

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Class X

Subject : Social Science


These are purely sample questions for class X Social Science course. The type of questions in both Internal Examinations as well as final Board Examinations will likely be of the nature given in this sample paper. But the questions and texts/statements will be different in both internal as well as Board Examination. Topics are chapter wise. Marks of questions are indicative only. Suggestions for any change/ improvement will be appreciated which may be sent to samplepaperseba@gmail.com

Source: Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Q.NOS	QUESTIONS	MARKS (approx.)								
History: Chapter 1										
(Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement)										
1	Assertion (A): The development of Indian industries can be largely attributed to the Swadeshi movement. Reason (R): The Swadeshi movement encouraged indigenous institutions and industries by boycotting foreign goods and arousing Which is the correct option? a) A is true, R is false b) A is false, R is true c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1								
2	Which of the following song was NOT associated with the Swadeshi Movement? a) Jana Gana Mana b) Vande mataram c) Hey Banga Janani, Swarna Prasabini d) Bangalir pran, bangalir Mon, Ek Houk he bhagaban	1								
3	Match the following and choose the correct option: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tbody><tr><td style="text-align: center;">A. Bengali</td><td style="text-align: center;">i. Satish Chandra Mukherjee</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">B. Sanjibani</td><td style="text-align: center;">ii. Krishna Kumar Mitra</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">C. The Dawn</td><td style="text-align: center;">iii. Bhupendra Dutta</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">D. Yugantar</td><td style="text-align: center;">iv. Surendranath Banerjee</td></tr></tbody></table> a) A-iii, B-ii, c-iv, D-i b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-ii c) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv d) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii	A. Bengali	i. Satish Chandra Mukherjee	B. Sanjibani	ii. Krishna Kumar Mitra	C. The Dawn	iii. Bhupendra Dutta	D. Yugantar	iv. Surendranath Banerjee	1
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B. Sanjibani	ii. Krishna Kumar Mitra									
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D. Yugantar	iv. Surendranath Banerjee									
4	Assertion (A): The police tortured Bhupendra Nath Dutta, the editor of Yugantar for his sharp criticism on the partition of Bengal. Reason (R): The women participated in a mass movement instead of weeping	1								

	<p>over the incident.</p> <p>Which is the correct option?</p> <p>a) A is true, R is false b) A is false, R is true c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>	
5	During the Swadeshi Movement, artist nurtured nationalist feelings through their art in Bengal. Illustrate with example.	3
6	<p>Satishchandra Mukherjee called the University of Calcutta as the “house of slaves” (Golam Khana). Based on it answer the following:</p> <p>1) Whom did Mukherjee refer to as “slaves”? 2) Why were “they” called “slaves”?</p>	1+2=3
7	The Daily Telegraph, London on 11 th October 1907 wrote, “The Bengal women are the most obstinate and most dangerous antagonist of English.” What was the reason behind the above statement on Bengal women?	4
8	How did the Swadeshi movement help in the growth of national education?	4
9	In what ways did Rabindranath Tagore protest against the partition of Bengal (1905)?	5
10	What were the anti-movement measures taken by the British to dominate Swadeshi movement?	5
11	How did the national industries develop during Swadeshi movement?	5
History: Chapter 2		
(Rise of Gandhi and the Freedom Movement of India)		
1	<p>Which of the following is an essential component of Satyagraha?</p> <p>a) Non-Violence b) Truth c) Penance d) All the above</p>	1
2	<p>In protest of which of the following event, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood?</p> <p>a) Partition of Bengal b) Jallianwalla Bagh massacre c) Khilafat Movement</p>	1

	d) Chauri Chura Violence	
3	<p>Consider the following events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kheda Satyagraha 2. Rowlatt Satyagraha 3. Khilafat Movement 4. Jallianwala Bagh massacre <p>Which of the following chronological order is correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1234 ii. 1324 iii. 2431 iv. 1243 	1
4	<p>Which of the following is NOT a positive aspect of the non-cooperation movement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promotion of Hindu-Muslim Unity b) Revival of hand spinning and weaving c) Boycott of Legislatures d) Removal of untouchability 	1
5	<p>Which of the following statements about the Chauri Chaura incident are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gandhi suspended the Non-cooperation movement. b) Gandhi realised that people need training in discipline and restraint. c) All the Congress leaders supported the suspension of Non-cooperation by Gandhi. d) Gandhi instigated the Chauri Chaura violence <p>Options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) a,b ii) a,c iii) b,c iv) b, d 	1
6	<p>Which of the following was established by Gandhi?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indian National Congress b) Natal Indian Congress c) Dawn Society d) None of the above 	1
7	<p>Who was the editor of the newspaper, Indian Opinion? What was the aim of the paper?</p>	1+1=02

