

1. [A] (a) Fill in the blanks. (2)

1. The Chinese revolutionaries were known as _____
2. The head quarters of the International Court of Justice is at _____ in Netherlands.

(b) Match the dates with events and draw date line. (Scale 1 cm = 5 years) (3)

A

B.

(1) 1763 A.D

(2) 1773 A.D

(3) 1776 A.D

1. The American Revolution began.

2. Louis XVI was executed

3. The Treaty of Paris was signed between England and France.

4. The American Colonies were declared independent.

[B] Give historical reasons - (Any THREE) (6)

1. England is considered to be the birth place of Industrial Revolution.
2. The condition of the serfs was pitiable under the Feudal system.
3. Italy is called the motherland of the Renaissance.
4. The League of Nations failed to stop the aggressive acts of some Nations.

[C] Explain the following statements - (Any Two) (3)

1. Germany is where Germans are.
2. Necessity became the mother of inventions.

[D] Write short notes on any Two of the following (6)

1. Social effects of the Industrial Revolution.
2. Functions of the Security Council of the United Nations.
3. Contribution of the French Thinkers in the French Revolution.

2. [A] (a) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

1. Which slogan did Lenin give to the people of Russia? (6)

2. What is meant by 'the Atlantic Charter'?
3. What is 'Comintern'? What was its main aim?
4. Who were the main leaders of the Revolt of 1857 A.D.?
5. Between which countries was 'the Seven Years Wars' fought? When and what was its result?
6. What is meant by the term 'Renaissance'?

(b) Explain the following terms - (2)

1. Counter Reformation.
2. SEATO.

[B] Answer the following questions in detail (Any Two)

1. Which factors were responsible for the rise of Nazism in Germany?
2. What were the irregularities prevailing in the French administration before the French Revolution?

3. Why did the Tsars impose heavy taxes on people?

4. What were the aim and objectives of 'the League of Nations'?

[C] Give reasons for the following statements - (Any Two) (3)

1. India sent a 'Peace Keeping Force' to Sri Lanka.
2. Industrialization has increased pollution.
3. The UNICEF is proved as a blessing for the economically backward countries of the world.

[D] Write short notes on the following (Any ONE) (3)

1. Duties of a Citizen for the protection of environment.
2. India's contribution to the development of the UNESCO.

3. [A] Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each. (Any FOUR) (4)

1. What is meant by inter-dependence of Nations?
2. What should a Citizen do to save the sources of energy?
3. Between which Countries was 'the Simla Pact' signed and when?
4. What is meant by 'Green House'?
5. When and why was the IMF established?

[B] Answer the following questions in detail. (Any THREE)

- E)
1. Why did India accept 'the policy of Non-Alignment' ? (6)
 2. Explain the idea of 'Social Afforestation'?
 3. In what different ways did India help Bhutan for its development?
 4. How are religion and environment related to each other?

[C] Explain the following words. (Any FIVE) (5)

1. Regional Mobility.
2. Conditional Aid.
3. Mixed Economy.
4. The Budgetary Policy.
5. Market.
6. Disguised Unemployment.

[D] Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each (Any FIVE), (5)

1. What is meant by 'Invisible Exports'?
2. Who are considered to be 'Absolutely Poor people'?
3. Which factors are responsible for inequality of income?
4. What is meant by 'planning'?

5. What is meant by Seasonal Unemployment?

6. What is meant by the term 'Green Revolution'?

4[A] Give reasons for the following statements (Any THREE)

1. Foreign aid endangers the political freedom of a debtor country. (6)

2. Planning is important to developing countries like India.

3. International Trade is beneficial to all.

4. Developing countries should concentrate on population control for their economic development.

[B] (a) Fill in the blanks - (2)

1. _____ is a major port situated in Gujarat.

2. Maximum coffee in India is produced in the _____ area of Karnataka.

(b) Write a short note on the following (Any ONE) (3)

1. Forest resources of India.

2. Mineral Oil fields in Gujarat.

(C) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences - (Any FIVE) (5)

1. Which are the well-known Thermal Power Stations of Gujarat?

2. Mention the uses of gypsum.

3. What is meant by 'Approach Road'?

4. Which details are included in the population structure?

5. What are the conditions favourable for growing sugarcane?

6. What is meant by 'Dry Farming'?

[D] Explain the meaning of the following terms - (Any FOUR) (4)

1. Lagoon.

2. Plateau.

3. Free-Trade Zone.

4. Boundary.

5. International Trade.

5[A] Answer the following questions in detail (Any Four)

1. Why is agriculture less developed in India? (8)

2. What are the benefits of the Himalayas?

3. Which are the favourable conditions in India for the development of fisheries?

4. Mention briefly the economic importance of animal wealth.

5. Write a brief account on the Cotton-Textile Industry in India.

[B] Give geographical reasons for the following-

1. The Jute Industry has developed considerably well in West Bengal. (Any Four) (8)

2. Though Punjab receives less rain, it has become 'granary of wheat' of India.

3. The Brahmaputra is flooded heavily during the monsoon.

4. Free-Trade Zones are created in India.

5. Gujarat receives less-rainfall.

[C] Fill in the following eight details in the outline map of India - (4)

1. 82.5° E longitude.

2. River Mahanadi.

3. Rail-route from Bombay to Chennai

4. Kandla Port.

5. One region producing Cotton.

6. Lake Sambhar.

7. Asavalli Mountain.

8. Bangalore — x —

Answers.

1. (a) 1. Boxers. 2. Hague.

(b) 1-3, 2-1, 3-4.

2. (a) 1. Lenin gave to the people of Russia the slogan, 'Bread, Land and peace?'

