

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM

## SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-18)

CLASS : X

TOPIC : WATER RESOURCES

### Very short Answers (1 mark)

1. What are 'guls' or 'kuls' ?
2. Define water scarcity.
3. List the major sources of fresh water.
4. What is 'PalarPani' ?
5. Define NBA. Why it was started?
6. How much percent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as fresh water?
7. In which state of India you will find Bamboo drip irrigation?
8. Name the two social movements which were against the multipurpose projects?
9. Which river is known as 'The river of Sorrow'?
10. Who proclaimed dams as the temples of modern India?

### Short Answers (3 Marks)

11. Water is available in abundance in India even than scarcity of water is experienced in many parts of the country. Explain with three suitable examples.
12. Write a short note on Bamboo drip irrigation.
13. Water resources in India are depleting fast and water is a necessity for life. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
14. Describe three different ways of rain water harvesting.
15. Why we need to conserve water resources?

### Long Answer (5 marks)

16. List the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river valley projects.
17. Give an account of traditional rain water harvesting system developed in ancient India.
18. Describe any five traditional methods of rain water harvesting adopted in different parts of India.
19. Why is ground water a highly overused resource? Explain with three examples. How ground water can be replenished?
20. Describe the methods of conservation and management of water resources. Also state the objectives of rain water harvesting.

## 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
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 revolution 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?

WORKSHEET. GEOGRAPHY

CH-5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Which is the most popular coal for commercial use?
2. What is rat hole mining?
3. Name one mineral that occurs as residual mass of weathered material?
4. Name the two main ferrous minerals?
5. What is a rock?
6. Define Mineral
7. Which mineral do we get from the monazite sands?
8. Describe the significance of minerals in our life?
9. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals.
10. Describe the various forms in which minerals occur?
11. Name the rock mineral that is used as a raw material in the cement industry?
12. Why is conservation of mineral important? How can we conserve minerals?
13. Describe the distribution of coal under its four major forms.
14. List out three harmful effects of mining.
15. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
16. Why is petroleum refineries referred as 'nodal industry'?
17. Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.
18. Why is it essential to use renewable sources of energy?
19. How solar energy has a bright future in India? Explain.
20. Natural gas is a precious gift to India. Explain the statement.
21. Explain the classification of minerals.
22. Describe the properties of mica.
23. Briefly explain the importance of hydroelectricity in India.
24. India is known as 'Wind super power' in the world. justify
25. Distinguish between Tidal energy and Geo thermal Energy.
26. Why is conservation of Energy resource important?

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL**

**WORKSHEET- GRADE- X –SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**L- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (2017-18)**

1. Define manufacturing.
2. Name the factors on which the location of industries mainly depend.
3. Name the main factor on which the location of a factory depends
4. How are industries classified on the basis of their main role?
5. What are agglomeration economies?
6. Which position does India hold in terms of exporter of Jute goods?
7. Name two industries which are under the cooperative sector?
8. Why is sugar industry ideally suited to the cooperative sector?
9. Name the mineral which is used to harden the steel?
10. Why has Iron and Steel Industry been called a 'Heavy Industry'?
11. Name the organization which markets steel for the Public Sector plants in India.
12. Name the steel plant established in India in collaboration with Russia?
13. How has IT industry become a major foreign exchange earner?
14. Name the only private sector Iron and Steel Plant in India.
15. Which country is the largest consumer of Iron in the world?
16. Name the industry which is self-sufficient and complete in the value chain
17. Which rank does India hold in terms of crude steel production in the world?
18. Which industry generates largest amount of employment in India?
19. Name the industry which is the largest contributor of GDP in India.
20. What is NTPC?
21. In which place the sewage treatment was built under Yamuna Action Plan?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Why is the per-capita consumption of steel low in India?
2. How does Industrial development bring down regional disparities and remove unemployment and poverty?
4. What is the reason for the quantum jump in the Automobile industry in less than 15 years?

