APPENDIX-O

ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Class X Maharashtra State Secondary School Board Examination
Specimen Question Papers

A measure for Adolescents Academic Achievement
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPERS

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
(STD. X)

Maharashtra State
Board of Secondary and Higher
Secondary Education, Pune-411010

August 1985
# STD. X
## BIOLOGY

### I) Objective-wise distribution of marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Knowledge</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20 (Concepts, laws and definitions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Understanding</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50 (Reasoning, Explanation Description)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Application</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20 (Use, Effect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Skill</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 (Figures, labelling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II) Section-wise distribution of marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Marks including options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) General Biology</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Botany</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Zoology</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Human Biology</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III) Unit-wise distribution of marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit No.</th>
<th>Name of the unit</th>
<th>Details and allotment</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ecosystem</td>
<td>i) Meaning of the Concept</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Symbiosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Parasitism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Geochemical cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>v) Conservation of Natural Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cell - Biology</td>
<td>i) Cell</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Chromosomes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit No. | Name of the unit | Details and allotment | Total marks
---|---|---|---
3 | Life history of flowering plants | Datura | 4
4 | Life history of Thallophytes | i) Spiragory | 4
 | | ii) Mucor | 4
5 | Growth in plants | | 2
6 | Germination | | 2
7 | Respiration in plants | | 2

### Section II Botany

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section III Zoology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Classification of animals — Vertebrates | 5
9 | Study of vertebrates — Frog | 5

### Section IV Human Biology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section IV Human Biology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nervous System and Sense organs | i) Nervous system | 4
 | Sense organs | ii) Sense organs | 4
11 | Diseases and hygiene | i) Diseases | 4
 | ii) hygiene | 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Question type</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1 | Objective | 8 | 20
2 | Short answer | 24 (including 6 marks for figures) | 60
3 | Long answer | 8 | 20

| Total | 40 | 100 |

### Pattern of the Question Paper

There will be five questions. Some questions will have internal options.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question No.</th>
<th>Type of Question</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
<th>Marks with options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>i ) Objective</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Objective</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>i ) Long answer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>OR -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i ) Long answer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Answer any four</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i ) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>i ) Long answer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i ) Long answer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>i ) Short answer (figures)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Short answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 40 50

**VI) Instructions regarding the question type**

1) Questions like ‘Fill in the blanks’ or ‘Match the pairs’ will be set under objective type questions.

2) Questions requiring Scientific explanations, Description of experiments, Explanation of terms, Description of life history will be set under long answer type questions.

3) Questions which need answers in one or two sentences will be set under short answer type questions.

4) Question on figures: At least two figures with proper labelling are expected.
1 A) Fill in the blanks with suitable alternative out of the four alternatives given at the end of each statement and rewrite the completed sentences:

1. A short sighted person wears spectacles of ...
   i) Plane glass ii) Concave lenses iii) Convex lenses iv) Cylindrical lenses

2. The ... are stored around pyrenoids embedded in chloroplasts in a spirogyra cell.

3. The heart of an amphibian consists of ...
   i) Two ii) Three iii) Four iv) many

4. In class Mammalia ... is oviparous.
   i) Shrew ii) Platypus iii) Rabbit iv) Rat

B) Select the proper words from Group “B” for items in Group “A” and rewrite the pairs

Group A (Diseases) | Group B (symptoms)
--- | ---
1. Leprosy | a) Hoarseness
2. Cancer | b) Shivering followed by high fever
3. Malaria | c) Loss of sensation
4. Cholera | d) Intense itching
   | e) Middle part of the tongue is white
   | f) Vomiting and acute diarrhoea.

2 A) What is an ecosystem? Describe in short fresh water ecosystem.
   or
   Describe with the help of labelled diagram the fertilization in Datura.
B) Give two points of difference between symbiosis and parasitism. 2

C) What essential preventive measures are taken by the Public Health Authorities in a highly infectious disease? 2

Answer any four of the following: 8
a) What is aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration?
b) Describe in short two viability tests
c) State two functions of genes
d) Define growth in plants. Which are the three phases of growth?
e) Give four distinguishing characters of vertebrate animals.