8	Define the term Satyagraha.	3
9	Why did the Second Round Table Conference, 1931 fail?	2
10	 <p>1. What was the reason behind the procession shown in the above picture? 2. Why did Simon come to India?</p>	1+1=2
11	“Gandhi’s activities in South Africa transformed him into a mature and idealist leader.” What were those activities?	5
History: Chapter 3		
History/Anti British Rising and Peasant Revolt in Assam.		
1	In which year the British Government stopped slavery system in Assam? A.1843 B.1826 C.1824 D.1841	1
2	Which of the following are the main causes for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 in Assam . i. The number of rebels in Assam was very small. ii. The rebels of Assam failed to maintain the secrecy of their activity. iii. The Assamese people who served under British Government did not support the rebels. iv. The rebel in Assam had no access to arms ammunitions as was required Options: A. i, ii, iv B. i, ii, iii C. ii, iii, iv D. i, ii, iii, iv	1

3	<p>Which of the following statements are true about the significance of 'Rajmells' (People's assembly)?</p> <p>v. 'Rajmell' were political organization.</p> <p>vi. 'Rajmell' exalts the the power and positions of the public and community.</p> <p>vii. 'Rajmell' do their best to make the peasant and other common people politically concious.</p> <p>viii. Everyone irrespective of cast, creed, community and religion could participate in the 'Rajmell'.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. i,ii, iv</p> <p>B. i, iii, iv</p> <p>C. ii, iii, iv</p> <p>D. i,ii,iii and iv</p>	1
4	<p>Which revolt was raided for the first time in Assam, by the exploited peasants against the British policy of economic exploitation.</p> <p>A. Phuloguri Dhawa</p> <p>B. Peasant revolt of Lachima.</p> <p>C. Peasant revolt of Patharughat</p> <p>D. Peasant revolt of Rangia.</p>	1
5	<p>The revolutionarists of revolt of 1857 in India wanted to end "The British Rule in India for ever". They wanted to place one leader as Moghul Emperor. Who was he?</p> <p>A. Bahadur Shah Zafar II</p> <p>B. Nana Saheb.</p> <p>C. Gani Khan Abdul Gafar Khan</p> <p>D. Mangal Pandey</p>	1
6	<p>What kind of shift can be observed in Maniram Dewan's relationship with the British?</p>	2
7	<p>How did the British administration suppress the revolt of Phulaguri with a strong hand?</p>	3
8	<p>Why did the peasant revolt of Patharughat begin ? Write the consequences of the revolt.</p>	1+3=4
9	<p>Write the causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857.</p>	5
10	<p>Write about the revenue system implemented by the British in Assam.</p>	5
History: Chapter 4		
(Indian Freedom Movement and National Awakening in Assam)		
1	<p>Which of the following statements are correct about the Jaintia Revolt?</p>	1


	<p>a) Jaintias lost their land b) Dolois were independent of the British administration c) British banned community fishing d) Dolois played an important role in the Jaintia Revolt.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>i) a,b,c ii) a,c,d iii) b,c,d iv) a,b,c,d</p>	
2	<p>Which of the following statements on Assam Association is correct?</p> <p>a) It was established to apprise the Government of the aspirations of the people of Assam. b) Till World War I, it was the most influential organisation. c) It believed in direct confrontation with the authorities. d) It merged with the Assam Provincial Congress Committee.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>i) a,b,c ii) a, c,d iii) a,b,d iv) a,b,c,d</p>	1
3	<p>Consider the following associations. Choose the correct chronological order from the following options.</p> <p>a) The Muslim League b) The Ahom Sabha c) Indian National Congress d) Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>i) d, c, b, a ii) c,d, a,b iii) c, a, d,b iv) d,c, a,b</p>	1
4	<p>Which of the following observation is NOT true about the Quit India Movement of 1942?</p> <p>a) It was spontaneous. b) Major Congress leaders were arrested c) It was non-violent. d) Jyotiprasad Agarwala carried out underground activities.</p>	1

5	<p>Assertion (A): Gandhi Launched the Quit India Movement in 1942.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Quit India was a mass movement.</p> <p>a)A is true, R is false b) A is false, R is true c)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. d)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>	1
6	How <i>Phulaguri Dhawa</i> turned into a mass revolt?	2
7	How did the British perceive the <i>Phulaguri Dhawa</i> ? Was that an accurate perception?	1+2=3
8	Who was John Berry White? Why do the people of Assam remember him?	1+1=2
9	How did Maniram Dewan lead the Revolt of 1857 in Assam?	3
10	Analyze the problems that Assam had to face immediately after the partition of India.	5
11	What was the purpose of establishing Tilak Memorial School in Guwahati in 1921?	2
12	When did the British abolish slavery in Assam? What was its impact on the slaves?	1+2=3
13	The deficit budget (1857-58) of the British Government in Assam rose to 14 million pounds. To make up the budget what measures were introduced by the British?	4

