

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO - CHINA

HISTORY : WORKSHEET 2016-17 CHAPTER - 2

CLASS : X

I MCQ (ONE MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What was the main aim to establish Tonkin Free School in Vietnam by French?
2. Name the writer who wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters.
3. Who wrote the book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam'?
4. By whom was the Vietnamese Communist Party formed?
5. Name the French policy maker who believed that colonies needed to be developed?
6. Why were Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces called the electrical fuses of Vietnam?
7. Who started the Hoa-Hao movement?
8. Name the place where the French were finally defeated by the Vietnamese in 1954.
9. Who formed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?
10. Who led the Scholars Revolt and why?

II THREE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Explain three objectives of Vietnamese students who went to Japan to acquire modern education during 1907-1908 OR Explain the 'Go East Movement.' (Any 3 features)
2. Who was Phan Boi Chau? Mention any two of his contributions in the nationalist movement in Vietnam.
3. How did the French suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So? OR Explain the 'Hoa Hao movement.'
4. Explain the contribution made by the French in the development of agriculture in Vietnam.
5. What was the Scholar's Revolt? OR Who led the Scholar's Revolt and why?
6. Highlight the contribution of women in the anti-imperial struggle in Vietnam. Did they succeed?
7. Explain three features of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
8. State three ways in which the French were glorified in school textbooks.
9. Explain the two different visions in opposing foreign domination in Vietnam.

10. Describe the influence of China on Vietnamese culture and life.

III FIVE MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Explain how nationalism in Vietnam emerged through the efforts of different sections of the society to fight against the French.

2. Briefly describe the major challenges faced by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

3. Who was Paul Bernard? Why did he believe that the economy of the colonies needed to be developed? What were his suggestions in the case of Vietnam?

4. Why did the French want to educate the Vietnamese? What were the differences of opinion between the two groups regarding the introduction of French education system in Vietnam?

5. Division of Vietnam set in motion series of events that turned the country into a battlefield. Support the statement. OR Examine the events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield after 1954.

6. The French claimed that the introduction of modern education to Vietnamese would create an Asiatic France tied solidly to European France. Explain the statement with suitable examples.

7. Women were represented as warriors as well as workers in Vietnam in the 1960's. Analyse the statement with examples.

8. Why did the US enter Vietnam war? How did the Vietnamese use the Ho Chi Minh Trail to fight the US?

9. What were the various methods adopted by the French to dismantle the Chinese influence on Vietnam?

10. How did the battle against the French colonial education become a part of the battle against colonialism and for the independence in Vietnam?

X

H: L-3

WORKSHEET FOR CLASS X-2017- G.S.5-HISTORY- NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Name the main satyagraha movement organised by Mahatama Gandhi successfully in favour of peasant in 1916 and 1917.
2. What was the period of the (a) Non-cooperation movement and (b) the civil disobedience Movement.
3. What was the notion of Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam?
4. Where, when and why did Gandhiji organise his first Satyagraha Movement in India?
5. Where, when and why in Gujarat did Gandhiji organize a Satyagraha?
6. When and for whom did Gandhiji organise a movement in Ahmedabad?
7. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?
8. When and where did the JallianwalaBagh tragedy take place? Name the person instrumented in the JallianwalaBagh massacre?
9. What is the characteristic feature of the idea of satyagraha?
10. Why did Gandhiji support the khilafat issue?
11. Name the book written by Mahatama Gandhi?
12. Examine the main features of Gudem rebellion?
13. When was the Poona Pact designed?
14. From where did Gandhiji start the Salt March?
15. What marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
16. Who is Abdul Gaffer Khan?
17. Gandhiji attended which round table conference in London?
18. Prior to the Non-Cooperation Movement Gandhiji successfully organised Satyagraha movements in which places in India?
19. How did Gandhiji propose to turn Non-Cooperation into a movement?
20. Give reasons why the Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in cities?
21. The Congress leadership was unhappy with the peasant movement. Give reasons.
22. (i) Give the names of two associations started by business classes.(ii) State aim and purpose.
23. Dalit participation in the civil disobedience movement was limited. Give reasons.
24. The identity of the nation was symbolised in the image of Bharat Mata. (i) Who first created this image? (ii) How?
25. Describe one popular symbol used by nationalist leaders in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism?
26. Why did the Indian National Congress change its goal from Swaraj to 'PurnaSwaraj'/Complete Independence?
27. How did Gandhiji integrate the untouchables in the national movement?
28. Why many of the social groups who in the earlier, phase of the Civil Disobedience were enthusiastic supporters, became lukewarm on the relaunch of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1932)? Give reasons.
29. What were the reasons for the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
30. "Some icons and symbols were used for unifying the people and inspiring within them the feeling of nationalism". Give two evidences in support of your answer.

