

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**WORKSHEET 2024-25**

**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**HISTORY: NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

**1 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. The artist who painted the dream world made up of 'democratic and social republics'.  
a) Mazzini  
b) Frederick Sorrieu  
c) David Smith  
d) Leonardo Davinci
2. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.  
a) Universal adult suffrage  
b) Indirect voting  
c) Plebiscite  
d) Partisanship
3. Politically liberal nationalism stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. This treaty was signed in 1832, which recognized Greece as an independent nation. Name the treaty.
5. Chief minister of Sardinia, \_\_\_\_\_ played an important role in defeating Austria in 1859, and uniting Italy.  
a) Garibaldi  
b) Cavour  
c) Otto von Bismark  
d) Kaiser William
6. Name the two Italian speaking provinces of the Habsburg empire.
7. Who remarked "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?
8. Name the ethnic groups who inhabited the British Isles.
9. Which one of the female figure represented France as a nation.  
a) Bharat mata  
b) Germania  
c) Marianne  
d) Olympe de' gouges

**2 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What was the aim of the revolutionaries of Europe?
2. Define Nation
3. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives in Europe?
4. State the mission of the French Revolutionaries.

### **3 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Explain three features of 'Nation State' that emerged in Europe in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Write the major features of the civil code of 1804.
3. Explain any three features of conservative regimes set up in Europe after 1815.
4. Describe the major economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.
5. How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe?

### **4 MARK CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **READ THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW:**

Ideas of national unity in early 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin word *liber*, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

1. What does the idea of liberal nationalism stand for?
2. What was the idea of liberal nationalism for the new middle class?
3. What was the aim for which liberal nationalism stood for?
4. \_\_\_\_\_, it emphasized the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ by consent.

### **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French revolution' of 1789. Examine the statement.
  2. Explain the process of unification of Germany.
  3. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe. Support the statement with examples.
  4. Nationalism in Britain was different from the rest of Europe. Explain.
  5. Explain how the Balkan issue became the cause of the First world war.
- .....

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**WORKSHEET 2024-25**

**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**HISTORY: NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

**I. Objective Type Questions. (1 Mark )**

1. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalized which one of these demands?

- (a) Abolition of Salt Tax                      (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence  
(c) Boycott of Simon Commission      (d) Separate electorate for the 'Dalits'

2. The four volume collection of Tamil folktales – "The folklore of Southern India" was published by Natesa Sastri. \_\_\_\_\_ **(True/False)**

3. Who wrote the famous novel Anandamath?

**4. Match the following.**

- (a) Hartal                      (i) Refused to deal with or associate with someone or with something  
(b) Boycott                      (ii) To strike off work, a form of demonstration  
(c) Begar                      (iii) Form of salutation  
(d) Salam                      (iv) Deprive someone of the service of washer man  
(e) Dhobi-bandh              (v) Forced or bonded labour without payment

5. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?

- (a) Viceroy Hastings                      (b) Viceroy Dalhousie  
(c) Viceroy Irwin                      (d) None of these

6. The Indian tricolor was first designed at the time of \_\_\_\_\_ movement.

7. What was the significance of the Poona Pact of 1932 ?

8. Who among the following was a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru                      (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose                      (d) C.R. Das

9. Justice Party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921. \_\_\_\_ (True/False)

10. Under which Act were the plantation workers not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission?

### **2 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Name the two industrial organizations set up by Indian merchants to protect their business interest.
2. Why was Gandhiji against the demand for separate electorates of the Dalits?
3. Write any two differences between NCM and CDM.

### **3 Mark QUESTIONS**

1. Why did Gandhiji re-launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? Give 3 reasons.
2. What was the Rowlatt Act? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this act?
3. What was the impact of the First World War on India?
4. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?
5. Explain (a) the Khilafat Movement (b) The Simon Commission (c) The idea of Satyagraha

### **4 MARK CASE BASED QUESTION**

**Read the source below and answer the questions that follow.**

'On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at the peasants near Rai Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

' They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten – but for a moment only. The thought of the Great Leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the Kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was – and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence – I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol. I.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which among the following exactly mean 'Kissan'?



