Sample Paper

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. How many prints were there in the series Frédéric Sorrieu dreamt of a world made of democratic and social Republics?
   (a) Two   (b) Three   (c) Four   (d) Five

2. Which of the following is personified by female figures during the French Revolution?
   (a) Justice   (b) Liberty   (c) Truth   (d) Equality

3. Which of the following was the result of the changes that occurred in the 19th century in Europe?
   (a) Formation of nation-states   (b) Division of the country
   (c) Introduction of autocracy   (d) Introduction of multi-national dynastic empires

4. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as _____.
   (a) Suffrage   (b) Allegory   (c) Absolutism   (d) Plebiscite

5. Which of the following changes are responsible for the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens?
   (a) Economical and constitutional   (b) Political and economical
   (c) Political and constitutional   (d) Social and constitutional

6. Which of the following is not the correct statement?
   (a) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
   (b) The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
   (c) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
   (d) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated different laws for all citizens within its territory.

7. Which of the following languages was discouraged in France before the French Revolution?
   (a) Polish   (b) German   (c) Regional dialects   (d) French

8. Which of the places werenot covered by the French armies due to activities Jacobin clubs?
   (a) Belgium   (b) Switzerland   (c) Holland   (d) Austria

9. Which of the following ideas was carried by the French armies?
   (a) Imperialism   (b) Nationalism   (c) Colonialism   (d) Postcolonialism

10. **Assertion (A):** Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroa(d)
   Reason (R): they do not have enough stocks of their own.
   (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.

11. Which of the following is considered to be one of the most important attributes to compare countries?
    (a) Income   (b) Literacy rate   (c) Infrastructure   (d) Mortality rate

12. Which of the following states has the highest per capita income?
    (a) Haryana   (b) Kerala   (c) Rajasthan   (d) Bihar

13. (i) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
    (ii) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.
    (iii) Income by itself is a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
    Which of the following is not the correct statement?
    (a) (i)   (b) (i) and (ii)   (c) (iii)   (d) (ii) and (iii)

14. How many sectors in GDP are there?
    (a) Two   (b) Three   (c) Four   (d) Five

15. How much of the total GDP is produced by agriculture?
    (a) 1/4   (b) 1/5   (c) 1/6   (d) 2/3

16. Which of the following is correct for the workers in the agricultural sector?
    (i) They are underemployed.
    (ii) They are over-employed.
    (iii) They are not considered employed.
    (a) (i)   (b) (ii)   (c) (iii) and (ii)   (d) (iii)

17. In India, about _____ per cent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years.
    (a) 40   (b) 50   (c) 60   (d) 70

18. Which of the following is not a millet crop?
    (a) Jowar   (b) Bajra   (c) Ragi   (d) Peas

19. Which of the following has the highest h nutritional value?
    (a) Maize   (b) Millets   (c) Rice   (d) Wheat

20. How many levels are there in a federation?
    (a) One   (b) Two   (c) Three   (d) Four

21. Which of the following countries shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government after a change in 1993?
    (a) Belgium   (b) Sri Lanka   (c) Bangladesh   (d) Nepal

22. Which of the following matters does not come under the jurisdiction in each tier?
    (a) Legislation   (b) Taxation   (c) Administration   (d) Judiciary

23. Which of the following does not include coming together federation.
    (a) USA   (b) Switzerland   (c) Australia   (d) Spain

24. Which of the following principles is the basis of the Indian Union?
    (a) Federalism   (b) Nationalism   (c) Colonialism   (d) Postcolonialism

SECTION-B

25. **Assertion (A):** Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
    Reason (R): They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
    Reason (R): they do not have enough stocks of their own.
    (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.