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

## SOCIAL SCIENCE –WORK SHEET -X 2017-18

### LESSON-LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

- 1) The Indian National Highways are maintained by the department of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name the organization which constructs Border roads in India.
- 3) In which region air travel extended to the common people through a special provision?
- 4) Which two places are connected by NH1?
- 5) Which is the deepest landlocked and well protected port in India?
- 6) The longest pipeline connects \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Which port is located in Orissa?
- 8) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of national economy?  
Give any four reasons to support your answer.
- 9) What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project.
- 10) Describe any two merits of railways and any two problems being faced by the railways.
- 11) What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication? State any two points of importance of mass communications.
- 12) Compare and contrast roads and railways as means of transport.
- 13) As an industry, how has tourism a bright future in India? Explain.
- 14) Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy. Support this statement with four examples.
- 15) Why are means of transport and communication essential requirements of human life?

ECONOMICS CHAPTER-3 MONEY AND CREDIT — 2017-18

**1 mark questions**

- 1 How does money eliminate the need for double coincidence of wants?
- 2 How is money beneficial in transactions?
- 3 What is a cheque?
- 4 What is barter system?
- 5 What is meant by double coincidence of wants?
- 6 What are the two forms of modern currency?
- 7 Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?
- 8 Which is the main source of informal credit for rural households in India?

**3 marks questions**

1. How is money used as a medium of exchange?
2. Illustrate the role of loan in business.
3. 'Money has made transactions easy.' Justify.
4. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own?
5. How is money transferred from one bank to another bank account? Explain with an example.
6. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas?
7. What is collateral? Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending?
8. What are modern forms of money? Why is 'rupee' widely accepted as a medium of exchange?
9. How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for poor people? Give your point of view.
10. 'Poor people still depend on informal sources of credit.' Support the statement with examples.
11. 'Credit has its own unique role for development,' justify the statement with suitable arguments.

**5 marks questions**

1. What is credit? How does it play a vital and positive role? Explain.
2. 'Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.' Assess the statement.
3. How can formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.
4. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.
5. How are deposits with the banks beneficial for individual as well as for the nation? Explain with examples.
6. What are the two categories of sources of credit? Mention four features of each.

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**WORKSHEET- GRADE- X (2017-18)**

**L-GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

1. Define MNC.
2. Define Investment.
3. Which is the cheap manufacturing location in Asia?
4. Name the organization which controls foreign trade and foreign investment.
5. What is Special Economic Zone?
6. What is meant by Liberalisation?
7. What is meant by Globalisation?
8. Name the largest producer of edible oil in India.
9. In which year Ford Motors established its business In India?
10. In which year barriers on foreign trade and investment started in India?
11. What is meant by Fair globalization?
12. What is meant by Trade Barriers? Give three examples
13. Name one of the major factor which stimulated the globalization processes.
14. Name some MNC's in India.

**Answer the following**

1. New Economic Policy was required in 1991. Why?
2. How does liberalization of trade and Investment policies helped the globalization process?
3. Why is tax on imports known as a trade barrier?
4. Explain the role of technology in stimulating the Globalisation process.

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## SOCIAL SCIENCE –WORK SHEET -X 2017-18

### LESSON-CONSUMER RIGHTS

- 1) Mention any two ways in which the consumers are exploited.
- 2) Which organization sets standards of products at the international level?
- 3) Name the organization that provides redressal to consumer grievances.
- 4) When was the Right to information Act passed?
- 5) What is the Consumer Court at the National level called?
- 6) Analyze the functions of Consumer Protection Councils.
- 7) Explain the salient features of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986.
- 8) What factors gave birth to the Consumer Movements in India? Trace its evolution.
- 9) Enumerate the duties which consumers must fulfill in order to secure the rights.
- 10) What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India ?
- 11) How does logo with letters ISI , Agmark or Hallmark help consumers?
- 12) Give an example where Right to Choose is denied.
- 13) Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. Mention one point.
- 14) Why is the consumer redressal process becoming burdensome?
- 15) How does consumer awareness make positive changes in the society ?

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**  
**CLASS X, POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)**  
**CH-4GENDER, 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?

