HISTORY WORKSHEET
WORK LIFE LEISURE –X STD
2015-2016

1. Name the architect and the planner who developed the principle of golden city in England.

2. Who wrote the book ‘the bitter cry of outcast London’?

3. What are chawls?

4. Who wrote “debganer martye aagaman”?

5. What was referred to as iron monsters?

6. Mention three processes that shaped the modern cities in a decisive way.

7. How far was underground railway able to solve the transport problem as well as lowering crises in London in the 19th century?

8. Why is Bombay known as the ‘city of dreams’? Give reasons.

9. Why was the reclamation in Bombay necessary? Mention any two land reclamation projects taken up in Bombay.

10. What led to the major expansion of Bombay’s population in the mid-nineteenth century?

11. How was urban development directly related to the cost of ecology and environment? Explain.

12. ‘Crime flourished with the growth of London’ explain this statement.

13. Why was the Haussmann’s development of Paris opposed?

14. What was Bombay fort area?

15. What is referred to as “chawls” in Bombay?

16. Why did the cities of India not mushroom in the 19th century? Answer citing three reasons.
17. Why did the people belonging to the depressed classes find housing in chawls? Where did they live in Bombay?

18. What were the changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the 19th and the 20th century? Explain the factors which led to these changes.

19. How was the family life transformed in an industrial city of London?

20. Describe in brief the development of Bombay as the prime city of India.

21. Why was the expansion of the city of Bombay difficult? Mention any one way adopted to develop the city?

22. How did the city development occur at the cost of ecology and environment?

23. ‘Presidency cities followed the racial pattern’, prove this statement citing example from Bombay?

24. What were the chartist movement and ten hour movement?

25. Do you find empathy of so called rich in London for poor when they planned construction of houses for them?

26. What learning is reflected from the event of women empowerment during 20th century?

27. In fact, every change in politics was brought by common people but only when their pains reach to climax. In this view of the change, what values the poor could understand and brought in practices during twin years of 1986 and 1987?
STD X WORKSHEET.

CHP 1. POWER SHARING.
1. Most Sinhala speakers follow ____________.
2. The civil war in Sri Lanka was caused due to ____________.
3. The other name for regional govt in India ____________.
4. Tyranny of the ____________is not just oppressive for the minority, it often brings ruin to the majority.
5. In a democracy political power should be ____________.
6. What are the basic principles of democracy?
7. What were the causes of conflict in Belgium?
8. What preferences were given to the Sinhalese?
9. What does "Ethnic" mean?
10. Explain the Horizontal form of power sharing.
11. How was majoritarianism practiced in Sri Lanka?
12. How Belgian leaders took different path in accommodating various ethnic groups?

CHP 2. FEDERALISM.
1. Belgium shifted from a ____________ to a federal form of govt.
2. What was the third tier added to the Indian govt later?
3. Give examples of "holding Together" and "Coming Together" federations.
4. Which state in India enjoys a special status that of having its own constitution?
5. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
6. Rural local govt is popularly known as ____________.
7. Local govt bodies for urban areas are called ____________.
8. Distinguish between unitary and federal govt.
9. How are "Coming Together" federation formed?
10. Explain "Holding Together" federation?
11. What is the role of judiciary in a federal system?
12. What is Panchayati Raj?
13. What difficulties are faced during local govt elections?
14. How is Panchayat Samiti formed?
15. How did India emerged as a federal state?
16. What was the basic idea behind decentralization of the govt?
17. Which territories in India do not enjoy the powers of a state?
18. What amendments were made by the constitution to make a third tier more powerful and effective?


20. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union govt and State govt.
1 Discuss the difference between the writing in ancient time and in modern period.
2 Discuss the effects of novels on reader?
3 When and where novels took their firm root?
4 How did new readership help the authors?
5 Who claimed himself ‘the founder of a new province of writing’?
6 What was the epistolary novel? Give example.
7 Why the publishing market was excluded the poor for a long time?
8 What factors enabled people to have easier and greater access to books in the 18th century?
9 Give reasons for the popularity of novels.
10 What is meant by ‘Serialised”? Mention its advantages. Give example.
11 On what themes and issues did Dickens write on? Give examples.
12 How were effects of ‘industrial evolution’ reflected in the novels?
13 Write a brief note on novel which ends on despair.
14 How did the novelist establish the link between the urban and the rural communities? Explain with example.
15 How did the novel produce the sense of a shared world?
16 ‘The most exciting element of the novel was the involvement of women’ in the 18th century. Comment on this statement in three points.
17 Did women novelists simply popularise the domestic role of women? Give example?
18 What values are encouraged and idealised in the novel written for young boys? Give examples.
19 What did G.A Henty write about in his novels?
20 Name the novels that catered to interest of young and adolescent girls.
21 Give an example of a novel that promoted colonialism and how?
22 Give examples of prose writings done in ancient and medieval India 19th century.
23 Why did south Indian authors give up the effort to translate English novels into Telugu/Malayalam?
24 How does Chander Menon seek to solve the dilemma of young persons of the colonial India: how to be modern without rejecting tradition?
25 Whose writings created a novel reading public in Hindi? Name his novel and write the interesting fact about the novel.
26 Describe the aspects of Premchand’s writings which make them special.
27 How did the early Bengali novels live in two worlds?
28 Describe the ways in which literary works became a part of public entertainment in Bengal.
29 Discuss different styles of novels became popular in Bengal.
30 How did novels give ‘pleasure of reading’?
31 Why were people worried about the ill effects of novels on young people and women?
32 Why novels were became popular among women?
33 Discuss the role of Indian women in novel writing. Give examples.
34 In what ways were the novels included the issue of caste practices /minorities.
35 What do you know about earliest Indian novels?
36 How did novels help in establishing a relationship with the past?
37 Works of Munshi Premchand reflected the 20th century social condition of the Indian society. Discuss
38 How did the novel Indulekha comment upon the evils of caste system in Kerala?
39 How did colonial rulers make use of novel in their administration?
40 Novel becomes room for the experiences of communities’ explain with example.
41 Evaluate the contribution made by Basheer to Malayalam literature.
42 In what ways writing in the recent times differs from works written by British & Puranic writing.
43 What kinds of novels were written for the lower castes? Explain.
44 Discuss the importance of Novels in the history of both west and India.
45 What message is conveyed in Gulavati Venkata Rao’s novel Indirabai?
46 Explain briefly the history of Hindi novel from starting to excellence.
47 Explain briefly the contribution of Premchand in the field of novel writing.
48 What kind of life is depicted in the novel, ‘Titash Ekti Nadir Nam’?
49 How did novels inspire the freedom fighters? Explain with two examples.
50 Write a short note on Rabindranath Tagore’s Ghare Baire.
51 How did the characters of Pariksha-Guru attempt to bridge between two different worlds through their actions?
52 Write a short note on the development of novels in Assam.
53 “The novels played a significant role in creating awareness about issues relating to women in society”. What values were encouraged and idealised in novels wrote by women novelist?

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CHAPTER3: DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

1. What did the African-American athletes do in order to draw international attention and what was the reaction of the International Olympics?
2. What do you know about Civil Rights Movement in the USA?
3. Taking the example of Carlos, Smith and Norman explain how social differences divide similar people from one another but also unite very different people.
4. What was the Black power movement?
5. Who were African-Americans?
6. What do you mean by social differences? How do social differences create social divisions in society?
7. How does social differences originate? Discuss
8. Distinguish between overlapping and cross cutting differences.
9. Explain the statement – we have different identities in different contexts.
10. What are the features of a homogeneous society? Mention the name of any one country having such society.
11. ‘Social divisions exist in most of the countries”. Explain
13. Discuss the factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.
14. ‘In a democracy, political expressions of social divisions is very normal”. Support this statement by giving suitable examples
15. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?
1. Name the three kinds of social differences that can take the form of social
divisions and inequalities.
2. Write a note on Gender Division.
3. How are boys and girls brought up in the society?
4. What is referred to as Sexual Division of Labour?
5. What is the result of division of labour in terms of Gender distinction?
6. Why did Women in different parts of the world organise and agitate for
equal rights?
7. What is meant by Feminist Movement?
8. Highlight the features that helped to improve women’s role in Public Life?
9. Name any two countries where women’s participation in public life is very
high.
10. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?
11. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.
12. How is gender division linked with division of Labour in most of the
societies?
13. In earlier days which were the jobs considered unsuitable for women?
14. Despite some improvement since Independence, why, women in our
country, still face discrimination and lag much behind men?
15. Why and what enhances to exercise a Patriarchal society in India?
   Justify
16. What is the status of women’s representation in India’s legislative
bodies?
17. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.
18. Mention 2 characteristics features of a Secular State.
19. What is meant by Caste Hierarchy?
20. What is Communualism?
21. Write a brief note on two social groups, counted by the Census of India.
22. State how caste inequalities still exist in India?
23. State 2 reasons that caste alone cannot determine the election results in
India?
24. Write the key words of the following a) Family Laws, b)Occupational
mobility, c) Urbanisation and d) Patriarchy
25. How can the problem of woman’s political representation be solved in
India?
26. How has the caste system lost its grip in the modern times?
27. Give an example to show how politics can influence caste system in India?
28. What are the positive effects of caste on politics?
29. What are the various forms of communalism in India?
30. What are the various forms that caste can take in politics?
31. Illustrate how religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics.
32. Why communalism needs to be combated in India?
34. Name the political leaders and social reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
35. Justify the paradox 'Caste System in modern India has undergone great changes. Yet caste has not disappeared from Contemporary India'.

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