History: Chapter 5

Cultural Heritage of India and North East Region

1	<p>Assertion (A): India has a rich and diverse cultural heritage.</p> <p>Reason (R): Different hoards of people – Proto-Austroloids, Austrics, Mongoloids, Aryans migrated and settled down in India.</p> <p>a)A is true, R is false b) A is false, R is true c)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. d)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>	1								
2	<p>Match the following:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A.Kautilya</td> <td>i.Rajtarangini</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Kalhan</td> <td>ii.Saptakanda Ramayana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Madhab Kandali</td> <td>iii. Hastibidyarnava</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.Sukumar Borkaith</td> <td>iv. Arthasastra</td> </tr> </table>	A.Kautilya	i.Rajtarangini	B. Kalhan	ii.Saptakanda Ramayana	C. Madhab Kandali	iii. Hastibidyarnava	D.Sukumar Borkaith	iv. Arthasastra	1
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	<p>Options:</p> <p>a) A- iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii b) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii c) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv</p>	
3	<p>Observe the following statements regarding Bihu. Find out the correct statement/s.</p> <p>a) Bihu has not changed over the years. b) Ahom King Rudra Singha first organized Bihu in a Public place. c) During British rule, some conservative Assamese people looked down upon Bihu.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>i) a,b ii) b,c iii) a,c iv) a,b,c</p>	1
4	<p>The dance form shown in the picture belongs to which of the following states?</p>  <p>a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Mizoram c) Manipur d) Nagaland</p>	1
5	Mention two contributions of Austriacs to Indian culture.	2
6	What are the factors that create unity among cultural diversity in India ?	3
7	How does the geography of India play a role in creating cultural diversity of India?	4
8	“Yoga is a traditional Indian culture .It is a gift to the entire humanity”.Write few lines in support of this .	4

9	“Indus valley civilization has a significant contribution towards formation of Indian culture and Hindu religion.” Write a few lines in support of this .	5
10	India despite being a diverse country has continued to be united. What has contributed to keeping the ‘unity in diversity’ a living spirit?	5
Geography: Chapter 1		
Economic Geography – Subject Matter and Resource		
1	The materials found on the earth, which are no way useful or harmful to man are called – A. Neutral Stuff B. Resistance C. Resource D. Wealth	1
2	The resources which are found everywhere or available in all places on the earth are called – A. Renewable Resource B. Ubiquitous Resource C. Exhaustible Resource D. International Resource	1
3	Which government organisation is responsible for formulation of laws related to environment protection and conservation of natural resources in India? A. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) B. Wildlife Trust if India (WTI) C. Greenpeace India D. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)	1
4	Which is the example of an alternative resource? A. Synthetic rubber in place of natural rubber B. Coal in place of hydro-electricity C. Mineral oil in place of bio-fuel D. Cotton fibre in place of synthetic fibre	1
5	‘Education’ is considered as which category of resource? A. National Resource B. International Resource C. Individual Resource D. Natural Resource	1
6	Following are the names of few major productive occupations / activities developed in different regions of the earth’s surface. Arrange these occupations with it’s appropriate region in the blank space of the given table.	3

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p><i>Agriculture, Mining Activities, Livestock Rearing, Fishing, Tea/Coffee Plantation, Forestry</i></p> </div>																						
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7	<p>Following are some of the examples of resources. Arrange these resources into two categories viz. 'Renewable' and 'Non-Renewable' resources.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p><i>Gold, Atmosphere, Air, Coal, Iron-Ore, Mineral Oil, Sunlight, Temperature</i></p> </div>	4																					
8	<p>'Use of resources and its conservation are closely associated'.</p> <p>Explain the statement.</p>	4																					
9	<p>According to Zimmermann, to become a resource there should be two properties. Mention the two properties.</p>	2																					
10	<p>Mention five (5) measures of resource conservation with brief explanation.</p>	5																					
11	<p>"Resource is dynamic" – Explain the statement.</p>	5																					
12	<p>Following are the examples of economic activities or occupations of man. Classify them under the four (4) major categories of economic activities, i.e. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Occupation.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p><i>Manufacturing Works; Bank; Marketing; Mineral resource collection; Retail Selling; Forest Resource Collection; Education and Research; Repairing Works.</i></p> </div>	4																					
13	<p>Following are some of the subject matters of Economic Geography and Resource Geography. Classify them under these two branches in the table given below.</p>	3																					

It studies about production, distribution and consumption of resources; It studies about human activities in terms of space and time; It is a branch of Human Geography; It is just a part of Economic Geography; It's scope is narrow; It's scope is wide in nature.

