

Candidates have to do questions 31 to 90 EITHER from Part II (Mathematics and Science) OR from Part III (Social Studies/Social Science).

SOCIAL STUDIES / SOCIAL SCIENCE

Directions : Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next three questions (Q. No. 31 to 33), by selecting the **most appropriate** option.(4)

A Letter For You

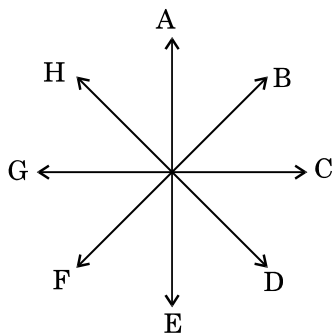
“Civics is boring.’ You may have heard this from your students. You may have felt that they had a point. Syllabi of Civics in our country tends to focus on formal political institutions of government. The textbooks are full of constitutional, legal and procedural details presented in a dry and abstract manner. No wonder children experience a disconnect between the theory they read in the textbook and what they see in real life around them. This is perhaps what makes Civics ‘boring’ for young adults in a country otherwise full of passion for politics.”

*Source : Democratic Politics-I
IX Social Science*

31. What is the context in which the word ‘disconnect’ is used in the passage ?
- (1) Civics teaching is dull in schools
 - (2) Children find themselves unable to relate what happens in the real world with what they read in the textbooks
 - (3) It is related to how Civics textbooks are written and transacted

- (4) It is related to the attitude of students towards schooling in general and Civics in particular
35. Around 3900 years ago, the earliest cities, Harappa and Mohanjodaro, began to come to an end because of various reasons. Which one of the following is not one of those reasons ?
- (1) There was internal rivalry and warfare between cities
 - (2) Deforestation and floods brought in destruction
 - (3) Grazing of green cover by herds of cattle destroyed the soil cover
 - (4) Rivers dried up leading to the end of the cities
36. Most of the 'Mahajanapadas' were fortified because
- (1) of availability of wood, brick and stones, in the area
 - (2) they reflected their wealth and power
 - (3) the rulers were scared of attack and wanted to ensure they were protected
 - (4) they were symbols of their 'rich' warrior tradition
37. When it is 10:00 a.m. in London in June, the Indian Standard Time will be
- (1) 2:30 p.m.
 - (2) 3:00 p.m.
 - (3) 3:30 p.m.
 - (4) 2:00 p.m.

38. In the following diagram, which arrow shows the South-East direction ?



- (1) D
 - (2) B
 - (3) F
 - (4) H
39. A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 20 meters on the ground. If two places are 5 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is

- (1) 20 meters
 - (2) 150 meters
 - (3) 200 meters
 - (4) 100 meters
40. For creating an effective administration practice in India, which one of the following was adopted by the British Government ?
- (1) Military expedition
 - (2) Practice of surveying
 - (3) Practice of land revenue collection
 - (4) Practice of exploiting native population
41. The two main systems of Indigo cultivation were
- (1) Nij and Kij
 - (2) Nij and Ryoti
 - (3) Kharif and Rabi
 - (4) Nij and terrace farming
42. What problems did shifting cultivators face under the British rule ?
- (1) Exploitation
 - (2) Decline in their agricultural production
 - (3) Their movement was restricted
 - (4) Unemployment
43. What was the main reason behind the destruction of Somnath temple by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ?
- (1) He wanted to build a palace there
 - (2) He did not like the architecture of the temple
 - (3) He tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam
 - (4) He wanted to use the temple for some other purpose
44. During the medieval period in India, temples were regarded as a hub of
- (1) architecture
 - (2) cultural activities
 - (3) extensive foreign trade
 - (4) Sufi movement
45. In Bengal, temples and other religious structures were often built by individuals or groups who were becoming powerful in order to
- (1) ensure that they did good 'karma'
 - (2) demonstrate a marvel of architecture to the society

