

FIITJEE

CBSE FULL TEST

ALL XTH STUDYING BATCHES

Social Science

Time: 3:00 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections –A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A –Question no.1 to16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B –Question no. 17 to 22are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C –Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D –Question no. 27 to 31are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E –Question no. 32is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Name of the Candidate :

Enroll Number :

Date of Examination :

Section A
(1 mark each)

1. Which one of these is not a crop of paddy grown in Assam and West Bengal?
(A) Aus (B) Boro
(C) Aman (D) Tur
2. In which of the following state maize is grown in rabi season, however it is mainly a kharif crop?
(A) Bihar (B) Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
3. When was the first cotton mill established in Bombay?
(A) 1854 (B) 1855
(C) 1856 (D) 1857
4. Dwarkanath Tagore is a
(A) Painter (B) Industrialist
(C) Philosopher (D) Social Reformer
5. In India seats are reserved for women in:
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Cabinets
(C) State legislative Assemblies (D) Panchayati Raj bodies
6. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State List?
(A) Agriculture (B) Foreign affairs
(C) Banking (D) Currency
7. W.H.O was started at the initiative of which one of the following group of countries?
(A) Rich countries (B) Poor countries
(C) Developed countries (D) Developing countries
8. Which one of the following organisations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment?
(A) I L O (B) I M F
(C) W H O (D) W T O
9. Which country was called the cradle of European civilisation?
(A) Greek (B) Britain
(C) Italy (D) Germany
10. When was the Treaty of Constantinople, which recognised Greece as an Independent Nation signed?
(A) 1830 (B) 1831
(C) 1832 (D) 1833
11. Government of India Act passed in _____
12. In ____ Bombay passed into British and after the marriage of Britain's King ____ to the Portuguese Princess.
13. Which sector has become most important in terms of total production in developed countries now a days?
14. What are the categories of resources on the basis of exhaustibility?
15. In which region do the Dutch live in Belgium?

16. Assertion (A): India produces both tropical and temperate fruits.
Reason (R): Mangoes are produced in Maharashtra, bananas in Kerala while apples, peas, apricots are produced in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
(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)

17. What was 'Zollverein'?

Or

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

18. What are the steps in resource planning?

Or

Why does textile industry occupy unique position in the Indian Economy?

19. When is 'World Consumers' Rights Day' celebrated? Name any two rights of the consumers.

20. What are the functions of a Political Party?

21. In which area is the intensive subsistence farming generally practised?

22. What should be the most basic outcome of democracy?

Section C
(4 mark each)

23. India is an agriculturally important country. Two thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- i. What is the status of India as an economy?
- ii. How much population is engaged in Agriculture?
- iii. Which type of activity is Agriculture?
- iv. How is Agriculture important to industry?

24. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha movements in various places. In 1916 he traveled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organized a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize a satyagraha movement amongst cotton will workers.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- i. What did Gandhi do after arriving in India?
- ii. When did Gandhi ji travel to Champaran?
- iii. Why did Gandhi ji go to Kheda?
- iv. What did Gandhi ji do in 1918?

25. In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party. In this formal sense, there are a large number of political parties in each country. More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India. But not all these parties are serious contenders in the elections. Usually only a handful of parties are effectively in the race to win elections and form the government. So the question, then is; how many major or effective parties are good for a democracy?

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- i. Who can form a Political Party?
- ii. How many parties are registered with Election Commission of India?
- iii. How can political parties register themselves?
- iv. How many effective parties are good for a democracy?

26. India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed. Broadly speaking, peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non – metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non – ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- i. How many minerals distributed?
- ii. What type of minerals does peninsular rock contain?
- iii. What does sedimentary rocks contain?
- iv. What is the status of minerals in alluvial plains?

Section D
(5 mark each)

27. Give reasons why fisheries have developed mainly on India's west coast.

28. What is meant by the term economic development?

Or

What are intermediate goods? Give example and what are the final goods? Give example.