A) Name the four stages in the life cycle of frog and describe any one of them 4

or

Describe the structure of brain stem and give its functions. 4

B) Explain the Alternation of Generations in Mucor. 2

C) Give scientific reasons of any two of the following: 2
i) A bunch of Spirogyra filaments floats on water
ii) DNA molecules are called master molecules
iii) Frog is a cold blooded animal

5 A) Draw a neat diagram of an animal cell and name the following parts. 3
i) Centriole ii) Mitochondrion iii) Plasma membrane

B) Draw a neat diagram of the vertical section of human eyeball and label the following parts:
i) eye lens ii) Optic nerve iii) Vitreous humour

C) Describe, in short, two methods of conservation of forests 2
Expected Answers and Scheme of marking

Ques. No. | Expected answers | Mks/ Mks | Total Mks |
--- | --- | --- | --- |
1. A) | 1) A short sighted person wears spectacles of concave lenses | 1 |
   | ii) Starch is stored around pyrenoids embedded in chloroplasts in spirogyra cell. | 4 |
   | iii) The heart of an amphibian consists of three chambers. | 1 |
   | iv) In class Mammalia Platypus is oviparons. | 1 |
   | B) Name of disease | Symptoms |
   | Leprosy | c) Loss of sensation | 1 |
   | Cancer | a) Hoarseness | 4 |
   | Malaria | b) Shivering followed by high fever | 1 |
   | Cholera | f) Vomiting and acute diarrhoea | 1 |
2. A) | In any habitat all the living organisms interact among themselves as well as with the abiotic components of their environment. Because of these interactions, there exists a continuous flow of energy and exchange of chemical components. Such habitats are termed as ecosystem. | 1 |
   | A small pond or a river is a fresh water ecosystem. In this, water with dissolved chemical substances, temperature and sunlight are the chief abiotic components, while various algae and other green plants as well as animals like fish, tadpole, insects and microorganisms form the biotic components. | 1 |
The green plants manufacture food. They are termed as producers. Animals such as fish, tadpole and insects which feed on them are termed as primary consumers.

These primary consumers are eaten by the secondary consumers such as frog, birds and man. This constitutes the food chain.

After the death of the biotic components, their bodies are acted upon by micro-organisms, and complex organic compounds are converted into simpler inorganic substances which dissolve in the surrounding water. Thus substances taken from the surrounding water by the biotic components are finally returned to the water.

2 A) Fertilization in Datura
Pollen grains are transferred to the stigmas. They germinate there. A long pollen tube is developed which comes out of the germ pore, passes through the style and slowly reaches the micropyle of the ovule, finally it penetrates the embryo sac.

The generative cell of the pollen grain passes into the pollen tube and divides to form two male gametes. The pollen tube bursts and male gametes are released, one male gamete unites with the egg while the other fuses with the secondary nucleus.

2. B) Symbiosis
   i) In this system two or more kinds of organisms live together in close association and establish mutual give and take relationship for mutual benefit.

   ii) In this system both organisms are benefitted.

C) The following four points are expected.
   i) Immediately after receipt of information, notification of the epidemic is issued.
   ii) The patient is isolated from other people.
   iii) Disinfection of excretions, articles and place of the patient is done.
   iv) Inoculation of the inhabitants and neighbors with a specific vaccine is carried out.

3 A) Aerobic respiration.
   i) Definition—when there is participation of atmospheric oxygen during respiration it is termed as aerobic respiration.
   ii) During this process glucose is completely oxidised, carbon dioxide and water are formed as byproducts with the release of large amount of energy.
Anaerobic respiration

i) Definition - The process of respiration in which the atmospheric oxygen is not a participant is called anaerobic respiration.

ii) In this process there is incomplete oxidation of glucose, forming carbon-dioxide and ethyl alcohol or lactic acid as byproducts and releasing less amount of energy.

