

Sample Paper

6

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. *The Question Paper contains four sections.*
2. *Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.*
3. *Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.*
4. *Section C has 12 questions (Case-based). Attempt any 5 questions.*
5. *Section D contains 2 Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.*
6. *All questions carry equal marks.*
7. *There is no negative marking.*

SECTION-A

1. When did the civil war in Sri Lanka end?
(a) 2007 (b) 2008 (c) 2009 (d) 2010
2. Which of the following languages is not a part of the one-language community in the Belgium Model?
(a) Dutch (b) French (c) Polish (d) German
3. Which of the following was chosen as head quarters of the European Union?
(a) Brussels (b) Belgium (c) France (d) Germany
4. A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to exist is known as _____.
(a) Utopian (b) Democracy (c) Autocracy (d) Imperialism
5. What is the full form of KCC?
(a) Kisan Credit Card (b) Kisan Corporate Club
(c) Kharif Cultivation Corporation (d) Kisan Credit Class
6. Which of the following philosophers gave the essay named 'Qu'est-cequ'une nation'?
(a) Voltaire (b) Jean Jacques Rousseau
(c) Montesquieu (d) Ernst Renan
7. In which of the following years nationalism emerged as a force in Europe?
(a) 16th century (b) 17th century (c) 18th century (d) 19th century
8. In which of the following states is the cotton crop not grown in India?
(a) Punjab (b) Maharashtra (c) Assam (d) Gujarat
9. Which of the following types of the crop is groundnut?
(a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) Kharif and Rabi both (d) None of these
10. In which of the following years was India the second-largest producer of groundnut oil after China?
(a) 2015 (b) 2017 (c) 2019 (d) 2020
11. India is at the _____ position in the world in sugarcane production.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
12. Which of the following is not a branch of the government in India?
(a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judiciary (d) House of Representatives
13. Which of the following colours is not a part of French uniforms?
(a) Red (b) Green (c) Blue (d) White
14. Who lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813?
(a) Pierre Augereau (b) Napoleon
(c) Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte (d) Alexandre Dumas
15. When did Napoleon wars begin?
(a) 1795 (b) 1796 (c) 1797 (d) 1798

16. Which of the following is not an Italian-speaking province?
 (a) Lombardy (b) Venetia (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
17. Which of the following is ensured by sources of revenue for each level of government?
 (a) Political autonomy (b) Technological autonomy
 (c) Financial autonomy (d) Social autonomy
18. Which of the following is not exported from India?
 (a) Coffee (b) Tea (c) Spices (d) Peas
19. Which of the following is not a cause responsible for the change in cultivation methods?
 (a) Physical environment (b) Technological know-how
 (c) Socio-cultural practices (d) Political reforms
20. In which of the following types of farming do farmers not use fertilisers or modern inputs?
 (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming
 (c) Commercial Farming (d) Plantation
21. Which of the following is not a modern input used to increase the productivity of a crop?
 (a) High yielding variety (b) Chemical fertilisers
 (c) Insecticides (d) Manure
22. Which of the following crops are a commercial crop in Haryana and a subsistence crop in Odisha?
 (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Maize (d) Sugarcane
23. _____ that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.
 (a) Money (b) Goods (c) Goals (d) Immaterial things
24. _____ employment is where people are working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
 (a) Disguised (b) Seasonal (c) Temporary (d) Permanent

SECTION-B

25.



Which of the following is shown in the given image?

- (a) The coalition government between Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party
 (b) Introduction of an engine in Germany
 (c) Celebrating Engineer's day
 (d) Technical improvement in the automobile sector
26. Prudential decisions are usually contrasted with decisions based purely on _____ considerations.
 (a) Moral (b) Technical (c) Societal (d) Political
27. Which of the following is not correct about the nation-state?
 (i) A nation-state is one in which the majority of its citizens, (and not only its rulers), came to develop a sense of common identity.
 (ii) It shared history or descent.
 (iii) The commonness that existed among the people was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
28. Which of the following depicts the given equation?
 Sharing power = dividing power =
 (a) It strengthens a nation.
 (b) It weakens a nation.
 (c) It divides a nation.
 (d) It accelerates the development of a nation.

