

वर्ष-2020

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

20 पृष्ठीय



परीक्षा द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय: 300 English

परीक्षा का माध्यम: English

क्रमांक: 220-0842378

श्री. अंकों में: 300

शब्दों में: One zero one seven three two eight four

उदाहरणार्थ: 1 1 2 4 3 9 5 6 8

एक एक दो चार तीन नौ पांच छ आठ

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करें। प्रश्न क्रमांक पृष्ठ क्रमांक

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कुल प्राप्तांक शब्द	
Eight	
Seven	

उदाहरणार्थ: 1 1 2 4 3 9 5 6 8

एक एक दो चार तीन नौ पांच छ आठ

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में 03 शब्दों में three

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक 10

ग - परीक्षा का दिनांक 07 03 2020

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

केन्द्राध्यक्ष

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा केन्द्र क्र. 172007

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर: मेम. सुनकर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होले क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा: नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा: परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

IR. SANODIYA 9770588

Smt. Roshana E77119/0353

नोट :- "हायर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिभार एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे  
केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे  
परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे



प्रश्न क्र.

Ans of Question 1

Choose and write the correct option.

Ans A (iv) 11 ✓

Ans B (ii) Legislative assembly.

Ans C (iv) Murder and abduction

Ans D (iii) 13 ✓

Ans E (v) All the above ✓

Ans of Question 2

Fill in the blanks:

1. The companies who produce good in different countries are called multinational companies.

2. The service sector is the tertiary sector of the economy.

3. White revolution propagated milk production in India.

4. Vande Mataram was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

3



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=



योग पूर्व अंक

पुढ ७ के अंक

अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

E India vision 2020 was published in the year 2003.

Que 3

Answer of question 3

Write 'True' or 'False'

Ans A True ✓

B Ans B True ✓

S Ans C True ✓

E Ans 4 True ✓

Ans 5 False ✓

Answer of question 4.

Match the following.

A Bhadur Shah Jafar | Delhi

B Congress was split at | Surat

C India - Pakistan war | Azad Kashmir

D COPRA excluded | The Consumer Protection Act.



4



प्रश्न क्र.

10  
E

Hall mark

Golden Jewellery.

### Ans of question 5

Ans A Constitution =>

Constitution may be said to be a document which contain inf rules, laws and regulations for proper governance and administration of a country

B  
S  
E

The members of House of People (Loksabha) elect the speaker of the Lok Sabha ✓

Ans C

Mahatma Gandhi started the prohibition movement against liquor liquor consumption in the country.

Ans D

from 1st April 2001 to 31st march 2002

Ans E

Secondary sector =>

The sector of economy which is involved in the production and manufacturing of commodities is called secondary sector.

5

$$\boxed{\text{योग}} + \boxed{\text{अंक}} = \boxed{\text{अंक}}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of question 6 (or)

Green revolution =>

Green revolution means rapid increase in the food grain production with the help of modern technologies, High Yielding Variety (H.Y.V.) of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. The impact of green revolution is visible in the form of increased food revolution grain production. The adoption of high yielding varieties of seeds has increased in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

**B  
S  
E**

Ans of question 7 (or)

The main leaders of aggressive nationalism were

- (i) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (iii) Bipin Chandra Pal

6



प्रश्न क्र.

### Answer of question 8

Per Capita Income =>

Per Capita Income means the average income of every individual of the country. It is obtained by dividing the national income of a country by its total population.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total population}}$$

B  
S  
E

### Answer of question 9 (or)

Import =>

Import means the purchase of the commodity required by a country from other country.

Export =>

Export means selling the commodity produced in a country in excess to another country.



7

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 7 के अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

### Answer of Question 10

Agmark =>

The Government of India has established several institutions which standardise the quality of commodities. Agmark is used to standardise the agricultural products. Consumers must buy these products only.

**B  
S  
E**

### Answer of question 11

Kharif crops =>

These crops are sown in the beginning of rainy season. Major Kharif crops are -

- (i) Soyabean      (ii) Maize      (iii) Jowar  
(iv) Sugar cane

Rabi crops =>

These crops are sown after the rainy season and are ready to ripe in march - april. Major Rabi crops are

- (i) Wheat      (ii) Gram      (iii) Barley

(iv)



### Answer of question 2

Soil profile =>

Soil profile is the colour, nature, texture of the horizons (layers) superimposed one above the other and exposed in a pit section dug through the soil mantle.