- (3) add value to the surroundings
(4) demonstrate their power, proclaim their piety and gain followers
46. A system of structure and practice in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women is called
- (1) Hierarchy
 - (2) Fascism
 - (3) Monarchy
 - (4) Patriarchy
47. Which of the following statements is not an objective of social advertising ?
- (1) To change attitudes and mindset, as people influence people
 - (2) To target social networks and social groups
 - (3) To advertise products on social networking sites for personal commercial value
 - (4) To motivate members of the public to engage in voluntary social activity
48. Which of the following statements about *prasastis*' is an **incorrect** statement ?
- (1) The achievements of rulers or kings are described in *prasastis*'.
 - (2) They were written by scholars/poets/ learned people for the purpose of praising the kings and earning their patronage.
 - (3) Usually the kings themselves wrote them.
 - (4) They are valuable sources of history of the period to which they belong.
49. What does PHC stand for ?
- (1) Private Health Centre
 - (2) Public Health Court
 - (3) Public Health Centre
 - (4) Public Health Corporation
50. Which of the following is not a primary economic activity ?
- (1) Mining
 - (2) Agriculture
 - (3) Trading
 - (4) Fishing
51. Industrialists set up industries when
- (1) they can develop their own native places
 - (2) they find favourable government policies
 - (3) towns can be developed
 - (4) incentives provided by the government reduce their profit

52. Which one of the following explains the term 'market' ?
- (1) A local area which has conducive conditions for setting up an industry
 - (2) A shop to sell the goods manufactured by the industrialist
 - (3) The potential trade in a particular type of good being produced by an industry
 - (4) A mall which sells products
53. Which of the following pedagogical approaches exhibited by four different teachers for teaching 'Industrialisation' is most appropriate ?
- (1) The teacher believes that she must cover the entire process of industrialisation in detail and brings in copious material to the class
 - (2) The teacher asks the class to read the entire lesson silently and asks questions if they have not understood
 - (3) The teacher is a believer in the timeless glory of the textbook and teaches by explaining every word and asking comprehension questions to students
 - (4) The teacher is aware of multiple approaches to pedagogy and plans a trip to an industry in the nearby area to demonstrate the concepts, discuss and debate in groups the issues and then in a plenary, sum up the conclusions
54. Which of the following statements about 'ancient manuscripts' is not correct ?
- (1) Some manuscripts were engraved on stone or metal
 - (2) They were usually written on palm leaves
 - (3) They are the primary sources of the period they reflect
 - (4) They were handwritten and then printed
55. In the middle of the 19th century, British historians divided history of India into three periods — Hindu India, Muslim India and British India. What is the basis of this division ?
- (1) It was convenient and easy to remember
 - (2) It was based on the idea that religion of the rulers was an important historical change
 - (3) History of England is also written in a similar way
 - (4) Britishers felt they were more knowledgeable at that point of time in history and so used this division
56. Match the following and pick the correct option :
- | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| a. Agriculture | I. | Cultivation of grapes |
| b. Horticulture | II. | Growing crops and farming |
| c. Pisciculture | III. | Growing flowers, fruits and vegetables |
| d. Viticulture | IV. | Breeding of fish |
- (1) a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III
 - (2) a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I
 - (3) a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV

(4) a-II, b-IV, c-III, d-I

57. Which development facilitated the debates and discussions about social customs and practices on a wider scale during the 19th century ?

- (1) Magazines
- (2) Theatre
- (3) Movies
- (4) Radio

58. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy used the following strategy to campaign about the prevailing social injustices (e.g. sati) against women.

- (1) They took the help of the popular social milieu
- (2) They used the influence of the government
- (3) They used a verse or sentence which is in the ancient sacred texts to prove their stand
- (4) They took the help of popular nationalist leaders

Directions : Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No. 59 & 60), by selecting the most appropriate option.

“By the end of the nineteenth century, women themselves were actively working for reform. They wrote books, edited magazines, founded schools and training centres and set up women’s associations. From the early twentieth century, they formed political pressure groups to push through laws for female suffrage (the right to vote) and better health care and education for women. Women from all communities joined various kinds of nationalist and socialist movements from the 1920s.

In the twentieth century, leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose lent their support to demands for greater equality and freedom for women. Nationalist leaders promised that there would be full suffrage for all men and women after Independence. However, till then they asked women to concentrate on the anti-British struggles.”

Source : ‘Our Pasts’-III, Part-II

59. Which of the following statements best describes the inference that can be drawn from the above extract with respect to the strategy used by leaders of India’s national movement ?

- (1) Participation of women would make the struggle for Independence much more attractive
- (2) Women and men were encouraged to follow a policy of ‘give and take’
- (3) Indian women through their speeches could draw many more people into the movement
- (4) Nationalist leaders enlisted the support of the women to their cause by promising them the right to vote after Independence

60. Which one of the following statements regarding women’s rights is untrue based on the passage ?

- (1) Women were now becoming vocal in their demands for rights, including political rights
- (2) Many women from all communities came forward to join the struggle for freedom
- (3) Women got the support of nationalist leaders
- (4) Women’s writings were not appreciated