Sample Paper

1

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.

(a) Both the statements are correct.

(c) Only i is correct.

7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A Which of the following elements was not part of Frédéric Sorrieu's vision of the world? 1. (d) (a) Distinct nations (b) Flags National costume National language (c) 2. Which of the following colours is not present in the flag the Statue of Marianne carries? (a) Red (b) Green (c) White (d) Black When was France a full-fledged territorial state? 3. (a) 1789 (b) 1790 (c) 1791 (d) 1792 Which of the following were set up by thestudents and other members of educated middle classes of Europe at the beginning of the French Revolution? (a) Jacobin clubs (b) Zouk clubs Ushuaïa clubs Omnia clubs 5. Which of the following was ruled by the Habsburg Empire? (a) Austria–Hungry (b) Tyrol-Sudetenland Prussia-Hungry Vienna-Hungry Which of the following hosted the Congress? 6. (a) Giuseppe Mazzini Otto von Bismarck (b) Pierre Séguier **Duke Metternich** Which of the following was the object of the Treaty of Vienna? (a) Undoing the changes that occurred in Europe during the Napoleonic wars (b) Setting up of new clubs (c) Unification of France (d) Declaration of nation-states 8. Which of the following was the nature of Conservative regimes set up in 1815 in Europe? (a) Aristocracy (b) Democratic Communist (d) Autocratic 9. Which of the following is the major issue taken up by the liberal-nationalists during the French Revolution? (a) Freedom of Speech (b) Freedom of Press Freedom of Expression Freedom of Religion (c) (d) 10. Which of the following is a good tool to compare different countries? (a) Total income (b) Standard income (c) Average income Basic income 11. Which of the following is the correct range of low-income countries? (a) US\$ 49,300 per annum and above (b) US\$ 2500 or less (c) US\$ 6700 per annum or less (d) US\$ 2900 or less Averages are useful for comparison. Averages are used to hide disparities. **12.** (i)

Both the statements are incorrect.

Only ii is correct.

(d)

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13.	Which of the following is the correct full form of IMR?							
	(a) Instant Mortality Rate	(b)	Infant Medium Rate					
	(c) Infant Mortality Rate	(d)	Immortality Mortality Ra	te				
14.	Which of the following is the consequence of the adequ	` /			cational facilities?			
	(a) Low mortality rate (b) High mortality rate	_	Constant mortality rate		No effect on mortality rate			
15.	Which of the following is used to evaluate the level of i							
	(a) IMR (b) HDI	(c)	GDP	(d)	GNI			
16.	Which of the following is an example of a renewable res	sourc	e?					
17.	(a) Oil (b) Coal	(c)	Groundwater	(d)	Nuclear energy			
	Which of the following has a higher HDI rank than Indi	a?						
	(a) Sri Lanka (b) Pakistan	(c)	Nepal	(d)	Myanmar			
18.	Which of the following is not an island nation?							
	(a) Sri Lanka (b) Cuba	(c)	Dominican Republic	(d)	Bangladesh			
19.	What percentage of the total population is the Sinhala-	speal	xers?					
	(a) 50% (b) 74%	(c)	89%	(d)	95%			
20.	When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country	?						
	(a) 1947 (b) 1948	(c)	1949	(d)	1950			
21.	Which of the following is not a resource?							
	(a) It is used to satisfy our needs.	(b)	It is technologically acce					
	(c) It is economically feasible. (d) It does not affect the culture of the country.							
22.	Which of the following does not involve the process of transformation of things?							
	(a) Nature (b) Technology	(c)	People	(d)	Institutions			
23.	Which of the following is not a type of resource-based	on ov	_					
	(a) Individual (b) Potential	(c)	Community	(d)	National			
24.	Which of the following is the agenda of the Rio de Janeir							
	(a) To achieve sustainable development	(b)	To preserve wildlife					
	(c) To save fauna	(d)	To stop global warming					
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		TIO						
25.	Assertion (A): Napoleon had destroyed democracy in F			ionary	principles.			
	Reason (R): To make the whole system more rational ar							
	(a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explana		· ·					
	(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.							
26.27.	Which of the following is not true regarding Napoleon?	,						
	(i) Hesimplified administrative divisions.							
	(ii) He abolished the feudal system.							
	(iii) He freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues		(i) and (iii)	(L)	(i) (ii) and (iii)			
	(a) Only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii)	(c)	(i) and (iii)	(d)	(i), (ii) and (iii)			
	Which of the following is not a part of the Balkans? (a) Serbia (b) Croatia	(a)	Albania	(4)	Anatria			
20		(c)		(d)	Austria			
28.	Which of the following was/were the demands of the en	nergi	ng middle class during the	Frenc	n Revolution?			
	(a) Freedom of markets (b) Abolition of state improved restrictions on the may		at of goods and conital					
	(b) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital							
	(c) Equal political rights							
20	(d) All of the above Which of the following steps were not taken to increase		nomia nationalism?					
29.	Which of the following steps were not taken to increase (a) Abolished tariff barriers	CCOL	ionne nationansin!					
	(a) Abolished tariff barriers(b) Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two							
	(c) Create a network of railways	, 1011	YU					
	(C) Create a network of fallways							