Sl. No.	Economic Geography	Resource Geography
1		
2		
3		

14

Following are some of the characteristics of 'Renewable' and 'Non-Renewable' resources. Classify them under these two categories of resources in the table given below.

These resources can be kept unexhausted after use through the process of regeneration; These resources cannot be regenerated after use and get completely exhausted after use; These resources originate very easily on the earth; Once used, such resources get exhausted forever; Sunshine, air, water, animals, human beings, etc are examples of this resource; Coal, mineral oil, natural gas, iron ore, etc are examples of this resource.

Sl. No.	Renewable Resource	Non-Renewable Resource
1		
2		
3		

3

15

Sl. No.	Organisations	Full Form	Role/Responsibility
1	IUCN		
2	WWF		
3	CSE		
4	MOEF		

The above table shows the name of few organisations associated with resource conservation. Write the full forms and one role / responsibility of each organisation related to resource conservation in the blank boxes of the table.

4

16	Write two differences between the 'Man-made Resource' and 'Human Resource'.	4									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Man-made Resource</th> <th>Human Resource</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sl. No.	Man-made Resource	Human Resource	1			2		
	Sl. No.		Man-made Resource	Human Resource							
1											
2											
Geography: Chapter 2											
Environment and Environmental Problems											
1	<p>Which one of the following gases is not responsible for global warming?</p> <p>A. Carbon-di-oxide B. Nitrous Oxide C. Methane D. Ozone</p>	1									
2	<p>The seas and oceans have formed the earth's hydrosphere which covers about _____ of the earth's surface.</p> <p>A. 30% B. 35% C. 71% D. 75%</p>	1									
3	<p>The elements which have life are called _____?</p> <p>A. Abiotic Elements B. Biotic Elements C. Ecological Elements D. Atmospheric Elements</p>	1									
4	<p>Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?</p> <p>i. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area. iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests</p> <p>Options: a. Statement i and ii are correct. b. Statement ii, iii & iv are correct c. Statement ii is correct. d. Statement (i), (iii) & (iv) are correct.</p>	1									
5	Match the following :	1									

	RESOURCES	EXAMPLES	
	a. Renewable Resources:	I. Forests and wildlife	
	b. Non -Renewable Resources:	II. The oceanic resources	
	c. National Resources:	III. Roads, canals and railway	
	d. International Resources:	IV. Minerals and fossil fuels	
	<p>OPTIONS</p> <p>A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II</p> <p>B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III</p> <p>C. a-IV, b-I, c-IV, d-II</p> <p>D. a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III</p>		
6	<p>Which one of the following conferences was convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992?</p> <p>A. Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>B. Montreal Protocol</p> <p>C. Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit</p> <p>D. World Summit on Sustainable Development</p>		1
7	<p>Which one of the following human activities has contributed significantly in land degradation?</p> <p>A. Deforestation</p> <p>B. Crop rotation</p> <p>C. Shelter belts</p> <p>D. Ploughing</p>		1
8	<p>Write three (3) causes of increase in the atmospheric temperature and mention two (2) suitable measures to check global warming.</p>		3+2=5
9	<p>“Environment is an outcome of the interaction among land, water, air and life” – Peter Haggett</p> <p>Elaborate the above statement by mentioning the relation among the four major components of environment.</p>		5
10	<p>Write three (3) major causes of desertification and mention two (2) possible measures to stop desertification.</p>		3+2=5
11	<p>Some environmental problems are mentioned in the box given below. Classify these problems into three (3) different groups of environmental problems as mentioned in the blank table given below.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><i>Land pollution created by a small scale industry; global warming; problem of water pollution in a vast industrial area; melting of polar ice; drinking water shortage in a city; problem of soil erosion in a river basin; rise of sea water level; bank erosion problem created by a river; desertification; landslide in a hill range</i></p> </div>		3

