

MODEL TEST PAPER SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I**(Solved)****Time : 2 hrs 30 min.****Marks : 80****HISTORY- [30]****Q.1. Fill in the blanks:****[$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$]**

- (i) After the Battle of Buxar, the company appointed _____ in Indian states.
- (ii) _____ print was created by weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India.
- (iii) _____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao.
- (iv) The principle figure in an Indian district was the _____.
- (v) Being a plant of the _____ zone, woad was more easily available in Europe.
- (vi) After the Mutiny of 1857, the Governor General of India was given the title of _____.

Q.2. Define the following:**[$1 \times 4 = 4$]**

- (i) Plantation
- (ii) Mercantile
- (iii) Dharmashastras
- (iv) Bigha

Q.3. Correct the wrong answer:**[$1 \times 3 = 3$]**

- (i) In 1856 Governor- General Dalhousie decided that Bahadur Shah Jafar would be the last Mughal King.
- (ii) Floral cotton print was designed and produced by Thomas Munro.
- (iii) After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajudaulah was assassinated and Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal.

Q.4. On the basis of the given picture answer the following questions:**[$1 + 3 = 4$]**

- (i) Identify and name the person.
- (ii) Write any 3 features of the system devised by him.



Q.5. Answer the following questions in short: [2×3= 6]

- (i) Mention the consequences of the economic crises that gripped Bengal?
- (ii) How was the company able to suppress the revolt of 1857?
- (iii) Explain the system of subsidiary alliance?

Q.6. Answer the following questions in detail: (Any two) [3 × 2= 6]

- (i) Explain the causes responsible for the failure of revolt of 1857?
- (ii) What were the problems with the Nij cultivation?
- (iii) How did trade lead to battles?

Q.7. Mark the following places on the physical Map of India (Answers & marking to be done on the map only): [1×4= 4]

- (i) The place where first English factory was established.
- (ii) The place where Gandhi led the movement against the Indigo planters.
- (iii) The place where Mangal Pandey led the revolt.
- (iv) One place of permanent settlement.

CIVICS- [20]

Q.1. Fill in the blanks: [½×4= 2]

- (i) Situation in which there are no easy solutions _____.
- (ii) _____ is a significant function of the Parliament.
- (iii) _____ refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty.
- (iv) Currently there are _____ High Courts in India.

Q.2. Define the following: [1×4= 4]

- (i) Compensation
- (ii) Coalition
- (iii) Executive
- (iv) To appeal

Q.3. Give reasons: [2×2= 4]

- (i) Judiciary has played a crucial role in India.
- (ii) Why is it important to have independent Judiciary?

Q.4. Answers the following questions: [2×2= 4]

- (i) How does the individual give approval to the government?
- (ii) Who are the people in the parliament?

Q.5. Answers the following questions: (Any two) [3×2= 6]

- (i) Does everyone have access to the courts in India?
- (ii) What are the functions of the Parliament?
- (iii) What are the main functions of the Judiciary?

GEOGRAPHY- [30]

Q.1. Fill in the blanks: [$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$]

- (i) _____ and _____ are the qualities that make an object or substance a resource.
- (ii) It takes _____ of years to make just _____ centimeter of soil.
- (iii) _____ is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel as it causes less _____ than petroleum and diesel.

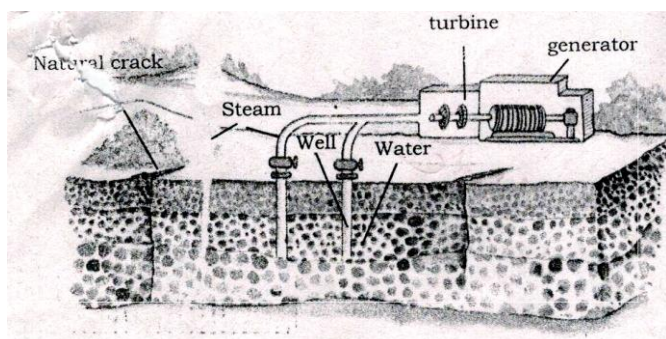
Q.2. Define any 3 of the following: [$1 \times 3 = 3$]

- (i) Stock of Resource
- (ii) Biosphere reserve
- (iii) Shaft mining
- (iv) Fossil fuel

Q.3. State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, write the correct answer. [3]

- (i) Application of latest knowledge and skill is called patent.
- (ii) Time determines the thickness of soil profile.
- (iii) France was the first country in the world to develop hydroelectricity.
- (iv) Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 percent.