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X

Social Science Psc: L-1

CLASS 10 - POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET
CHAPTER 1 - POWER SHARING

- 1 Which factor is responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?
- 2 What is the state religion of Sri Lanka?
- ~~X~~ 3 Who formed the majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka?
- ~~X~~ 4 When did Sri Lanka gain independence?
- 5 Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium and Sri Lanka
- ~~X~~ 6 What does 'ethnic' mean?
- ~~X~~ 7 Majority of people in Belgium speak which language?
- ~~X~~ 8 Who elects the community government in Belgium?
- ~~X~~ 9 What was the special problem in Brussels?
- 10 Which community was in majority in Brussels?
- ~~X~~ 11 Why was the minority French speaking community relatively rich and powerful?
- ~~X~~ 12 What were so special about the community government in Belgium?
- ~~X~~ 13 How did the Belgium government solve its ethnic problem?
- 14 What does 'majoritarianism' mean
- 15 What were the majoritarian measures taken by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala Supremacy?
- 16 How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils?
- 17 Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government?
- 18 Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.
- ~~X~~ 19 How did Tamils make efforts to gain power in Sri Lanka?
- ~~X~~ 20 Compare the three ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity?
- 21 Why has idea of power sharing emerged?
- ~~X~~ 22 What are the main principles of democracy?
- ~~X~~ 23 Which reason of power sharing stresses that power sharing will bring out better outcomes?
- 24 What is the difference in Prudential and moral reasons of power sharing?
- 25 What are the power sharing arrangements in modern democracies? Explain with examples.
- 26 Explain horizontal distribution of power. OR In modern democracies power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain.
- 27 Explain vertical distribution of power. OR How can power be shared among government at different levels?
- 28 Explain the system of checks and balance.
- 29 How is power shared by political parties?
- 30 How do interest groups influence the decisions of the government?
- 31 How is power shared among different social groups?
- 32 What is meant by coalition government?

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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM
CLASS X, POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)
CH-2 FEDERALISM

1. What is Federalism?
2. What is a Tier system?
3. Explain the two levels/tiers of Federalism.
4. Which is the third tier of Federalism?
5. What is the difference in Unitary and Federal System
6. Explain the key features of Federalism.
7. How are 'Coming together' Federations formed?
8. How are 'Holding together' Federations formed?
9. What makes India a Federal Country?
10. What is the language policy of Indian federation?
11. Explain the Centre-State relations before and after 1990.
12. Explain the linguistic diversity of India.
13. What steps were taken in 1992 to strengthen three-tiers of democracy?
14. Who legislates on subjects that do not fall in the third tier?
15. Why is the Government not compelling states to adopt Hindi as the official language?
16. What are the dual objectives of the Federal System.
17. What is Union List, State List and Concurrent List?
18. How has the emergence of Regional Parties & Coalition Government changed the Centre-State relations?
19. Mention any four features of the Federalism.
20. Why were the Linguistic States created? What are their advantages?
21. What is Gram Panchayat?
22. What is a Panchayat Samiti?
23. Who is a Sarpanch?
24. Who is a Mayor?
25. What is the popular name of Rural Local Self-Government?
26. Mention any four difficulties faced by Local Government in India.
27. What is Gram Sabha? Mention its functions.
28. What is Panchayati Raj? Write its importance.
29. Distinguish between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation'.

