Parliament. Write any four functions of the Parliament.

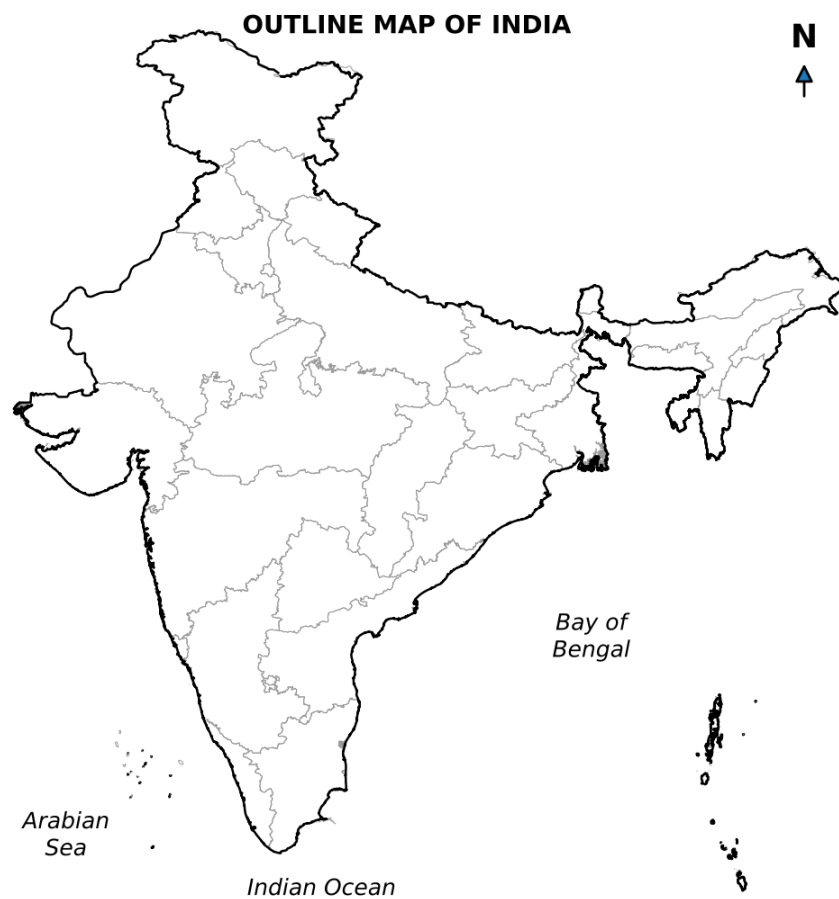
(OR)

b) Explain the role of the Election Commission of India. Why are free and fair elections important in a democracy?

33. Locate any EIGHT of the following on the outline map of India given below.

8 × 1 = 8

- 1) Delhi 2) Panipat 3) Raigad 4) Plassey 5) Buxar
6) Surat 7) Kolkata 8) Chennai 9) Jharkhand (a coal-rich state) 10) Andhra Pradesh



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