



SAMAGRA PLUS

FIRST TERM SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Score : 80

Instructions:

- ◆ The first 15 minutes is cool of time.
- ◆ This time can be utilized for reading questions and planning answers.

(Questions 1 to 5 carry 1 mark each)

(5x1 = 5)

1. Among the following which is known as the roof of the world?
(Alps mountain ranges, Pamir knot, Rocky mountain ranges, the Himalayas).
2. Which among the following is not the feature of Athenian democracy.
 - a) womens are not considered as citizens.
 - b) slaves are considered as citizens .
 - c) they met four times a year .
 - d) artisans are not considered as citizens.
3. The humus -rich fine soil Karewas is suitable for the cultivation of
(Tea,coffee , cardamom , saffron)
4. Name the cropping season which mainly cultivates wheat, mustard etc.
(Kharif, Rabi, Zaid, None of these)
5. What is the primary factor that determines human resources ?
 - A) Size of the population
 - B) Quality of the population
 - C) Age of the population
 - D) Gender of the population

(Answer any eight questions from 6 to 15. 3 marks each)

(8x3 = 24)

6. Single citizenship is a feature of Indian federalism. List out the other features
7. A renowned archaeologist Gorden Child named Neolithic period as" Neolithic revolution. "why?"
8. What is an alluvial plain ? What are its two divisions?
9. Write any three reasons for the excessive cold weather in the North Indian plains.
10. Why is labour considered the most important factor in the production process?
11. Prepare a brief note on Sanghas formed for propagation of Buddhism?
12. Prepare a short note on the Sundarban deltaic region.
13. What are the three types of plate boundaries ? Clarify their speciality in one sentence each.
14. Name the idea propagated by emperor Ashoka to maintain peace and co existence among his subjects? which were their main idea?
15. Explain the harmonious coexistence of the people of Meghalaya with nature using an example.

(Answer any ten questions from 16 to 27. 4 marks each)

(10x4 = 40)



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16. What initiated the development of tourism in the Himalayan region? What incident led to the starting of the second phase of tourism in this region?
17. 'Harappan civilization is called the first urbanisation in Indian history'. why?
18. What factors influence the formation of human capital, and how can a country strengthen its human capital?
19. You have started to prepare 'My own Atlas' Aren't you? Now answer the following questions based on this task.

Kunlun is a mountain range that originates from the Pamir knot. Write the name of another one.	A
The Himalayan zone which lies between the rivers Kali and tm Teesta.	B
The main river that originates from the Chemayungdung glacier.	C
Name the southernmost mountain range of Himalaya	D

20. The sixteen mahajanapadas were constantly engaged in war for dominance. Magadha was the ultimate winner. List out the favourable factors for magadhas dominance.
21. Prepare write up on the two subdivisions of the Bay of Bengal branch of the Southwest monsoon.
22. Match the following

The tribal social system existed in vedic period	Janapadas
The prominent traders of mauryan period	Gahapati
The rich people that were engaged in trade	Jana
The tribal community begin to settle down permanently	Satavahaka

23. What are the two divisions of the tropical deciduous forests? Explain.
24. Name the important mesolithic site in Europe. Explain the features of the mesolithic age.
25. Write a short note about union list and concurrent list.
26. Explain the system of administration of mauryan rule.
27. Differentiate the early Vedic period and later Vedic period on the basis of the given indicators.
 - Expansion area
 - Society
 - Livelihood
 - Worship

(Answer any one of questions 28 and 29 - 5 marks each)

(1x5 = 5)

28. What are the four regional divisions of the North Indian plains? Explain the features of any two of them.
29. The North Indian plains can be divided into three zones, based on the geographical features. Which are they ? Explain any two.



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(Answer any one of questions 30 and 31 - 5 marks each)

(1x6 = 6)

30. What are the informations could be gathered on human life from the tools and art of the paleolithic age?
31. Lascaux cave, jarmo were the centers of two stages of stone age. Differentiate these two stages on the basis of indicators given below
- Tools
 - Way of living
 - Art





