

GULF SAHODAYA EXAMINATION- SAUDI CHAPTER 2020-2021

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- I. Questions paper comprise 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 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- III. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are 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 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- VI. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) 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.

SECTION A

(1X16 = 16)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | In the meeting of the Estate General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that: | 1 |
| | A) All the three estates should have one vote altogether
B) Each member of the three estates should have one vote
C) Each estate should have one vote
D) None of the above | |
| 2 | In the context of Russia, Duma refers to which of the following? | 1 |
| | A) A judicial body
B) An executive body
C) An elected Consultative Parliament
D) An army establishment | |

3 Which of the following is not a part of Nazi ideology? 1

- A) Poles are a desirable section of society.
- B) Jews were the most inferior and undesirable section of society
- C) Germans are the descendant of Pure Aryan race.
- D) Society should be ruled by Nordic Aryans.

4 Fill in the blank: 1

The Maldives Islands are situated to the south of _____ Islands.

OR

China is the _____ largest country in the world in terms of area.

5 Choose the correctly matched pair about the part of Himalayas. 1

- A) Punjab Himalayas – between Tista and Dihang
- B) Kumaon Himalayas – between Satluj and Kali
- C) Nepal Himalayas – between Indus and Satluj
- D) Assam Himalayas – between Kali and Tista

6 Fill in the blank- 1

Gujarat: Gandhi Nagar, Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Chhattisgarh: _____

- A. Ranchi
- B. Raipur
- C. Shillong
- D. Shimla

7 Identify the vegetation with the help of the following features 1

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most widespread in India Shed their leaves in summer Sal, shisham are important trees |
|---|

8 Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India? 1

- A) Retreating monsoon
- B) Western disturbances
- C) South-West monsoon
- D) El Nino

9 _____ organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens. 1

- A) Executive
- B) Legislature
- C) Independent Judiciary
- D) Police

10 What is a constitution? 1

OR

What is a republic?

11 Name the body which conducts the elections in India. 1

OR

What does the term 'incumbent' mean?

12 The cost of cultivation is rising fast due to: 1

- A) Government policies
- B) Increased use of advanced agricultural inputs
- C) Debt of farmers
- D) Increase in land area

13 Choose the non-market activities 1

- (i). Vilas sells fish in the village market
- (ii). Vilas cooks food for his family
- (iii). Sakal works in private firm
- (iv). Sakal looks after his younger brother and sister

- A) (i) and (ii)
- B) (iii) and (iv)
- C) (i) and (iii)
- D) (ii) and (iv)

OR

People appear to be employed but they are not actually employed. Which of the following options about this situation is correct?

- A) Seasonal unemployment
- B) Disguised unemployment
- C) Rural unemployment
- D) None of these

- 14 Raju is making envelopes with the help of paper. In which sector should his activity be included? 1
- A) Secondary Sector
 - B) Primary Sector
 - C) Tertiary Sector
 - D) None of these
- 15 The calorie requirement is higher in rural areas because: 1
- A) They do not enjoy as much as people in urban areas.
 - B) Food items are expensive
 - C) They are unemployed
 - D) People are engaged in more physical labour.
- 16 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
- Assertion (A):** Growth of population is one of the major causes of poverty.
Reason (R): Pressure on resources increases.
- Options:
- 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.

SECTION B

(3X6 = 18)

- 17 'By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power.' Explain the statement with examples. 3
- 18 Describe the views of Radicals. 3
- OR**
- Discuss Lenin's 'April Theses'.
- 19 Explain any three factors which affect the mechanism of monsoons. 3
- 20 Write any three constraints on the power of the Prime Minister of a coalition government. 3
- OR**
- How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha? Explain.
- 21 Explain any three demerits of Green Revolution. 3

- 22 Give one most suitable factor responsible for the reduction of poverty in each of the following states. 3
- a) West Bengal
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Andhra Pradesh

SECTION C

(4X4 = 16)

- 23 Read the source given below and the answer the questions that follows. 4

The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power. A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins. However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

23.1 New constitution under the directory rule gave right to vote for _____ (1)

- A) Active citizens
- B) Passive citizens
- C) Only men above 25 years irrespective of wealth
- D) Only men above 21 years

23.2 Why was an executive body like the directory introduced? (1)

- A) To distribute the power into different hands
- B) To concentrate the power in one hand
- C) To establish dictatorship
- D) None of the above

23.3 How did Napoleon come to power? Choose the appropriate option. (1)

- A) He was appointed by the directory
- B) He was elected by National Assembly
- C) He declared himself as an emperor
- D) He was appointed by the military

23.4 Who seized power after the fall of the Jacobin government? (1)

- A) Common people
- B) Wealthy middle class
- C) Descendants of Louis XVI
- D) Third Estate.

