General Instructions:
1. Questions carrying one mark should be answered in one word or one sentence.
2. Questions carrying 3 marks should be answered in not more than 80 words each.
3. Questions carrying 5 marks should be answered in not more than 100 words each.

HISTORY

Lesson 1: The French Revolution
1. What was ‘Marseillaise’? 1
2. Who consisted the third estate? 1
3. What was the role of the philosophers in the French Revolution? 3
4. Which laws were made to improve the status of women in the French society? 3
5. Explain any five features of the constitution of 1791. 5
6. What were the main causes of the French Revolution? 5

Lesson 2: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
1. What new name was given to Bolshevik Party? 1
2. What were Lenin’s ‘April Theses’? 1
3. Who was the Prime Minister of Russia when October Revolution began? 1
4. What was Petrograd Soviet? 1
5. How did the Mensheviks resist the protest of the Bolsheviks? 3
6. What were the views of liberals about the transformation of society in the 18 century? 3
7. What was the global influence of Russian Revolution? 3
8. Critically examine Stalin’s collectivization programme. 5
9. “World War I left Russia in such a situation that it led to February revolution in Petrograd.” Do you agree? 5

Lesson 3: Nazism and the Rise of Hitler
1. What was Jungvolk? 1
2. What was Genocidal war? 1
3. What was Article 48 of Weimer Republic? 1
4. Describe the events leading to the economic crisis in Germany. 3
5. Write any five clauses of Treaty of Versailles. 5
6. What was the great economic depression and what were its impacts? 5
7. “The Nazi regime used language and media with great effect.” Explain and justify. 5

Lesson 5: Pastoralists in the Modern World
1. What was Forest Act? 1
2. What is the main occupation of Raikas? 1
3. Who were called The Warriors among Maasai community? 1
4. Write a note on the pastoral communities of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. 3
5. Explain why the concept of wasteland rules was introduced by the British. 3
6. Which similarities are observed in the lifestyle of the pastoralists of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh? Describe. 5
7. Discuss how the life of pastoralists changed dramatically under the colonial rule. 5

GEOGRAPHY

Lesson 1: India – Size and Location
1. In which year did ‘Indira Point’ submerge under water due to Tsunami? 1
2. What is the total area of Indian landmass?  
3. Name the place situated on three seas of India.  
4. “India has a large coastline which is advantageous.” Explain.  
5. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?  
6. What is meant by Indian standard time? Why do we need a standard meridian in India?  
7. India has had strong geographical and historical links with its neighbours. Explain.  
8. What are India’s unique locational features?

Lesson 2: Physical Features of India  
1. What was Gondwana land?  
2. What are Duns?  
3. What are the three types of plate movements on the earth?  
4. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.  
5. Give a brief account on the importance of the Ganga plain.  
6. Differentiate between The Himalayan region and The Peninsular plateau.

Lesson 3: Drainage  
1. What is a gorge?  
2. Give full form of GAP & NRCP.  
3. Name the tributaries which join Indus in Kashmir.  
4. Write a short note on the Sunderban delta.  
5. How do urbanization and industrialization cause river pollution? Suggest three measures to control river pollution.  
6. Explain the term water divide with example.  
7. What types of lakes are found in India? Give suitable examples.

Lesson 4: Climate  
1. What is Coriolis force?  
2. What is ITCZ?  
3. What is El Nino?  
5. Explain the three factors which affect the mechanism of monsoon.  
6. Give a brief account of the condition and characteristics of the retreating monsoon.  
7. How is the El Nino phenomenon connected with the Southern Oscillation?  
8. India has diverse climatic condition. Elaborate using suitable examples.

Lesson 5: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife  
1. What are biomes?  
2. What is virgin vegetation?  
3. What is an ecosystem? How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?  
4. Explain ‘natural ecosystem’. Why is any attempt to tamper with the ecosystem fraught with grave risks?  
5. “Human beings are the integral part of the ecosystem and are largely responsible for the changes that occur around.” Explain.  
6. Compare the wildlife of the Himalayas and the wetlands of our country.  
7. What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of the country?