- B** a Upper most layer is topsoil
- S** b Second layer is subsoil
- F** c Third layer is weathered parent rocks
- Fourth layer is parent rocks

The uppermost layer consists of soil and vegetation. Second layer consists of soil, sand, fine particles and clay. Third layer is made up of weathered parent rock material and fourth layer consists of parent rocks.



$$\boxed{\text{योग पूर्व पृष्ठ}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ 9 के अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

### Answer of question 13 (or)

Political causes of freedom struggle of 1857. =>

The following were the major political causes of freedom struggle of 1857.

a) Lord Dalhousie's policy of Doctrine of Lapse =>

**B  
S  
E**

Historians believe that the major cause of revolt of 1857 was Lord Dalhousie's policy of Doctrine of Lapse. Many Indian states became a part of British empire because of this policy. The rulers of these states became strong opposers of Britishers and pro revolted against it.

insult of Bahadurshah II and injustice. The East India company was irrespectful towards the Mughal Emperor of Delhi Bahadurshah Jafar and stopped giving him gifts. The company officials also insulted him. This also became



प्रश्न क्र.

a political cause of revolt.

c Faulty administrative policies =>

The administrative policies of British Government were also responsible for the revolt. The Indians were kept away from the major administrative posts. There was a difference of in salary of Europeans and Indians on same post. They were also insulted by Britishers. Therefore, the administrative policies of British government became a major cause of revolt of 1857.

**B  
S  
E**



प्रश्न क्र.

### Answer of question 14

Reasons of the failure of 1857 revolt =

The following reasons were responsible for the failure of revolt of 1857 :

1. Lack of proper planning and organisation =

**B  
S  
E**

The main cause of failure of revolt of 1857 was the lack of proper planning and organized effort.

Neither there was a proper plan and nor any concrete program. Therefore, the struggle could not succeed in its objective.

2. Lack of powerful leadership =>

One of the main cause of failure of revolt of 1857 was lack of a single capable leadership so as to be capable of strategizing. Due to lack of a single capable leadership the revolt did not succeed in its objective.





प्रश्न क्र.

### 3 Traditional and outdated weapons =>

In the struggle, the Indian soldiers were fighting with traditional and outdated weapons unlike the British soldiers who had a modern and sophisticated weapons with a big artillery. Indian soldiers were fighting with spear, bow, arrow, sword etc. Therefore, they could not struggle properly against Britishers.

**B  
S  
E**

### 4 Localised revolt =>

Since the revolt was based on local issues, Indian masses did not participate in it. Only those soldiers whose interests were affected struggled against British rulers.



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पृष्ठ 13 के अंक

कुल अंक



## Answer of question 15

### Pollution

Pollution means any undesirable changes in the air, water or land's physical, biological or chemical attributes which affects the ecological balance, conditions and life of living beings.

### Types of pollution

There are four main types of pollution

- a Air pollution
- b Water pollution
- c Land pollution
- d Noise pollution

a Air pollution =>

The harmful gases or smoke emitted from the factories or industries are responsible for air pollution. They pollute the environment and causes major diseases like asthma, heart trouble, breathing problems, respiratory problems etc.

प्रश्न क्र.

b Water pollution =&gt;

**B  
S  
E**

The chemicals or harmful materials from industries mix up with the water and then this water flows into the rivers and water resources and pollute them. Besides this, washing of clothes in the rivers causes, bathing in rivers and washing vehicles also cause water pollution. Water pollution causes several diseases like hepatitis, stomach disorders, cholera, typhoid etc.

c Land pollution =&gt;

Land pollution means throwing of waste materials, garbage and industrial waste on the open land. This destroys the fertility of the soil and causes soil erosion. Mosquitoes, flies and worms survives on these waste products and cause diseases like malaria, dengue, tuberculosis etc.





d Noise pollution =>

Noise

The sound which is above the hearing level is called noise.

Excessive noise causes noise pollution. Noise from factories, vehicles, machineries etc. are the examples of noise pollution. This noise pollution causes diseases like heart trouble, tension, mental stress, hearing problems etc.

Answer of question 16

Types of industries on the basis of ownership =>

There are four types of industries on the basis of ownership.

1 Private Industry =>

These industries are owned by individuals.

2 Government Industries =>

The industries which are owned by government are called Government industries.

प्रश्न क्र.

## 3 Cooperative industries =&gt;

The industries which are owned by the cooperative societies are called cooperative industries.

## 4 Mixed industries =&gt;

The industries which are owned by two or more owners of above type. Such type of industries are called mixed industries.

## Answer of question 17

## Natural disasters =&gt;

Natural disaster is a calamity which occurs due to disturbances in the environmental condition and affects a large number of people. They are beyond human control and hampers the life of people and a sense of insecurity develops among them.

For example => Flood, drought, earthquake etc.

