

**Half Yearly Exam. 2024 – 2025**

Time - 3:00 Hrs.

M.M. 80

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

**Section A**

- Q.1 Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure:  
(a) Cloth. (b) Thread. (c) Land. (d) Height
- Q.2 A force which brought about sweeping changes in political and material world of Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century  
(a) The emergence of the nation state (b) The multinational dynastic empire  
(c) Territorial state (d) Absolute monarch
- Q.3 Arrange the following correct sequence in chronological order and choose correct option  
1. Treaty of Constantinople  
2. Formation of Zollverein  
3. Formation of young Italy  
4. Catholic revolt against British dominance  
Option:  
(a) 4,3,2,1 (b) 4,1,3,2 (c) 3,4,1,2 (d) 1,2,3,4
- Q.4 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:  
**Assertion** : In Feb. 1922, Mahatma Gandhi, decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement  
**Reason**: There was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust b/w communities and a large section of Muslims could not respond to the call of non-cooperation movement  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true R is false  
(d) A is false R is true
- Q.5 In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh
- Q.6 Identify the soil with help of following information:  
• it develops in the area with high temperature  
• humus content is low  
• it is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain  
(a) Black soil (b) Red soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Arid soil
- Q.7 Narmada Bachao Andolan is related to  
(a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Rindland (c) Sardar Sarovar dam (d) Tehri

- Q.8 Which one of the following countries does Belgium share its border ?  
 (a) Italy (b) Swizerland (c) Lusembourg (d) Spain
- Q.9 "Education" falls under which one of the following list given in the Indian constitution?  
 (a) Union list (b) State list (c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary list
- Q.10 Which one of the following is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party  
 (a) Bahujan samaj (b) Revolutionary Democracy  
 (c) Cultural nationalism (d) Modernity
- Q.11 The election Commission of India has withdrawn the National Party status of a political party what according to you can be possible ground for such a step ?  
 (a) Party did not have the approval of the major political party of India  
 (b) Party did not get at least 6% valid votes in the last general election  
 (c) Party did not get vote in an election to the legislature assembly of a state and win at least 2 seat  
 (d) Party could not solve peoples problem
- Q.12 The concept of patriarchy refers to  
 (a) A system that values women more (b) System that values man more  
 (c) a system that values men and women equal  
 (d) System that believes in equal right both for men and women
- Q.13 "Religion can never be separate from politics " who said these word?  
 (a) J.I.nehru (b) W.c.benerry (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Indira Gandhi
- Q.14 Which of the following is most likely to be a development goal for landless rural labourers  
 (a) I support price for their crops  
 (b) They should be able to settle their children abroad  
 (c) Raised wages (d) none of these
- Q.15 Suppose there are 4 families in your locality the Average PCI of whom is ₹10000.If there is income of 3 families is ₹6000 ₹8000 and ₹14,000 respectively .what would be the income of the 4th family  
 (a) ₹5000 (b) ₹10,000 (c) ₹12,000 (d) ₹15,000
- Q.16 Reliance and TISCO are example of  
 (a) Public sector (b) Mixed sector (c) Private sector (d) All of these
- Q.17 Which of the following sector contribute highest in the GDP of India?  
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
- Q.18 Study the following picture the work done in the picture comes under which one of the following sector of economy?  
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary  
 (c) Tertiary (d) Public
- Q.19 Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the ....and above age group.  
 (a) Five (b) Six  
 (c) Seven (d) Eighth
- Q.20 Complete the box by choosing correct option
- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| USA   | Rich country |
| India | ?            |
- (a) High income country (b) Low middle income country  
 (c) Developed country (d) Middle income country



### Section B

- Q.21 "Different people have different developmental goal" support the statement with example.
- Q.22 "Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge "do you agree? justify your answer.
- Q.23 What were the majoritarian measures taken in Sri Lanka to established Sinhala supremacy?

Q.24 What were Zollverien? What were its wider implications?