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Answer Key

1. Pamir – knot.
2. b) slaves are considered as citizens .
3. Saffron
4. Rabi.
5. B) Quality of the population
6. Sovereignty of the Constitution.
 - Separation of Central and State Powers.
 - Semi federal system.
 - An independent and impartial judiciary.
7. Agriculture and animal husbandry started.
 - Grain storage. Surplus production in agriculture
 - The society consisted of various occupational groups.
8. To the south of Tarai, the belt consisting of older and newer alluvial deposits.
9. Far away from the influence of oceans.
 - Snowfall in the Himalayan ranges and cold waves.
 - The apparent movement of the Sun. (Any 3 points)
 - Use of polished tools.
10. Labour is considered the most important factor because:
 - It is directly involved in the creation of goods and services.
 - Wages earned by labour are the primary source of income for most people.
 - Labour plays a crucial role in combining and utilizing other factors like land and capital effectively.
11. All are included in the group without any gender considerations. The men of the Sangha were known as Bhikshus and the women as Bhikkhunis. Decisions were made through discussion and majority opinion.
12. The marshy and expensive deltaic region of Ganga plain in West Bengal.
 - The natural vegetation found here is mangroves.
 - Natural habitat for royal Bengal tiger.
 - the roots of mangrove forest create natural habitat for numerous aquatic species. (Any 3 points)
13. Convergent - plates move towards each other.
 - Divergent - plates move away from each other .
 - Transformer boundary - plates slide past each other.



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14. Indications of domestication of animals Recreations Gender division of labour.
15. Living Root Bridges: A Testament to Harmony
16. Travels associated with pilgrimage.
 - Several pilgrim centers - Kailas, Manasarovar, Amarnath etc.
 - Starting of the second phase- the British identified the area's favourite climate.
 - Tourist centres - Shimla , Darjeeling ,Shillong ,Almora etc.
17. A situation where the people are crowded in an area and more than half of them earn their livelihood by engaging in various types of non-agricultural activities such as handicrafts, trade, etc. Wide streets, public buildings, better facilities, busy life and entertainment are the characteristics of city life.
18. Factors influencing human capital formation include education, healthcare, job training, migration, and access to information.
 - A country can strengthen its human capital by:
 - Investing in quality education to enhance knowledge and skills.
 - Providing better healthcare to ensure a healthy workforce.
 - Migration brings about numerous changes in the social, economic, and cultural sectors.
 - Offering job training to improve work-related skills.
 - Facilitating access to information and technology.
19.
 - a. karakoram ,Hindu Kush etc (any one.)
 - b. Central Himalayas.
 - c. Brahmaputra.
 - d. Shivalik.
20. Magadha was a productive region with good rainfall.
 - There were many iron ore deposits.
 - Iron became available for tools and weapons
 - There were plenty of elephants in the forests. The Ganges and its tributaries ensured the transportation of goods.
 - There were capable rulers.
21. Entering the land through the Sundarban delta region gets bifurcated into two sub branches.
 - One branch Mose East word and in the Brahmaputra plain causing widespread rains.
 - The other branch moving West ward along the Ganga plain causes rainfall in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh etc.
 - Over the Punjab plains ,this branch joins the Arabian branch which is moving parallel to the Aravali mountains and then brings rain to the foothills of the Western Himalayas.



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22.

Tribal Social System in Vedic Period	Jan
The merchants of the Mauryan kingdom were satta bearers	Satavahaka
Dhanadhyas who made trade a profession	Gahapatis
Tribal communities began to settle permanently in one place	Janapadam

23. Dry deciduous forests and moist deciduous forests.

- Dry deciduous - Annual rainfall ranges between 70 - 100 cm, trees shed their leaves for approximately 6-8 weeks, found in the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- Moist deciduous forests - annual rainfall ranging from 100 to 200 cm *Seen along the strip of Shivalik range including Tarai and Bhabar and in certain parts of Odisha and West Bengal.

24. Star Car

- The use of microliths or microscopic stone tools.
- In addition to hunting and gathering, fishing was also used as a means of livelihood.

25. Union List

It is a list of subjects over which the central government has complete legislative powers. When the constitution came into existence, there were 97 subjects.

Example - Foreign Affairs and Defence

Concurrent list

This is a list of subjects over which the Central Government and the State Governments have legislative powers. Initially there were 47 subjects

Example - Education, Forestry

26. was divided into provinces. The provinces were under the control of governors. Pataliputra was under the Emperor's control. The army had five divisions.

27. Diffusion

- Sapta Indus region – extended up to the Ganges plain
- Pastoral economy - emphasized agriculture
- Semi-nomadic - sedentary lifestyle
- Nature forces were worshiped --. Special worship idols were formed



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28. Rajasthan plain ,Punjab Haryana plain, the Ganga plain, and the Brahmaputra plain.
 - Brief descriptions of any 2
29. Bhabar , Tarai ,Alluvial plains
 - Brief explanations of any two
30. Stone tools were used. Lived in caves and open spaces.
 - The means of subsistence were hunting and gathering.
 -
 - Bands were the basic element of society. Men were engaged in hunting and women in gathering.
 - 'Food was not stored'
 - Nomadic life prevailed.
31. Rough stone tools
 - Polished stone tools
 - Folk life
 - permanent life
 - Cave paintings
 - Group performances
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