

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs.

MM : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) Read all the questions carefully and number the answers according to the questions.**
- (ii) Multiple choice question is to be answered in the answer sheet.**
- (iii) Write all the answers in a neat and legible handwriting.**
- (iv) Attempt all the questions.**
- (v) Write complete sentences for question numbers 2 and 3.**
- (vi) Attach the maps properly to the main sheet.**
- (vii) Questions carrying 3 marks should be answered within 60-80 words.**
- (viii) Questions carrying 5 marks should be answered within 80-100 words.**

Q1. Each question has four options out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct option and write it in the answer sheet. (1x6=6)

- (i) Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____.
 - (a) Slave rulers (b) Chauhans
 - (c) Tomara Rajputs (d) Turkish rulers
- (ii) Who was the most powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty?
 - (a) Rajendra I (b) Rajaraja I
 - (c) Vijayalaya (d) Aditya Chola I

- (iii) Sandstone, clay and shale are _____.

- (a) Intrusive igneous rocks
- (b) Sedimentary Rocks
- (c) Metamorphic rocks
- (d) Extrusive igneous rocks

- (iv) _____ and _____ are the two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere.

- (a) Oxygen and nitrogen
- (b) Hydrogen and oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen and carbon dioxide
- (d) Nitrogen and hydrogen

- (v) The poor people fail to avail the private health services because of

- (a) Lack of money (b) Inaccessibility
- (c) Lack of awareness (d) All of the above

- (vi) In a democracy, the _____ choose their representatives.

- (a) Chief Minister (b) MLAs
- (c) People (d) Governor

Q2. Correct the incorrect statements : (1x6=6)

- (i) Mirza Hakim defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and Kanauj.
- (ii) Hiranya-garbha was a ritual performed by Vijayalaya, a Rashtrakuta chief.
- (iii) Fossils are found in igneous rocks.
- (iv) The instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is thermometer.
- (v) The Chief Minister is the head of the state.

- (vi) Majority refers to elected representatives who are not the member of the ruling party.

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Q3. Answer the following questions in one sentence each :

(1x8=8)

- (i) Where were the religious discussions held during Akbar's reign?
- (ii) Give any one method of irrigation used by the Cholas in the Tamil region.
- (iii) How did the Samantas assert their independence from their lords?
- (iv) What is rock cycle?
- (v) Name any two types of rainfall.
- (vi) Write the full form of RMP.
- (vii) When and where did the Civil Rights Movement begin?
- (viii) Define the term constituency.

Q4. What was the role of zamindars in the Mughal period? (3)

Q5. State three differences between the raids of Mahmud of Ghazni and those of Muhammad Ghor. (3)

Q6. 'Many of the ideas of Muhammad Tughluq were sensible and rational but they did not work well'. Discuss any three ideas introduced by him. (3)

Q7. Explain the different processes involved in the formation of landforms on the surface of earth. (3)

Q8. 'This layer of the atmosphere is closest to the earth'. Identify and write a short note on it. (3)

Q9. Discuss the three types of wind. (3)

Q10. Distinguish between Public Healthcare Services and Private Healthcare Facilities. (3)

Q11. List any three provisions of 'Right to Equality' as provided by the Indian Constitution. (3)

(3)

Q12. Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other Ministers be debated in the legislative assembly? (3)

Q13. How was the administration of the Chola dynasty organised? (5)

Q14. Who were Mansabdars? What was their relation with the jagirs? (2+3=5)

Q15. 'The Earth's interior consists of several concentric layers'. Explain the main features of the crust and the mantle. (3+2=5)

Q16. (a) Define volcano and earthquake.

(b) 'The Earth movements are caused by two types of forces'. Name them and explain with the help of examples. (2+1 ½+1 ½=5)

Q17. What is Midday Meal Scheme? List four positive effects of this Scheme. (1+4=5)

Q18. (a) On the provided political map of India, name and mark the following : (1x4=4)

(i) New capital of Muhammad Tughluq

(ii) A garrison town

(iii) A town built by Chola dynasty

(iv) Place over which tripartite struggle took place

(b) On the provided political map of the world, name and mark the following : (1x4=4)

(i) A country with large deposits of loess

(ii) The country with the deepest mine

(iii) The largest fresh water lake

(iv) The mountain range on the western margins of South America

(4)