29. In which of the following areas are Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?
 (a) North and west (b) East and west (c) North and east (d) South and west
30. **Assertion (A):** The conflict took place among communities further in Belgium and a very messy partition of the country.
Reason (R): In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
31. Which of the following is/are not correct about the regional governments in Belgium?
 (i) They had their roles and powers.
 (ii) All these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government.
 (iii) The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were dependent on the central government.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) and (ii)
32. Which of the following types of system did Tamil leaders aspire to?
 (a) Federal system (b) Democracy (c) Autocracy (d) Socialism
33. Which of the following is not correct for the state level of a federal system of government?
 (i) It is at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
 (ii) It enjoys its power that is independent of the central government.
 (iii) It is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) and (ii)
34. Which of the following statements are correct about the central government?
 (i) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
 (ii) The central government cannot order the state government to do something.
 (iii) The central government is answerable to the people.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
35. Match the following:
 1. Tiers of government (i) Umpire
 2. Jurisdictions of tiers (ii) Two
 3. Highest court (iii) Constitutionally guaranteed
 (a) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i) (b) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii) (c) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i) (d) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)
36. **Assertion (A):** There is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
Reason(R): The 'right of inheritance', farmers continue to take the maximum output from the limited land in the absence of an alternative source of livelihood.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
37. **Assertion (A):** A very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services.
Reason (R): A plenty of alternative work opportunities are available to them and therefore only a part of this sector is growing in importance.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
38. Production in the service sector rose by _____ times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.
 (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15
39. What is the current name of the erst while Planning Commission?
 (a) NITI Aayog (b) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 (c) Direct Benefit Transfer (d) Atal Pension Yojana
40. Which of the following is responsible for creating additional employment for 35 lakh people according to the Planning Commission?
 (a) Education sector (b) Tourism sector
 (c) Agricultural (d) Capital goods

41. In how many districts did India implement the Right to Work?
 (a) 500 (b) 525 (c) 625 (d) 675
42. India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the _____ from that area which lies beyond the exclusive economic zone.
 (a) Pacific ocean (b) Indian ocean (c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Arctic ocean
43. Which of the following is/are the correct statements?
 (i) Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies.
 (ii) In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.
 (iii) Sri Lanka shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
44. Which of the following is not correct about the Belgium Model?
 (i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
 (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country
 (iii) Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
45. Which of the following aspects did not get affected due to the civil war in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Social (b) Political (c) Economic (d) Cultural

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the country side and also town houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of land holding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

In Western and parts of Central Europe, the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states, it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. In Central and Eastern Europe, these groups were smaller in number till the late nineteenth century. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

46. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the _____ class on the continent.
 (a) Dominant (b) Suppressed
 (c) Upper (d) Middle
47. Which of the following were owned by the members of this class in the countryside?
 (a) Estates (b) Markets
 (c) Administrative offices (d) Schools
48. Which of the following languages is spoken by the class mentioned in the given paragraph?
 (a) Polish (b) German
 (c) French (d) Dutch
49. Which of the following ways was used to connect families?
 (a) Ties of marriage (b) By birth
 (c) By the act of *Karmas* (d) On the basis of caste

50. Which of the following makes the majority of the population?
 (a) Peasantry (b) Businessmen
 (c) Bankers (d) Artists
51. Which of the following is the basis of the emergence of the commercial class?
 (a) Industrial production (b) Existence of diplomacy
 (c) A common way of life (d) Cultivation by serfs
52. When did industrialisation begin in England?
 (a) First half of the 17th-century (b) Second half of the 17th-century
 (c) First half of the 18th-century (d) Second half of the 18th century

