# Sample Paper

7

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.

			SEC	CTIOI	N-A		
1.	Which of the following le				a	<b>( 1</b> )	( ) ( )
_	(a) Nationalism	\ /	Imperialism	(c)	Socialism	(d)	(a) and (b)
2.	Which of the following re		C I			<i>(</i> 1)	
_	(a) Ottoman Empire		British Empire	(c)	Russian Empire	(d)	Habsburg Empire
3.		s the n	neaning of the symbol o		live branch around the sw		
	(a) Being freed			(b)	Willingness to make peac	:e	
	(c) Readiness to fight			(d)	Heroism		
4.	When did the Dukes of the		_				
	(a) 1845	(b)	1846	(c)	1847	(d)	1848
5.	Which of the following w						
	(a) Crown of thorns		Crown of oak leaves	(c)	A huge hat	(d)	A turban
6.	Which of the following is						
	(a) Banking		Agriculture	(c)	Trade	(d)	Computer software
7.	Which of the following is						
	(a) Chandigarh		Lakshadweep	(c)	Delhi	(d)	Goa
8.	Which of the following is			pire?			
	(a) Hungary		Galicia	(c)	Austria	(d)	Crete
9.	How many times did the			anged	during 1970 and 1993?		
	(a) Two		Three	(c)	Four	(d)	Five
10.				he cor	nmunity government acco	rding	to the Belgium Model?
	(a) Cultural	(b)	Educational	(c)	Language-related	(d)	Political
11.	Which of the following e	mpha	sises that power-sharing		oring out better outcomes?		
	(a) Prudential reasons	· /	Moral reasons		Ethical reasons	(d)	Cultural reasons
12.	Which of the following is	s the s	ource of all political pow	ver in	a democracy?		
	(a) People	(b)	Government	(c)	Leaders	(d)	Bureaucrats
13.	Which of the following is	s not a	part of holding together	r' fede	erations?		
	(a) USA	(b)	Switzerland	(c)	Australia	(d)	Spain
14.	Which of the following is	s not t	he common part of the n	ation	according to Renan?		
	(a) Language	(b)	Race	(c)	Religion	(d)	Creed
15.	When was the first clear	expres	ssion of nationalism seer	n with	the French Revolution?		
	(a) 1785	(b)	1789	(c)	1792	(d)	1793
16.	Which of the following is	s the b	asis to determinethe Bar	ngar s	oil?		
	(a) Texture	(b)	Age	(c)	Size of particles	(d)	Content of humidity

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<b>17.</b>	The Bangar soil has	a higher c	oncentration of		nodules than the Kh	adar.	
	(a) Pyrite	(b)	Kanker	(c)	Chert	(d)	Phosphorite
18.	Which of the followi	ng soils is	best known for its o	apacity to	hold water?		
	(a) Alluvial soil	(b)	Black soil	(c)	Red soil	(d)	Yellow soil
19.	Which of the following	ng is not g	rouped under 'Hind	i'?			
	(a) Magadhi	(b)	Bhojpuri	(c)	Rajasthani	(d)	Sanskrit
20.	Assertion (A): For co	omparisor	between countries,	total inco	me is not such a usefu	ul measure.	
	Reason (R): Countri	es have di	fferent populations,	comparing	g total income will no	t tell us wha	t an average person is likely
	to earn.						
	(a) Both, A and R, a	re true and	d R is the correct exp	olanation c	of A.		
	(b) Both, A and R, a	re true bu	R is not the correct	explanation	on of A.		
	(c) If A is true but R	is false.					
	(d) If A is false but I	R is true.					
21.	Which of the following	ng has the	lowest per capita in	come?			
	(a) Haryana	(b)	Kerala	(c)	Bihar	(d)	Punjab
22.	Which of the followi	ng gets af	fected by the function	ning of Pl	DS?		
	(a) Education secto	r		(b)	Property rates		
	(c) Health and nutr	itional sta	tus of people	(d)	Banking sector		
23.	Similarly, the Govern	ment in Ir	ndia buys wheat and	rice from t	farmers at a	price.	
	(a) Basic	(b)	Fair	(c)	Maximum	(d)	Minimum
24.	Which of the following	ng is found	l in the western and	central Hi	malayas?		
	(a) Shifting cultivat	ion (b)	Terrace farming	(c)	Vertical Farming	(d)	Dry farming

#### **SECTION-B**

25.