26. Which of the following is not related to Article 371?
    (a) Protection of land rights of indigenous people
    (b) Culture
    (c) Preferential employment in government services
    (d) Protection of fundamental rights

27. Which of the following rulers was responsible for the abolishment of democracy in France?
    (a) Julius Caesar   (b) Frederick the Great
    (c) Napoleon   (d) Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne

28. Which of the following is the reason for making changes in the administrative field Napoleon?
(a) To make the system more efficient
(b) To eradicate poverty
(c) To create different classes of society
(d) To improve educational policies

29. Which of the following is not part of the Civil Code of 1804?
(a) Put an end to privileges based on birth
(b) Established equality before the law
(c) Secured the right to property
(d) Emerged middle class

30. Which of the following is not the common step taken by Napoleon in Switzerland, Italy and Germany?
(a) Simplification of administrative divisions
(b) Abolishment of the feudal system
(c) Freedom to peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
(d) Creation of new societies

31. Which of the following changes was not made by Napoleon during the French Revolution?
(a) Removal of guild restrictions
(b) Improvement of transport and communication systems
(c) Abolishment of Suffrage
(d) Enforcement of uniform laws

32. Which of the following changes did not improve the trade efficiency?
(a) Standardised weights and measures
(b) Increase in labour rates
(c) Uniform laws
(d) Common national currency

33. When was the cover of a German almanack designed?
(a) 1798
(b) 1799
(c) 1740
(d) 1749

34. Which of the following was not divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons?
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) Poland
(d) Switzerland

35. _____ is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
(a) Federalism
(b) Democracy
(c) Imperialism
(d) Colonialism

36. Read the given statements and find out the type of farming.
(i) It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour
(ii) It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
(iii) It allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes.
(iv) It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture.
(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming
(b) Commercial Farming
(c) Dry farming
(d) Plantation agriculture

37. Match the following:
1. Milpa   (i) Venzuela
2. Conuco   (ii) Brazil
3. Roca   (iii) Mexico
(a) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii)
(b) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)
(c) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii)
(d) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i)

38. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of commercial farming?
(A) High pressure on land
(B) Use of higher doses of modern inputs
(C) Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low
(D) It grows majorly rain-fed crops.
(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming
(b) Commercial Farming
(c) Dry farming
(d) Plantation agriculture

39. Which of the following does exist in Belgium?
(a) Community government
(b) Democratic government
(c) Autocratic government
(d) Totalitarian government

40. (i) Different persons can have different developmental goals.
(ii) What may be development for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.
(iii) Development involves thinking about how human beings can work towards achieving these goals.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii)

(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

41. What is the full form of NAR?

(a) Net Attendance Rate (b) Net Age Ratio

(c) Net Average Ratio (d) Net Attendance Ratio

42. Which of the following is not the criteria used by UNDP to compare countries?

(a) Educational levels of the people (b) Health status

(c) Per capita income (d) Mortality rate

43. Which of the following places can face the problem of groundwater overuse?

(a) Assam (b) Punjab

(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) West Bengal

44. **Assertion (A):** When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.

Reason (R): It forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.

(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.

45. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer by now?

(a) Primary (b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary (d) Both primary and secondary

46. Which of the following states does not face the problem of land degradation due to overgrazing?

(a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

The model of the nation or the nation-state, some scholars have argued, is Great Britain. In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

47. The English helped the Protestants of _____ to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

(a) Ireland (b) Switzerland

(c) Poland (d) Prussia

48. Which of the following centuries does not have any British nation?

(a) 17th century (b) 18th-century

(c) 19th-century (d) Late 19th century

49. Which of the following identities is not the primary identity of the inhabitants of the British Isles?
    (a) Welsh   (b) Scot
    (c) Irish   (d) French

50. Which of the following seized power from the monarchy in 1688?
    (a) The Russian parliament   (b) The French parliament
    (c) The English parliament   (d) The Italian parliament

51. Which of the following was formed as a result of the Article of Union?
    (a) United Kingdom   (b) Poland
    (c) Switzerland   (d) Russia

52. Which of the following is not correct about the Scottish Highlanders?
    (a) They were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language
    (b) They were forbidden to wear their national dress.
    (c) A large number were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
    (d) They were brutally killed.