## Types of

Some common disasters =&gt;

## 1 Flood =&gt;

Flood means accumulation of large quantity of water in a large area. It is caused by the overflow of rivers, drainage or lakes. It is also caused by the breaking of bunds and dams. Floods affect a large number of people and animals.

## 2 Drought =&gt;

Perennial drought condition is said to be one when the annual average rainfall is 25% or less than the average rainfall. When the rainfall is less than 50% or more than the region does not receive rainfall for two consecutive years then it is called grave drought condition.





प्रश्न क्र.

3 Tsunami =>

Tsunami is caused due to the sudden disturbances in the base of the ocean. It is caused due to earthquake at sea level. Consequently high waves are produced which affects the coastal areas.

Earthquake =>

Earthquake means shaking of the earth surface due to movement in plates.



Answer of Ques 18

## Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

The Rowlatt act came into effect from 3<sup>rd</sup> march 1919. There were protest against this act. There were strikes and demonstrations in the whole country. On 6th April 1919 there were processions in the whole country. Punjab witnessed a strong protest. There were protests and strikes in Punjab. The police charged lathis on protesters. The British Government arrested two powerful leaders of Punjab Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu and Dr. Satyapal. To protest aggy against these arrests, On 13th April 1919, there was a meeting held on Baisakhi Day in Jallianwalla Bagh, a small garden in Amritsar surrounded by the four buildings. General O'dyer the governor general of Punjab came and surrounded the only gate of the garden and ordered the soldiers to

प्रश्न क्र.

open fire. In this genocide, more than 100 people died and 2000 peoples were injured. Many womans and childrens also died in this massacre.

Answer of Ques 19 (or)

Features of the Indian Constitution.

- B** a Written and drafted constitution =>
- S** Indian constitution is a written constitution which has been
- E** drafted by a constituent assembly and not like the unwritten constitution of Britain
- b Partially rigid and partially flexible =>
- The Indian constitution is neither completely rigid nor completely flexible. It is partially rigid and partially flexible.
- c Fundamental rights =>
- Fundamental rights are necessary for the allround development of citizens. There is a provision of fundamental rights





# माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, मध्य प्रदेश, इ

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम : परीक्षा

Social Science

300

English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षा

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा

माध्यमिक क्र. 172007

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

*Mune*  
Mune Bahkhu

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

*Shankar*

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →



मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक ..... तक कुल !

in Indian constitution

4 Parliamentary form of government =>

**B** The Indian constitution has accepted  
**S** the parliamentary form of government  
**E** The President is the titular  
head of the country and actual  
power vests in council of ministers

5 Federal form of government =>

As per the first schedule  
of constitution India is a  
federation of states therefore  
federal form of government has  
been established in India.

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



## Answer of Question 20 (or)

Causes of defeat of Pakistan in 1971 war

The 1971 Indo-Pak war continued for 14 days. India defeated Pakistan in this war.

The following were the causes of Pakistan's defeat.

- 1 From point of view of Army Pakistan's strength was weak.
- 2 The morale of the Indian army was high and Indian soldiers fought with indigenous weapons.
- 3 Pakistan was ignoring the democratic process in East-Pakistan for which the army rule had to pay heavily.
- 4 Pakistan tried to suppress the revolutionaries of East Pakistan. The Bangladeshi people were fighting for a nation of their own.



- 5 Due to a large distance between West Pakistan and East Pakistan, Pakistani army could not easily reach there therefore supplies to its army were hampered. The Indian Navy surrounded the sea route therefore Pakistani Navy could not assist them.
- 6 During the war Lakhs of refugees came to India therefore India got a chance to interfere in this matter.

Answer of Ques 24

Merits of socialist economic system

The following are the merits of socialist economic system -

a Planned economic system =>

The major feature of socialist economic system is that central planning is done in it.

All the activities in this system are carried for social welfare and not for profit.





b End of unemployment =>

In socialist economic system work is done on the basis of available labour supply. Instead of machinery emphasis is given on labourers to provide them employment.

c End of monopoly =>

In this system all the factors are owned by the government therefore individual power and dictatorship does not work in it.

d Economic Stability =>

In this system, planning is done by the government to provide benefit to all people therefore this economic system is more stable.



