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No.

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Serial No. of
G. C. A. B.

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 60 + 14 = 74]

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 16

Total No. of Questions : 60 + 14 = 74]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 16

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **85-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Code No. : **85-E**

Subject : **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ)
(English Version)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 02. 04. 2009]

[Date : 02. 04. 2009

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 1-30 ರವರೆಗೆ]

[Time : 10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100]

[Max. Marks : 100

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PART - A

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
1.		11.		21.		31.		41.		51.	
2.		12.		22.		32.		42.		52.	
3.		13.		23.		33.		43.		53.	
4.		14.		24.		34.		44.		54.	
5.		15.		25.		35.		45.		55.	
6.		16.		26.		36.		46.		56.	
7.		17.		27.		37.		47.		57.	
8.		18.		28.		38.		48.		58.	
9.		19.		29.		39.		49.		59.	
10.		20.		30.		40.		50.		60.	

Total Marks of Part - A

PART - B

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
61.		64.		67.		70.		73.	
62.		65.		68.		71.		74.	
63.		66.		69.		72.		x	x

Total Marks of Part - B

Total Marks in words	Registration No.	Signature of the Deputy Chief	Grand Total	Signature of the Room Invigilator
1. ✓				
2. ✓		✓	✓	
Signature of Evaluators	Registration No.	Signature of the Deputy Chief	Signature of the Room Invigilator	

General Instructions :

- i) The question-cum-answer booklet contains *two* Parts, **Part – A & Part – B**.
- ii) **Part – A** consists of 60 questions and **Part – B** consists of 14 questions.
- iii) Space has been provided in the question-cum-answer booklet itself to answer the questions.
- iv) Follow the instructions given in **Part – A** and write the correct answer in full in the space provided below each question.
- v) For **Part – B** enough space for each question is provided. You have to answer the questions in the space provided.

PART – A

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the most appropriate alternative and write it in the space provided below each question. 60 × 1 = 60

1. The Portuguese rule in India was strengthened by

(A) Vasco-da-Gama	(B) Almeida
(C) Bartholomeu	(D) Alfonso de Albuquerque.

Ans : _____
2. In the battle of Wandiwash the French were defeated by the English Commander

(A) Nelson	(B) Eyre Coote
(C) Havlock	(D) John Nicholson.

Ans : _____
3. In the Uprising of 1857, Nana Saheb fought at Kanpur whereas Begum Hazrat Mahal fought at

(A) Lucknow	(B) Jhansi
(C) Meerut	(D) Barrackpur.

Ans : _____
4. What was 'Mahal' during the British period ?

(A) District	(B) State
(C) Taluk	(D) Palace.

Ans : _____
5. A missionary Moegling published the first Kannada newspaper

(A) Amrita Bazar Patrika	(B) Mangaluru Samachara
(C) The Hindu	(D) Subodha Patrika.

Ans : _____
6. Who was responsible for planning to construct all season trunk roads in India ?

(A) Dalhousie	(B) Munroe
(C) William Bentinck	(D) Curzon.

Ans : _____

7. The State against which 'Police Action' was taken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was
(A) Junagadh (B) Jammu & Kashmir
(C) Mysore (D) Hyderabad.

Ans : _____

8. The State of Mysore came into existence on
(A) 1st November, 1956 (B) 14th August, 1947
(C) 1st November, 1973 (D) 15th August, 1947.

Ans : _____

9. Where did the murder of the Austrian Crown prince take place ?
(A) Constantinople (B) Sarajevo
(C) Paris (D) Florence.

Ans : _____

10. The success of democracy in a country depends upon
(A) education of the people
(B) organisation of the people
(C) wealth of the people
(D) health of the people.

Ans : _____

11. Present currency system of European community is
(A) Rupee (B) Pound
(C) Dollar (D) Euro.

Ans : _____

12. A group of countries neither joining the capitalist nor communist bloc is called as
(A) Atomic world (B) Old world
(C) New world (D) Third world.

Ans : _____

13. The highest range of the Himalayas is
(A) Himadri (B) Himachal
(C) Siwaliks (D) Vindhya.

Ans : _____

14. Sandal wood trees are grown in
(A) Mangrove forests (B) Evergreen forests
(C) Deciduous forests (D) Thorn and Shrub forests.

Ans : _____

15. A raw material used in the production of aluminium is

- (A) manganese (B) bauxite
(C) haematite (D) magnetite.

Ans. _____

16. A research centre at Gurgaon, near Delhi, conducts research on

- (A) wind energy (B) solar energy
(C) water energy (D) heat energy.

Ans : _____

17. India exports iron ore mainly to

- (A) China (B) Iran
(C) Japan (D) Italy.