29. What are the different categories of roadways in India?

Or

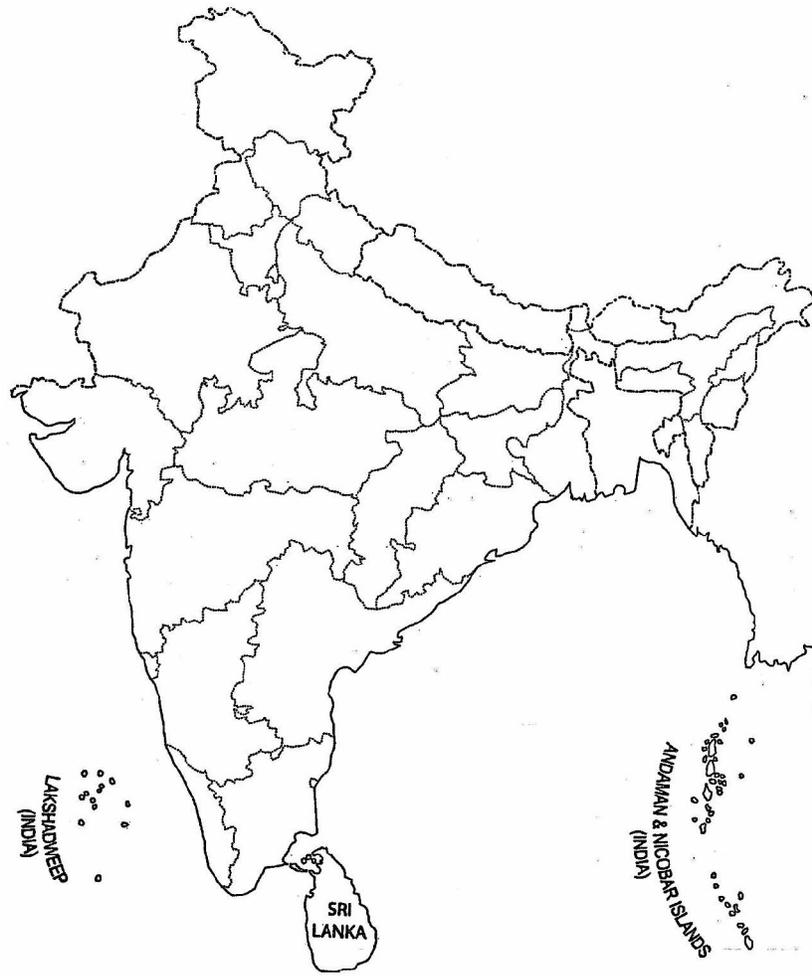
What are the networks of pipelines?

30. Is it necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions? What are the other factors involved in it?

31. Mention any three limitations of the barter system.

Section E
(5 mark each)

32.



- 32.1. a. In the given political map of India, mark the film city -" Mayapuri" of India
b. In the given map of India, mark the port Masoolipatnam, the most important port which was used by the British for trade.
- 32.2. a. On the given outline political map of India, mark the thermal power station, Ramagundam.
b. On the given outline Political map of India, show the Iron Ore Mine at Bellary.
C. Headquarter of ICAR ____

ANSWERS

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. 1935
12. 1661, Charles – IInd
13. Service sector
14. Renewable – wind, water, Non-renewable – minerals and fossil fuels
15. In Flemish region.
16. A
23.
 - i. Agriculture
 - ii. 2/3rd
 - iii. Primary
 - iv. It produces raw materials for industry.
24.
 - i. Satyagraha at different places.
 - ii. In 1916
 - iii. To organize and help peasants affected by crop failure.
 - iv. He went to Ahmedabad to organize Satyagraha movement among cotton mill workers.
25.
 - i. In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party.
 - ii. More than 750
 - iii. With Election commission of India.
 - iv. Quality is more important than quantity.
26.
 - i. Unevenly
 - ii. Reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and other non metallic.
 - iii. Petroleum deposits
 - iv. It is mineral deficit region