Which of the following empires is celebrated on the given map?

- (a) Russian
- (b) German
- (c) French
- d) British
- **26.** Which of the following is correct about the holding together' federations?
  - (i) The central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States.
  - (ii) Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.
  - (iii) Some units are granted special powers.
  - $(a) \quad (i) \, and \, (ii)$
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- 27. Which of the following statues holds the Charter of the Rights of Man in its one of hands?
  - (a) Statue of Liberty

(b) Statue of Unity

(c) Statue of Marianne

- (d) Statue of Peace
- **28.** Which of the following is the cause for holding the flag in 1848?
  - (a) To unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution
  - (b) To transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
  - (c) To replace the former royal standard
  - (d) To make the whole system more rational and efficient
- 29. Which of the following is the objective of the introduction of various measures and practices by the French revolutionaries?
  - (a) To outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes
  - (b) To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people
  - (c) To pass through 11 customs barriers
  - (d) To bind the Germans economically into a nation

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30.	Wh (a)	ich of the following is not a part of the centralised a Formulation of uniform laws for all citizens within			ning	of the French Revolution?
	(b)	Abolishment of internal customs duties	its ter	Titory		
	(c)	Adoption of a uniform system of weights and mea	sures			
		Division of societies based on the economic condi				
31.		tch the following:				
		(People)		(Location)		
	1.	Bohemians and Slovaks	(i)	Carniola		
	2.	Slovenes	(ii)	South		
	3.	Croats	(iii)	North		
	(a)	1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii) (b) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)	(c)	1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i)	(d)	1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii)
32.	Wh	ich of the following was not the impact of the Belgiu	ım M	odel?		
	(a)	Helped to avoid civic strife between the two major				
	(b)	Helped to avoid a possible division of the country	on lin	iguistic line		
	(c)	Both of the above				
		None of the above				
33.		sertion (A): Matters were further complicated among	_			
		ason (R): The Balkans also became the scene of big p				
	(a)	Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explana				
		Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct expl	lanatı	on of A.		
	( )	If A is true but R is false.				
24		If A is false but R is true.	. 1	11: 4:0		
34.		w much percentage of the total population speaks th		_	(L)	71 220/
35.	(a)	43.63% (b) 55.87% at is the full form of SRC?	(c)	63.24%	(d)	71.23%
33.	(a)	State Reorganisation Commission	(b)	State Reorganisation Card	l	
	· /	State Recognition Commission  State Recognition Commission	(d)	State Rate Card	L	
36.		ich of the following statements is not correct?	(u)	State Rate Card		
<b>50.</b>	(i)	When power is taken away from Central and St.	ate σα	overnments and given to the	ne loc	eal government it is called
	(1)	centralisation.	are gr	sveriments and given to the	10	our government, it is earlee
	(ii)	The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there	are a	large number of problems a	nd iss	sues which are best settled a
	( )	the local level.		<i>G</i>		
	(iii)	At the local level it is possible for the people to dire	ectly	participate in decision maki	ng.	
	(a)	(i) (b) (ii) and (iii)	(c)	(i) and (iii)	(d)	(i), (ii) and (iii)
37.	Wh	ich of the following is not the step taken towards dec	centra	alisation in 1992?		
	(i)	At least two-thirds of all positions are reserved for				
	(ii)	Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the	exec	utive heads of these institu	utions	s for the Scheduled Castes
		Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.				
	(iii)	The State governments are required to share some	powe	ers and revenue with local g	overr	
	(a)	(i) (b) (ii)	(c)	(iii)	(d)	(ii) and (iii)
38.	Wh	ich of the following statements is not correct?				
	(i)	Each village, or a group of villages in some States,				
	(ii)	This is a council consisting of several ward member			siden	t or sarpanch.
	(iii)	It is the decision-making body for a specific part of			<i>(</i> 1)	('') 1(''')
20	(a)	(i) (b) (ii) This is the most widely arread and important sail.	(c)	(iii)	(d)	(ii) and (iii)
39.	(i)	This is the most widely spread and important soil.				
	(ii)	It is found in the entire northern plains.	alarıa	n river gustams the Indus	tha C	Cango and the Drohmonutro
	(iii)	1 , 1	araya	ii iivei systems – me maus,	mec	ranga and the Branmaputia
		ich types of soil are it?  Red soil (b) Laterite soil	(0)	Black soil	(4)	Alluvial soil
40.	(a)	Red soil (b) Laterite soil ich of the following forests were found in the areas	(c) of late		(d)	Alluviai SUII
70.	(a)	Evergreen forests	or race (b)	Temperate Forests		
	(a) (c)	Coniferous Forests	(d)	Subtropical monsoon fore	ests	
41.		ich of the following is not correct about Mahatma Ga	. /			rantee Act 2005?
	(i)	All those who can, and need, work in rural areas ar				
	(ii)	If the government fails in its duty to provide emplo				
	()	Service and the provide compre	J	.,		P***

