

1. The French hated the Bastille because : [1]
 - (a) It housed some dreaded criminals
 - (b) It was a fortress prison
 - (c) It stood for the despotic power of the king
 - (d) Its commander tortured the inmates.
2. The term Old regime (In France) refers to [1]
 - (a) The society and institution under old Empire
 - (b) The society and institution of France under the Jacobins
 - (c) Society and institution of France before 1789
 - (d) Society and institution of France after 1789
3. The tax 'Tithe' was collected from the French peasants by [1]
 - (a) The Army Commander
 - (b) The Emperor
 - (c) The Nobles
 - (d) The Church
4. The term 'Guillotine' is referred to a system of [1]
 - (a) Awarding a person
 - (b) Taxing a person
 - (c) Treating a person
 - (d) Beheading a person
5. Match the Column I with Column II [1]

Column I	Column II
(1) Led to the Reign of Terror	(A) Montesquieu
(2) He was defeated in the battle of Waterloo	(B) Rousseau
(3) The author of 'Spirit of Laws'	(C) Napoleon Bonaparte
(4) The author of 'Social Contract'	(D) Robespierre

- (a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B
 - (b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-D, 4-A
 - (c) 1-A, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B
 - (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
6. Explain three causes that led to the outbreak of French Revolution ? [3]
 7. State three ways in which the French Revolution affected the daily life of the people. [3]
 8. (a) State two factors which led to Napoleon's downfall.
(b) Name the battle in which he was finally defeated. [2+1=3]
 9. Discuss three ways in which the French Revolution affected the world. [3]
 10. Who were the Jacobins ? Explain two ways in which they contributed to the French Revolution. [3]
 11. Explain five achievements of the French National Assembly from 1789 to 1791. [5]

1. The German Parliament was known as _____
 - (a) National Parliament
 - (b) German Legislature
 - (c) Duma
 - (d) Reichstag
2. Hjalmar Schacht was
 - (a) an Economist
 - (b) a Philosopher
 - (c) a teacher
 - (d) a Politician
3. Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in Japan by
 - (a) Russia
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Germany
 - (d) France
4. The term 'Evacuation' means
 - (a) Killing someone by poison
 - (b) Gestapo
 - (c) Killing someone by hanging
 - (d) Deporting people to gas chamber
5. Match the Column I and Column II.

Column I (Date)	Column II (Events)
(A) 8 th April 1941	(i) Japan attacks on Pearl Harbor
(B) 22 nd June 1941	(ii) Siege of Leningrad by the Germany
(C) 15 th September 1941	(iii) Germany invades the Soviet Union
(D) 7 th December 1941	(iv) Germany invades the Balkans

- (a) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)
 - (b) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)
 - (c) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
 - (d) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(i), D-(ii)
6. Trace any three events which led to the surrender of Germany in 1945. [3×1=3]
 7. Explain any three inherent defects of the Weimar constitution ? [3×1=3]
 8. What three duties did the Nazi state impose on its women ? [3×1=3]
 9. State any three factors which led to the rise of Hitler ? [3×1=3]
 10. Mention any three steps taken by Hitler to militarise Germany. [3×1=3]
 11. Describe any five main causes behind U.S.A's entry in the Second World War ? [5×1=5]

- The smallest state in India is _____ [1]
- (a) Goa (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Tripura (d) Sikkim
2. If you intend to visit the island of Kavaratti during your summer vacation, which one of the following Union territories of India will you be going to? [1]
- (a) Puducherry (b) Diu and Daman
(c) Lakshadweep (d) Andaman and Nicobar
3. Indira Point got submerged under the sea water during the Tsunami in _____ [1]
- (a) 2002 (b) 2004
(c) 2000 (d) 2006
4. The Standard Meridian of India is _____ [1]
- (a) $82^{\circ}30' N$ (b) $82^{\circ}30' E$
(c) $82^{\circ}30' W$ (d) $82^{\circ}30' S$
5. Easternmost longitude of India is _____ [1]
- (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$ (b) $68^{\circ} 37' E$
(c) $82^{\circ} 30' E$ (d) $90^{\circ} 25' E$
6. What are the implications of India's longitudinal extent? [3×1=3]
7. Give three examples to show how India stands apart from the rest of Asia even though it is part of the sub-continent. [3×1=3]
8. Explain why $82^{\circ} 30' E$ has been chosen as the Standard Meridian of India? [5]
9. Locate and label the following on the political outline map of India. [4]
- (i) Southernmost point of India. (ii) Southernmost point of the mainland of India.
(iii) Standard Meridian of India. (iv) Tropic of Cancer.

Allowed : 30 Min.

