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Roll No	<div></div> <div></div>	Candidate's Signature	Invigilator's Signature	
Date-	<div></div> <div></div>			

1. Attempt all the questions.
2. Use only black or blue (ball pen) for darkening/ writing in appropriate oval/box.
3. While darkening the oval/ box it is to be ensured that these are darkened completely.
4. OMR sheet shall not be folded or tampered in any way.
5. Over writing/ erasing / dual data/ use of correction fluid will render OMR sheet invalid.

**Time : 2 hrs.**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

M.M.: 100

- Q.1 Which event marked the end of the Reign of Terror?**

  - Storming of the Bastille
  - Execution of Louis XVI
  - Execution of Robespierre
  - Tennis Court Oath

**Q.2 Which estate in France comprised the clergy?**

  - First Estate
  - Second Estate
  - Third Estate
  - Fourth Estate

**Q.3 The famous slogan of the French Revolution was:**

  - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
  - No Taxation without Representation
  - Give me liberty or give me death
  - None of these

**Q.4 The period of the Directory in France came after:**

  - The Reign of Terror
  - The Storming of the Bastille
  - The Tennis Court Oath
  - The execution of Louis XVI

**Q.5 The term "proletariat" refers to:**

  - The middle-class intellectuals
  - The working class
  - The land-owning aristocracy
  - The ruling monarchs

**Q.6 The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to the overthrow of which regime?**

  - Democratic government
  - Fascist government
  - Monarchic government
  - Military dictatorship

**Q.7 The event that triggered the February Revolution in Russia was:**

  - The October Manifesto
  - The Bloody Sunday massacre
  - The storming of the Winter Palace
  - The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II

**Q.8 The New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced by Lenin aimed to:**

  - Promote large-scale industries
  - Return to the capitalist system
  - Implement land reforms
  - Rebuild the socialist economy after the civil war

**Q.9 Who succeeded Vladimir Lenin as the leader of the Soviet Union after his death?**

  - Joseph Stalin
  - Leon Trotsky
  - Mikhail Gorbachev
  - Nikita Khrushchev



Q.10 What was the title of Adolf Hitler's autobiography, where he outlined his political ideology and future plans for Germany?

- a) The Communist Manifesto
- b) Mein Kampf
- c) The Art of War
- d) The Republic

Q.11 In which year did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

- a) 1933
- b) 1918
- c) 1929
- d) 1945

Q.12 The Nuremberg Laws, enacted in 1935, targeted which group of people, stripping them of their citizenship and rights in Nazi Germany?

- a) Jews
- b) Christians
- c) Communists
- d) Aryans

Q.13 The "Blitzkrieg" strategy employed by the Germans during World War II involved:

- a) A massive naval invasion
- b) A continuous bombing campaign
- c) Lightning-fast, coordinated military strikes
- d) Developing advanced tanks and submarines

Q.14 Who led the Bolsheviks?

- a) Stalin
- b) Lenin
- c) Trotsky
- d) Kerensky

Q.15 Which treaty ended Russia's involvement in World War I?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
- b) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- c) Treaty of Paris
- d) Treaty of Berlin

Q.16 The Bolshevik slogan during the Revolution was:

- a) Justice, Labour, Unity
- b) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- c) Peace, Land, Bread
- d) Freedom for All

Q.17 Which symbol represented the Nazi Party?

- a) Swastika
- b) Red Star
- c) Eagle
- d) Hammer & Sickle

Q.18 What were Jews deprived of by the Nuremberg Laws (1935)?

- a) Right to vote
- b) German citizenship
- c) Education
- d) Freedom of citizenship

Q.19 Which Nazi youth organisation trained boys in militarism?

- a) Gestapo
- b) SS
- c) SA
- d) Hitler Youth

Q.20 The Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir are:

- a) Pastoralists
- b) Farmers
- c) Traders
- d) Craftsmen

Q.21 Raikas of Rajasthan rear mainly:

- a) Goats
- b) Sheep and camels
- c) Cows
- d) Buffaloes

Q.22 India is the- largest country in the world by area.

- a) Fifth
- b) Sixth
- c) Seventh
- d) Fourth

Q.23 The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many states of India?

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 9

Q.24 Which mountain ranges are the oldest landforms in India?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Aravalis
- c) Satpuras
- d) Vindhya

Q.25 Which of the following is not a Himalayan range?

- a) Himadri
- b) Himachal
- c) Shiwalik
- d) Satpura

Q.26 Which river is called the "Dakshin Ganga"?

- a) Godavari
- b) Krishna
- c) Kaveri
- d) Mahanadi

Q.27 Which river is the longest in India?

- a) Yamuna
- b) Ganga
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Narmada

Q.28 The monsoon winds in India blow from

- a) South-West to North-East
- b) North-East to South-West
- c) East to West
- d) West to East



Q.29 Which two branches does the monsoon split into?

- a) Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal
- b) Bay of Bengal & Indian Ocean
- c) Arabian Sea & Indian Ocean
- d) Himalayan & Coastal

Q.30 Which forest is found in areas of heavy rainfall?