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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**HISTORY: MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD (Part-1)**

**1 MARK QUESTIONS.**

- 1.The Silk route connects Asia with \_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Who discovered America?
3. Which was the famous fabled city of gold?

**2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

- 1.Give two examples of different types of Global Exchanges which took place before the 19th century?

**3. MARKS QUESTIONS**

- 1.How did the silk route link the world? Explain with three suitable examples.

**4 MARKS QUESTIONS.**

**READ THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW.**

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. Guns could be bought or captured and turned against the invaders. But not diseases such as smallpox to which the conquerors were mostly immune.



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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**HISTORY: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD**

**I MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Where was the printing first developed?
2. Who started to publish the Indian newspaper?
3. Penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers known as \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who wrote My Childhood and my University?
5. Rearrange the following in the correct sequence.
  - i) Martin Luther's 'Ninety-Five Thesis'
  - ii) First book printed by Johann Gutenberg
  - iii) Vernacular Press Act.
  - iv) Old Japanese book "Diamond Sutra"
6. Who published the 'Sambad Kammudi'?
7. When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?
8. Name two Persian Newspapers published from 1822.

**II 2 MARKS QUESTION**

1. What was Erasmus's idea of the printed book?
2. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers?
3. What were almanacs?
4. Who was Marco Polo? What is his role in print world.





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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**GEOGRAPHY: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. Black soil is composed of extremely:
  - a) Rocky material
  - b) Clayey material
  - c) Sandy material
  
2. Arid soil's color changes from:
  - a) Red to brown
  - b) Yellow to red
  - c) Brown to yellow
  
3. Soils are not classified on the basis of:
  - a) Regions      b) age      c) color
  
4. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interdependent relationship between i) nature ii) technology iii) institutions
  - a) I and ii
  - b) ii and iii
  - c) I, ii and iii
  
5. Widely spread strategy for judicious use of resources is-
  - a) Development of resources
  - b) Management of resources
  - c) Planning of resources
  
6. Maximum of waste land is covered by:
  - a) Saline and alkaline land
  - b) Wind eroded land
  - c) Water eroded land.

**II. Define the following (2)**

1. Resources
2. Sustainable development

3. Resource planning
4. Conservation of resources
5. Net sown area
6. Gross sown area
7. Land degradation

### **III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (3m)**

1. "Resources are a function of human activities." Justify the statement..
2. Distinguish between the following:a)Potential and Developed resources. b)Bangar and Khadar
3. Write measures to solve the problems of land degradation.
4. Explain the concept of resource conservation as voiced by Gandhiji.

### **IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5m)**

1. What is meant by soil erosion? Write four methods of soil conservation.
2. Why is resource planning, and also explain three stages of resource planning.
3. List the problems which resulted due to indiscriminate use of resources.
4. Write characteristics of laterite soil. Give reasons for their colour and why are they called laterite?

### **V. Read the extract and answer the following questions. (4)**

"Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It is believed that resources are a free gift of nature. As a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led many major problems like \*depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.\*Accumulation of resources in few hands, which in turn divides the society into haves and have-nots. \*Global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for sustained quality of life and global peace.

1. humans use resources indiscriminately because
  - a) To maintain quality of life
  - b) To deplete the resources.
  - c) As it is free gift of nature.
  - d) All the above.
2. Why are resources very important?
  - a) Human survival depends on it.
  - b) To make human life easier.



