

# FIITJEE

## CBSE PART TEST – II

### ALL X<sup>TH</sup> STUDYING BATCHES

### Social Science

Time: 1:30 Hours

Max Marks: 40

**Instructions:**

1. Question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 16 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** - Question no 1 to 8 are objective type. Questions carries 1 mark each.
3. **Section B:** Question no 9 to 11 are short answer type. Questions carries 3 marks each.
4. **Section C:** Question no 12 to 13 are source based questions. Questions carries 4 mark each.
5. **Section D:** Question no 14 to 15 are long answer type questions. Questions carries 5 marks each.
6. **Section E:** Question no 16 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

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**Name of the Candidate** : .....

**Enroll Number** : .....

**Date of Examination** : .....

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**Section A**  
**(1 mark each)**

1. Where was the Khilafat committee formed?  
(A) Bombay (B) Kolkata  
(C) Patna (D) Delhi
2. Which was a fabled city of gold?  
(A) El Dorado (B) Peru  
(C) Mexico (D) El Nina
3. Which is not a Zaid crop?  
(A) Watermelon (B) Moong  
(C) Cucumber (D) Muskmelon
4. Which of the activity does not consider under tertiary sector?  
(A) Insurance (B) Hospitals  
(C) Hotels (D) Mining
5. In which of the Indian state, people protest against POCSO?  
(A) Bihar (B) Haryana  
(C) Odisha (D) West Bengal
6. Banking comes under \_\_\_\_ activity?
7. When was infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident occur?
8. **Assertion (A):** The physical diversities and cultural plurality of India is also reflected in agricultural practices.  
**Reason (R):** Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits spices and condiments are produced in India  
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)  
(C) Only (A) is correct  
(D) Only (R) is correct

**Section B**  
**(3 mark each)**

9. Name two staple crops of India and the areas where they are grown.  
  
Or  
  
Distinguish between settled agriculture and shifting agriculture.
10. How has multi party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain.
11. Distinguish between organized sector and unorganized sector?

**Section C**  
**(4 mark each)**

12. "Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imperceptible birthright of all. The labour is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad". Remarks of Bhagat Singh.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- (a) How is revolution reflected in this paragraph?  
(b) According to this passage, what is the birthright of all?  
(c) What socialist trend is expressed in this passage?  
(d) For what magnificent cause were the youth brought as incense at the altar of revolution?
13. A. Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma...

B. 'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these, rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- (a.) Who spoke these words? (in para A)  
(b.) Explain two differences between physical force and soul-force, with examples. (in para A)  
(c.) When was this pledge to be taken? (in para B)  
(d.) Explain the rights of the Indian people which they should have got. (in para B)

**Section D**  
**(5 mark each)**

1. Describe the effects of the abolition of the Corn Laws?

Or

Under what circumstances did Gandhiji decide to re – launch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

2. What is a Political Party and its characteristics? Explain

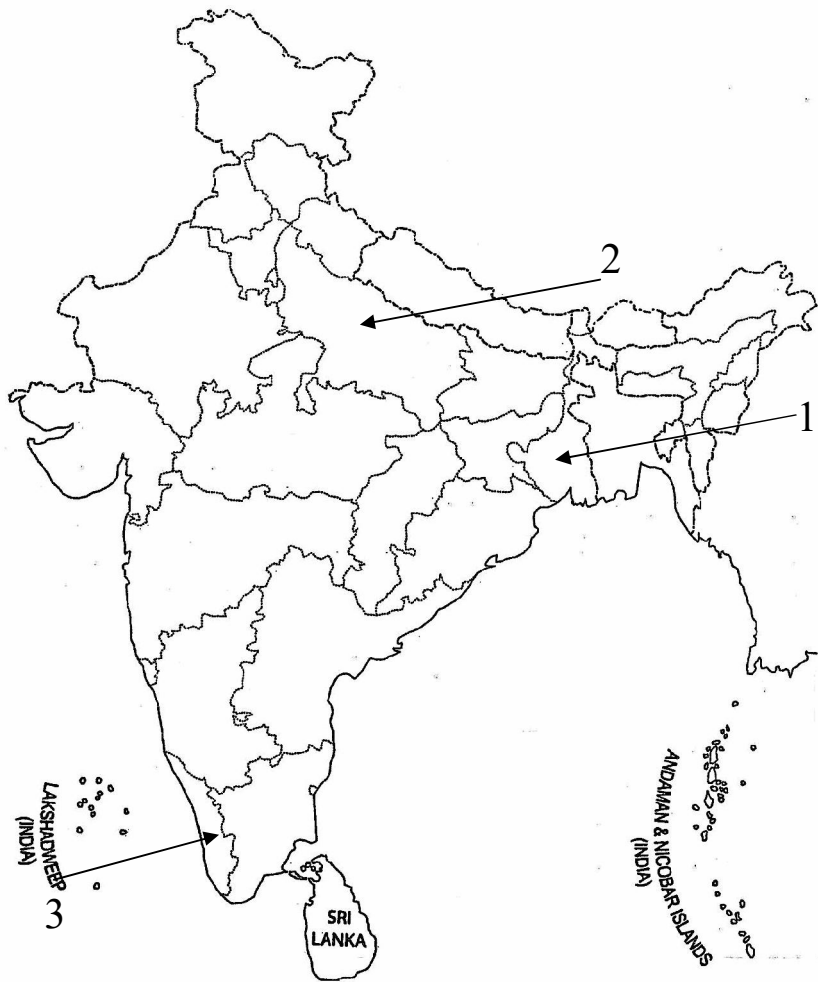
**Section E**  
**(5 mark each)**

1.



(a) Which famous historical event does the picture depict? 1

(b) What movement started as a result? Why was it called off? 1



- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | A. Leading producer of Rice/Jute        | 1 |
|    | B. Leading producer of sugar cane/wheat | 1 |
|    | C. Leading produce of Rubber            | 1 |

## ANSWERS

1. **A**
  2. **A**
  3. **B**
  4. **D**
  5. **C**
  6. Tertiary
  7. 13 April, 1919
  8. **A**
12. (a) Revolution is mentioned as the inalienable right of mankind.
13. (a) Gandhiji.
- (b) (i) Soul Force: Truth and nonviolence are the real basis of this force. In it 'burns the flame of love'. It does not inflict pain on the adversary.
- (ii) Physical Force: This force is based on aggression and violence. Physical force inflicts pain on and seeks destruction of the adversary
- (a) The pledge was taken on 26th January, 1930.
- (b) (i) All Indians should have freedom to enjoy the fruits of their toil. (ii) Should have the freedom to have the necessities of life. (iii) Should have full opportunities of growth.

## Section E

1. (a) The picture depicts the Dandi March.
  - (b) Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi and this started the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was called off when Gandhiji signed the 1931 Gandhi Irwin Pact. By this Pact Gandhi agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference. The government in turn agreed to release the political prisoners who had not committed any acts of violence.
2. A. West Bengal
  - B. Uttar Pradesh
  - C. Kerala