32. In earlier days which were the jobs considered unsuitable for women?
33. How women in India still face discrimination and oppression in various ways? Explain with four examples./Despite some improvement since Independence, why women in our country, still face discrimination and lag much behind men ?
34. Why and what enhances to exercise a Patriarchal Society in India?- Justify.
35. What is the status of women's representation in India's Legislative Bodies?
36. At which level of Government in India 1/3 of seats are reserved for Women?
37. "Gender Division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes"- Explain to support the statement
38. Mention 2 characteristics features of a Secular State.
39. What is meant by Caste Hierarchy?
40. What is Communalism?
41. Write a brief note on two social groups, counted by the Census of India.
42. State how caste inequalities still exist in India?
43. State 2 reasons that caste alone cannot determine the election results in India?
44. How does caste get politicized?
45. How can the problem of woman's political representation be solved in India?
46. How has the caste system lost its grip in the modern times?
47. Give an example to show how politics can influence caste system in India?
48. "Caste is not the sole decisive factor during elections/" justify this statement.
49. What are the various forms of Communalism in India?
50. What are the various forms that caste can take in Politics?
51. Illustrate how religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics.
52. Why Communalism needs to be combated in India ?
53. Name the Political Leaders and Social Reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
54. Justify the paradox 'Caste System in modern India has undergone great changes. Yet caste has not disappeared from Contemporary India'.
55. What is meant by Equal Wages Act.
56. Name the areas of work where women are paid lesser than men when both do exactly the same work.
57. Which feature is against the spirit of Indian Secularism?
58. How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain. / It is inevitable to ignore the relationship between politics and religion. Explain

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**Class X**  
**Chapter 6**

**POLITICAL PARTIES - 2017-2018**

1. What is the concept of political parties in rural areas?
2. Why do we need political parties?
3. What is meant by a political party? What are its characteristics?
4. Give an account of the functions of political parties.
5. Why have political parties become so important and omnipresent in the modern democracy?
6. How do political parties shape public opinion?
7. What is the role of opposition party in a democracy?
8. Why does modern democracies cannot exist without political parties?
9. "About hundred years ago there were a few countries that had hardly any political party. Now, there are a few countries that do not have political parties," Examine this statement.
10. At what level there are non party based elections in our country? How does it effect the Panchayat system?
11. "The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Comment on the statement.
12. Describe the various party systems existing in different countries.
13. What is an Alliance or a Front? Name three major alliances of India.
14. How does a country choose a party system?
15. What are recognised political parties?
16. What are the major differences between a national party and a state party?
17. What is the criteria used by the election commission to recognise a party as regional or national party?
18. Who formed BSP? What are its main objectives
19. List out important national parties with their aims.
20. What are the main policies of Indian National Congress?
21. What are the main features of BJP manifesto?
22. What are the chief characteristics of Communist Party of India-Marxist?
23. What do you know about the Communist Party of India?
24. How was the National Congress Party formed? What are its objectives?
25. What is the status of regional parties in India?
26. 'Increase in the number of states or regional parties' strengthened democracy in India. Explain.
27. Name the regional parties of Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala with their symbols.
28. "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of

political parties to perform their functions well". Analyse the statement with arguments.

29. Is it true that meaningful choice is given to the voters?
30. Dynastic succession is a challenge to political parties. Comment.
31. Examine the concept of money and muscle power in a political party.
32. In what way lack of internal democracy is seen in the political parties?
33. Examine three institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.
34. What suggestions are often made to reform political parties?
35. What is the role of an ordinary citizen in reforming political parties?
36. Define Defection. Affidavit. Ruling party. partisan

## **STD X - POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET.**

### **OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY.**

1. Why is democracy considered better than dictatorship ?
2. What are the other alternatives to democracy ?
3. What are the causes of delay in democratic government ?
4. Why is delay in decision making better for democracy ?
5. What kind of practices and institutions make a government a transparent government ?
6. Explain the performance of democracies in bringing about economic growth ?
7. "Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a plus point of democracies." Explain.
8. What steps should be taken by democracies to accommodate social differences ?
9. Has democracy promoted dignity and freedom of the citizens ?

### **CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY .**

1. Making the transition to democracy is \_\_\_\_\_ challenge.
2. Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What kinds of challenges are faced by the non-democratic countries ?
4. Explain the challenge of expansion.
5. Give two examples of foundational challenge.
6. Explain the challenge of deepening of democracy .
7. How can democratic reforms be brought about in India ?
8. Explain 'Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics.'
9. What kind of challenges are faced by India ?
10. Explain communalism as a challenge to Indian democracy.