वर्ष-2020

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

07 03 2020

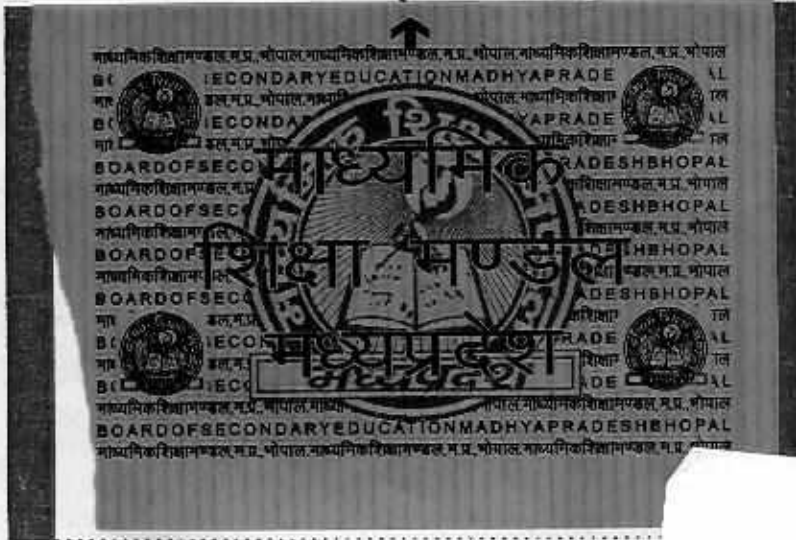
Social Science

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English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे



परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मूला

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा केन्द्र क्र. 172007

केन्द्राध्यक्ष

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

*[Signature]*

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक

Answer of question 22

Effects of Indo-Pak war of 1971

B  
S  
E

The Indo-pak war of 1971 continued for 14 days. This proved a costly affair of p to Pakistan as East Pakistan came into being as an independent nation Bangladesh. The following were its effects:

1 Bangladesh was formed.

2 A reduction in the area population and strength of Pakistan.

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



- 3 The defeat of 1965 and 1971 had a demoralising effect on Pakistan.
- 4 India could believe that <sup>America</sup> India is no longer a well wisher of Pakistan and it intensified its relation with Russia.
- 5 This was also an indirect set for America and China who had sympathy for Pakistan.
- 6 This loss disturbed the internal politics of Pakistan. The people wanted President Yahya Khan to resign. At last Yahya Khan had to resign and Julfikar Ali Bhutto came into power who also got many problems with power. The divided public opinion, protests in country all were bad for Pakistan.



## Answer of question 23 (or)

### Effects of Indo-Pak war of 1965.

To prevent the infiltrators of Pakistan in Kashmir, War opened between India and Pakistan. The Pakistan attacked Akhnoor area of India. Indian army also surrounded Punjab from three sides. After a long war there was ceasefire on 23 September 1965.

The following were the effects of Indo-Pak war of 1965

- 1 Pakistan wanted to solve the Kashmir problem by war but it could not succeed.
- 2 Pakistan believed that China would assist it.
- 3 Pakistan believed that the Muslim population of Kashmir will side by Pakistan but such thing could not happen. India proved that



the base of secularism in countries is strong.

4. The defeat of Pakistan proved that the Army dictatorship has not been effective.

5. The morale of the Indian people and army was high and the Indian army fought with indigenous weapons.

### Ques 24 (or)

Steps to solve Population explosion

Population explosion means when the death birth rate assumes such proportions that the available resources fall short of the need of the people then this situation is called population explosion.



वर्ष-2020

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

07 / 03 / 2020

परीक्षा का विषय

Social Science : 3 : 0 : 0 : English

स्टीकर लीजें



परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की नुमा:  
**हाई स्कूल परीक्षा केंद्र क्र. 172007**  
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर  
*Munira Bunker*

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर  
*Bunker*

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक ..... तक कुल प्राप्त

a Family planning centres in villages =>

The government should inform the people about the advantages of small family and establish family planning centres in villages to check artificially family growth.

b Development in literacy =>

An illiterate person of underdeveloped country can never understand the importance of family planning. Therefore government should spread education among people.

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग





c Implementation of government rules =>  
The age of marriage for boy has been increased to 21 years and for girls it is 18 years. This should be followed strictly.

d Extra efforts =>  
Extra efforts should be made to control population such as salary to small families, education and health facilities etc.

e Increase in means of entertainment =  
Means of entertainment should be increased to aware people about family planning by advertisement.

## Ques 25 (or)

## Functions of Jila panchayat =&gt;

- 1 Jila panchayat controls over the gram panchayat and janpad panchayats and ensure coordination among them.
- 2 To implement such plans which fall in the area of two or more janpad panchayats.
- 3 To send to the government grant for special purposes.
- 4 To manage coordination among gram and janpad panchayat.
- 5 To send reports to the government about the works of soc: welfare forestry, public works etc.

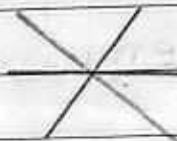


Ques 26

1 Distant Lightning.



2 Snow  
*excluded*



3 Drizzle



4 Calm



5 Light air

