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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 : 01. 06. 2007 ]

[ Date : 01. 06. 2007

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	Grand Total	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 present name of Constantinople city is

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) Baghdad  | (B) Tehran |
| (C) Istanbul | (D) Kabul. |

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Some crops of American origin were introduced in India by Portuguese. What was its effect in India ?

- (A) Decrease in food production
- (B) There was radical change in Indian agriculture
- (C) Increase in food production
- (D) There was a drawback in agriculture.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

3. The English Commander who defeated Haider Ali in the battle of Soliganur in 1781 was

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Sir Eyre Coote | (B) Sir Thomas Row |
| (C) Robert Clive   | (D) Munro.         |

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Haider Ali paid some cash and surrendered some forts to Marathas. As a result Marathas

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) supported English            | (B) remained neutral         |
| (C) supported Nizam of Hyderabad | (D) came to help Haider Ali. |

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Sikh king who presented Kohinoor diamond to the English was

- (A) Gulab Singh (B) Ranjit Singh  
(C) Dulip Singh (D) Lal Singh.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

6. The reason for accepting Subsidiary Alliance by Peshwa Baji Rao II was

- (A) Sindhia defeated Peshwa and Holkar  
(B) Holkar defeated Peshwa and Sindhia  
(C) Holkar and Sindhia supported English  
(D) Peshwa was defeated by English.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

7. The policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced by

- (A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Lord Wellesley  
(C) Lord William Bentinck (D) Lord Dalhousie.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

8. According to a British Officer the 'Bravest among the mutineers' was

- (A) Begum Hazarat Mahal (B) Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi  
(C) Nana Sahib (D) Mangal Pandey.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

9. If first war of independence in 1857 did not take place

- (A) British would never have left India  
(B) the condition of our soldiers would not have been reformed  
(C) the rule of the East India Company would not have come to an end  
(D) our states would not have been captured by British.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

10. Munro introduced the system called

- (A) Mahalwari system (B) Permanent Settlement system  
(C) Zamindari system (D) Ryotwari system.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

11. First Governor General of independent India was

- (A) Rajagopalachari (B) Lord Mountbatten  
(C) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad (D) Lord William Bentinck.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

12. The Government of India Act, 1935 was an important step in shaping of Constitution, because

- (A) it abolished Dyarchy  
(B) Reserve Bank of India was established  
(C) it allowed to establish a Federal Court  
(D) it proposed for an All India Federation consisting of the provinces and princely states.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

13. The place where the Congress session declared 'Poorna Swaraj' ( complete independence ) is

- (A) Nagpur (B) Bombay  
(C) Lahore (D) Belgaum.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

14. Gandhiji called off Non-Co-operation Movement because of

- (A) Jallianwala Bag massacre  
(B) Chauri Chaura violence  
(C) division of Congress into two groups  
(D) English promised to give independence.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

15. Gandhiji gave a call and urged the use of Khadi

- (A) to develop cottage industries  
(B) to develop small scale industries  
(C) to boycott foreign goods  
(D) to eradicate untouchability.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

16. At the time of Shivapur Dhawaja Satyagraha, the President of Mysore State Congress was

- (A) K. T. Bhashyam (B) K. C. Reddy  
(C) T. Siddalingaiah (D) R. R. Diwakar.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

17. Sangolli Rayanna organised a band of fighters and started guerilla war against the British with a view to
- (A) take revenge on British army
  - (B) instal the adopted son of Rani Chennamma as the ruler of Kittur
  - (C) remove British from India
  - (D) become the ruler of Kittur.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

18. In the following which one was not French Colony ?

- (A) Pondicherry
- (B) Mahe
- (C) Surat
- (D) Chandernagar.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

19. The famous person who was called 'Iron Man of India' is

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) J.R.D. Tata.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

20. The year 2006 was celebrated as the 'Golden Karnataka Year' because

- (A) it was the 25th year of Karnataka's unification
- (B) it was the 50th year of Karnataka's unification
- (C) it was the 75th year of Karnataka's unification
- (D) it was the 100th year of Karnataka's unification.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