(d) Reduce labour rates

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Which of the following is the cause of breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands? (a) The July Revolution (b) The May Revolution (c) The French Revolution (d) The American Revolution **31.** Match the following pairs: (Country) (Given to) (A) Belgium Saxony (B) Russia (ii) Piedmont (C) Prussia (iii) Poland (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii) (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i) (c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii) **32.** Which of the following treaties recognised Greece as an independent nation? (a) Treaty of Constantinople (b) Treaty of Vienna (c) Treaty of Versaille (d) Treaty of Salbai **33.** Which of the following is used as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance? (a) Language Female figures Baton (b) Flag (c) **34.** Which of the following processes is required to fulfil desires in real life? (a) Democratic social (b) Social political (c) Democratic political (d) Economical Social **35.** Which of the following is the reason for the enrolment of less number girls in high school in many areas? (a) The girls have no interest in going to school. (b) The government/society has not provided adequate facilities. (c) Society does not allow girls to go to school. (d) There is less number of seats for girls in school. **36.** Which of the following does not affect the price of crude oil? (a) Growing economies increase demand for energy in general (b) Economic growth (c) Current supply (d) Information technology The average monthly income of A and B is `6050. The average monthly income of B and C is `6250 and the average monthly income of A and C is `6200. What is the monthly income of A? (A) (b) 4,000 8,000 (a) 2,000 (c) 6.000 **38.** Which of the following is the Net attendance ratio in India? (a) 14–15 years (b) 10–15 years (c) 6–10 years 6–15 years The body weight of Ramesh is 70 kg and his BMI is 27.34 kg/m². Find out his height. (a) 1.20m (b) 1.40m (c) 1.60m (d) 1.80 m Which of the following is the reason to share power? 40. (i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. (ii) It ensures the stability of political order. (iii) It is the very spirit of democracy. (c) (i) and (iii) (i), (ii) and (iii) (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) **41.** Look at the given figure carefully and answer the given question.

Which of the following is shown in the given figure along with democracy?

(a) Concentration of power

(b) Decentralisation of power

(c) Autocracy

(d) Oligarchy

42. Which of the countries have the political party named the Liberal Yabloko Movement?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Russia
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Canada

Social Science SP-4 43. (i) It is also known as regur soil. It is ideal for growing cotton. (iii) It is believed that climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are important factors for the formation of this soil. (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil Yellow soil Red soil (c) Which of the following contents is found in less amount in black soil? (a) Calcium Sodium Phosphoric Sulphur (b) **45.** Which of the following was not the reason to lead the First World War? (a) Jealousy between the Balkans (b) Rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies (c) Big powers such as Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary tried to take hold of the Balkans. (d) People migrate from rural areas to cities in Europe. Which of the following religions is followed by most of the Sinhalaspeaking people in Sri Lanka? (a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Islam Jainism SECTION-C PASSAGE-1 The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up Earlier, in 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied the raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. The journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the events in a Silesian village as follows: In these villages (with 18,000 inhabitants) cotton weaving is the most widespread occupation ... The misery of the workers is extreme. The desperate need for jobs has been taken advantage of by the contractors to reduce the prices of the goods they order. On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately. Following this, a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its elegant windowpanes, furniture, porcelain ... another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it with supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds ... The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village which, however, refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot. 47. Which of the following did Europe face in the 1830s? (a) Economic challenge (b) Social challenge Intellectual challenge (c) Political challenge **48.** Which of the following is the reason for the migration of people? (a) Industrialisation Growth in population

Spread of a disease

Taken over by Russia

years.