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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**GEOGRAPHY: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

Q1) In which year was the 'Indian Wildlife Protection Act' implemented in India?

a)1970

b)1972

c)1971

d)1973

Q2) Most of the forests in the North Eastern States belong to the category of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Waste lands

b) Protect forest

c) Unclassed forest

d) Mangrove

Q3) Which state has to be largest area under permanent forests?

a) Bihar

b) TN

c) Odisha

d) Madhya Pradesh

Q4)Which among the following statements is not correct regarding the 'Bhairodev dekv

sanctuary'?

a) It includes 1200 hectares of forests land

b) The inhabitants of 5 villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared this 'Sonchuri'

- c) They are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachment
- d) The rules and regulations followed here are declared by the government

Q5) Identify the type of forests based on the following statements

I. They are other forests and waste lands

II. These forests belong to both government and private individuals and communities

- a) Reserve forests
- b) Protected forest
- c) Unclassed forest

d) None of the above

Q6) Which of the following 2 Asian countries provide habitat to about two thirds of the

surviving population in the world

- a) Nepal – Pakistan
- b) Nepal - India
- c) India – Bangladesh
- d) India – Pakistan

2 marks questions

Q1) What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

Q2) Differentiate between reserved forest and protected forest.

Q3) What were the major objectives of the Indian wildlife protection act 1972?

3 marks questions

Q1) What steps have been taken under the Indian wildlife act to protect the in dangerous

species of animals?



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**GEOGRAPHY: WATER RESOURCES**

Q1) Which of the following factors is mainly responsible for declining water level in India?

- a) irrigation
- b) industrialization
- c) urbanization
- d) overutilization

Q2) Water scarcity occurs due to?

- i. Low rain fall in a region
  - ii. Large population
  - iii. Over exploitation
  - iv. Unequal access
- a) i and ii
  - b) ii and iii
  - c) i and iv
  - d) All if the above

Q3) The divergent channels of western himalayas are called?

- a) Canal
- b) Inundation channel
- c) Kuls
- d) Khadins

Q4) Which dams in the Mahanadi basin integrates Conservation of water with flood controls?

- a) Hirakud dam
- b) Bhakra Nangal dam
- c) Salar dam
- d) Tehri dam

Q5) Name the first state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Tamil nadu



- c) Gujarat
- d) Maharashtra

Q6) In recent years multipurpose project and large dam have come under great scrutiny and opposition because of –

- a) Damming of rivers affect their natural flow
- b) Low flow of sediments and excessive sedimentation At the bottom of the reservoir
- c) Submerging of vegetative cover in the flood plains
- d) All of the above

### **2 marks questions**

Q1) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?

Q2) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

Q3) Mention the goal of JMM?

Q4) Why is there practice of roof top harvesting on decline in the western Rajasthan?

### **3 marks questions**

Q1) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi purpose river projects.

Q2) Explain any 3 reason due to which large dams have come under great opposition in recent years.

Q3) Explain any 2 consequences of changing crop pattern due to irrigation.

Q4) Describe the main features Atal Bhujal Yojna (Ataljal).

### **5 marks questions**

Q1) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi arid region of Rajasthan carried out.

Q2) Describe the rooftop rainwater harvesting techniques.

Q3) What is a water scarcity? Explain the main causes of it.

### **Case study**

**Read the following passage and answer the following questions-**

Dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously.



# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET 2024-25**

### **CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

#### **GEOGRAPHY: AGRICULTURE**

##### **I. Answer the following questions (1)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
  - a. Plantation
  - b. irrigated cultivation
  - c. beverage crops
  - d. food grains cultivation
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Khariff crop in north and rabi crop in south India.
  - a. Sunflower
  - b. Castor
  - c. Sesame
  - d. Groundnut
3. Who initiated the Blood less revolution?
  - a. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
  - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - c. Vinobha Bhave
  - d. Mahatma Gandhi
4. India produces 13% of world's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. cotton
  - b. vegetables
  - c. oil seeds
  - d. fruits
5. What concept of Mahatma Gandhi did Vinobha Bhave spread?
  - a. gram swarajya
  - b. Bhavna swarajya
  - c. bhoomi swarajya
  - d. Swadeshi swarajya
6. Hoe, Dao, digging sticks are associated with which type of farming?
  - a. Intensive
  - b. primary
  - c. commercial
  - d. plantation
7. Which fibre is called a golden fibre?
  - a. Jute
  - b. cotton
  - c. silk
  - d. none
9. Which is the leading coffee producer state in India?
  - a. Assam
  - b. Karnataka
  - c. Tamil nadu
  - d. all the above

##### **II. Answer the following questions (2)**

1. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.
2. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical condition required for its growth.
3. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?

