

MIDTERM EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024-25

Roll No. 17

Name Dyutiman

80 marks

Weightage:
Time Duration:

3 hrs

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-** Questions 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section-D** -Q .30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section E-** Questions no from 34 to 36 are source-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
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 a few questions that have to be attempted.

History- Q.NO.-1-4,21,25,30,34,37A
Civics- Q.NO. 8-13,23,27,32,36

Geography - Q.NO.-5-7,22,26,31,35,37B
Economics- Q.NO.-14-20,24,28,29,33.

SECTION-A (1X20=20) MCQs

1. Which country broke away from the 'United Kingdom of the Netherlands' after the July Revolution of 1830? 1
- (a) Greece (b) Ireland
(c) Belgium (d) Scotland

2. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option: 1
- I) Champaran Satyagraha
II) Chauri Chaura Incident
III) Rowlatt Act.
IV) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- OPTIONS:**
- (a) IV, II, III, I (b) I, III, IV, II (c) III, IV, I, II (d) II, I, III, IV

3. Match the following:

LIST I	LIST II
(i) Crown of Oak Leaves	(a) Intense area of conflict leading to the first world war.
(ii) Karol Kurpinski	(b) Free
(iii) Balkans	(c) Heroism
(iv) Liberalism	(d) Polonaise and Mazurka

OPTIONS:

- (a) i - c; ii - d; iii - a; iv - b
- (b) i - c; ii - b; iii - a; iv - d
- (c) i - d; ii - c; iii - a; iv - b
- (d) i - b; ii - a; iii - c; iv - d

4. Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Bharat Mata?

1

- (a) Power and Authority
- (b) Love and Respect
- (c) Peace and Serenity
- (d) Vengeance and Violence



5. Identify the cropping pattern

1

1. Sowing of crops typically begins with the onset of the monsoon.
 2. Major crops include rice, maize, and cotton.
 3. Harvesting usually occurs around September to October.
- (a) Zaid (b) Rabi (c) Kharif (d) None of the above

6. The following question consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:-

Assertion (A): Black soil can sometimes lead to poor crop growth due to inadequate root aeration.

Reason (R): Black soil tends to become compact and sticky when wet, which can limit the air spaces within the soil, reducing oxygen availability to plant roots.

Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Based on the following characteristics, identify which movement is being described: 1

- 1. It was a social movement led by activists to protect the rights of people affected by large dam projects on the Narmada River, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Dam.
- 2. The movement raised concerns about displacement, environmental degradation, and the loss of livelihoods for tribal and rural communities.
- 3. This NGO mobilised people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the multi-purpose river projects.

- (a) Chipko Movement
- (b) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (c) Silent Valley Movement
- (d) Bhoodan Movement

In India, the official religion of the state is: 1

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Islam
- (c) Christianity
- (d) None

The system of Panchayat Raj involves: 1

- (a) Village, block and district levels
- (b) Village and state levels
- (c) Village, district and state levels
- (d) Village, state and union levels

Laws concerning family matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc are known as: 1

- (a) Family laws
- (b) Constitutional Laws
- (c) Criminal Laws
- (d) Civil Laws

The following question consists of two statements –Assertion and Reason. Answer it by selecting the appropriate option given below. 1

Assertion (A): In Belgium, the leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interests of different countries.

Reason(R): Belgium favoured Dutch speaking community.

Options:-

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) The assertion is incorrect but the reason is correct.
- (d) The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

12. Choose the incorrect statement. 1
- (a) Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies
 - (b) Both of them dealt with the question of power-sharing similarly
 - (c) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country was possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of all communities
 - (d) In Sri Lanka, the majority community forced its domination over others and refused to share power.

13. Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation? 1
- (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) USA (d) Sri Lanka

14. Which among the following is more likely to be the developmental goal of a landless labour? 1
- (a) To be able to visit abroad frequently
 - (b) More days of work with better wages
 - (c) To send his children in one of the best school in a nearby city
 - (d) To be able to buy expensive clothes from the nearby market

15. Which of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group? 1
- (a) Net attendance ratio (b) Literacy Rate
- (c) Enrolment Rate (d) Dropout Rate

16. Which of the following is not a public good? 1
- (a) Electricity (b) Stationary
- (c) Education (d) Healthcare

17. Which of the following statements defines the organised sector? 1
- (a) The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.
 - (b) It has small and scattered units which are outside the control of the government.
 - (c) Terms of employment are regular and there is security of work.
 - (d) All the activities are guided by profit making

18. Which one of the sectors shows the highest share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India? 1
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

Which of the following examples fall under an organised sector?

1

- (a) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor
- (b) An engineer getting all employment benefits
- (c) A cleaning staff in a private school
- (d) A tailor stitching clothes at his home

20.. What is the basis of classification of sectors into private and public?

1

- (a) Employment conditions
- (b) Nature of economic activity
- (c) Ownership of enterprise
- (d) Number of workers employed

SECTION-B (2X4=8)

21. What were the main features of the Civil Code of 1804, as introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte?

2

22. "Nature worship is an age-old belief." Explain how it has helped in the conservation of the forests and wildlife.

2

23. 'The tension between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities was more acute in Brussels'. Give a reason.

2

24. Raj works in a bank as a clerk. While Shyam works on a construction site as a labourer. Identify the sectors they work in. Mention one benefit of each sector.

2

SECTION-C (3X5=15)

25. Why and how was the movement against the landlords and talukdars led by Baba Ramchandra?

3

26. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries." Justify the statement.

3

27. What have been the consequences of the political expression of gender division in free India?

3

28. Explain how the public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation?

3

29. Why is literacy important for economic development?

3

SECTION-D (5X4=20)

30. Explain the process of Unification of Italy?

OR

Evaluate the role of Otto von Bismarck in the Unification of Germany?

5

31. Explain the disadvantages of dams. Any five.

OR

"India is heading towards water scarcity." Trace the possible solutions to tackle this problem.

5

32. How are religious differences expressed in politics?

OR

How can religion influence politics? Explain.

33. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

OR

Define the Service sector with the help of an example. Is the service sector a part of the tertiary sector? Give a detailed explanation of the expansion of the tertiary sector in recent years..

SECTION-E (4X3=12) Source Based Questions

34. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

Mahatma Gandhi once again decided to call off the Civil Disobedience movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5th March 1931. By this Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum.

34. a. Explain any one cause which led to the Civil Disobedience movement? 1

34. b. What were the two features of the Gandhi- Irwin Pact ? 1

34. c. Describe the situation in India when Gandhi returned from the London conference in 1931? 2

35. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threats to the tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in Asian countries, left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading. "Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sundarbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

35. a. Describe the primary objective of launching "Project Tiger." 1

35. b. List one tiger reserves of each regions Vindhyas range and Aravali Range 1

35. c. How does the conservation of tigers contribute to the preservation of entire ecosystems? 2

36. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administration of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

- 36.a How has the federal character of the Indian Political System maintained? 1
- 36.b Briefly describe the Centre State relations in India. 2
- 36.c What makes the Centre government more powerful in India? 1

SECTION-F

- 37.A. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify and write their names. 1X2=2
 - (A) The place where the cotton mill workers Satyagraha was organised in 1918.
 - (B) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
- 37.B On a given political map of India mark and identify and locate the following: 1X3=3
 - i. A multi-purpose river project in Uttarakhand
 - ii. A tiger reserve in Assam
 - iii. 2 states where laterite soil is found