24 **Read the text given below and answer the following questions.** 4

The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter, there is a high-pressure area north of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the oceans to the south. In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer. Air moves from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, in a south-easterly direction, crosses the equator, and turns right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These are known as the Southwest Monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

24.1 Which of the following options supports for the south-west monsoon winds? (1)

- A) Low pressure over interior Asia
- B) High pressure at the north of Himalayas
- C) Low pressure at south-west direction
- D) None of these

24.2 Due to which of the following reasons is the south-west monsoons rain bearing winds? (1)

- A) Reversal of the wind during winter
- B) Blow over the warm oceans
- C) Blow over southern Indian Ocean
- D) Blow from low pressure area of north-eastern India

24.3 Monsoon wind reaches India due to _____ (1)

- A) Low pressure over Pacific Ocean
- B) Coriolis force
- C) High pressure over Indian Ocean
- D) Natural phenomena

24.4 Which of the following prevents the south-west monsoon winds from escaping from India?

(1)

- A) The surrounding seas
- B) The Himalayas
- C) Lower pressure over central Asia
- D) The Indian Desserts

25 **Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

4

Most large countries divide the role and powers of the Parliament in two parts. They are called Chambers or Houses. One House is usually directly elected by the people and exercises the real power on behalf of the people. The second House is usually elected indirectly and performs some special functions. The most common work for the second House is to look after the interests of various states, regions, or federal units. The President of India is a part of the Parliament, although he/she is not a member of either House. That is why all laws made in the Houses come into force only after they receive the assent of the President.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

25.1 All laws made in the Parliament come in to force only with the assent of the president because he is _____

(1)

- A) Nominal Executive of the country
- B) Head of the state
- C) Not the member of the parliament
- D) Not the part of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha

25.2 Which one of the following is an important function of the Rajya Sabha?

(1)

- A) Make laws
- B) Appoint the President
- C) Look after the interests of different Constituent divisions
- D) Pass the Budget

25.3 To be the Prime Minister, he needs _____

(1)

- A) Majority support of Parliament
- B) Majority support of Lok Sabha
- C) Majority support of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- D) Majority support of the voters

25.4 Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?

(1)

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Chief Minister
- C) Governor
- D) President

26 **Read the text given below and answer the following questions.**

4

Like Vilas and Sakal, people have been engaged in various activities. We saw that Vilas sold fish and Sakal got a job in the firm. The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining, and quarrying. Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance etc. are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities. Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities. Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services including government service. Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

26.1 Which is the correct statement regarding non-market activity?

(1)

- A) Vilas sold fish
- B) Sakal working in a farm
- C) Ravi cultivated crops for his family
- D) Lakshmi makes basket to sell in the market at her home

26.2 Production for self-consumption is _____

(1)

- A) Market activity
- B) Economic activity
- C) Non-economic activity
- D) None of the above

26.3 Tertiary activities produce _____

(1)

- A) Goods
- B) Goods and services
- C) Services
- D) Crops

26.4 Bribe-taking is _____

(1)

- A) Economic activity
- B) Marketing activity
- C) Non-economic activity
- D) None of the above

SECTION D

5X5 = 25

- 27 Discuss the main causes of the French Revolution. 5
- OR**
- Explain the features of the constitution of France drafted in 1791.
- 28 Mention the important steps taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna. 5
- OR**
- Briefly explain about the important features of Tropical Deciduous forest.
- 29 Describe the challenges to free and fair elections in India 5
- 30 Describe the arguments against democracy 5
- 31 What are the main features of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005? 5
- OR**
- Discuss the main causes of poverty in India.

SECTION E

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

(2+3 =5)

- 32.1 On the outline map of world, locate and label any **TWO** member countries of the Allied Powers. 2
- 32.2 On the outline map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following. 3
- a) Standard meridian
 - b) Anaimudi (mountain peak)
 - c) Sariska (wildlife sanctuary)
 - d) The Zaskar Range
 - e) The Lake Chilika