##### **Answer the following questions (5)**



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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**GEOGRAPHY: MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**1. Which rocks do minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints?**

- A. Sedimentary
- B. Residual
- C. Arid
- D. Metamorphic

**2. What are the smaller occurrences of metamorphic and igneous mineral rocks called?**

- A. Veins
- B. Beds
- C. Iodes
- D. Layers

**3. From what type of deposits are gold, silver, and platinum obtained?**

- A. Residual deposits
- B. molten and gaseous forms
- C. accumulation and concentration under great heat
- D. alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills

**4. Which ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used?**

- A. Magnetite
- B. Pyrite
- C. Goethite
- D. Hematite

**5. From which mineral is aluminum obtained?**

- A. Iron ore
- B. Pyrite
- C. Bauxite
- D. Manganese

6. **Which is the basic raw material for the cement industry?**

- A. Sandstone
- B. Basalt
- C. Limestone
- D. Slate

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 MARKS)**

1. Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.
2. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?
3. Why does aluminium metal have great importance?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (3 MARKS)**

1. Mention about three major iron ore belts of India?
2. In which form Mica is found? Mention its major deposits area in India?
3. Why do the mining industry is called a killer industry?
4. How minerals are significant for us?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 MARKS)**

1. Why do we need to conserve the minerals? Mention some ways of mineral conservation?
2. "Solar energy is an important energy resource for India in future." Write your views in favour of the statement.
3. Differentiate between Thermal power and Hydel power?

**CASE STUDY (4 MARKS)**

In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. As you are already aware that coal is formed due to the compression of plant material over millions of years. Coal, therefore, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial. Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It



**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL- DAMMAM**

**WORKSHEET (2024-25)**

**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**GEOGRAPHY: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

**1}** On the basis of ownership industries are categorized as:

- a) large scale and small-scale industries
- b) public sector, private sector, joint sector and cooperatives sectors
- c) Basic and consumer industries
- d) Agro-based industries and mineral – based industries

**2}** Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry

- a) Cotton textile    b) Cement.    c) Iron and steel    d) Ship building

**3}** Which city has emerged as the electronic capital of India?

- a) Bengaluru    b) Hyderabad    c) Lucknow    d) Kolkata

**4}** When and where was the first jute mill set up?

- a) Uttar Pradesh, 1855    b) Gujarat, 1865    c) Bihar 1880    d) Kolkata 1855

**5}** \_\_\_\_\_ of manufacturing goods expands trade and commerce

- a) Import    b) Export    c) Selling    d) Buying

**6}** Which industry among the following industry is the only industry in India that is self-reliant?

- a) Textile industry    b) Iron and steel    c) Electrical    d) Sugar

**7}** Most of the sugar industries are ideally suited to:

- a) Private sector    b) Joint sector    c) Cooperative sector    d) Public sector

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:(2m)**

Q1. Textile Industries occupy a unique position in Indian Economy. Explain.

Q2. Why is Iron and steel industry called a basic industry?



Q3. Classify industries according to their main role.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:(3m)**

Q1." Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand". Explain.

Q2. Explain any three ways through which industrial pollution can be reduced.

Q3. Explain the main factors which are responsible for concentration of jute mills along the banks of Hugli basin.

Q4. Why are most of the sugar industries shifting towards south and west?

**ANSWER IN DETAIL: (5m)**

Q1. Why are most of the iron and steel industries located in and around Chhota Nagpur plateau region?

Q2. Suggest measures to control fresh water pollution caused by industries.

Q3. " The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement.

Q4. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution.