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(iii) It aims to support entrepreneurship among women and SC & ST communities

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii)

(c) (iii

(d) (i) and (iii)

**42.** Look at the given table and answer the following questions.

#### **Workers in Different Sectors (in Millions)**

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total in Percentage	7%	93%	100%

Which of the following sectors has the minimum number of workers?

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary

(d) Organised

**43.** Which of the following shifts took place over the past 100 years in developed countries?

(a) Primary to secondary

(b) Primary to tertiary

(c) Secondary to tertiary

(d) Secondary to primary

44. Which of the following is the correct reason for the tension between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities?

- (a) The French-speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education.
- (b) The Dutch-speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education.
- (c) The population of the Dutch-speaking community suddenly increased.
- (d) The population of the French-speaking community was politically strong.
- **45.** Which of the following is not a privately owned company in India?

(a) TISCO

(b) RIL

(c) Wipro

(d) NTPC

#### **SECTION-C**

#### PASSAGE-1

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

46.	Which of the followi	ng ideolog	ies was there in Europ	pe in the	19th century?		
	(a) Liberalism	(b)	Conservation	(c)	Secularism	(d)	Socialism
47.	Forclasses	liberalism	stood for freedom for	r the ind	ividual?		
	(a) Middle	(b)	Upper	(c)	Lower	(d)	Business
48.	Which of the following	ng is not t	he objective of the Fre	ench Rev	volution?		
	(a) Inviolability of	private pro	perty	(b)	End of autocracy		
	(c) End of clerical p	rivileges		(d)	Setting up Monarchy		
49.	Suffrage is known as	S	<del>.</del>				
	(a) Right to speech	(b)	Right to property	(c)	Right to vote	(d)	Right to privacy
50.	Which of the following	ng countrie	es marked the first poli	itical exp	eriment in a liberal den	nocracy?	
	(a) USA	(b)	Italy	(c)	Germany	(d)	France
51.	Which of the followi	ng rights v	vere taken away from	the men	and women without pro	operty?	
	(a) Right to vote	(b)	Right to expression	(c)	Right to privacy	(d)	Right to speech
<b>52.</b>	Which of the followi	ng stateme	ent is incorrect?				
	(a) The Napoleonic	Code wen	t back to limited suffr	age.			

- (b) The Napoleonic Code reduced women to the status of a minor.
- (c) Women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.
- (d) The Jacobins did all adult females enjoy suffrage.

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#### **PASSAGE-2**

A second test for the Indian federation is the language policy. Hindi was identified as the official language. There were many safeguards to protect other languages Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. The promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- **53.** Which of the following languages was promoted in India?
  - (a) Hindi
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Urdu

- (d) Sinhala
- **54.** Which of the following states got violent for continuing the use of English?
  - (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