Class-10.POLITICAL SCIENCE .CHAPTER-3

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

1. What was the aim of the Civil Rights Movement?
2. Who are referred to as atheists?
3. Give examples of social differences based on the accident of birth.
4. Why is it common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community?
5. What is the best way to fight against diversity?
6. Define-Black Power.
7. Is it possible for a person to have multiple identities?
8. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement?
9. What do you mean by migrant?

10. Cross-cutting social differences do not always lead to conflict. Explain.
11. Why did the Australian athlete Peter Norman wear the human rights badge?
12. How do social differences affect politics? Explain giving examples of Northern Ireland.
13. Name the athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights Movement in the Mexico Olympics of 1968.
14. What are social differences?
15. What is meant by social division?
16. Who are African-Americans?
17. Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and for accommodation. Justify.
18. Do social differences exist in all countries?
19. How social differences originate in society?
20. Explain overlapping and cross-cutting social differences with examples.
21. Explain any three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social division.
22. How do social divisions affect people of different social groups, caste or society?
23. How do social divisions and politics are related to each other? Do you agree that a mix of social divisions in politics is very dangerous?

Psc : L-H

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM
CLASS X, POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)
CH-4 GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

1. Write the key words of the following a) Family Laws, b) Occupational mobility, c) Urbanisation and d) Patriarchy
2. Name the three kinds of social differences that can take the form of social divisions and inequalities.
3. What is the average child sex ratio in India ?
4. What has led to a decline in Child Sex Ratio in India.
5. Write a note on Gender Division.
6. How are boys and girls brought up in the society?
7. What is Feminist Movement? What is their objective? What are the results of political expressions of gender divisions?
8. What is referred to as Sexual Division of Labour?
9. What is the result of division of labour in terms of Gender distinction?
10. Why did Women in different parts of the world organise and agitate for equal rights?
11. Which one of the following is a form of communalism?
(a) Communal Unity and integrity. (b) Communal fraternity.
(c) Communal violence, riots and massacre. (d) Communal harmony.
12. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.
13. What do you mean by Secular State ? Give any two provisions that makes India a Secular State ?
14. What is meant by Sachar Committee?
15. How is Gender Division linked with division of Labour in most of the societies?
16. Give three ill-effects of Communalism in the society.
17. What are the factors responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India? Explain.
18. How does caste get politicized?
19. Write two positive and two negative impacts each of caste-politics relation in India.
20. Discuss any four facilities given by the government to the Backward Classes.
21. Discuss any four steps taken by the government towards Women Empowerment and Gender Inequality.
22. Has caste disappeared in India?
23. Why is it necessary to have Secularism in India?
24. What are the factors which has led to weakening of caste hierarchy in India?
25. What is meant by 'Vote Bank'?
26. What are the factors other than the caste which play a decisive role at the time of the election?
27. Highlight the features that helped to improve women's role in Public Life?
28. Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.
29. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?
30. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.
31. In which constitutional institution have seats been reserved for women?

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WORKSHEET – CLASS X GEOGRAPHY → Ch-11) Resources and development

1. What are resources?
 2. Differentiate between Biotic and Abiotic resources and Renewable and Non renewable resources.
 3. What is Agenda 21?
 4. How is resource planning done in India?
 5. Why resource conservation is important?
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6. What is land degradation? What are its causes?
 7. Explain the features of a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil
 8. What is soil erosion and explain the different methods of soil conservation?
 9. Explain the land use pattern in India and why forest area has not increased since 1960-61?
 10. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

CHAPTER – 2 WATER RESOURCES

1. What is water scarcity? What are the causes of water scarcity in India?
2. Describe the Hydraulic structures of ancient India.
3. What are Dams? What are its advantages?
4. Why multi-purpose projects are called temples of modern India?
5. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose projects.
6. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain.
7. Write a note on Narmada Bachao Andolan.
8. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.
9. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carries out to conserve and store water.