**CASE BASED QUESTION (4m)**

Manufacturing industries not only helps in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them with jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. it was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

1) Manufacturing industries falls in which sector? (1m)

2) Manufacturing industries helps in modernizing agriculture. Explain. (1m)

3)Why manufacturing industries forms the backbone of our economy? (2m)

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET 2024-25**

### **CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

#### **P.Sc: POWER SHARING**

#### **1 MARK QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. A social division based on shared culture –  
a) Ethnic b) Majoritarianism c) social welfare
2. 59% of the Belgian population speak \_\_\_\_\_ language.
3. Sri Lanka became independent in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Majority population in Sri Lanka follows \_\_\_\_\_ religion.
5. Horizontal form of power sharing is also known as a system of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **2 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Write the majoritarian measures adopted by Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy.
2. Write the ethnic composition of Belgium.

#### **3 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the measures adopted by Belgium to accommodate diversity.
2. Explain the Prudential and moral reason for power sharing with example from India.
3. Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

#### **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the various forms of power sharing in Modern democracies.
2. Differentiate between Horizontal and Vertical form of power sharing.
3. Explain the various ways by which Belgium accommodated diversity.

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

**Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions:**

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils were repeatedly denied. By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.



# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET 2024-25**

### **CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

#### **P.Sc: FEDERALISM**

#### **1 MARK QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. Defence is a subject under the \_\_\_\_\_ list.
2. India comes in the category of \_\_\_\_\_ federation.
3. An area over which someone has legal authority –
4. Which of the following is not scheduled language in India?  
a) Assamese b) Gaelic c) Manipuri d) Nepali
5. The constitution of India was amended in \_\_\_\_\_ to make the Panchayati raj system more powerful.

#### **2 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What do you mean by federalism?
2. What do you mean by decentralisation?
3. Write the two major objectives of federalism.
4. Write the three - tyre system of Panchayati Raj in India.

#### **3 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Write the major difference in local self- government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.
2. Differentiate between Unitary and Federal form of government.
3. Explain the legislative distribution of power in India.

OR

What makes India a federal country?

4. Why is it difficult to make changes in the power sharing arrangement between centre and states?

#### **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Define federalism and explain the features of federalism.
2. Differentiate between coming together and holding together of federations.

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

In 1947, the boundaries of several states of India were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. Some states were created not on the basis of language, but



# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET 2024-25**

### **CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

#### **P.Sc: GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE**

#### **1 MARK QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men –
2. Which of the following states has the highest sex ratio in India?  
a. Assam    b. Kerala    c. Delhi    d. Tamil Nadu
3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to rule by the father or the eldest male member.
4. Shift of the population from rural areas to urban areas is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In urban areas \_\_\_\_\_% of the population belonging to Scheduled tribes lives below poverty line.

#### **2 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Write two aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India.
2. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.
3. Mention any two constitutional provisions that makes India a secular state.

#### **3 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. How can we increase women's representation in Politics?
2. What do you mean by communalism?
3. Explain the various forms of caste in politics.
4. Caste has not completely disappeared from contemporary India. Explain.

#### **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Communalism can take various forms in politics. Explain.
2. Explain the various ways by which women are discriminated in the society.

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socio-economic changes, caste and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes. With economic development, large scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy is breaking down. Now most of the times, in urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at next table in a restaurant.

1. Name two social reformers who fought against caste discrimination. 1



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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**P.Sc: POLITICAL PARTIES**

**I. Objective Type Questions. (1 Mark)**

1. Identify the oldest political party of India from the given options.

- (a) Bahujan Samaj Party                      (b) Indian National Congress (Congress Party)  
(c) The Communist Party                      (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

2. Name the three components of a political party.

3. One of the demerits of multi-party system is that it often appears very messy and leads to political instability. \_\_\_\_\_ (True/False)

4. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?