Q.4. Observe the picture and answer the following questions:



- (i) What does the picture show? [1]
- (ii) Which country has the largest power plant of this energy? [1]
- (iii) State one advantage and one disadvantage of it. [2]

Q.5. Answer the following questions briefly: [2×4= 8]

- (i) Classify resources on the basis of their development and use. Also explain them giving an example of each.
- (ii) How has landuse pattern changed with time?
- (iii) Distinguish between metallic and non metallic minerals along with examples.
- (iv) Which country built the first tidal energy station? Mention any two disadvantages of tidal energy.

Q.6. Answer any three of the following questions in detail: [3×3= 9]

- (i) Define sustainable developments. Write any four principles of sustainable development.
- (ii) Write any three mitigation mechanism of landslides.
- (iii) Explain three methods of soil conservation.
- (iv) Write three advantages and disadvantages of wind energy.

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MODEL TEST PAPER SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I

(ANSWERS)

HISTORY- [30]

- Q.1. (i) Resident (ii) Kalamkari (iii) Nana Saheb (iv) Collector
(v) Temperate (vi) Viceroy

Q.2.

- (i) Plantation: A large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour.
- (ii) Mercantile: A business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade buying cheap goods and selling them at higher prices.
- (iii) Dharmashastras: Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour composed from 500 BCE onwards.
- (iv) Bigha: A unit of measurement of land. Before British rule, the size of this area varied. In Bengal the British standardised it to about one- third of an acre.

Q.3.

- (i) In 1856 Governor General Canning decide that Bahadur Shah Jafar would be the last Mughal king.
- (ii) Floral cotton print was designed and produced by William Morris.
- (iii) After the defeat at Plassey Sirajudaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal.

Q.4.

- (i) Thomas Munro

(ii)

- (a) Read and Munro felt that in the south there were no traditional zamindars so the settlement had to be made directly with the cultivators, who had tilled the land for generations.
- (b) Their fields had to be carefully and separately surveyed before the revenue assessment.
- (c) Munro thought that the British should act as paternal father figure protecting the ryots under their charge.

Q.5.

(i)

- (a) Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the company at low prices.
- (b) Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them.
- (c) Artisanal production was in decline and agricultural cultivation showed signs of collapse.

(ii)

- (a) Extra troops from Britain: It brought reinforcements from England, passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease.
- (b) Incentive to landlords: The British tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people. They announced rewards for loyal landholders.
- (c) Rebels treated with sympathy- Those who had rebelled were told that if they submitted to the British and if they had not killed white people they would remain safe.

(iii)

- (a) According to the terms of the alliance Indians rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.

- (b) They were to be protected by the company, but had to pay for the subsidiary forces.
- (c) If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty.

Q.6.

(i)

- (a) Premature outbreak of the revolt.
- (b) Lack of resources.
- (c) Lack of common cause.
- (d) British diplomacy

(ii)

- (a) The planters found it difficult to expand the area under cultivation.
- (b) Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands.
- (c) Not was labour easy to mobilise. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate.
- (d) Labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were busy with their rice- cultivation.

(iii)

- (a) The Bengal Nawab refused to grant the company concessions, demanded large tribute for the company's right to trade.
- (b) Accusing the company of deceit, they claimed that the company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amount of revenue.
- (c) The company declared that unjust demand of local officials were ruining the trade of company.

CIVICS- [30]

Q.1. (i) Unresolved (ii) Law- making (iii) Acquit (iv) 21

Q.2.

- (i) Compensation: This refers to money given to make amends for an injury or loss.
- (ii) Coalition: A temporary alliance of groups or parties. It refers to the alliance formed by political parties after elections when no party has been able to get adequate seats to form a clear majority.
- (iii) Executive: The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the parliament. This executive is often what we have in mind when we use the term government.
- (iv) To appeal: This refers to a petition filed before a higher court to hear a case that has already been decided by a lower court.

Q.3.

- (i) (a) There is no denying that the judiciary has played a crucial role in democratic India, serving as a check on the powers of the executive and the legislative as well as in protecting the fundamental rights of citizens.
(b) The members of the constituent assembly had quite correctly envisioned a system of courts with an independent judiciary as a key feature of our democracy.
- (ii) (a) One aspect of this independence is the ‘separation of powers’. This is a key feature of the constitution. What this means here is that other branches of the state like the legislature and the executive – cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts aren’t under the government, and don’t act on their behalf.