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1	Local Problem													
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12	<p>Some sources of pollution are mentioned in the box given below. Classify these problems into three (3) major types of pollution as mentioned in the blank table given below.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>Domestic wastes; Emission of vehicles; Use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides; Oil Spills; volcanic eruption; deposit of refused plastics, metals and broken glass; Forest fires; Industrial effluents; Erosion and deforestation</i></p> </div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Types of Pollution</th> <th>Sources of Pollution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Air Pollution</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Water Pollution</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Soil Pollution</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Types of Pollution	Sources of Pollution	1	Air Pollution		2	Water Pollution		3	Soil Pollution		3
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13	<p>'Use of resources and its conservation are closely associated'.</p> <p>Explain the statement.</p>	4												
14	<p>Following are the facts and information about some of the environmental issues. Classify them under the three (3) major categories of environmental problems, i.e. Pollution, Desertification and Global Warming.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>The increased green-house gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane and Nitrous oxide trap the solar energy and Earth's temperature is rising abnormally, which resulted melting of polar snows, rising of sea level, fall of crop output, loss and extinction of plants and animals, etc. Deforestation, burning of fossil fuels, use of chemical fertilisers, etc resulted increase of pollutants like Zinc, Sulphur dioxide, Carbon-monoxide, etc which resulted pollution of land, air and water in large scale. Human activities like overgrazing, expansion of agriculture and deforestation are responsible for</i></p> </div>	3												

	<i>desertification.</i>	
15	Which is the most polluted river of India? Mention 3 factors responsible for pollution of water of this river.	1+3=4
16	<p>“According to some World Health Organization (WHO) findings, noise pollution is one of the largest environmental problems both for human health and the environment.”</p> <p>1) What do you understand by ‘noise pollution’? 2) What are the major sources/causes of noise pollution?</p>	1+3=4
Geography: Chapter 3		
Geography of World		
1	<p>Bering-Okhotsk-Japan-Philippine are the four (4) major under the Pacific Ocean?</p> <p>A. Islands B. Ridge C. Sea D. Oceanic Trenches</p>	1
2	<p>Which is the smallest ocean in the world?</p> <p>A. Indian Ocean B. Southern Ocean C. Atlantic Ocean D. Arctic Ocean</p>	1
3	<p>Which is the lowest populated continent in the World as per 2014 estimates?</p> <p>A. Oceania B. South America C. Africa D. North America</p>	1
4	<p>How many Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) are there in Assam?</p> <p>A. 10 B. 12 C. 13 D. 11</p>	1
5	<p>Death Valley of North America is lowest place of the continent with a depth of meter below sea level.</p> <p>A. 68 meter B. 86 meter C. 85 meter D. 65 meter</p>	1
6	Column A represents ‘Country Name’ and column B represents ‘Capital’.	1

	<p>Look at the table carefully and choose the option that correctly matches the country name and it's capitals.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A Country Name</th> <th>Column B Capital</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Denmark</td> <td>i) Canberra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Kenya</td> <td>ii) Cairo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Egypt</td> <td>iii) Copenhagen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Australia</td> <td>iv) Bern</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Switzerland</td> <td>v) Nairobi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. a-iii; b-v; c-ii; d-i; e-iv B. a-ii; b-iv; c-i; d-iii; e-v C. a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv; e-v D. a-iv; b-v; c-ii; d-iii; e-i</p>	Column A Country Name	Column B Capital	a) Denmark	i) Canberra	b) Kenya	ii) Cairo	c) Egypt	iii) Copenhagen	d) Australia	iv) Bern	e) Switzerland	v) Nairobi													
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7	Which physical elements/features determine the boundaries between the continents? Why is it not possible to determine the exact boundaries of all the oceans in the earth?	2+1=3																								
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10	<p>“Asia is the largest by size and the highest populated continent with a population of about 430 crores of the World. It has diverse physical features like mountains, plateaus, rivers valleys, low-lands, coastal plains, islands, deserts, etc. But all the regions of Asia are not equally developed.”</p> <p>Explain the above statement on the basis of your own point of view.</p>	5																								
11	<p>Based on the features given in the following table, compare the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. Write your responses in the table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Features</th> <th>Indian Ocean</th> <th>Atlantic Ocean</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Location (Boundary)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Land Area</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Average Depth</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Major Islands (any 2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Major seas in the ocean (any 2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Features	Indian Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	1	Location (Boundary)			2	Land Area			3	Average Depth			4	Major Islands (any 2)			5	Major seas in the ocean (any 2)			5
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12	“Asia is the largest continent in the world”. Write at least two evidences to support the above statement with data in comparison to other continents.	2+2=4
13	“Ninety (90) percent of the World’s total population concentrate in the northern hemisphere”. Write at least 2 (two) evidence to support the above statement with fact and figures.	1+1=2