- (a) Sahu Maharaj                      (b) B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Kanshi Ram                      (d) Jotiba Phule

5. Choose the correct option. Political parties are allotted symbols by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) The Constitution of India                      (b) The government of India  
(c) The party leaders                      (d) The Election Commission

6. Trinamool Congress is a regional party of Odisha. (**True/False**)

7. Leaving a political party to join another for some personal gains refers to which one of the following:

- (a) Defection                      (b) Affidavit  
(c) Partisan                      (d) None of these

8. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : At least two parties are needed in any democratic system to compete in elections.

Statement II : All political parties have a symbol allotted by the Election Commission.

Options:

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.  
(b) R is false Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.  
(c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect  
(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct



- 9. A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
- B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
- C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and C

## **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks)**

- 1. What is an affidavit?
- 2. Define-Partisan.
- 3. Define defection.

## **III. Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks)**

- 1. Define political party. What are the characteristics of a political party?
- 2. State three differences between a National party and State/Regional party.
- 3. Differentiate between the role of a Ruling party and Opposition party.
- 4. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India?
- 5. Discuss the merits and demerits of one-party or mono-party system.

## **IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (4 Mark)**

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several International honors for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank which he started jointly, received the Noble Peace Prize in 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grass root level.

The launching of the new party, called Nagrik Shakti ( Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government." said Shahedul Islam, a government official. " That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive while some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing



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**P.Sc: OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

**I. Objective Type Questions. (1 Mark)**

1. Economic growth depends on which of the following?

- (a) Size of the population of the country
- (b) Territory or area of the country
- (c) Global scenario
- (d) Co-operation among various nations

2. Social outcomes cover the areas like;

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
- (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
- (iii) Gender equality
- (iv) Ban on child labour

Options:

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (ii), (i) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) only

3. The basic outcome of democracy is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Political, social and economic outcome
- (b) Military outcome
- (c) Restricted and limited welfare policies.
- (d) Elimination of poverty

4. Political outcome signifies:

- (i) Accountable and responsible government
- (ii) Military rule
- (iii) Legitimate government
- (iv) Restricted popular participation

Options:

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (iii), (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (i) and (iii)

5. A government that takes decision by following norms and a proper procedure is:

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsible government
- (c) A transparent government
- (d) A stable government

6. A democratic government is:

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsive government
- (c) A legitimate government
- (d) All of the above

7. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making?

- (a) Process of transparency
- (b) Decisions taken by the head of the country
- (c) Decision by the Council of Ministers
- (d) Restricted popular participation in decision making

8. Democracies have successfully eliminated conflicts among people. Is the statement 'True' or 'False'.

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks)

1. 'Democracy is a better form of government' justify the statement.



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**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ECONOMICS: DEVELOPMENT**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following is most likely to be a development goal for landless rural laborers?

a) Highest support prices (b) High literacy rate c) Raised Wages (d) Settle the children abroad

2. Life expectancy at Birth means:

a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

b) Average expected length of life of a person at time of death.

c) Average expected length of a child at time of birth.

d) None of the above

3. Which one of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15 in the world?

. a) India (b) Myanmar c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

4. Kerala has low infant mortality rate what in the reason for the same?

a) It has adequate provision of basic health & educational facilities.

b) It has highest per capita income

c) It has natural resources

d) The government of Kerala is very efficient.

5. Which state among the following has lowest literacy rate?

a) Punjab b) Bihar c) Kerala d) Tamil Nadu

6. Development of a country can generally be determined by

(a) Its per capita income (b) its average literacy level

(c) Health status of its people (d) all the above

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 MARKS)**

1. Explain GDP.
2. Why do different people have different developmental goals?
3. What does HDI stands for?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (3 MARKS)**

1. What is development? Mention any 2 aspects of development?
2. Mention any three characteristics of development?
3. Briefly define the following terms.

A. Infant Mortality Rate

B. Net Attendances Ratio

C. Literacy Rate

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 MARKS)**

1. Explain the importance of sustainable development by giving examples.
2. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
3. . Compare India and Sri Lanka based on any three indicators of Human Development Index.