(b) For the above separation to work it is also crucial that all judges in the high court as well as the supreme court are appointed with very little interference from these other branches of government once appointed to this office, it is also very difficult to remove a judge.

Q.4.

- (i) (a) One way of doing so, is through elections. People would elect their representatives to the Parliament then, one group from among these elected representatives from the government.
(b) The parliament which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government. In this sense people- through their chosen representatives form the government and also control it.
- (ii) (a) The parliament now has more and more people from different backgrounds. For example there are more rural members and also members from many regional parties.
(b) There has also been an increase in political participation from the Dalit and backward castes and minorities.

Q.5.

- (i) (a) In principle all citizens of India can access the courts in this country. This implies that every citizen has a right to justice through the courts. The courts play a significant role in protecting our fundamental rights. If any citizen believes that their rights are being violated then they can approach the court for justice to be done.
(b) While the courts are available for all, in reality access to courts has always been difficult for a vast majority of the poor in India. Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paper work as well as take up a lot of time. For a

poor person who cannot read and whose family depends on a daily wage, the idea of going to court to get justice often seems remote.

(c) Another issue that affects the common person's access to justice is the inordinately long number of years that courts take to hear a case. The phrase 'Justice delayed is justice denied' is often used to characterize this extended time period that courts take.

- (ii) (a) To select national government- One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive.

The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. From the MPs who belong to her party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with her to implement decisions. These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning like health, education, finance etc.

(b) To control guide and Inform the government- The Parliament, while in session, begins with a question hour.

This is a very important way through which the parliament controls the executive. By asking questions government is alerted to its shortcomings, and also comes to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in the parliament, i.e. the MPs.

(c) Law making- Law making is a significant function of the parliament. An important role of parliament is to be sensitive to the problems faced by people.

- (iii) (a) Courts take decisions on a very large number of issues.

(b) Dispute resolution- The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens and between citizens government, between two state governments and between the center and state government.

(c) Judicial review- As the final interpreter of the constitution, the judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the constitution. This is called judicial review.

(iv) Upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights- Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their fundamental Rights have been violated.

GEOGRAPHY- [30]

Q.1. (i) Education, technology (ii) Private, Community (iii) CITES, Animals

Q.2.

- (i) Technology is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.
- (ii) Minerals that lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer, this is known as open cast mining.
- (iii) In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover.
- (iv) Remains of plants and animals which were buried under the earth for millions of years got converted by the heat and pressure into fossil fuel.

Q.3. (i) T (ii) F (iii) F (iv) T

Q.4.

- (i) Production of hydro electricity
- (ii) Norway
- (iii) Ecofriendly and renewable source of energy. It leads to displacement of large number of people and affects the flora and fauna at a large scale.

Q.5.

- (i) On the basis of their distribution resources can be classify into –

(a) Ubiquitous and (b) localised

Ubiquitous:- Resources that are found everywhere like the air we breathe, are ubiquitous.

Localised:- Resources which are found only in certain places are localized, like copper and iron ore.

- (ii) Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores. The ores of metallic minerals generally located in igneous rocks.
- (iii) Water is a vital renewable natural resources. There fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with water. The ocean water cover two- thirds of the earth's surface. Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 percent. Only 1 percent of freshwater is available and fir for human use.
- (iv) Ferrous minerals- Ferrous minerals like iron ore, manganese and chromites contain iron.
Non-ferrous minerals- does not contain iron but may contain some other metal such as gold, silver, copper or load.

Q.6.

- (i) (a) National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are made to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.
(b) In India, killing lions, tigrers, deers, great Indian fustards and peacocks is illegal.
(c) An international convention CITES has been established that lists species of animals and birds in which trade is prohibited.
- (ii) Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development.
 - Respect and care for all forms of life.

- Improve the quality of human life.
- Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
- Minimise the depletion of natural resources.

(iii) Plants provide us with timber, give shelter to animals, produce oxygen we breathe, protect soil so essential for growing crops, act as shelter belts, help in storage of underground water, give us fruits, nuts, latex and also paper that is so essential for studies.

(iv) Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

Advantage:- (a) Easier to transport.

(b) Basis of petro- chemical industry.

Disadvantage:- (a) Depletion of oxygen due to oil spillage and gas leakage.

(b) Pollutants released caused acid rain.

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