

General Instructions :

- The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- Questions 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts -35A from History (3 marks) and 35B from Geography (3 marks).

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions

1. When was the Sinhala recognized as the official language of Sri Lanka?
(A) 1954 (B) 1953
(C) 1956 (D) 1957
2. Which one of the following is not a Non-conventional source of energy?
(A) Natural gas
(B) Wind energy
(C) Tidal energy
(D) Biogas
3. What is meant by National Income?
(A) All final goods produced during a year
(B) All final goods & services produced during a year
(C) All services produced during a year
(D) All final goods manufactured during a year.
4. Air transport in India was nationalized in
(A) 1954
(B) 1953
(C) 1956
(D) 1957

5. Who was Manocchio?

- (A) A critic in France
(B) A religious leaders in England
(C) A social reformer in Germany
(D) A Miller in Italy

State true or false for the following

6. Belgium is a small country in Africa that has a complex ethnic composition.
7. Communication implies that the religion practiced by one's own country is superior to other religions.
8. Secondary activities includes production of exchange of services like banking.
9. Tea grows well in sub-tropical climate.
10. Australian Chancellor Duke Matternich hosted the congress at Vienna in 1815.

Fill in the blanks

11. A administrative system formulated uniform laws for all citizens.
12. minerals are good conductor of heat and electricity.

13. division is a hierarchical social division.
14. sector is usually outside governmental control as they are small and scattered units.
15. In the 1880s, a cattle plague disease spread in Africa.

Match of the following

Column A	Column B
16. WTO	Fatherland
17. IMF	Washington D.C.
18. Seven party alliance	Genava
19. La Patrie	Nepal
20. Le Citoyen	The Citizen

Section B

21. "Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha emphasized the Power of truth and the need to search for truth". In the light of this statement assess the contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha.

22. Why were Europeans attracted to Africa?

Or

What were the main destinations of Indian indentured labourers?

23. Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the war?

24. Describe the impact of Great Depression on Indian economy.

Or

Describe the impact of the First World War on Indian industries.

25. Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.

Or

Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.

26. What factors matter in politics other than caste?

27. What do you understand by 'Sexual division of labour'? Give some examples.

Or

What does 'feminist' mean? What are feminist movements?

28. "Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not able to get secondary level education". Give reasons for the statement.

Section C

29. Why are rules and regulations needed in the market? Explain.

30. What are IMF and World Bank also known as? Why did they shift their attention to the developing countries?

Or

How did the earliest factories multiply by the 18th Century? Explain.

Or

Why has city life always attracted those seeking freedom and opportunity? Explain.

31. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement." Examine the statement.

Or

Why did the poor peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)? Why could the Congress not give full support to their demands?

32. Mention any two Human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

33. Which five provisions of the Indian Constitution make India a full fledged federation? Explain.

34. Explain the ways by which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.

Or

"In our country, women still lag much behind than men despite some improvements since independence." Support the statement by giving five reasons.

Section D

35. (A) Two features (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

- (a) The place which is associated to calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (b) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (c) The place associated with the movement of Indigo planters.

(B) Locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India :

- (i) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- (ii) Bellary — Iron-ore mine
- (iii) Srinagar — Terminal Station of North-South Corridor.
- (iv) Tehri Dam
- (v) Tarapur — Nuclear power plant