3 b Viability tests —
(Any two of the following methods) (1 mark each)

i) when seeds are kept in water all do not sink. Those that float are considered incapable of germination.

ii) The embryos are removed from the seeds and grown on moist filter paper to test germination capacity.

iii) Sections of seed are dipped in dilute sulphuric acid. Viable seeds take deep rose colour in 5 minutes. The less viable ones take about 16 minutes.

iv) Indigo carmine solution quickly imparts purple red colour to dead seeds whereas viable seeds take a long time to stain.

3 C) Two functions of genes (1 mark each)

i) Genes control the activities and development of the cell and the whole organism.

ii) They also transmit and express the hereditary characters from parents to offsprings.

3 d) Growth

Definition — Growth is permanent increase in size accompanied by change in form.

There are three stages of growth (1 mark each)

i) cell division

ii) cell elongation or enlargement

iii) cell differentiation or maturation
3 e) Any four characteristics of vertebrates from the following:
   i) Presence of a vertebral column formed of a series of bony vertebrae.
   ii) The brain and the spinal cord are hollow and are situated on the dorsal side of the body.
   iii) Generally the brain lies protected in the cranial while the spinal cord lies protected in the vertebral column.
   iv) In most of the vertebrates upper and lower jaws are present. They bear horny plates or teeth.
   v) Two pairs of appendages are present in the trunk region.
   vi) Heart is situated ventrally.
   vii) Blood contains red blood corpuscles.

4. A) Four stages of development. (Names only)
   1) Newly hatched tadpole.
   2) Tadpole with external gills.
   3) Tadpole with internal gills.
   4) Tadpole with limbs and lungs.

1) Newly hatched tadpole:
   i) The body of the tadpole can be divided into three parts, head, trunk and tail.
   ii) The mouth is absent, but the sucker is present, by which it gets attached to the aquatic plants.
   iii) It is brown in colour and 2 cm. in length.
   iv) Two pairs of external gills are present on the lateral sides.

OR

2) Tadpole with the external gills:
   i) Three pairs of branched gills are developed.
   ii) Respires with the help of external gills.
   iii) Mouth and cloacal openings appear.
   iv) Tail has a tailfin and the sucker disappears.

OR

3) Tadpole with internal gills:
   i) As it is herbivorous the small intestine is long and coiled like a watch spring.
   ii) The external gills gradually disappear and are replaced by internal gills.
   iii) A fold of skin called operculum is developed over the gills.
   iv) Limb buds appear.
4) Tadpole with limbs and lungs:
   i) Limb buds grow and form fore and hind limbs
   ii) Internal gills degenerate.
   iii) A pair of lungs appear internally.

OR

4 A) Brain stem consists of a) mid brain b) pons c) Medulla oblongata
   i) On the dorsal side of the mid brain there are two pairs of corpora quadrigemina and on the ventral side a pair of large stalks, connecting the mid brain with the cerebrum. The impulses from the eyes are carried to the cerebrum. Impulses from the ear are carried to the cerebrum as well as to the cerebellum.

   iii) Pons - It lies between the mid brain and the spinal cord. It connects the two lateral lobes of the cerebellum and also connects the mid brain with the medulla. Motor fibres from the cerebrum pass to the cerebellum via pons.

   iv) Medulla oblongata - It connects the pons with the spinal cord. It also connects with the cerebellum. It contains the vital centres of respiration and circulation. The nerve fibres in this region cross over each other to the opposite side. Hence the cerebral hemispheres control the opposite parts of the body.

4 B) The mycelium belongs to the gametophyte generation and the nucleus contains one set of chromosomes. (Haploid)
   ii) In asexual reproduction haploid spores develop into haploid mycelium

   iii) In sexual reproduction, diploid zygospore is formed by the union of haploid gametes.

   iv) The diploid zygospore develops haploid spores by meiosis. They germinate to form the mycelium.
i) The oxygen liberated during photosynthesis in the form of bubbles is trapped in the mass of filaments.

ii) Hence, the buoyancy is increased.

2) Vital processes like functioning growth and reproduction of the cell are controlled by DNA.