2. In 1941 A.D, the British Prime Minister Churchill and the American President Roosevelt discussed at length and issued a declaration stressing importance of establishing a world organization for maintaining world peace. This declaration is known as 'the Atlantic Charter'.

3. The Third International Communist Organization formed in 1919 A.D is known as 'Comintern'. Its main aim is to protect the power of the Soviets in Russia and to spread the Communist Revolution in other countries.

4. The Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah, Nana Sahib, Tatya Tope, Rani Laxmibai, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh etc were the main leaders of the Revolt of 1857 A.D.

5. The Seven Years War was fought between England and France between 1756 to 1763 A.D. The English won the war.

6. The revolutionary changes which took place in the fields of art, literature, science, trade and commerce etc during the 14th to 17th Century in Europe are known as the Renaissance.

(b) Explain

1. The efforts for purification of the Catholic Church and to prevent the spread of the Protestant Church, the movement started by

the Catholic Church which is known as the Counter Reformation.

2. The Military Organization of South-East Asian Countries formed in 1954 A-D by the inspiration of America and England is known as the SEATO.

- 3[A] 1. Every nation big or small has to depend on other nations for one or the other thing needed for every day life. This mutual dependence on each other is called interdependence of nations.
2. A Citizen should prevent wasteful use of lights and fans at home, public places, libraries, educational institutions etc. Where ever possible he should use gadgets that work on wind, water and solar power.
3. 'The Simla Pact' was signed between India and Pakistan in 1971 A-D.
4. Specially prepared glass house with insulated walls and transparent roof to raise plant is known as 'Green House'. It maintains particular temperature within it which helps the growth of plants.
5. The I.M.F was established in 1945 A-D with a view to stabilize the financial system of the world.

- [C] 1. Regional Mobility means easy movements of factors of production from one place (region) to another.
2. When the country giving economic aid put

Conditions such as the money should be invested in a particular project or the debtor country should import goods from the creditor country, it is called 'Conditional Aid'.

3. When the private sector and the government have important share in making economic decisions and in ownership, it is called 'Mixed Economy'.

4. The policy of the government regarding income, expenditure and borrowing is known as 'the Budgetary Policy' or 'Fiscal Policy'.

5. Market means an arrangement that makes the purchase or sale of a product possible by establishing a direct or indirect contact between the buyer and the seller.

6. An individual may appear working, but if by his work total production does not increase, it is disguised unemployment.

[D] 1. When the services of a country's ships, aeroplanes, banks and insurance companies, hotels etc are sold to foreign individuals, firms and government of foreign country, it is known as 'Invisible exports'.

2. People who are not able to buy enough food grains with minimum required calories are considered to be 'Absolutely poor people'.

3. Inflation, black money, control of big industrial houses etc are the factors responsible

for inequality of income.

4. Planning is a well-co-ordinated long term programme of changing the present allotment of physical, human and financial resources with a view to achieving certain specific objectives set forth in advance.
5. Many people employed in seasonal occupations like agriculture remain unemployed during the remaining part of the year. Their unemployment is called 'Seasonal Unemployment'.
6. A remarkable increase in the production of crops due to use of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, machines etc is called 'Green Revolution'.

4. [B] (a) 1. Kandla. 2. Coorge.

[C] 1. The major Thermal Power Stations in Gujarat are situated at Dhuvaran, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kandla etc.

2. Gypsum is used in the production of Cement, Plaster of Paris, paper, Chemical fertilizers etc.

3. Roads which are built to link villages which are situated away from the main road to it, are called 'Approach Road'.

4. The men-women ratio, literacy, age-group, urban and rural population, language, religion, information regarding S.C, S.T etc are the details included in the population structure.

5. The cultivation of Sugarcane needs black, lava soil or fertile alluvial soil, hot and humid climate, 26° to 30°C temperature and 100 to 150 cms rainfall.

6. Dry farming depends on rain. Rain water is stored in small furrows 10 to 12 cms deep. The water is used for cultivation. It is practised where rainfall is below 50cms in a year.

[D] 1. Lagoons are created by sea-water collected by sand near sea-coast. The saline-water collected here is not useful for irrigation. Water level in lagoon rises during tides.

2. A land form which is generally between 180 to 900 metres above sea-level is called a plateau.

3. To promote export-oriented trade, the government has created certain zones that are exempted from custom, excise and other taxes. They are known as 'Free-Trade Zones'.

4. The limit deciding geographical territory of a country is called boundary of the country. It is of two types (1) Land boundary (2) Sea-boundary. It has both land and sea-boundaries.

5. Trade conducted among different countries of the world is known as International Trade. This type of trade is known as Foreign Trade also.

— X —

4 Characteristics of Jupiter

- largest planet of solar family
 - highest number of moons $\rightarrow 12$.
 - \rightarrow intense radiation belt around it.
 - \rightarrow strong magnetic field
 - consists of liquid H_2 and is hot inside.
- (each pt $\frac{1}{2}$ mark)

5. Light year.

- celestial objects are very far from one another.
- Expressing such distances in kms is very inconvenient

- Astronomers express such distances in terms of light year (1 mark)

\rightarrow One light year is the distance travelled by light in a year.

$$1 \text{ light year} = 9.46 \times 10^{12} \text{ kms.}$$

(1 mark)

6. Comet: A bright ball of dust and gases having a long glowing tail is called a comet.

- revolve around the sun & have large revolution period. eg Halley's comet 76 yrs.

Pulsar: A neutron star rotating on its own axis emitting radio waves is called a pulsar. (1 mark each)

VCI. density of neutron star is 10^9 kg/cc .

2. Radiometric dating technique.

3. -173°C and the proto star contracts for 1 million (10 lakh) years.

4. Venus has 97% of CO_2 .