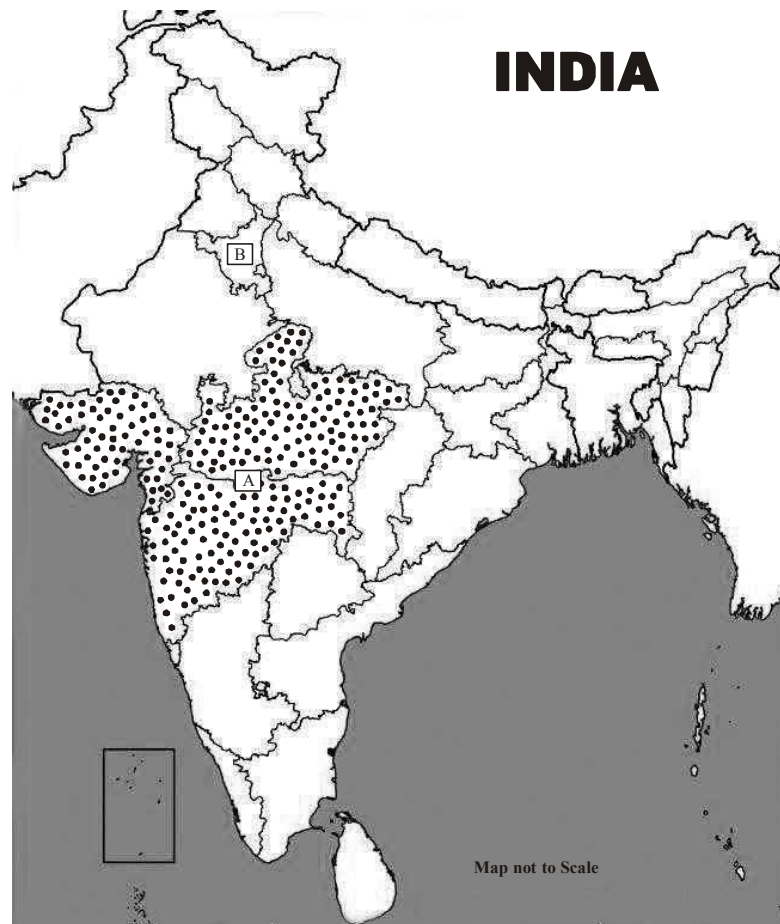
PASSAGE-2

The total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the northeast states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed. The land under permanent pasture has also decreased. How are we able to feed our huge cattle population on this pasture land and what are the consequences of it? Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high. Hence, these lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years and if these are included in the net sown area then the percentage of NSA in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area. The pattern of the net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area, as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952). It was considered essential for the maintenance of the ecological balance. The livelihood of millions of people who live on the fringes of these forests depends upon it.

53. When was the National Forest Policy outlined?
 (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1952 (d) 1953
54. Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired _____ per cent of geographical area.
 (a) 22 (b) 33 (c) 44 (d) 55
55. Which of the states does not have less than 10 per cent of the net sown area?
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur (c) Mizoram (d) Punjab
56. **Assertion (A):** Except for current fallow land, other lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years and if these are included in the net sown area then the percentage of NSA in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area.
Reason (R): Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
57. The land under permanent pasture has _____ in past years.
 (a) Increased (b) Decreased
 (c) Remained constant (d) First increased and then decreased
58. **Assertion (A):** Land use data, however, is available only for 100 per cent of the total geographical area.
Reason (R): The land use reporting for most of the northeast states except Assam has not been done fully.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.

SECTION-D



59. Which of the following crops is grown in the areas marked?
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Wheat | (c) Pulses | (d) Cotton |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
60. Which of the following crops was grown in the areas marked B?
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
| (a) Tea | (b) Coffee | (c) Mangoes | (d) Rice |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. Which of the following crops is mainly produced in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh?
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Wheat | (c) Pulses | (d) Cotton |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
60. Which of the following crops is grown in the Nilgiri in Karnataka?
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
| (a) Tea | (b) Coffee | (c) Mangoes | (d) Rice |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 6

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____	End time _____	Time taken _____
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1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

□	□	□	□	□	□
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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1. (a) (b) (c) (d)	9. (a) (b) (c) (d)	17. (a) (b) (c) (d)
2. (a) (b) (c) (d)	10. (a) (b) (c) (d)	18. (a) (b) (c) (d)
3. (a) (b) (c) (d)	11. (a) (b) (c) (d)	19. (a) (b) (c) (d)
4. (a) (b) (c) (d)	12. (a) (b) (c) (d)	20. (a) (b) (c) (d)
5. (a) (b) (c) (d)	13. (a) (b) (c) (d)	21. (a) (b) (c) (d)
6. (a) (b) (c) (d)	14. (a) (b) (c) (d)	22. (a) (b) (c) (d)
7. (a) (b) (c) (d)	15. (a) (b) (c) (d)	23. (a) (b) (c) (d)
8. (a) (b) (c) (d)	16. (a) (b) (c) (d)	24. (a) (b) (c) (d)

SECTION-B

25. (a) (b) (c) (d)	33. (a) (b) (c) (d)	41. (a) (b) (c) (d)
26. (a) (b) (c) (d)	34. (a) (b) (c) (d)	42. (a) (b) (c) (d)
27. (a) (b) (c) (d)	35. (a) (b) (c) (d)	43. (a) (b) (c) (d)
28. (a) (b) (c) (d)	36. (a) (b) (c) (d)	44. (a) (b) (c) (d)
29. (a) (b) (c) (d)	37. (a) (b) (c) (d)	45. (a) (b) (c) (d)
30. (a) (b) (c) (d)	38. (a) (b) (c) (d)	46. (a) (b) (c) (d)
31. (a) (b) (c) (d)	39. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
32. (a) (b) (c) (d)	40. (a) (b) (c) (d)	

SECTION-C

47. (a) (b) (c) (d)	51. (a) (b) (c) (d)	55. (a) (b) (c) (d)
48. (a) (b) (c) (d)	52. (a) (b) (c) (d)	56. (a) (b) (c) (d)
49. (a) (b) (c) (d)	53. (a) (b) (c) (d)	57. (a) (b) (c) (d)
50. (a) (b) (c) (d)	54. (a) (b) (c) (d)	58. (a) (b) (c) (d)

SECTION-D

59. (a) (b) (c) (d)	60. (a) (b) (c) (d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work
