

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.
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, with internal choice. Q 33 is to be answered on the outline map of India.
5. Write answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – A

20 × 1 = 20

Choose the correct answer and write its letter.

1. The land area of India is about
A) 3.28 million sq km B) 2.38 million sq km C) 32.8 million sq km D) 1.28 million sq km
2. The longitudinal extent of the mainland of India is
A) 8°4'E to 37°6'E B) 68°7'E to 97°25'E C) 82°30'E to 97°25'E D) 60°E to 90°E
3. The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through
A) Gujarat B) Rajasthan C) Odisha D) Mizoram
4. India is separated from Sri Lanka by the
A) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
B) Bay of Bengal
C) Gulf of Kachchh
D) Ten Degree Channel
5. The youngest fold mountains in India are the
A) Aravallis B) Western Ghats C) Himalayas D) Satpuras
6. The highest peak of the Western Ghats is
A) Anai Mudi B) Doddabetta C) Mahendragiri D) Guru Shikhar
7. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the
A) Arabian Sea
B) Bay of Bengal
C) Indian Ocean near Africa
D) Gulf of Mannar
8. The largest freshwater lake in India is
A) Chilika B) Sambhar C) Wular D) Kolleru
9. In Tibet, the Brahmaputra is known as the
A) Dihang B) Tsang Po C) Jamuna D) Meghna
10. Because of its length and size, the Godavari is also called the
A) Dakshin Ganga
B) Sorrow of Bengal
C) Ganga of the North

D) Lifeline of Gujarat

11. Louis XVI of France belonged to the
A) Bourbon family B) Tudor family C) Romanov family D) Habsburg family
12. The tax called 'tithe' was collected by the
A) King B) Church C) Nobility D) National Assembly
13. The 'Marseillaise' was composed by
A) Robespierre B) Roget de L'Isle C) Mirabeau D) Napoleon
14. The Tsar of Russia at the time of the First World War was
A) Nicholas II B) Alexander II C) Peter the Great D) Lenin
15. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in October 1999?
A) Zia-ul-Haq B) Pervez Musharraf C) Ayub Khan D) Nawaz Sharif
16. The Constituent Assembly of India held its first meeting in
A) December 1946 B) August 1947 C) January 1950 D) November 1949
17. Nelson Mandela fought against apartheid in
A) Zimbabwe B) Kenya C) South Africa D) Ghana
18. The minimum age for a citizen of India to vote is
A) 16 years B) 18 years C) 21 years D) 25 years
19. Growing more than one crop on the same piece of land during a year is called
A) mixed farming
B) multiple cropping
C) shifting cultivation
D) modern farming
20. When more people work on a farm than are actually needed, it is called
A) seasonal unemployment
B) educated unemployment
C) disguised unemployment
D) full employment

SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. Name any four countries that share land boundaries with India.
22. What were 'tithes' and 'taille' in pre-revolutionary France?
23. What is universal adult franchise?
24. What is disguised unemployment? Give one example.

SECTION – C

5 × 4 = 20

25. Describe the main features of the Indian Desert and the Coastal Plains.
26. Explain the different drainage patterns — dendritic, trellis, rectangular and radial — with one example where possible.
27. What were the main changes the Bolsheviks brought in Russia after the October Revolution of 1917?
28. What was apartheid? How did South Africa become a democracy?
29. Explain the four requirements for production with examples from the village of Palampur.

SECTION – D**4 × 8 = 32**

Each question has an internal choice. Answer either (A) or (B).

30. A) Describe the divisions of the Himalayas from west to east and their main features.

(OR)

B) Describe the Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi river systems of the Peninsula.

31. A) What was the Reign of Terror? Describe the measures taken by Robespierre and how the period came to an end.

(OR)

B) Describe the events that led to the February Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd and its results.

32. A) Describe the different stages of the election process in India, from the delimitation of constituencies to the declaration of results.

(OR)

B) Why do we need a constitution? Explain with the example of the making of the South African Constitution.

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

- 1) Palk Strait 2) Anai Mudi 3) Aravalli Range 4) Satpura Range
- 5) River Krishna 6) River Brahmaputra 7) Sambhar Lake 8) Kolleru Lake
- 9) Indira Point 10) Gulf of Mannar

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