**HISTORY WORKSHEET**  
**WORK LIFE LEISURE –X STD**  
**2017-2018**

1. Who wrote “DebganerMartyeAagaman”?
2. Mention three historical processes that shaped the modern cities in a decisive way.
- 3.Explain the term Town. How are the towns classified on the basis of population?
4. What do we call a ‘Metropolitan City?’
5. Name the two industrial cities of Britain.
6. What did historian Gareth Steadman Jones say about the city of London?
7. Who were philanthropist?
- 8 ‘Crime flourished with the growth of London’ explain this statement
- 9.Who wrote the book ‘the bitter cry of outcast London’?
10. Highlight the conditions of children during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century?
11. Which acts kept the children of the city of London out of the industrial work?
12. Describe three main features of Charles Booth”s first social survey of low skilled London workers.
13. Mention various measure which were taken to decongest London in the 19th & 20th century
14. Who developed the principle of the Garden city?
15. Name the architects who designed the garden city of New Earswick?
16. When and where was the London Underground railway started?

- 17. What was referred to as iron monsters?**
- 18. Ties between members of households loosened in Britain in the era of industrialization. Explain the statement.**
- 19. What were the chartist movement and ten hour movement?**
- 20. What is meant by the term individualism? Explain.**
- 21. What form of entertainment came up in the 19th century England to provide leisure activities for the people?**
- 22. In 1886 riot, what was the main demand of the workers in London?**
- 23. 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 1886 and 1887?**
- 24. Why was the Haussmann's development of Paris opposed?**
- 25. Describe in brief the development of Bombay as the prime city of India.**
- 26. When was the first cotton textile mill established in Bombay?**
- 27. 'Presidency cities followed the racial pattern', prove this statement citing example from Bombay?**
- 28. What are chawls?**
- 29. Highlight the different ways by which the people entertain themselves in the chawls?**
- 30. What was the role of Jobber in Chawls?**
- 31. Why did the cities of India not mushroom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Answer citing three reasons.**

- 32. Why did the people belonging to the depressed classes find housing in chawls? Where did they live in Bombay?**
- 33. When was the City of Bombay Improvement Trust established? What did it focus on?**
- 34. What was the need for reclamation of more land from the sea in Bombay?**
- 35. Mention any two land reclamation projects taken up in Bombay.**
- 36. Why is Bombay known as the 'city of dreams'? Give reasons.**
- 37. Bombay at first was under the control of which colonial country?**
- 38. What was the function of Bengal smoke nuisance commission?**
- 39. How did the city development occur at the cost of ecology and environment?**
- 40. Why was there heavier smog in Calcutta than other cities in North India?**

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

## **CLASS X -WORKSHEET**

### **HISTORY CHAPTER- NOVELS AND SOCIETY**

1. What were the social changes in Britain which led to an increase in women readers?
2. What actions of Robinson Crusoe make us see him as a typical colonizer?
3. Novelists in colonial India wrote for a political cause. Explain.
4. Write a short note on Jane Austen's portrayal of women.
5. What pictures of the new middle class does the novel Pariksha Guru portrays?
6. Explain the social changes in 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain which Thomas Hardy and Charles Dickens wrote about.
7. In what ways were the novels in colonial India useful for both the colonizers as well as the nationalists?
8. Describe how the issue of caste was included in novels in India. Explain with examples.
9. Describe the ways in which the novel in India attempted to create a sense of pan-Indian belonging.
10. Explain with examples that not all novels have had a happy ending.
11. Explain how the novels of Premchand influenced Hindi literature.
12. Write a short note on 'Titash ekti Nadir naam'.
13. Explain the contributions of Vaikom Muhammed Basheer to Malayalam literature.
14. How did the novels help Indians in its nation making?
15. Explain the changes in technology and society which led to an increase in readers of the novel in eighteenth century Europe.
16. Name the first novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. Describe his contributions to the Bengali novels.
17. Mention the reasons of popularity of novels among Indian women.
18. How did novels depict the lives of peasants and low castes? Explain with examples from India.
19. How vernacular novels did proved useful for colonial administrators?
20. What kinds of novels were written for young boys?
21. Explain in three points, the ways early novels contributed in developing the idea of colonialism in Europe.
22. In what ways did the characters of the novel 'Indulekha' show that Indian and foreign lifestyles can be brought together in an ideal combination?