PASSAGE-2

Agriculture has been practised in India for thousands of years. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. Despitethe development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides the livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture. But, this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, the establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

53. Which of the following is responsible for the hindranceof the pace of agricultural development?
    (a) Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional
    (b) Providing provisions for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc.
    (c) Offering various schemes for small industries
    (d) Introducing agricultural reforms

54. Which of the following is/ are the challenges faced by farmers?
    (a) Monsoon   (b) Natural infertility
    (c) Both   (d) None of the above

55. What is the percentage of the population that has been provided livelihood in the country?
    (a) 50 per cent   (b) 55 per cent
    (c) 60 per cent   (d) 65 per cent

56. Which of the following was not given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence?
    (a) Collectivisation   (b) Consolidation of holdings
    (c) Cooperation and abolition of zamindari   (d) Introduction of Article of Union

57. Which of the following plans focused on 'Land reform'?
    (a) First Five Year Plan   (b) Second Five Year Plan
    (c) Third Five Year Plan   (d) Fourth Five Year Plan

58. Which of the following was based on the use of package technology to improve agriculture?
    (a) White revolution   (b) Green Revolution
    (c) French Revolution   (d) American Revolution

SECTION-D

Map-based questions

INDIA

Map not to Scale
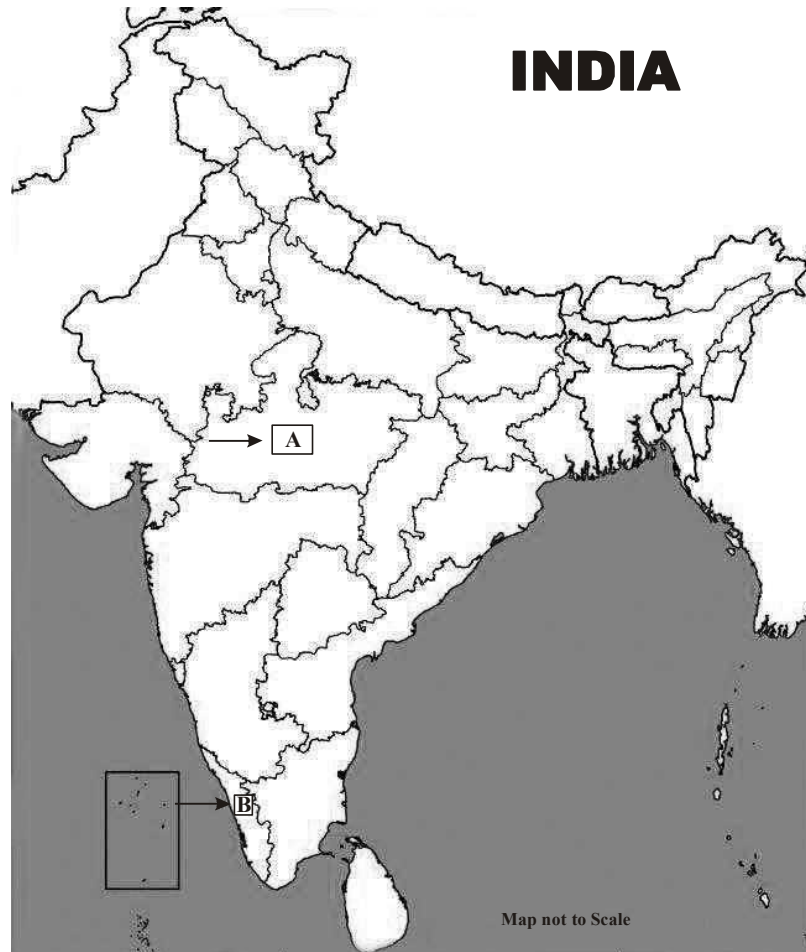
59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a type of a soil. Identify it from the following options.
    (a) Black soil   (b) Red soil
    (c) Laterite soil   (d) Arid soil

60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as areas gown tea and coffee after adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques. Identify it from the following options.
    (a) Kerala   (b) West Bengal
    (c) Gujarat   (d) Andhra Pradesh

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.

59. Which of the following dams is located in Gujarat?
    (a) Bhakra Nangal   (b) Sardar Sarovar
    (c) Tehri Dam   (d) Hirakud Dam

60. Which of the following states is a major sugar cultivating state?
    (a) Uttar Pradesh   (b) Madhya Pradesh
    (c) Gujarat   (d) Kerala

OMR ANSWER SHEET
Sample Paper No – 2

✶ 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 : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. Date of Exam

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. Candidate's Signature [_____]

SECTION-A

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

SECTION-B

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

SECTION-C

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

SECTION-D

59.	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ	ⓓ	60.	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ	ⓓ

No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	