- a) Tropical deciduous
- b) Tropical evergreen
- c) Thorny forests
- d) Coniferous forests

Q.31 The Gir forest in Gujarat is famous for:

- a) Tigers
- b) Asiatic lions
- c) Elephants
- d) Rhinos

Q.32 Which state has the highest population density?

- a) Bihar
- b) Kerala
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Punjab

Q.33 Which age group is considered the working population?

- a) 0-14
- b) 15-59
- c) 60+
- d) All ages

Q.34 Who holds the ultimate power in a democracy?

- a) Army
- b) People
- c) Judiciary
- d) President

Q.35 Which one is not a feature of democracy?

- a) Free and fair elections
- b) One-party rule
- c) Rule of law
- d) Rights to citizens

Q.36 Which country's struggle inspired the Indian Constitution?

- a) South Africa
- b) USA
- c) France
- d) UK

Q.37. Who wrote 'Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen' in 1791?

- a) Olympe de Gouges
- b) Marat
- c) Leopold Boilly
- d) Nanine

Q.38 Who is responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Election Commission
- d) Parliament

Q.39 In India, the minimum age for voting is:

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 21
- d) 25

Q.40 Who is the head of state in India?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q.41 Which of these institutions can declare a law unconstitutional?

- a) Parliament
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Governor

Q.42 Which article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 21

Q.43 Right to Life is guaranteed under which Article?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 21

Q.44 The most abundant factor of production in Palampur is:

- a) Land
- b) Labour
- c) Capital
- d) Tools

Q.45 What is the main source of livelihood in Palampur?

- a) Trade
- b) Agriculture
- c) Dairy farming
- d) Industry

Q.46 Human resources refers to:

- a) Money
- b) Land
- c) Educated and skilled people
- d) Machines

Q.47 Which sector contributes most to India's GDP today?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Agriculture

Q.48 Which of the following is a social poverty indicator of poverty?

- a) Literacy level
- b) Clothing
- c) Vehicles
- d) Houses

Q.49 The poverty line in rural areas is measured mainly in terms of:

- a) Clothing
- b) Food requirement
- c) Income from services
- d) Housing



Q.50 Robespierre was guillotined in

- a) July 1794
- b) July 1793
- c) April 1794
- d) December 1794

Q.51 Buffer stock is created by:

- a) State Government
- b) FCI
- c) RBI
- d) Ministry of Finance

Q.52 Pakistan under General Musharraf's reign should be called a

- a) Monarchy
- b) Democracy
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Anarchy

Q.53 The longest river in South India is:

- a) Krishna                      b) Godavari
- c) Kaveri                        d) Narmada

Q.54 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in:

- a) 1929                          b) 1933
- c) 1939                          d) 1945

Q.55 The Himalayan rivers are:

- a) Seasonal                      b) Perennial
- c) Both                            d) None of these

Q.56 Fundamental Rights are guaranteed in which part of the Constitution?

- a) Part II                        b) Part III
- c) Part IV                        d) Part V

Q.57 Which crop is grown in Palampur as a cash crop?

- a) Wheat                        b) Jowar
- c) Sugarcane                    d) Rice

Q.58 Which Indian state has the lowest population density?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Goa
- d) Mizoram

Q.59 Which forest type is found in Rajasthan?

- a) Tropical evergreen
- b) Thorn forests
- c) Coniferous
- d) Mangroves

Q.60 Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.61 When was the constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 26th January, 1950
- b) 26th November, 1949
- c) 15th August, 1947
- d) 24th January, 1948

Q.62 Which of the following is NOT a feature of a democratic government?

- a) Rule of law
- b) Universal adult franchise
- c) Centralized decision-making
- d) Respect for minority rights

Q.63 What is the role of the judiciary in a democracy?

- a) To pass laws and make policies
- b) To represent the interests of the ruling party
- c) To provide justice and protect the rights of citizens
- d) To enforce military rule

Q.64 What is the role of political parties in a democracy?

- a) To promote dictatorship
- b) To represent the interests of the ruling class
- c) To provide opportunities for citizens to participate in politics
- d) To suppress dissent and opposition

Q.65 What is the importance of democratic decision-making?

- a) It guarantees that all decisions are made by the majority.
- b) It promotes citizen participation and accountability.
- c) It eliminates the need for regular elections.
- d) It concentrates power in the hands of a few individuals.

Q.66 Which of the following is an example of a social and political right in a democratic society?

- a) Right to private property
- b) Right to own a personal vehicle
- c) Right to free education
- d) Right to consume alcohol



Q.67 The Constitution of India provides for a \_\_\_\_\_ form of government.

- a) Presidential      b) Parliamentary
- c) Unitary          d) Federal

Q.68 The concept of 'checks and balances' in the Indian Constitution ensures:

- a) Separation of powers among the three organs of the government
- b) Equal representation of states in the Rajya Sabha
- c) Protection of minority rights
- d) Freedom of speech and expression

Q.69 Which amendment to the Indian Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 61st Amendment
- d) 73rd Amendment

Q.70. The phenomenon leads to an increase in the sea surface temperature and weakening of trade winds.