3) The body temperature of frogs varies relative to that of the environment. Hence, it cannot withstand extremes of heat or cold.

5) A)
C) The following measures are followed for the conservation of forests.

i) Afforestation: In the industrial area, barren hills and lands should be used for tree plantation. Timber, plywood and paper companies should be compelled to replant and grow forests to ensure their future supplies. Common people should be encouraged to grow trees around their houses, parks, and along roadsides.

ii) Vanamahotsava: To highlight the importance of afforestation, Vanamahotsava should be celebrated every year. To encourage the general public, persons who have succeeded in nurturing trees should be honoured by prizes, donation of land, and titles like Vrikshmitra.
### STANDARD X

**HISTORY**

1. **Distribution of marks to units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Marks with Optional question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International History</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) India and the First World War</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) The Rise of Fascism and the Nazism</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) India and the Second World War</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indian National Movement, (1920 to 1942)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indian National Movement, (1942 to 1950)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a) Economic Achievement through Planned Economy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) India's Foreign Policy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3 or 4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

|        | 40   | 70.00 |

2. **Distribution of marks to objectives**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I) Knowledge</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II) Understanding</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III) Application</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Distribution of marks to types of questions**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I) Objective Questions</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II) Short answer questions</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III) Long answer questions</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Pattern of Question Paper

1. Objective questions
   
   A) Fill in the blanks with suitable words among those given in brackets. Each question carries 1 mark. 
   
   (Give three sub-questions — Every question should have at least three options)

   B) Match the pairs. Each question carries 1 mark
      
      i) Person - Institution
      ii) Person - Work done
      iii) Event - Result/Reason
      
      (Under column 'A' 3 items, under column 'B' 5 items)

   C) Fill in the blanks in the table. Each question carries 1 mark.
      
      i) Institution - Founder.
      ii) Nation - Leader.

2. Short Answer Type Questions
   
   i) Answer the questions in two/three sentences each. (Answer is expected at least in 2 points or make a list—such type of question to be set)
   ii) Answer any four sub-questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
   iii) Six sub-questions to be set in all.

3. Short Answer Type Questions
   
   Give reasons —
   
   i) Any four statements to be answered.
   ii) Each statement carries 2 marks.
   iii) Seven statements to be given.

4. Long-Answer Type Questions
   
   i) Answer any two sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
   ii) Three sub questions to be set
   iii) To get the pointed answer at least 2 points should be given. If the points are very short give maximum 4 points.
5. **Long Answer Type Questions.**

   i) Answer any one question.
   
   ii) Three questions to be set.
   
   iii) Answer should be written in about 16 lines
   
   iv) Types of questions —
   
   1) Reasons and Results
   2) Explain the statements
   3) Special features or the importance of the events.

**STANDARD X**

**CIVICS**

A) 1) **Weightages to objective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Knowledge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Comprehension</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Application</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 20 100

2) **Weightages to Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Distribution of marks with options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) The Union Government</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) State Government</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) United Nations and International</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 20 32

3) **Weightages to type of Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of Questions</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Short Answer Type</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Long Answer Type</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 20 100
B) Pattern of Question Paper

Q 6. Answer any three Sub-questions out of four Sub-questions 6
2 marks each

Q 7. Attempt any two Sub-questions out of four Sub-questions 6
3 marks each

Q 8. Answer any two Sub-questions out of three Sub-questions 8
4 marks each

Long Answer Type Questions
1) Short notes
2) Explanations
3) To describe

Short Answer Type Questions
1) Reasons
2) Remedies
3) Answer in two or three sentences
Std. X

HISTORY and CIVICS

Specimen Question Paper

Q 1 A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in brackets ----

1) In the first world war the......... navy was defeated at Jutland (French, German, British) 
2) Right from the begining India has always advocated ....... economy. (mixed, free, controlled) 
3) .......... is called the architect of India's foreign policy (Mahatma Gandhi, Radha Krishnan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) 