Ans : _____

18. Basket making is a product of cottage industry whereas making of electrical fan is a product of

- (A) small scale industry (B) medium scale industry
(C) large scale industry (D) specialised industry.

Ans : _____

19. Goods are produced in cottage industries to meet the demands of

- (A) National market (B) State market
(C) Local market (D) International market.

Ans : _____

20. India's exports and imports are mainly through

- (A) Road transport (B) Sea route
(C) Railways (D) Airways.

Ans : _____

21. Which policy did the Nizam of Hyderabad accept at first ?

- (A) Recruitment policy (B) Free Trade policy
(C) Policy of Subsidiary Alliance (D) Policy of Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans : _____

22. Among the Wodeyars of Mysore who is called the “Maker of Modern Mysore” ?
- (A) Narasaraja Wodeyar (B) Krishnaraja Wodeyar-IV
(C) Raja Wodeyar (D) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.

Ans : _____

23. Who gave a call “Back to the Vedas” to reform Hindu Society on the basis of basic thoughts ?
- (A) Atmaram Pandurang (B) Dayanand Saraswati
(C) Raja Rammohan Roy (D) Swami Vivekananda.

Ans : _____

24. What was the best tool to end the exploitation and to modernise society according to Jyotirao Phule ?
- (A) Trade Union movement (B) Giving reservation to downtrodden
(C) Providing Education (D) Encouraging widow remarriage.

Ans : _____

25. Which Act made the Bedas of Halagali of Mudhol state to revolt against the British ?
- (A) Regulating Act (B) The Arms Act
(C) The Enlistment Act (D) The Vernacular Act.

Ans : _____

26. Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called as the “Iron Man of India” ?
- (A) For being the Home Minister of India
(B) For uniting Junagadh with the Union of India
(C) For merging the princely states with the Union of India
(D) For agreeing to pay ‘Privy Purse’ to the ruler.

Ans : _____

27. What was the result of Mao Tse Tung’s ‘Leap Forward’ Policy on China ?
- (A) Dissatisfaction among the farmers
(B) Good economic progress
(C) Introducing collective farming
(D) Ending private holding.

Ans : _____

28. Which organisation was established to restore permanent peace after the World War-I ?

- (A) Red Cross Society (B) Amnesty International
(C) The League of Nations (D) United Nations Organisation.

Ans : _____

29. 'Armament Race' means

- (A) mutual suspicion among the countries
(B) modernising war machineries and strengthening army
(C) collection of Arms
(D) competing to modernise arms.

Ans : _____

30. 'Cold War' means

- (A) aggressive nationalism
(B) the race of armament
(C) secret alliances
(D) ideological differences between two power blocs.

Ans : _____

31. Which body of the UNO consists of all the members ?

- (A) Security Council (B) The Economic and Social Council
(C) The General Assembly (D) The Trusteeship Council.

Ans : _____

32. Who has the 'Veto' power in the Security Council ?

- (A) Temporary members (B) Permanent members
(C) Nominated members (D) Appointed members.

Ans : _____

33. The greatest achievement of the World Health Organisation is

- (A) end of epidemics (B) elimination of poverty
(C) protecting the environment (D) elimination of smallpox.

Ans : _____

34. What is essential for an individual's existence and development ?

- (A) Fundamental Rights (B) Birth Rights
(C) Human Rights (D) Special Rights.

Ans : _____

35. Who was the first person to fight against racial discrimination and slavery ?

- (A) John F. Kennedy (B) Gandhiji
(C) Nelson Mandela (D) Abraham Lincoln.

Ans : _____

36. Which among the following is most dangerous to human race ?

- (A) Biological weapons (B) Chemicals
(C) Nuclear weapons (D) Missiles.

Ans : _____

37. India is divided into 28 states, 1 national capital territory and 6 union territories for the sake of

- (A) smooth administration (B) prolonged administration
(C) bad administration (D) very strict administration.

Ans : _____

38. According to Ferrel's law, South-East Trade winds become South-West monsoons due to

- (A) low pressure in the north (B) low pressure in the south
(C) low pressure in the east (D) heavy pressure in the west.

Ans : _____

39. Why are cottage and small scale industries more suitable to the Indian condition ?

- (A) Provide employment (B) Require less capital
(C) Depend on indigenous resources (D) Require less power supply.

Ans : _____

40. Why are National Parks created ?

- (A) To protect forests (B) To protect birds
(C) To protect wildlife (D) To protect tigers.

Ans : _____

41. Teak and Sal trees are grown in deciduous forests whereas in evergreen forests trees grown are

- (A) Canes and Palm (B) Cactus and Wild dates
(C) Babul and Kasavi (D) Ebony and Mahogany.