Geography: Chapter 4

Geography of Assam

1	The National Highway No. 31 starts and ends in which two places? A. Pancharatna (Goalpara) – Saikhowaghat (Tinsukia) B. Basirhat (West Bengal) – Amingaon (Kamrup) C. Makum (Tinsukia) – Lekhapani (Golaghat) D. Nagaon – Nagaland Border	1						
2	Column A represents two major types of cultivation in the hilly and mountain regions. Whereas, column B represents different characteristics of these two types of cultivation. Look at the table carefully and choose the option that correctly matches the characteristics (column B) with the types of cultivation (column A). <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column A Types of Cultivation</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column B Characteristics</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">(a) Jhum Cultivation</td> <td> i) It’s a mixed type of cultivation, but production is limited. ii) It’s temporary with traditional method of cultivation. iii) It’s a permanent and modern scientific method of cultivation. </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">(b) Terrace Cultivation</td> <td> iv) After few years, shifts to another new plot for cultivation. v) It’s eco-friendly, forest areas can be protected. vi) Usually one-crop is cultivated in this type of cultivation and production is more. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> A. a-i,ii,iv; b-iii,v,vi B. a-iii,v,vi; b-i,ii,iv C. a-v,i,iv; b-iii,vi,ii	Column A Types of Cultivation	Column B Characteristics	(a) Jhum Cultivation	i) It’s a mixed type of cultivation, but production is limited. ii) It’s temporary with traditional method of cultivation. iii) It’s a permanent and modern scientific method of cultivation.	(b) Terrace Cultivation	iv) After few years, shifts to another new plot for cultivation. v) It’s eco-friendly, forest areas can be protected. vi) Usually one-crop is cultivated in this type of cultivation and production is more.	1
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	D. a-ii,v,i; b-iii,iv,vi																	
3	<p>Which among the following statements are TRUE about the economy of Assam?</p> <p>i) Assam produces about 25% of total natural gas production of India.</p> <p>ii) More than 63 percent of the working population of Assam are directly or indirectly engaged in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>iii) Assam produces about 53% of total tea production of India.</p> <p>iv) At present, about 55 industrial estates /areas have been established in different districts of Assam.</p> <p>v) About 35% of total population of Assam belongs to the youth age group of 15-34 years.</p> <p>vi) Assam produces about 66 percent of total Eri production of India.</p> <p>A. ii, iv, vi B. i, iii, v C. i, ii, iv D. ii, iii, v</p>	1																
4	<p>Presently, Assam is one of the states of India which is full of ethnic and linguistic diversities. Various groups of people migrated to Assam from different regions in different time period.</p> <p>In the following table Column A represents major communities of Assam and Column B represents ethnic groups and source region of migration of these major communities. Look at the table carefully and choose the option that correctly matches the 'Major Community' and its 'Ethnic group' and 'Source Region of Migration'.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Major Community</th> <th>Ethnic Groups / Source Region of Migration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Khasis-Jaintias</td> <td>i) Mangoloid Group of people, migrated from China-Myanmar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Islamic People</td> <td>ii) Austric Group of people, migrated from Chotanagpur Plateau of Central India.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Bodo-Mishing</td> <td>iii) Mongoloid Group of people migrated from Central Asia (Tibet)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Brahmins</td> <td>iv) Indo-Aryan group of people, migrated from Turk-Afghan region.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Ahoms</td> <td>v) Austric Group of people migrated from South-East Asia.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Tea Tribes</td> <td>vi) Caucasoid Group of people, migrated from Kashmir (North India).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	Major Community	Ethnic Groups / Source Region of Migration	a) Khasis-Jaintias	i) Mangoloid Group of people, migrated from China-Myanmar	b) Islamic People	ii) Austric Group of people, migrated from Chotanagpur Plateau of Central India.	c) Bodo-Mishing	iii) Mongoloid Group of people migrated from Central Asia (Tibet)	d) Brahmins	iv) Indo-Aryan group of people, migrated from Turk-Afghan region.	e) Ahoms	v) Austric Group of people migrated from South-East Asia.	f) Tea Tribes	vi) Caucasoid Group of people, migrated from Kashmir (North India).	1
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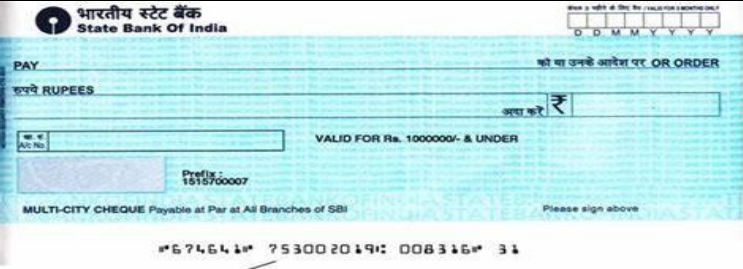