B) Match person in column A with related events in column B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Rajguru</td>
<td>1) Participation in the kakori conspiracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Kalpana Dutta</td>
<td>2) Participation in the Meerut conspiracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Ashfaqulla Khan</td>
<td>3) Participation in the Chittagong conspiracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) A plan for Armed revolution in Punjab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Participation in the Lahore conspiracy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C) in group ‘A’ below the names of the leaders are given. Mention the appropriate countries against their names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Mussolini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q. 2) Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each (Any 4)

1) Which policy did the extremists adopt in the first world war?
2) Mention any two principles of Nazism?
3) Mention two salient features of the Second World War?
4) Why is "The Pune Pact" called as "The Unity Pact"?
5) What was the objective of the formation of the States Reorganization Commission?
6) Which is the well-known basic principle of planning?

Q. 3) Give reasons for the following in three to four sentences each. (Any 4)

1) On 6 May 1917, America entered the first world war.
2) England & France chose to appease Hitler.
3) The Second Round Table conference was a failure.
4) Bhagatsingh & Batukeshwar Dutta exploded a bomb in the Legislative Hall.
5) The problem of the rehabilitation of refugees created a strain to the Indian economy.
6) The French power in India came to an end without war.
7) The Indo-Soviet friendship pact was made between India and Russia.

Q. 4) Answer the following in four to six sentences each. (Any 2)

1) Mention the main conditions imposed upon Germany in the Versailles Treaty.
2) Whether Princely States should merge into India or not was the problem of the people living in them. How did India solve this problem?
3) Give reasons of the failure of the League of Nations.

Q. 5) Answer the following questions in minimum sixteen lines. (Any One)

1) How did the National Congress implement the 'Non-cooperation Movement' along with "The constructive programmes" to make the freedom struggle nation wide?
2) Describe the contribution made by Azad Hind Sena with the help of the following points
   1) Establishment of Azad Hind Army
   3) Cooperation from the Indians living in India and abroad.
   3) "The Indian Independence Bill" was passed on the basis of the Mountbatten plan

Q. 6 Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each (any three)
   1) State the qualifications of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
   2) Write the legislative powers of the Governor.
   3) State the composition of the Loksabha.
   4) Write any two objectives of the United Nations.

Q. 7 Give reasons in three to four sentences (any two)
   1) The member of the State Legislature was not prosecuted even though he made a statement condemning one's character.
   2) Sometimes joint-meeting of the two houses is called.
   3) The Rajya Sabha is a permanent chamber of the Parliament.
   4) The supreme court of India is called a court of record.

Q. 8 Answer the following question in four to five sentences each (any two)
   1) Distinguish between the legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council with reference to 1) number of members 2) minimum age limit 3) tenure 4) officebearers.
   2) "The position of the chief minister is very important" Explain the statement.
   3) State any four important functions of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Expected Answers and Scheme of Marking

Q. 1 A) (one mark for each sub-question)
   1) In the first world war the German navy was defeated at the Jutland.
   2) Right from the beginning India has always advocated mixed economy.
   3) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is called the architect of India's foreign policy.
B) (one mark for each sub-question)
1) Rsjguru — Participation in Lohore Conspiracy
2) Kalpana Dutta — Participation in Chittagong Conspiracy
3) Ashfaqulla Khan — Participation in Kakori Conspiracy

C) (one mark for each sub-question)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussolini</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q. 2 (Two points for each answer)
(one mark for each correct point)

1) For the assistance in the first world war...
   1) Representation in the Legislative Assembly
   2) Extension of franchise
   Acceptance of these two demands was the condition.

2) 1) To believe only in the power and ability of an extraordinary individual
   2) Common people must follow an extraordinary individual
   3) To believe that Germany is the greatest of all nations and the German (Nordic) race is the only true Aryan race.
   4) To believe that only the Germans have the right to rule the world
   5) To acquire this right use of force is necessary.

3) 1) The use of the atom bomb.
   2) It was fought in three continents.
   3) Use of destructive atomic weapons.
   4) Fought in oceans and in the air.

4) 1) Efforts were made to bring about unity between Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar
   2) Efforts were made to mention national unity.
   3) A joint electorate was accepted.
5) 1) Administration should use the regional language
  2) For the purpose of administrative convenience

6) 1) Proper distribution of country's resources
  2) Proper use of its manpower.