21. One of the results of 'Great Economic Depression' of 1929 in America is

- (A) decrease in income of people
- (B) increase in income of people
- (C) increase in the costs of commodities
- (D) increase in production.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

22. The place where Germany was defeated in the first World War in 1918 was

- (A) Marne
- (B) Berlin
- (C) London
- (D) Paris.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

23. What was the effect of Treaty of Versailles on Germany ?

- (A) Hitler came to power
- (B) Hitler was removed from his power
- (C) Germany was forced to pay a very heavy war indemnity
- (D) Turkish empire was destroyed.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

24. Germany invaded Russia in June, 1941, resulting in death of a large number of German soldiers because of

- (A) strong Russian army
- (B) severe Russian winter
- (C) internal instability of Germany
- (D) shortage of weapons.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

25. Eight countries belonging to Soviet Union became independent in the year

- (A) 1987
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1993.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

26. The headquarters of SAARC is at

- (A) Dhaka
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Islamabad
- (D) Kathmandu.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

27. The main reason for breach in 'Red Bloc' was

- (A) the difference of opinion in between Russia and China
- (B) predominance of America
- (C) opposition of non-aligned nations
- (D) partition of Russia.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

28. 'National Adult Education Programme' was introduced in the year

- (A) 1976
- (B) 1978
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1988.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

29. Which one of the following factors gave political representation to women ?

- (A) Swayam Siddha Scheme
- (B) Balika Samruddhi Yojana
- (C) 33% reservation in all local bodies
- (D) Rashtriya Mahila Vimochana Scheme.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

30. 'At present in all walks of life the role of women is very important.' Which of the following factors supports the statement ?

- (A) Nowadays women are not only limited in their household works
- (B) In all spheres of life women are getting opportunity
- (C) Child marriage has been abolished
- (D) Education of girls has been given stress with a great importance.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

31. Regionalism means : Exclusive attachment or loyalty to one's own region or state :: Communalism means :

- (A) Tolerance towards the people of other religions
- (B) Equal rights to vote
- (C) Absence of national integrity
- (D) Intolerance towards the people of other religions.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

32. The decision to establish the U.N.O. was taken at a conference held in

- (A) New York
- (B) Yalta
- (C) London
- (D) Rome.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

33. UNICEF cards should be purchased by everybody because the raised fund is used to

- (A) the development of underdeveloped nations
- (B) give loans to the farmers
- (C) the welfare of the children of the world
- (D) the development of the industries.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

34. The greatest achievement of WHO is

- (A) to aware everybody against AIDS throughout the world
- (B) the complete eradication of smallpox from the world
- (C) to control environmental pollution
- (D) to provide rich hygiene to the people.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

35. UNO proclaimed the human rights in the year

- (A) 1945 (B) 1947  
(C) 1948 (D) 1958.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

36. Martin Luther King is popularly known as 'Gandhi of America' because

- (A) he brought independence to America  
(B) he was contemporary to Gandhi  
(C) he used to maintain a very simple life  
(D) he fought against the discrimination against the African in a non-violent way.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

37. The reason for adopting Disarmament Treaty is to

- (A) avoid Third World War (B) restrain terrorism  
(C) avoid piling of arms (D) protect world peace.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

38. The purpose of starting 'Organization of African Unity' is the

- (A) economic development of African nations  
(B) development of colonies of Africa  
(C) development of trade among African nations  
(D) Technological Co-operation among African nations.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

39. Which of the following rivers is flowing westward ?

- (A) Ganga (B) Kaveri  
(C) Narmada (D) Godavari.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

40. Place of the highest rainfall in India : Mawsynram :: Place of the lowest rainfall in India :

- (A) Agumbe (B) Ganganagar  
(C) Royli (D) Cherra Punji.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_



41. South-West monsoon winds start retreating from the beginning of October due to
- (A) increase in temperature and decrease in pressure
  - (B) decrease in temperature and increase in pressure
  - (C) starting of rainy season
  - (D) decrease of pressure in the Bay of Bengal.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

42. The other name of forests which are having trees with sharp leaves is

- (A) Alpine forests
- (B) Evergreen forests
- (C) Monsoon forests
- (D) Mangrove forests.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