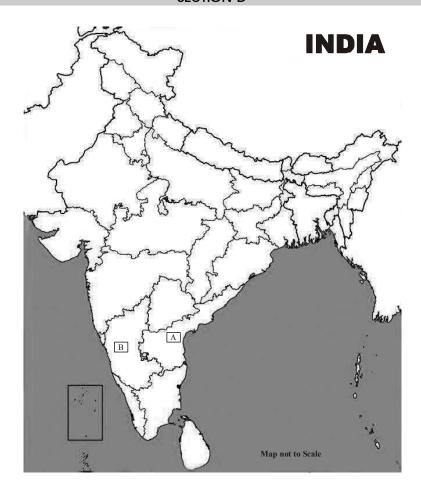
- **55.** Which of the following is not correct?
  - (i) Promotion of Hindi makes the central government impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.
  - (ii) Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite.
  - (iii) Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India.
  - (a) (1)
- (b) (ii)
- (c) (iii)

- (d) (ii) and (iii)
- **56.** Which of the following languages was stopped for official purposes in the year 1965?
  - (a) Hindi
- (b) Tamil
- (c) English
- (d) Urdu
- 57. Which of the following languages was demanded by many non-Hindi states?
  - (a) Hindi
- (b) Tamil
- (c) English
- (d) Urdu

- **58.** Which of the languages is identified as an official language?
  - (a) Hindi
- (b) Tamil
- c) English
- (d) Urdu

#### **SECTION-D**

#### **Map-based Questions**



SP-54 Social Science Which of the following soil is found in the areas marked A? (a) Alluvial (b) Laterite Black (d) Yellow (c) **60.** Which of the following crop is grown in the area marked B? (a) Coffee (b) Tea Rice (d) Wheat (c) **Note:** The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60. Which of the following soil is found in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers?

(a) Alluvial (b) Laterite (c) Black (d) Yellow

(a) Alluvial (b) Laterite (c) Black (d) Yello

60. Which of the following crop is grown in the Budan Hills?

(a) Coffee (b) Tea (c) Rice (d) Wheat

# **OMR ANSWER SHEET**

## Sample Paper No – 7

- **★** Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- **★** Please do not make any atray 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 darkend / half darkened circle might by rejected.

Start time : E	nd time		Time tak	en						
1. Name (in Block Letters)										
2. Date of Exam										
S. Candidate's Signature  SECTION-A										
1. (a) (b) (c) (d)	9. a		© (d)	17. (a)	(b) (c)	) d				
2. a b c d	10. a	<b>b</b>	© d	18.						
3. a b c d	11. a	(b)	© (d)	19. a	(b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d					
4. a b c d	12. a	<b>b</b>	© d © d	20. a	(b) (c)	) (1)				
3. a b c d 4. a b c d 5. a b c d 6. a b c d	13. a	(b)		21. a	<b>b c</b>					
6. a b c d	14. a	<b>b</b>		22. a	<b>b c</b>					
7. a b c d 8. a b c d		(b)	<ul><li>c</li><li>d</li><li>d</li></ul>	23. a a 24. a	(b) (c)					
8. a b c d	16. a	SECTIO		24. (a)	<u>b</u> c					
25. a b c d	33. a	<b>b</b>	© (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>b</b>	<ul><li>c</li><li>d</li><li>d</li></ul>	43. a	(b) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d					
28. a b c d	36. a	(b)	© d	44.	<b>b c</b>					
26.     a     b     c     d       27.     a     b     c     d       28.     a     b     c     d       29.     a     b     c     d       30.     a     b     c     d	37. a	(b)		45. a	(b) (c)					
	38. a 39. a	(b)	<ul><li>(c)</li><li>(d)</li><li>(d)</li></ul>	46. a	(b) (c)	<u>d</u>				
31. a b c d 32. a b c d	39. a 40. a	(b)								
		SECTIO	N-C							
47 a b c d 48. a b c d	51 a	(b)	© d	55. a	(b) (c)	) d				
48. a b c d	52. a		(c) (d)	56. a	(b) (c)					
49. a b c d	53. a	<b>b</b>		57. a	(b) (c)					
50. a b c d	54. a	<u>в</u>	© (1)	58. a	<u>b</u> c	<u>d</u>				
		SECTIO		$\neg$						
59. a b c d	60. a	<u>b</u>	© (d)							
No. of Qns. Attempted Correct Incorrect					Marks					

## Page for Rough Work