Ans : _____

42. What is the major types of irrigation practised in India ?

- (A) Well irrigation (B) Tank irrigation
(C) Canal irrigation (D) Drip irrigation.

Ans : _____

43. Why is pipeline a convenient mode of transport for oil, natural gas and mineral oil ?

- (A) There is no risk of shifting
(B) Only connected with ports
(C) It rules out causing of delays and losses
(D) It is less expensive.

Ans : _____

44. Why there is a decline in inland waterways in India in recent years ?

- (A) Parallely going roads and railways (B) Airways
(C) As it is costly (D) As causing delay.

Ans : _____

45. What is the step taken by the government to protect farmers from natural calamities ?

- (A) Establishing Food Corporation of India
(B) Establishing Co-operative Societies
(C) Crop Insurance
(D) Installing Janata Bazars.

Ans : _____

46. Which organisation is providing loans to cottage and small scale industries ?

- (A) State Finance Corporation (B) Industrial Development Bank of India
(C) Nationalised Bank (D) State Bank of India.

Ans : _____

47. Which commodity is an ancient export of India ?

- (A) Chintz Cloth (B) Diamonds
(C) Spices (D) Muslin cloth.

Ans : _____

48. Passing the Regulating Act in 1773 was much needed to

- (A) expand territory
(B) interfere in administration
(C) administer India
(D) regulate the administration of the East India Company.

Ans : _____

49. What type of government which had failed in provinces was introduced in the Centre in 1935 ?

- (A) Democratic Government (B) Monarchy
(C) Dyarchy (D) Socialistic Government.

Ans : _____

50. Annie Besant established the 'Central Hindu College' to achieve the goal of

- (A) reviving the Hindu Culture
(B) developing the spirit of Equality
(C) developing the feeling of Brotherhood
(D) making co-existence.

Ans : _____

51. Sangolli Rayanna continued war against the English because he wanted to

- (A) become a ruler
(B) punish the British
(C) recapture Kittur
(D) install the adopted son of Rani Chennamma as a ruler.

Ans : _____

52. The occupied part of Jammu & Kashmir is called as

- (A) Azad Kashmir (B) Pakistan Occupied Kashmir
(C) Special State (D) Akashichin.

Ans : _____

53. Why do we remember Stalin even to-day ?

- (A) For his annual plan
(B) For ending private holdings
(C) For implementing Five-Year Plan
(D) For introducing collective farming.

Ans : _____

54. Italy and Germany emerged as dictatorial due to

- (A) The First World War (B) Social Disorders
(C) Anarchy (D) Economic crisis.

Ans : _____

55. As a result of Meiji restoration, Japan developed as

- (A) a rich industrial country
(B) a rich agricultural nation
(C) a rich farming nation
(D) a country of fully literate people.

Ans : _____

56. 'Commonwealth of Nations' is

- (A) an organisation of European countries
(B) an association of the new English colonies
(C) an organisation of earlier imperial colonies of Britain
(D) a voluntary organisation of England.

Ans : _____

57. Why is the North Indian plain called the 'Heart of India' ?

- (A) Due to perennial rivers
- (B) Plain land
- (C) Fertility for agriculture
- (D) Having irrigational canals.

Ans : _____

58. According to Karl Marx, the only solution to solve feudal problem was

- (A) the dictatorship of the proletariat
- (B) the rule of the Tsar
- (C) the rule of farmers
- (D) the rule of the commons.

Ans : _____

59. The League of Nations failed because of

- (A) the U.S.A. did not join that
- (B) many countries remained outside
- (C) the League of Nations had no military force of its own
- (D) failure in causing disarmament.

Ans : _____

60. The 'Manchu' dynasty was the last to rule in China as

- (A) its emperor were weak and inefficient
- (B) it had trade relations with France
- (C) England defeated China
- (D) the U.S.A. secured rights to trade.

Ans : _____

PART – B

Answer the following questions in *two* sentences each :

6 × 2 = 12

61. Who was Dupleix ? What was his ambition ?

62. Which two conditions of Srirangapattana’s treaty faded the future of Tipu Sultan ?

63. Mention any four rights enlisted by the UNO for children’s sake.

64. What are manufacturing industries ? Name their divisions.

65. What are the two functions of the Planning Commission of India ?

66. Mention any two developmental works of Sir M. Vishweswaraiah.

Answer the following questions in *three* sentences each : 4 × 3 = 12

67. List out any three causes for the failure of the Uprising of 1857.

68. What are the aims of the U.N.O. ?

69. What are subsistence farming, commercial farming and mixed farming ?

73. Why is India backward in agriculture ?

74. Draw an outline map of India and locate the following on it :

1 + 3 = 4

- a) River Kaveri
- b) Kolkata
- c) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East longitude.

