



*conditions. The unrest spread, and soldiers refused to fire on the protesters, leading to the fall of the Tsarist government.*

- i. What were the main causes of the February Revolution?
- ii. How did workers express their grievances?

**Q9. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:**

*After the First World War, Germany was forced to accept the Treaty of Versailles. It imposed heavy war reparations, territorial losses, and military restrictions. This created widespread anger and humiliation among the German people.*

- i. How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany economically?
- ii. Why did the treaty create resentment among the German people?

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**Q1.** State the reasons why India's location is considered strategically important.

**Q2.** What are the northernmost and southernmost points of India?

**Q3.** A farmer wants to do farming. Which physiographic region of India would be suitable for him and why?

**Q4. Read the source and answer the question that follows:**

**Many people from rural areas migrate to cities in search of jobs, education, and better living standards. This leads to overpopulation in cities and underpopulation in villages.**

- i. Explain the push and the pull factor of rural and urban areas.
- Q5. Write a short note on the variation of precipitation throughout the country.
- Q6. Classify northern plains based on relief. Explain any two.
- Q7. Compare Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers in terms of origin, flow, and seasonal pattern.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Q1. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Fundamental Rights	b) Single-party system
c) Separation of Powers	d) Directive Principles

**Q2. What is the minimum age for contesting Lok Sabha elections?**

a) 21	b) 25	c) 18	d) 35
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**Q3. Which situation represents a democratic government?**

a) King rules the country	b) Army controls the government
c) People elect representatives	d) Power is inherited

**Q4. Which of the following ensures free and fair elections?**

a) Political parties	b) Media	c) Election Commission	d) Parliament
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**Q5. Which house has more power in money matters?**

a) Rajya Sabha      b) Lok Sabha      c) Judiciary      d) President

**Q6. Read and answer the question:**

Meena wanted to participate in a peaceful protest against rising prices. However, the local authorities did not allow her to express her views or assemble peacefully.

Question: Which Fundamental Right is being denied to Meena?

**Q7. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:**

A new law was proposed by the government to improve the education system. The bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha, discussed in detail, and then sent to the Rajya Sabha. After being approved by both Houses, it was sent to the President for assent.

**Questions:**

- a) Name the two Houses of Parliament mentioned in the passage. (1 mark)
- b) What role does the President play after a bill is passed by Parliament? (1 mark)
- c) Discuss how Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha. (2 marks)

## ECONOMICS

**Q1. Seasonal unemployment is mostly seen in:**

a) IT sector      b) Manufacturing      c) Agriculture      d) Banking

**Q2. Poverty means:**

- a) Low income only      b) Hunger and lack of shelter
- c) Inability to fulfil basic needs      d) Unequal income distribution

**Q3. Antyodaya Anna Yojana is meant for:**

a) All citizens      b) Urban poor      c) Poorest of the poor      d) Farmers

**Q4. Differentiate between economic activities and non-economic activities.**

**Q5. What role does the PDS play in food security?**

**Q6. Mention two causes of poverty in India.**

**Q7. Japan does not have natural resources yet is a developed country.**

**Q8. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:**

Studies show that Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have higher poverty ratios compared to other social groups in India. Many of them depend on irregular employment and have limited access to education and resources.

**Questions:**

- a) Name any 2 social groups that are most affected by poverty in India. (1 mark)
- b) How can education help in reducing poverty among these groups? (1 mark)
- c) State two reasons why these groups are more vulnerable to poverty. (2 marks)

## MAP SKILLS

Q1. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names

- A. The place where the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
- B. The central power of the first world war.



Q2. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbol

- i. K2 - Mountain Peaks
- ii. Coastal Plains - Malabar
- iii. The state having highest population density
- iv. Any one neighbouring country in East direction