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AGRICULTURE

Grade : X

1. What is plantation agriculture?
 2. Name a millet which is used both as food and fodder.
 3. What is horticulture?
 4. What is Jhumming?
 5. Which is staple food crop of the majority of the people of India?
 6. Who introduced tea cultivation in India?
 7. Name the two schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
 8. "Agriculture and industry are complementary of each other" Justify the statement.
 9. Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Government of India make efforts to modernize agriculture? Explain
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10. Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.
 11. Explain any five characteristic of commercial farming in India.
 12. Why is primitive subsistence agriculture also called slash and burn agriculture?
 13. Why was Bhoodan-gramdan movement called as blood less revaluation?
 14. Write two differences between intensive and extensive farming
 15. Explain the favorable geographical conditions required for the production of rice and wheat
 16. Name the most important beverage crop of India. Describe suitable climatic condition required for its growth.
 17. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the green and white revelation in India.
 18. Mention any four steps, which have been taken by the government to modernise the Indian agriculture.
 19. Distinguish between
 - a. Tea and Coffee
 - b. Rabi and Kharif Crop
 20. Compare the cropping seasons of India
 21. What is the importance of rubber in Indian Economy?
 22. Name any four oil seeds produced in India. What is their economic importance?

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CLASS X

WORK SHEET – ECONOMICS CHAPTER 1 DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Explain the criteria used by Human Development Index to compare the countries.
- 2) What is India's rank as per HDI report?
- 3) Which neighbouring countries of India ranks better according to the HDI report?
- 4) What should be the Developmental goal of rural landless labourers?
- d 5) The kind of development that does not damage environment is called.....
- 6) For development people look at
- d 7) Which is the most important attribute for measuring the development of countries?
- 8) Give examples to prove that there are other developmental goals than income.
- 9) Explain with examples " What may be development for one may not be development for others"
- 10) What is development?What are the two aspects of development?

- 11) Why is literacy important for economic development ? Explain.
- 12) Why does Kerala have a low infant mortality rate?
- 13) Descibe any three characteristics of development?
- 14) What do you mean by Human Development Index?What are its three components?
- 15) "The quality of our life depends on nonmaterial things' Jusify the statement with examples.
- 16) Why are public facilities needed for development of the country? Explain any four public facilities?
- 17) What is public distribution system?Explain its two advantages?
- 18) What is meant by sustainable development?Explain it by taking the case study of water.
- 19) Why is sustainability important for development?Give two suggestions to to achieve sustainability of development?
- 20) What is meant by national development?Give your own opinion.

- 21) **what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Explain with suitable examples.**
- 22) **While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.Explain**
- 23)**What is BMI and how is it calculated?**
- 24) **What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying differentcountries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?**
- 25) **In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?**

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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL

WORKSHEET- GRADE -X (Social Science)

L- SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY (2017-18)

1. What is the criterion used to divide the economic activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary?
2. Why is primary sector so called?
3. What are intermediate goods?
4. Define GDP.
5. Who undertakes the responsibility of calculating GDP?
6. Which sector employs the highest number of people?
7. What is meant by underemployment?
8. Why underemployment is also called disguised unemployment?
9. How much part of GDP is contributed by agriculture?
10. On what basis the economy is divided into organized and unorganized sectors?
11. What are the essential services included in service sector which do not directly help in the production?
12. What is the criterion used to divide the economy into Public and Private Sectors?

Answer the following

1. What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts taken between sectors?
2. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities?
3. How has the rapid growth of population created unemployment problem in India?
4. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Why?
5. Workers in the unorganized sector face social discrimination. Elucidate.
6. Describe how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.
7. Why is underemployment seen as a major problem in India?
8. All the sectors of the economy are interdependent. Explain their interdependence taking iron ore as an example.