TAKE A TEST – 5

Max. Marks : 20

1. Shipkila, Bhor, Nathula are _____ [1]
(a) Ranges (b) Passes
(c) Peak (d) Hill station
2. The highest mountain peak in India [1]
(a) Mt. Everest (b) Makalu
(c) Gurla Mandhata (d) Kanchenjunga
3. The largest salt water lake lies in the state of [1]
(a) Orissa (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala
4. When were Laccadive, Mini coy and Amindive renamed as Lakshadweep ? [1]
(a) In 1983 (b) In 1973
(c) In 1970 (d) In 1980
5. _____ are the tributaries of river Indus. [1]
(a) Jhelum and Chenab (b) Jhelum and Beas
(c) Satluj and Ravi (d) Beas and Ravi
6. The Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from West to East. Explain the three divisions. [3]
7. Give three characteristics of the Indian Desert. [3]
8. How were the Himalayas formed ? Why are Himalayas called the young fold mountains ? [3+2 = 5]

Time Allowed : 30 Min.

TAKE A TEST - 6

Max. Marks : 20

1. Wular lake is in
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Uttar Pradesh [1]
(c) Punjab
(d) Jammu and Kashmir
2. River Narmada originates from.
(a) The slope of Western Ghat
(b) Brahmagiri [1]
(c) Amarkantak
(d) Satpura
3. Dihang and Lohit are the tributaries of the river _____
(a) Ganga
(b) Brahmaputra [1]
(c) Indus
(d) Jhelum and Chenab
4. An elevated area, like the mountain or an upland separates two drainage basins such an upland is called _____
(a) drainage basin
(b) drainage [1]
(c) watershed
(d) river system
5. The River Kaveri makes the second biggest waterfall in India. It is known as _____
(a) Jog falls
(b) Kempty falls [1]
(c) Dud sagar falls
(d) Dhuandhar falls
6. What is the significance of rivers to the economy ? [3]
7. The Himalayan and Peninsular rivers originate from two major physiographic divisions of India. Write any five differences between Himalayan and Peninsular river. [5×1=5]
8. Name the river known as 'Dakshin Ganga'. Where does it originate ? Name two tributaries of Godavari. [$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+2=3$]
9. (a) Two features (1-2) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. [2]
(i) fresh water lake
(ii) a river
(b) Locate and label the following on the same political map of India. [2]
(i) Chilika lake
(ii) Vembanad lake

Time Allowed : 35 Min.

TAKE A TEST - 7

Max. Marks : 25

1. (a) The American War of independence broke out in : [1]
 - (a) 1767
 - (b) 1761
 - (c) 1771
 - (d) 1776
- (b) Which two measures were passed by the Saddam Hussain government in Iraq ?
 - (a) Imposition of traditional Islamic law
 - (b) Women were given the right to vote
 - (c) Only wealthy men could vote
 - (d) Abolition of traditional Islamic laws
 - (i) (a) and (b) only
 - (ii) (c) and (d) only
 - (iii) (b) and (d) only
 - (iv) (b) and (c) only
2. (a) Aung San Sui Kyi of Myanmar was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in : [1]
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 1996
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1992
- (b) Who was the first woman to become the defence minister and later elected as President of Chile ?
 - (a) Michelle Bachelet
 - (b) Michelle Niomi
 - (c) Lech Walesa
 - (d) Aung San Suu Kyi
3. Of which party was Saddam Hussain the leader ? [1]
 - (a) Solidarity
 - (b) Arab Socialist Party
 - (c) Arab Socialist Ba'th Party
 - (d) Ba'th Party
4. How did the French Revolution pave the way for democracy in Europe ? [3]
5. What is house arrest ? Can the army put an elected leader house arrest ? Explain with examples. [3]
6. Why is democracy considered the best form of government ? [3]
7. Who was Kwame Nkrumah ? State two of his achievements. How did he deviate from the path of democracy ? [3]
8. How did Poland become a democracy ? Name four countries surrounding Poland. [5]
9. Differentiate between Democracy and Dictatorship by giving examples. [5]

1. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy ? Why ? [1]
- (a) People feel free and equal in a democracy.
 - (b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than any other form of government.
 - (c) A democratic government is more accountable to the people.
 - (d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.
2. Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country. [1]
- (a) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
 - (b) Free Press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.
 - (c) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.
 - (d) People are free to believe in and practice any religion.
3. Which party has been ruling Zimbabwe since its independence ? [1]
- (a) ZANU-PF
 - (b) ZAPF (NU)
 - (c) ZAFU-NP
 - (d) ZUFA-PN
4. After how many years elections are held in Mexico to elect its 'President' ? [1]
- (a) 3 years
 - (b) 5 years
 - (c) 2 years
 - (d) 6 years
5. Describe the merits of democracy. [3]
6. Why is democracy considered the best form of government ? Explain. [3]
7. How can we say that China is not a democratic country despite holding elections regularly after every five years, for electing the country's Parliament ? [5]
8. Who is General Pervez Musharraf ? What steps were taken by General Pervez Musharraf in Pakistan to empower/enhance himself ? [5]
9. Why the public is not happy with the ruling party in Zimbabwe where the popular leader of the government acts in undemocratic way ? [5]