43. India has a variety of wild life because of

- (A) the policy of the Government
- (B) the dense forests
- (C) its varied climate and natural vegetation
- (D) maximum number of wild life sanctuaries.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

44. Mangrove forests are known as 'Sunderbans', because

- (A) these forests formed due to tides
- (B) there is plenty of Sundari trees
- (C) these forests are in Gangetic delta
- (D) these forests are beautiful.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

45. Monsoon forests are also called tropical forests because

- (A) they have a growth of bamboo and cane
- (B) during winter the leaves of the trees fall
- (C) the number of trees in these forests is less
- (D) during summer the leaves of the trees fall.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

46. The other name of Bhakra-Nangal project is

- (A) Basava Sagar
- (B) Govind Sagar
- (C) Krishnaraja Sagar
- (D) Pampa Sagar.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

47. Black soil is most suitable for growing

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Maize
- (D) Tobacco.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

48. Desert soil is not suitable for cultivation, because of

- (A) lack of nitrogen and salt
- (B) plenty of nitrogen and salt
- (C) a very small amount of nitrogen and humus
- (D) lack of iron and lime.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

49. Along with raising of crops rearing of cattle, poultry etc. is called

- (A) mixed farming
- (B) horticulture
- (C) primitive subsistence farming
- (D) commercial farming.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

50. The reason for local protest against the Kaiga nuclear plant of Karnataka was

- (A) destruction of forests
- (B) forest animals will lose their settlement
- (C) fear of environmental pollution
- (D) fear of unemployment.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

51. The first Jute mill was started at

- (A) Bally
- (B) Rishra
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Kulti.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

52. The purpose of 'Golden Quadrilateral Plan' is

- (A) converting State Highways into National Highways
- (B) converting Kaccha roads into Pakka roads
- (C) converting District Roads into State Highways
- (D) constructing a huge National Highway with six or eight lanes.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

53. 'Gateway of India' is situated at

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Mangalore.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

54. At present, there is a bright future of newspaper printing in India, because

- (A) increase in the rate of literacy
- (B) the price of newspapers and periodicals is decreased
- (C) priority has been given to regional languages
- (D) the government policy is favourable.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

55. In India, Central Food Technological Research Institute ( CFTRI ) is at

- (A) Hapur (B) Suratgarh  
(C) Mysore (D) Bangalore.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

56. Household industry is also called as

- (A) large scale industry (B) cottage industry  
(C) small scale industry (D) production industry.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

57. 'Entrepot' means

- (A) purchasing of goods from other countries for domestic use  
(B) selling of goods to other countries for their domestic use  
(C) purchasing of goods from one country with a view to sell them to other countries  
(D) selling of goods repeatedly to other countries.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

58. In July, 1991 Central Government devalued rupee. Due to this our

- (A) import has come down (B) import has gone up  
(C) export has gone up (D) export has come down.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

59. The Chairman of National Planning Commission of India is the

- (A) President (B) Prime Minister  
(C) Finance Minister (D) Defence Minister.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

60. Which Five-Year Plan had the aim of eradicating poverty ?

- (A) Fourth Five-Year Plan (B) Fifth Five-Year Plan  
(C) Sixth Five-Year Plan (D) Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Ans : \_\_\_\_\_

**PART – B**

Answer the following questions in *two* sentences each :

6 × 2 = 12

61. Mention any two impacts of the Portuguese contacts in India.

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62. Give two reasons to prove that the condition of Indian soldiers in the British army was pathetic.

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63. What were the conditions of Karnataka before unification ?

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64. How has our Constitution made provisions to protect the rights of the children ?

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65. What is primitive subsistence farming ? In which part of India is it in practice ?

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66. State any two advantages of Drip irrigation and Sprinkler irrigation.

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Answer the following questions in *three* sentences each :

4 × 3 = 12

67. Write about the efforts of Gandhiji to eradicate untouchability.

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68. Prove that the foreign policy of India is successful.

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69. How is coal formed ? Name two types of coal.

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73. Explain the role of small scale industries and cottage industries in the economic development of India.

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

1 + 3 = 4

- a)  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  North Latitude
- b) Vindhya Mountain Range
- c) Godavari river.

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