Q. 3 Answer should be written in three to four sentences each.
(One mark for each point)

1] i) A few Americans lost their lives when Lusitania was attacked by a German torpedo.
   ii) America had given large amounts by way of loans to England and France.
   iii) Public opinion aroused against Germany in America. Anti-German feelings in America were expressed strongly.
   iv) Public opinion in America increased pressure on the American Government

2] i) To avoid the Russian threat to imperialism.
   ii) England and France signed the Munich agreement with Germany.

3] i) The Second Round Table Conference did not find any decisive formula for the communal problems.
   ii) Gandhiji demanded that any compromise with India was possible only after dealing with the Congress.
   iii) Gandhiji was not ready to accept any proposal except the above one.
   iv) The policy of divide and rule was adopted by the British.

4] i) To protest against the Trade Dispute Bill and the Public Safety Bill.
   ii) To create an awakening among the Indians.
   iii) To proclaim revolutionary goals.

5] i) Independent India was a poor country.
   ii) Rehabilitation of a crore and a half refugees was a great strain to the Indian economy.
6] i) The French Government and the Indian Government agreed that the fate of the colonies should be decided after ascertaining the popular opinion.

ii) Realising the growing strength of people's movements.

7] i) A growing supply of arms to Pakistan from America.

ii) The American Military base was established on Diego Garcia in the Indian ocean.

iii) To restore the balance of power in the Indian subcontinent the Friendship Pact between India and Russia became the need of the time.

Q 41] Answer each question in at least four points.

( Each point carries one mark )

( Answer any two questions )

i) All the German colonies were distributed among the victorious nations.

ii) France recovered Alsaces and Lorraine then in the possession of Germany

iii) By way of compensation Germany was subjected to a huge reparation claim of 300 crore dollars.

iv) To destroy German industries.

v) To destroy German Navy

2] The problem of princely states

1) Junagadh –

1. The nawab of Junagadh decided to merge it to Pakistan ignoring the popular desire.

2. India sent Army in Junagadh as Nawab merged Junagadh into Pakistan against popular desire

3. A plebiscite was held in Junagadh and the Junagadh state merged into India.

2) Hyderabad –

1. The Nizam was warned to take cognizance of the wishes of the people and act accordingly.

2. If the atrocities of the Razakars did not stop the Nizam had to face serious consequences.

3. By enforcing police action in Hyderabad, the Nizam was compelled to sign the Instrument of Accession.
3] 1. America had kept herself aloof right from the beginning
2. Defeated nations and Russia were not allowed to become members
3. Victorious nations used the League of Nation as a tool for imperialism
4. The league could not check the aggressive behaviour of non-member nations.
5. Aggressive movements of its own member nations were tolerated.
6. As a world body its power was basically weak

Q. 5 Answer each question in minimum 16 lines. (any one)

1] Non co-operation programme :-
1. To renounce government jobs and titles.
2. To boycott government meetings and celebrations.
3. To withdraw students from government schools and colleges and to admit them in national educational institutes.
4. To boycott government offices and courts.
5. To boycott foreign goods and to use indigenous ones.
Such was the programme of non-cooperation and boycotting foreign goods. Along with this a constructive programme was also chalked out.

Constructive programme -
1. To abolish untouchability, inequality between the high and the low and religious differences.
2. To make country self reliant, khadi and cottage industries were emphasised.
3. To wake up the people and make them aware of a sense of unity.
4. Betterment of the downtrodden by working in villages.
5. Propogation of swadeshi.
6. Propogation of national language.
Because of the constructive programme the movement of the Congress assumed nation wide proportions and masses came to establish closer ties with it.
2] 1. Rasbihar Bose organised Indian soldiers and Subhash Bose became the leader of Azad Hind Sena.

2) He established a free Azad Hind Government at Singapore.

3) "Tum Muze Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azadi Doonga" was the clarion call of Subhash Chandra Bose.