1. Which of these is a provision that a non-democratic constitution does not have ? [1]
- (a) Name of the head of the state (b) Name of the country
(c) Powers of Legislation (d) Absolute power of the head of the state
2. There are some of the guiding values of the constitution and their meaning. Match them correctly. [1]
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (A) Sovereign | (i) Government will not favour any religion |
| (B) Republic | (ii) Head of the State is an elected person |
| (C) Fraternity | (iii) People have the Supreme Right to make decision |
| (D) Secular | (iv) People should live like brothers and sisters |
- (a) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i) (b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii)
(c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii) (d) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i)
3. Match the following leaders with their portfolios : [1]
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (A) H. C. Mookherjee | (i) Minister of Home, Information and Broadcasting in the Interim Government |
| (B) G. Durgabai Deshmukh | (ii) Vice-chairman of Constituent Assembly |
| (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | (iii) Member of Drafting Committee and Finance Minister of Union Cabinet |
| (D) T. T. Krishnamachari | (iv) Founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha |
- (a) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii) (b) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)
(c) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(iii) (d) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)
4. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a Democratic Constitution in South Africa ? [1]
- (a) Between South Africa and its neighbours
(b) Between men and women
(c) Between the white majority and the black minority
(d) Between the coloured minority and the black majority
5. What do you understand by the term Universal Adult Franchise ? [3]
6. Why was the Constitution enforced on 26th Jan. 1950 ? [3]
7. How did apartheid come to an end in South Africa ? [5]
8. What difficulties did the framers of the Constitution face ? [5]
- Or
- 'The Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible.' Explain.
9. Describe the importance of a constitution in a Democratic Country. [5]

1. Which states were the first to benefit from the Green Revolution ? [1]
 - (a) Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
 - (c) Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

2. The standard unit of measuring land in India does not include [1]
 - (a) bigha.
 - (b) hectare.
 - (c) guintha.
 - (d) mound.

3. Which among the following is not included in the fixed capital? [1]
 - (a) tools
 - (b) machines
 - (c) buildings
 - (d) money in hand

4. What do farmers do with their surplus production? [1]
 - (a) They sell it in the market.
 - (b) They give it to the poor.
 - (c) They use it for domestic purpose.
 - (d) They use it for fodder.

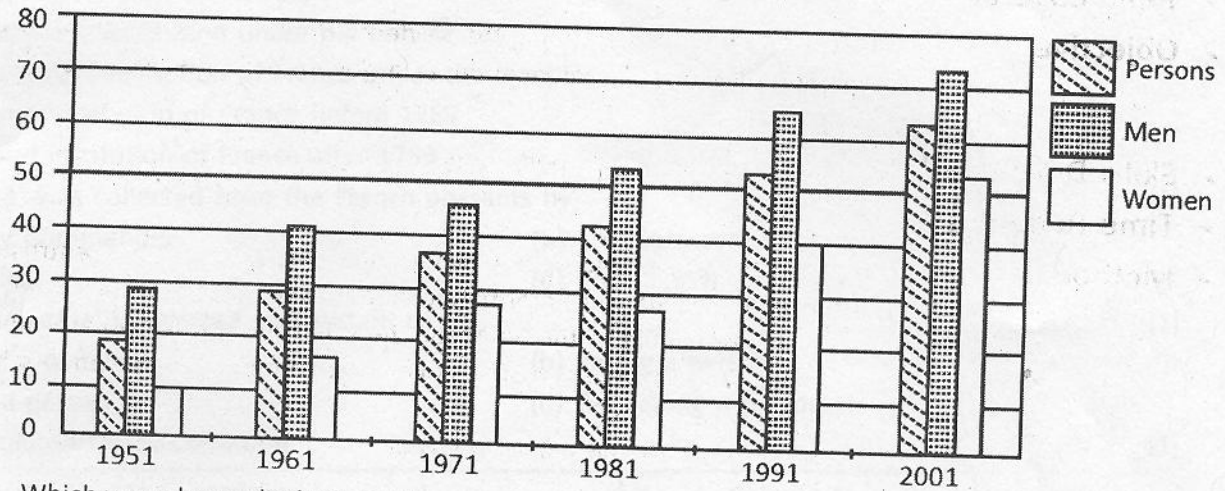
5. Differentiate between land and labour as factors of production. [3]

6. What can be done to encourage non-farm activities in our villages? [3]

7. In what ways can farmers increase farm production without needing more land area for cultivation? Give any five ways. [5]

1. Study the bar chart given below about literacy rate in India and answer the following questions :

LITERACY RATE IN INDIA



- (i) Which year shows the highest literacy rate amongst the women ?
- (a) 2001 (b) 1951
(c) 1981 (d) 1961
- (ii) In which year do we have the lowest literacy rate in men ?
- (a) 2001 (b) 1951
(c) 1981 (d) 1961
2. Manufacturing is included in [1]
- (a) Tertiary sector (b) Primary sector
(c) Secondary sector (d) None of the above
3. When more people are involved than required on a particular job it is known as [1]
- (a) Unemployment (b) Employment
(c) Seasonal unemployment (d) Disguised unemployment
4. Census refers to [1]
- (a) Quality of educated population (b) Quality of health facilities
(c) Quality of literate population (d) Official counting of population after every ten years
5. 'Human capital formation influences the growth of an economy.' Explain in brief ? [3]
6. How does investment in education and health lead to human capital formation ? [3]
7. Give any five points to distinguish between economic activities and non-economic activities. [5]