(d) 37

Rise of food prices

(c) Natural calamity

(c) Low literacy rate

(a) 18

(a) Increase in population

49. Which of the following is the reason for widespread pauperism in the country?

(b) 21

50. National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above

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- **51.** Which of the following is the reason for the rise of revolt against contractors?
 - (a) Reduced the payments of weavers

(b) Death of some workers

(c) Termination of a few workers

- (d) No renewal of the contract
- 52. A large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding

(a) Higher wages(c) More shifts

(b) Paid leaves

(d) Promotion

PASSAGE-2

Resource planning is a complex process which involves: (i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources. (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans. (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the First Five Year Plan launched after Independence. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed. The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies. Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation. Therefore, in India, development, in general, and resource development in particular does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

- **53.** Which of the following is not the step involved in the process of resource planning?
 - (a) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country
 - (b) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans
 - (c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
 - (d) Implementation of plans
- **54.** India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the ______Five Year Plan launched after Independence.

(a) First

(b) Second

(c) Third

- (d) Fourth
- **55.** Which of the following were the main attractions for the foreign invaders?
 - (a) Good infrastructure

(b) Technical know-how

(c) Rich resources

- (d) Employment opportunities
- **56.** In which of the following domains do the foreign invaders have their supremacy?
 - (a) Technological development

(b) Political development

(c) Social development

- (d) Infrastructural development
- 57. Which of the following can be done to prevent irrational consumption of resources?
 - (a) Technical know-how

(b) Resource conservation

(c) Over-utilisation of resources

- (d) Degradation of soil
- **58.** Which of the following is the consequence of exploitative nature of modern technology?
 - (a) Resource depletion

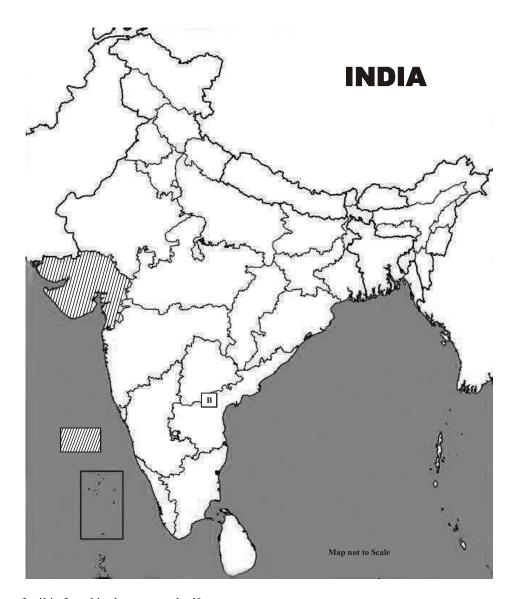
(b) Resource allocation

(c) Resource management

(d) Resource planning

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SECTION-D



59. Which type of soil is found in the part marked? (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil Yellow soil Black soil (d) Which of the following river flows in the given areas? **60.** (a) Krishna (b) Godavari Mahanadi Kaveri (c) (d) **Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60. **59.** Which type of soil is found in the state of Gujarat? (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil (c) Yellow soil Black soil (d) **60.** Which of the following rivers is located in the areas where black soil is found? (a) Krishna Godavari Mahanadi (d) Kaveri

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 1

- **★** 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												
3. Candidate's Signature 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	© (d)	18.								
3. a b c d	11. a	(b)		19. a	(b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d							
4. a b c d	12. a	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 c							
6. a b c d	14. a	b		22. a	b c							
7. a b c d		(b)		23. (a)	(b) (c)							
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	© (d)	41. (a)	(b) (c)) d						
26. a b c d	34. a	(b)	© (d)	42.	(b) (c) (d)						
27. a b c d	35. a	b	© d © d	43. a	(b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d							
28. a b c d	36. a	(b)	© d	44.	(b) (c)	(d)						
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							
30. a b c d 31. a b c d	38. a 39. a	(b)		46. a	(b) (c)	<u>d</u>						
31. a b c d 32. a b c d	39. a 40. a	(b)										
SECTION-C												
47 a b c d	51 a		© d	55. a	(b) (c)) d						
48. a b c d	52. a	(b)	(c) (d)	56. a	(b) (c)							
49. a b c d	53. a	b	(c) (d)	57. a	(b) (c)							
50. a b c d	54. a	<u>b</u>	© (d)	58. a	<u>b</u> c	<u>d</u>						
SECTION-D												
59. a b c d	60. a	<u>b</u>	© (d)									
No. of Qns. Attempted		Incorrect		Marks								

Page for Rough Work