Lesson 6: Population  
1. What is occupational structure?  
2. Distinguish between internal migration and international migration.  
3. Define the three broad categories of division of population on the basis of their economic
4. Cities are growing faster than the capacity of the economy to support them. Explain its effects.
5. Define the following terms: Annual Growth Rate, Census, Internal Migration, Literacy Rate and Age Composition.
6. “Despite the declining trend of the growth rate, the population of India is increasing at a faster rate.” Explain.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Lesson 1: What is Democracy? Why Democracy?
1. What does referendum mean?
2. Which party of Zimbabwe led the struggle for independence?
3. “Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.” Do you agree with it or not?
4. How does democracy provide a platform to deal with differences and conflicts?
5. “Democracy is the most popular form of government emerging in modern times.” Justify the statement.

Lesson 2: Constitutional Design
1. What do you mean by secular state?
2. Explain the ideals of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
3. Why do we need a constitution?
4. Why Preamble is called the preface of the Indian Constitution?
5. “India emerged as an independent country amidst heavy turmoil”. Justify the statement by explaining the challenges before the constitution makers of India.

Lesson 3: Electoral Politics
1. What are electoral constituencies?
2. In what manner does the Election Commission monitor the election campaign?
3. What do booth capturing and rigging mean during elections?
4. What legal declaration is required to be submitted by each candidate who wishes to contest an election?
5. List the ways to regulate and ensure free and fair elections.
6. How was the system of reserved constituencies introduced for the SCs and STs?
7. What is the importance of Election Manifesto?

Lesson 4: Working of Institutions
1. What is SEBC?
2. How does judiciary act as guardian of the Fundamental Rights?
3. What do you understand by ‘Political Executives’ and ‘Permanent Executives’?
4. What do integration of judiciary mean?
5. Why had the Mandal Commission become a debatable issue in India?
6. What do you mean by PIL?
7. “Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha”. Elaborate.
8. Distinguish between the powers and functions of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

Lesson 5: Democratic Rights
1. What are writs?
2. What is Amnesty International?
3. Why did Dr. Ambedkar call the Right to Constitutional Remedies ‘the heart and soul’ of our constitution?
5. “Rights are claims of person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.” Explain the statement.
6. What are Fundamental Rights? Name the Fundamental Rights provided in the Indian Constitution. Which Fundamental Right protects the rest of the Fundamental Rights?

**ECONOMICS**

**Lesson 1: The Story of Village Palampur**
1. What is the basic difference between the two factors of production – land and capital?
2. What is multiple cropping?
3. Differentiate between physical capital and human capital.
4. Distinguish between traditional and modern farming methods.
5. What do you mean by Green Revolution? What are its ill effects?

**Lesson 2: People as Resource**
1. What do you mean by unorganised sector?
2. What is the aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?
3. What kind of unemployment exists in urban areas?
4. ‘Health is wealth’ is it true? Describe the role played by health in an individual’s working life.
5. “Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.” Justify the statement.

**Lesson 3: Poverty as a Challenge**
1. What does PMRY stand for?
2. Give three indicators of poverty.
3. What are the major reasons for less effectiveness of the anti-poverty measures?
4. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Justify.
5. There is a strong link between growth and poverty reduction. Explain.
6. Elucidate the targeted anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government.

**Lesson 4: Food Security in India**
1. What is MSP?
2. Define FCI.
3. Define subsidy.
4. Who are food insecure in India? What is their social composition?
5. What do you mean by Green Revolution? How has it helped India to develop?
6. Explain the functioning of ration shops.

**MAP WORK: HISTORY**
- On the outline political map of France locate and label
  1. Nantes
  2. Marseilles
- On the outline political map of World locate and label
  1. Any two countries of central powers which participated in the First World War.
  2. Any two countries of allied powers which participated in Second World War.

**MAP WORK: GEOGRAPHY**
- On the outline political map of India locate and label all the states and their capitals.
- On the outline political map of India locate and label
  2. Cities: Chennai, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata and Leh
  3. Wild life Sanctuaries: Sariska, Mudumalai and Rajaji
  4. Largest and smallest states according to area