**CASE STUDY (4 MARKS)**

Development and growth are often used interchangeably; however, they represent distinct facets of progress. Growth primarily pertains to quantitative expansion, such as an augmentation in GDP, population, or production. It is quantifiable and readily observable. Conversely, development encompasses a broader range of factors. It encompasses enhancements in living standards, education, healthcare, and overall well-being. Development places emphasis on the quality of growth rather than mere quantity. It is possible for a nation to experience growth without truly developing, resulting in disparities and inequalities. Consequently, the pursuit of sustainable





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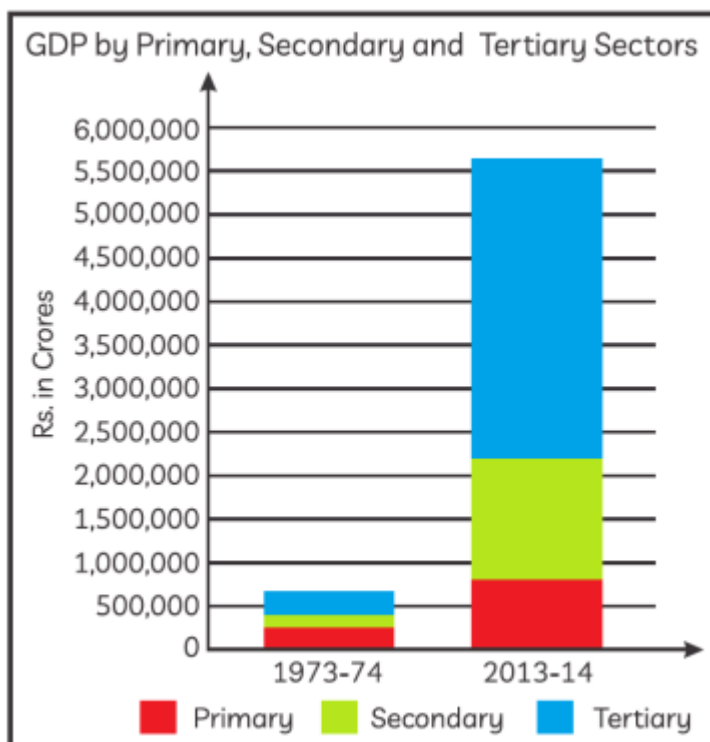
**WORKSHEET 2024-25**

**CLASS – X SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ECONOMICS: SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Observe the graph given below:



Which of the following statements best explains the graph?

- (a) The production in all the three sectors has decreased and it has decreased the most in the primary sector.
- (b) The production in all the three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the primary sector.
- (c) The production in all the three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.
- (d) The production in all the three sectors has increased and all the three sectors have similar growth.

2. Which of the following steps would guarantee the welfare of the employees in the organized sector?

- (I) payment of equal remuneration to men and women at the workplace
- (II) Protection of the employment of women during the time of maternity
- (III) Prohibition of child marriage and providing relief to victims
- (IV) Payment of a one-time bonus to all retired employees

Options: (a) Only (I) and (IV)

(b) Only (I), (III) and (IV)

(c) Only (I), (II) and (IV)

(d) All - (I), (II), (III) and (IV)

**In the following questions 3 and 4, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

3. Assertion (A): GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows how big the economy is.

Reason (R): GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

4. Assertion (A): Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector.

Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.

5. Which sector has lost its share in GDP but still continues to be largest employer?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Only c

6. Which of the following is a service provided by the tertiary sector?

- A) Manufacturing goods
- B) Mining natural resources
- C) Providing education
- D) Agriculture

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 MARKS)**

1. What is MGNREGA stands for? When it was enacted?
2. How does development of primary and secondary sector demand for services?
3. What does Underemployment mean?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (3 MARKS)**

1. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities. Give any two points.
2. "There is need for protection and support for the workers in the unorganised sector." Evaluate this statement.
3. Why is the organised sector preferred by employees? Explain.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 MARKS)**

1. "The declining share of agriculture in the gross domestic product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement.
2. Name the sector that is largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the GDP?
3. Distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors



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**ECONOMICS: MONEY AND CREDIT**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan?