OR

Why did Frederic Sorrieu present utopian vision in his print in 1848? Explain reason.

### Section C

Q.25 "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse this statement with argument.

OR

What is meant by Balkan? Why did it turn into a perennial source of tension and proved the battlefield of First World War?

Q.26 Compare intensive subsistence farming with that of commercial farming practiced in India.

Q.27 "Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of country." Support the statement in reference to India.

Q.28 What is meant by sustainable development? Why is it important for economic growth? Explain.

OR

What is development? Mention the characteristics of it.

Q.29 Suggest any 3 ways to create more employment opportunities in urban areas.

OR

Explain rationale for naming the primary sector as "primary".

### Section D

Q.30 How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop the sense of collective belonging in India during the freedom struggle?

OR

Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of "swaraj". Support the statement in the light of the civil disobedience movement of the 1930s.

Q.31 "3/4<sup>th</sup> of the Earth's surface is covered with water but there is still a scarcity of water across the globe." Explain by giving reasons.

OR

Why is there an urgent need to conserve and manage our water resources? Mention any 5 reasons.

Q.32 "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy." Explain.

OR

What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain.

Q.33 Describe primary, secondary and tertiary sectors with examples. Explain the interdependence of all three sectors.

OR

Differentiate between organised and unorganised sectors with examples.

### Section E (source based questions)

Q.34 'In a nation is a culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifices and devotion. A heroic past, great men, that is social capital upon which one basis of national idea to have common glories in present to have a common will in the past to have performed great deeds to gather to which to perform still more. These are the essential conditions of being a people in a nation is therefore a large scale solidarity. Its existence is a daily plebiscite. A province is its inhabitants if anyone has to be right to be consulted it is the inhabitant in a nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence is a guarantee of liberty which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

i. Who is the speaker?

(a) Ernst Renan (b) Mazzini (c) Metetrnich (d) Kal- marks

ii. What do you mean by plebiscite?

(a) Direct vote (b) Indirect vote (c) vote by man (d) Vote by women

iii. Define "nation-state".

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Q.35 Sacred Groves a wealth of and rare species Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the permis that all creation of nature have to be Procted Search belief have preserved several virgin forest in pristine from called scred Groves ( the forest of god and goddesses) These patches of forest or part of large forest have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is ban certain societies reverse a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial .The mundas and the santhals of chota Nagpur region worship mahua (bassia latifolla) and kadamba( anthropophagus cadamba ) trees and the tribal of Odisha and Bihar worship and tamarind ( tamarindus indica) and mango (mangifer indica) trees during wedding .To many of us peepal and banyan trees are considered sacrad.

(i) Name the trees which are worshipped in chota Nagaur region by the Mundas and the santhals. 1

(a) Mahua (b) Kadamba (c) Both a and b (d) All of the above

(ii) During wedding the tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship which trees? 1

(a) Tamarind (b) Mango (c) Both A and B (d) None of these

(iii) What are sacred groves? 2

Q.36 How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one courts it. The latest information that we have is found the census of India held in 2011.This sensor Decoded more than 13 oh oh distant language which people mentioned as their mother tongue these languages work grouped together under some major languages 4 example languages like Bhojpuri magadhi bundelkhandi Chhattisgarhi Rajasthani and many other were grouped together under Hindi even after this grouping the census found 121 major languages of these 22 languages are now included in the schedule of the Indian constitution and are therefore called "scheduled languages" other are called "non scheduled languages". in term of languages India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

(i) Beside Hindi how many scheduled language in India 1

(a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 24

(ii) How many languages we have in India? 1

(a) 1200 (b) 1300 (c) 21 (d) 22

(iii) Differancate between scheduled languages and non scheduled languages. 2

#### Section-E

Q.37 (a) On the given map of India mark and locate the following 2

1. Congress session 1927

2. Locate the place where gandhiji called off the non cooperation movement

(b) (i) Sardar sarovar dam (ii) Hirakud dam (iii) Tehri dam 3

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