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5	<p>Which is NOT an agro-based industry?</p> <p>A. Rubber Industry B. Paper Industry C. Eri Silk Industry D. Synthetic Fibre Industry</p>	1																								
6	<p>“Agriculture is the foundation of Assam’s economy and the agricultural sector is the main driving force of it’s economy”.</p> <p>What is the implication of the above statement? Explain in 50-60 words.</p>	3																								
7	<p>“The distribution of population and settlement is not uniform in all the regions or places in Assam”.</p> <p>Write four (4) major factors responsible for the uneven distribution of population in Assam.</p>	4																								
8	<p>“The tribal people of hill regions of Assam practice Jhum or shifting cultivation”.</p> <p>Write briefly about the Jhum or shifting cultivation carried out in the hilly region of Assam?</p>	5																								
9	<p>Based on the features given in the following table, compare the Brahmaputra Valley and the Barak Valley. Write your responses in the table.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Sl. No.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Features</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Brahmaputra Valley</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Barak Valley</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Geographical Area</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Population (2011)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Population Density</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Major tributaries</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Major Hills</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Features	Brahmaputra Valley	Barak Valley	1	Geographical Area			2	Population (2011)			3	Population Density			4	Major tributaries			5	Major Hills			5
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10	<p>The list of few tribes of Assam is given in the following table. Write the name of the districts where these tribal populations are concentrated most in the blank space provided in the table.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Sl. No.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Tribes of Assam</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Concentrated districts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Karbi</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Garo</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Tribes of Assam	Concentrated districts	1	Karbi		2	Garo		3															
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11	<p>“Assam Tourism Industry has completed about 50 years successfully. But, in spite of immense scope and potentiality for development of tourism industry in Assam, this sector is not yet properly developed in the state”.</p> <p>1) On the basis of above information provided above, mention two (2) factors, which helped in the development of tourism industry in Assam.</p> <p>2) Write two (2) factors why tourism industry in Assam is not properly developed.</p>			2+2=4																		
12	<p>“Due to little progress in the energy and transport sector in recent period, the environment of industrialisation has been gradually improving in the state of Assam”.</p> <p>Write at least 2 (two) evidence to support the above statement with fact and figures.</p>			2+2=4																		
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14	<p>Draw a sketch map of Assam and locate therein the following (any three):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bamboo Technology Park, - Jute Park, - Tea Park, - Biotechnology Park, - Software Technology Park 			3																		

Political Science: Chapter 1		
Indian Democracy		
1	In which year did the Cabinet Mission come to India? a. March,1946 b. March,1947 c. February,1946 d. July,1945	1
2	How does Judiciary act as an umpire in a federal nation? A. Judiciary rules over Centre and State B. Centre and Judiciary work collectively C. Courts can change structure of Constitution D. Courts use the power to interpret the Constitution	1
3	Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"><input type="checkbox"/> Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments. <input type="checkbox"/> It is called as a third tier of the Government. <input type="checkbox"/> The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.</div> Select the appropriate option from the following. A. Federal system B. Unitary Federal system C. Decentralised system D. Unitary system	1
4	Which of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state? I. More powers with Centre II. Residuary subjects with Centre III. Equal subjects with Centre and States IV. Currency and Railways with Centre Options: A. I, III & IV B. I, II & IV C. II, III & IV D. II, III & IV	
5	Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution. I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. III. It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. IV. The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement. Options: A. I & II	1

	B. II & III C. I & III D. II & IV	
6	When and why did the British send the Cabinet Mission to India?	1+2=3
7	Under whose initiative, the Constituent Assembly was formed? When did the Constituent Assembly hold its first sitting?	1+1=2
8	What does the words, "We the people of India" in the Preamble mean?	2
9	"India is a Sovereign State" Explain	2
10	From which Latin word, the English term "Federation" has been derived? What do you mean by a Federal State?	1+2=3
11	"The Political System of India is Federal in form but Unitary in spirit". Explain.	3
12	Write about the provision of Citizenship of USA and that of India.	3
13	What do you mean by Parliamentary Democracy? Which Indian Act had introduced Limited Parliamentary Democracy in pre-independence India?	2
14	How is the Indian Parliament constituted?	4
Political Science: Chapter 2		
International Organisation- The United Nations Organisation And Others		
1	On which date is the UN day observed all over the world? a. 24th October b. 24th November c. 26th October d. 26th November	1
2	Which among the following is /are the organs of UNO? i. General Assembly ii. Economic and Social Council iii. Secretariat iv. All of the above	1
3	Which article of the UN Charter refers to the formation of the Trusteeship Council? a. Article 76 b. Article 55 c. Article 97 d. None of the above	1
4	Which organ is the Judicial Organ of the UNO? a. International Court of Justice b. Secretariat c. General Assembly d. None of the above	1
5	Which organ of the UNO executes and implements all the decisions taken by the UNO? a. Secretariat b. General Assembly c. Security Council d. None of the above	1
6	How many countries are members of the UNO at present? Where is the Headquarters of the UNO situated?	2
7	How many Temporary members are elected to the Security Council? Who	2