- a) To lower interest rates for borrowers.
- b) To establish personal relations.
- c) To increase their profit margins.
- d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.

2. Which one of the following supervise the functioning of formal sources of loan in India?

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) State bank of India
- c) National Development Council
- d) National Finance Commission

3. Which one of the following medium of exchange is convenient?

- a) Money
- b) Commodity
- c) Gold
- d) Silver

4. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?

- a) Relatives
- b) Traders
- c) Money-lenders
- d) cooperative societies

5. The part of the total deposits which a bank keeps with itself in cash is:

- a) zero
  - b) A small proportion
  - c) A big proportion
  - d) 100 percent
- 6) A typical Self-Help Group usually has:
- a) 100-200 members
  - b) 50-100 members
  - c) less than 10 members
  - d) 15-20 members
7. Which one of the following is not a modern form of money?
- a) Demand deposits
  - b) Paper currency
  - c) Coins
  - d) precious metals

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:(2m)**

- Q1. What do you understand by double coincidence of wants?
- Q2. What comprises terms of credit?
- Q3. What do banks do with the deposits they accept from depositors?
- Q4. What is barter system?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:(3m)**

- Q1. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own?
- Q2. Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit.
- Q3. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit?
- Q4. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?
- Q5. In what ways RBI supervises the functioning of banks?



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**ECONOMICS: GLOBALIZATION AND THE MODERN WORLD**

**SECTION-A**

**I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (1)**

1. What is the main feature of new economic policy?  
A. Liberalisation B. Privatisation C. Globalisation D. All of these
2. Which term specifies the quantity of goods which can be imported?  
A. Quotas B. Tariffs C. Trade D. All of the above.
3. The main motive of Public Sector enterprise is:  
A. Profit B. Public welfare C. Advantages D. None of these
4. Globalization has led to improvement in living conditions of.....  
A. All the people  
B. People in developed countries  
C. Workers in the developing countries.  
D. None of these.
5. India adopted globalization policy in.  
A. 1991 B. 1993 C. 1998 D. 2001
6. Match the following:  
a. Globalization i) discouraging Public sector  
b. Liberalization ii) integration of domestic economy with world economy  
c. MNCs iii) reducing government interference in economic activities  
d. Privatisation iv) which owns and controls production in more than one nation
7. The past two decades of globalization has seen rapid movements in  
A. Goods, services and people between countries.  
B. Goods, services and investments between countries.  
C. Goods, investments and people between countries.
8. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason® . Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
**Assertion(A):-** Globalization would not have been possible without expansion of Information technology.  
**Reason®:-** Information technology is connected with globalization through telecommunication facilities, Internet, airways, seaways and e-banking etc.



- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

**II. Answer the following questions (2)**

1. What are the basic functions of foreign trade?
2. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
3. Define globalization. How does it help in the interconnection of different countries?
4. What is liberalization and which organization lays stress on the liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment on the international level?
5. How can G20 be one of the most powerful blocks in the world? Give two reasons.

**III. Answer the following questions (3)**

1. Briefly explain how information technology is connected with globalization.
2. What are trade barriers? Why Indian government after independence put trade barriers for foreign trade and foreign investment?

**IV. Answer the following questions (5)**

1. Explain the factors that enabled globalization.
2. How has globalization affected the lives of Indians? Explain with examples.
3. 'A wide range of choice is available in the Indian markets.' Support this statement with examples in context of globalization.

**V. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows (4)**

For a long time, foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. In history, you would have read about the trade routes connecting India and South Asia to markets both in the East and West and the extensive trade that took place along these routes. Also, you would remember that it was trading interests which attracted various trading companies such as the East India Company to India. What then is the basic function of foreign trade? To put it simply, foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country, but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

1. Why had the foreign trade been the main channel connecting countries?
  - a) To attract traders.
  - b) it connects India with other countries for trade
  - c) results in extensive trade.
  - d) all the above