- a) El Niño
- b) Jet stream
- c) Upper air currents
- d) El Niño

Q.71 Which of the following is NOT a condition for a free and fair election?

- a) Active participation of citizens
- b) Discrimination among candidates
- c) Equal opportunity for all candidates
- d) Independent Election Commission

Q.72 The 'first-past-the-post' system is also known as:

- a) Proportional representation
- b) Preferential voting
- c) Single transferable vote
- d) Simple majority system

Q.73 What is the purpose of the Election Commission of India?

- a) To conduct elections in a free and fair manner
- b) To promote the ruling party's agenda
- c) To distribute election funds to political parties
- d) To enforce the code of conduct for candidates

Q.74 Which institution is responsible for interpreting the Constitution and protecting the fundamental rights of citizens?

- a) President of India
- b) Parliament
- c) Election Commission
- d) Supreme Court

Q.75 The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d) Chief Minister

Q.76. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- a) President of India
- b) Parliament
- c) Election Commission
- d) Prime Minister

Q.77. Jaisalmer receives scanty rains because of

- a) lack of vegetation
- b) lack of relief features
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the above

Q.78 Which of the following is an example of non-farm production activities?

- a) Transportation      b) Weaving
- c) Handicrafts        d) All of the above

Q.79 How dairy is dependent on farming in Palampur?

- a) Dairy is a farming activity.
- b) Dairy is done by farmers.
- c) Buffaloes are fed on agricultural produce.
- d) Dairy gives more money to farmers.

Q.80 Which of the following steps can be taken in order to increase manufacturing sector in Palampur?

- a) Provide incentive to people who are engaged in manufacturing.
- b) Establish factories in Palampur.
- c) Provide skill training to people of Palampur.
- d) All of the above.

Q.81 Which of the following is not a physical capital that is required in agricultural practices?

- a) Farm equipment      b) Seeds
- c) Turbines              d) Tractors



**Q.82 Assertion (A):** Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.

**Reason (R):** They want their child should have a good future.

- 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.

**Q.83 Assertion (A):** People dependent upon agriculture usually face problem of seasonal unemployment.

**Reason (R):** There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture.

- 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.

**Q.84 Assertion (A):** Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.

**Reason (R):** Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find job.

- 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.

**Q.85 Assertion (A):** Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being

**Reason (R):** Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.

- 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.

**Q.86** Which is a non-economic activity?

- a) Teacher teaching in school
- b) Farmer working in his own farm
- c) Tailor stitching his own clothes
- d) Restaurant owner cooking by customers.

**Q.87** What is the aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

- a) Provide elementary education to children from 6 to 14 years
- b) Provide education to illiterate adults
- c) Education to rural poor people
- d) Free education till class 12.

**Q.88** The female literacy rate is low in India due to

- a) lack of good schools
- b) lack of equal opportunities
- c) lack of income
- d) lack of transport facilities

**Q.89** If a landless farmer, finds employment during the harvesting season only on a rich farmer's land, then which type of unemployment is it?

- a) Disguised unemployment
- b) Structural unemployment
- c) Cyclical unemployment
- d) Seasonal unemployment

**Q.90** What is the poverty line?

- a) The line that separates the rich and the poor
- b) The line that represents the average income of a country
- c) The minimum level of income required to meet basic needs
- d) The maximum level of income beyond which one is considered wealthy

**Q.91** What is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aimed at?

- a) Reducing poverty by providing employment opportunities in rural areas
- b) Providing free education to children from poor families
- c) Promoting industrial growth in urban areas
- d) Ensuring equal distribution of land among the poor



- Q.92 What is the purpose of the Public Distribution System (PDS)?
- Providing healthcare facilities to the poor
  - Promoting education among the poor
  - Distributing essential food items to the poor at subsidized rates
  - Creating employment opportunities for the poor

Q.93 The Deccan Peninsula extends towards which ocean?

- The Pacific Ocean
- The Atlantic Ocean
- The Indian Ocean
- The Antarctic Ocean

Q.94 Which country among the India's neighbours is the smallest?

- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh

Q.95 Which one of the following water bodies separates Sri Lanka and India?

- Palk Strait and Gulf of Khambat
- Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
- Gulf of Mannar and 10° Channel
- 10° Channel and gulf of Khambat

Q.96 **Assertion (A):** Purvanchal is located on the Eastern Part of India.

**Reason (R):** It is a submountain range of the Himalayas in the North-East India.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

Q.97 Which of the following factors determines the climate of a place?

- Latitude and altitude
- Soil fertility
- Population density
- Industrialization rate

Q.98 The highest annual range of temperature is found in which type of climate?

- Tropical rainforest
- Desert
- Mediterranean
- Steppe

Q.99 \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the wettest place on the earth.

- Mawsynram
- Amazon
- Antarctica
- West Bengal

Q.100 The tropical grasslands are also known as:

- Taiga
- Tundra
- Savanna
- Coniferous forest

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