	elects them?													
8	When and Why was the League of Nations formed?	3												
9	What is meant by Human Rights? Who adopted the Human Rights Declaration?	2												
10	Discuss the bold steps taken by UNO for World Peace.	3												
11	In which year and why was the Human Rights Commission of the UNO set up?	2												
12	In which year and who formed the National Human Rights Commission in India? When did this Commission become an Act?	2												
Economics: Chapter 1														
Money and Banking														
1	<p>Read the data given below and answer the question.</p> <p><i>Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh</i></p> <p>As per the data given above who has the least percentage of literacy rate in rural population?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural population</td> <td>76%</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years</td> <td>90%</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school</td> <td>85%</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. Male b. Children c. Male& Female d. Female</p>	Category	Male	Female	Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%	Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%	Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%	1
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2	<p>Select the correct set of alternatives considering the following statements relating Cheque Money.</p> <p>A. Cheque money possess general acceptability as a medium of exchange B. An individual may refuse to accept payment in cheque. C. A cheque is a legal tender money</p> <p>i. Statements A and B ii. Statements A and C iii. Statements A, B and C iv. Statements B and C</p>	1												
3	<p>“The Central Bank examines the account of all the member banks.” Why?</p> <p>i. Because the Central bank is the bankers’ bank. ii. Because the Central Bank issues currency. iii. Because the Central Bank controls the volume of credit. iv. The Central bank functions as the clearing house of the member banks</p>	1												

<p>4</p>	 <p>Figure A</p>  <p>Figure B</p>  <p>Figure C</p> <p>Q. From the given set of figures, identify the item/items issued and circulated by the Reserve Bank of India only.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C only 2. A and C only 3. B and C only 4. A, B and C 	<p>1</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>“The Central Bank is the financier, advisor and agent to the government.” Which bank in India performs this function as the Central bank?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserve Bank of India 2. Central Bank of India 3. State Bank of India 4. NABARD 	
<p>6</p>	<p>Mention any two problems associated with ‘Coinage’ as a medium of exchange.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>How do the Central Bank functions as the bankers’ bank?</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>How do the Central bank functions as the clearing house of the member banks?</p>	<p>2</p>

9	Explain with the help of an example how the commercial banks can create credit money?	4
10	Write any two differences between legal tender money and non-legal tender money.	2
12	“Money must have liquidity” What does the term Liquidity indicate here? Also state any 2 other characteristics of money.	1+3=4
Economics: Chapter 2		
Economic Development		
1	Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. Assertion (A): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country. Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index. Options: 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. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.	1
2	The process of integration between different countries is called as . a. Privatization b. Globalization c. Liberalization d. Competition	1
3	Identify the correct set of alternatives considering the statements mentioned below: A. Economic Development is a broader concept than Economic Growth B. Economic Growth aims at sustainable development C. Economic Growth is basically a quantitative concept. D. Economic Development is a quantitative concept only 1. A,C 2. A,B 3. A,C,D 4. A,B,C	1
4	What does Green Revolution imply? 1. The increase in agricultural output brought about by the application of modern technology to agriculture. 2. Planned afforestation programme initiated by the Central government as a pollution control measure 3. The rise in industrial output as result of increased application of modern technology. 4. Increase in agricultural output brought about by the application of organic methods of farming.	1

5	<p>“Democratic Planning ensures decentralisation of Power.” What does the term ‘Decentralisation of Power’ imply?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only the people participate in different stages of policy making. 2. Only the Chairman of Planning Commission participate in different stages of policy making. 3. Only the Council of Ministers participate in different stages of policy making 4. Only the President of India participate in different stages of policy making. 	1
6	Mention the two parts of the five-year planning period in India. Also state a feature of Indian economy for each part of the planning period.	2+2=4
7	Mention any three objectives of five-year planning in India during the pre-reform period.	2
8	Mention any three examples of activities that ensure increased volume of output or income in the economy but economic development is compromised.	3
9	Mention any three factors responsible for unsatisfactory rate of growth of Indian economy during the period from 1951-52 to 1990-91?	3
10	State any three factors responsible for introduction of liberalization, privatization and globalization measures in India in the year 1991?	3