4) Soldiers in Azad Hind army were drawn from all castes and creeds.

5) He called upon the army to march towards Delhi (Chalo Delhi).

6) They captured Kohima Manipur and Vishnupur, in Assam. They conquered Andaman and Nicobar.

7) Azad Hind Army had to retreat due to Japanese defeat.

8) Co-operation from the Indians living in India and abroad.

9) Indians were proud of Azad Hind Army.

10) Several eminent lawyers came forward for the defence of the Azad Hind officers.

11) Though Azad Hind Sena was defeated, the Indians were proud of the soldiers of Azad Hind Sena because of their patriotism.

3) The Mountbatten plan —

1. The view of the inevitable partition of India the two provinces of Bengal and Punjab will be divided on the basis of the numerical strength of the Hindu and Muslim population.

2. In the North-West Frontier province and in British Baluchistan and the Sylhet district of Assam a plebiscite will be held to ascertain whether the people there wanted to join India or Pakistan.

3. The action Committee of the Sind province will decide for itself whether to join India or Pakistan.

4. The British government will leave after transferring power to India and Pakistan. A Border Commission will be appointed to decide the borders between the two countries.

5. It was left to the heads of the Princely States to join either any of the states or remain independent.
Explain - the Independence bill is based on the Mountbatten plan

1) Mountbatten Submitted the historic plan incorporating partition of the country.

2) The division of the two provinces of Bengal and Punjab was included.

3) To join either any of the two states or remain independent was left to the heads of the princely states.

Q 6. Answer is expected in two points. (one mark for each point)

1. Qualifications of the Chief Justice.
   1. He must be a citizen of India.
   2. He must have served as a judge in the high court for at least five years or he must have worked as an advocate of high court for ten years or he must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

2. Legislative Powers of the Governor.
   1. He addresses the state legislature.
   2. Every bill passed by the state legislature requires his assent.
   3. He can issue an ordinance when the legislative is not in session.
   4. He nominates some members to the legislative council.
   5. If necessary, he nominates a representative of the Anglo Indian community to the Legislative council.
   6. He summons and prorogues the meetings of the state legislature.

3. Composition of the Lok Sabha.
   1. Total members - 547.
   2. Members from the states - 525.
   3. Members from the Union territories - 20.
   4. The President nominates two Anglo-Indian members.

4. Objectives of the U. N.
   1. To maintain international peace and security and to take steps collectively to prevent aggression and violation of peace.
   2. To establish friendly relations and international co-operation for maintaining world peace.
   3. To promote international co-operation with a view to solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and to enable people to enjoy human rights and freedom.
   4. To be a centre for promoting harmony and co-operation in the efforts of various nations for realising the objectives mentioned above.
Q 7. Answer is expected in three points  
( One mark for each point )

1] 1. Every member of the legislature enjoys freedom of speech.  
2. He cannot be prosecuted in any court of law for the speech delivered in the house.  
3. Freedom to express his opinions.

2] 1. The President's address.  
2. Differences of opinion on any bill.

3] 1. Rajya sabha is never dissolved.  
2. The tenure of each member is of six years.  
3. One third of its members retire every two years.  
4) Equal number of members are elected in their place.

4] 1. Decisions are recorded and they assume the character of law.  
2. No decision can be challenged in any court.  
3. The decisions are binding on all courts.  
4. The court has the power to punish for its contempt.

Q 8. 1] Answer is expected in four points. (One mark for each point)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Assembly</th>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Members</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age Limit</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office bearers</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2] 1. The ministers are appointed on the advice of the chief minister.  
2. He leads the council of ministers.  
3. He directs and supervises the entire administrative organisation.  
4. He explains the policy of the Government.  
5. He intervenes in a debate in the legislature.

3] 1. To supervise day to day administration.  
2. To appoint the staff.  
3. To attend the meetings of various bodies and participate in discussions.  
4. To make preparations for the meeting.  
5. To send invitations to members.  
6. To prepare the agenda of the meetings.  
7. To maintain the records of the United Nations.  
8. To record international agreements and publish them.  