HISTORY

Lesson 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
1. What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815? 1
2. Who was Frederic Sorrieu? 1
3. When and why was the Zollverein formed? 3
4. Name the Balkan countries. 1
5. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s. 3
6. What did paintings by Frederic Sorrieu depict? 3
7. Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century. 3
(C.B.S.E. 2018-19)
8. Discuss the causes of the Silesian weavers’ uprising. 5
9. Compare Cavour and Bismark. 5
10. Describe the process of unification of Italy. 5
11. Describe the process of unification of Great Britain. 5
12. Describe any five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective belonging identity among the French people. 5
13. Discuss the reasons for the emergence of nationalists tensions in the Balkans. 5

Lesson 2: Nationalism in India
1. Which act did not permit plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission? 1
2. Which agreement gave seats to the depressed classes in provincial and central legislative councils? 1
3. Why did some leaders of the Congress oppose the idea of a Non-Cooperation Movement? 3
4. What were the three stages of Non-Cooperation Movement? 3
5. What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? 3
6. Discuss any three causes that led to revolt in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh. 3
7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? How did the movement unite the country? Explain. 5
(C.B.S.E. 2018-19)
8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the ‘Non-Cooperation Movement’? How did this movement unite the country? Explain. 5
(C.B.S.E. 2018-19)
9. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalism in India? 5
10. How did cultural process help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain. 5
11. Explain the role played by the tribal peasants of Andhra Pradesh during the Non-Cooperation movement. 5
12. Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. 5
(C.B.S.E. 2017-18)
13. Why did Muslim organizations in India also give warm response to the Civil Disobedience Movement? 5
14. Describe the condition of indentured labour that migrated from India during the nineteenth century. 5
(C.B.S.E. 2018-19)
Lesson 4: The Age of Industrialisation
1. Who is a stapler and a fuller? 1
2. What was fly shuttle? 1
3. Why did merchants turn to countryside? 1
4. Which industries were the dynamic industries of England during its earliest phase of industrialization? 1
5. What led to the rise of Bombay and Calcutta ports in the 19th century? Explain. 3
6. Who were jobbers? Explain their functions. 3
7. List various problems faced by the Indian weavers in 19th century. 5
8. How was infrastructure developed after the 1840s? 3
9. During the 18th century who set up industries in India? 3
10. What is the role of advertisements in the marketing of goods? 3
11. Describe the three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century. 5
12. Why did the poor peasants and artisans begin working for merchants? 5
13. Why did the port of Surat lose its importance in the 18th century? 5

Lesson 5: Print Culture and the Modern World
1. Explain calligraphy. 1
2. What are Taverns? 1
3. What are Chapbooks? 1
4. Who wrote the autobiography Amar Jiban? 1
5. Explain the main features of first printed Bible. 3
6. What were the drawbacks of manuscripts? 3
7. What was the significance of printing for people to spread their ideas? 3
8. How did the print revolution influence the lives of workers? 3
9. Write a short note on Erasmus’ idea of the printed book. 5
10. Trace the history of print revolution in India. 5
11. How did the British pass certain regulations to control freedom of press in India? 5
12. How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples. 5

Lesson 1: Resources and Development
1. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility. (C.B.S.E. 2017-18) 1
2. Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crops of cashew nut? (C.B.S.E. 2018-19) 1
3. Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important? (C.B.S.E. 2018-19) 1
4. “Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems.” Justify the statement. 3
5. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement. 3
6. What is soil erosion? State how it can be prevented. 3
7. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of state of development. 5
8. What is resource planning? Explain its three stages. 5

Lesson 4: Agriculture
1. Which fibre is called the golden fibre? 1
2. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers. 1
3. Why does the government announce minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops? 3
4. “Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy”. Explain the statement by giving three points. 3
5. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming. (C.B.S.E. 2018-19) 3

7. Compare ‘intensive subsistence farming’ with that of ‘commercial farming’ practiced in India.

Lesson 5: Minerals and Energy Resources
1. Name the regions rich in mineral oil in India.
2. How is hydroelectricity generated? What advantages does it have over thermal electricity?
3. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.
4. Explain the reasons for concentration of iron and steel industries in and around Chhotanagpur region.
5. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? What are its three major forms? Write main features of each form.
6. Why is coal the most important energy resource even today? Give any three reasons.

Lesson 6: Manufacturing Industries
1. What are agglomeration of economies?
2. Why are more cotton textile mills located in Gujarat and Maharashtra?
3. “Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other.” Support the statement giving three points.
4. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic industry? Explain any three reasons.
5. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples.
6. Suggest some steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development.

Lesson 7: Lifelines of National Economy
1. Give reasons why India has been able to develop her trade and extend her boundaries.
2. Name the National Highway no. 1.
3. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?
4. Which state in India has the lowest road density?
5. “Road and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other.” Justify the statement.
6. “Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.
7. Explain the importance of Railways as a means of transport.
8. “Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.” Support the statement with arguments.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
Lesson 1: Power Sharing
1. What does the term majoritarianism signify?
2. What is civil war?
3. What is the concept of community government in Belgium?
4. Name the country where the constitution was amended four times to accommodate the regional difference and cultural diversities.
5. Name the two major ethnic communities of Sri Lanka.
6. How can power be shared among governments at different levels?
7. Differentiate horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.
8. Evaluate the power sharing system in India.
9. Why is power sharing desirable? Give any three prudential reasons.
Lesson 2: Federalism
1. Which two Indian states have been given special status?  
2. Which two constitutional amendments of 1992 deal with the local self-government?  
3. Compare the federations of ‘Coming Together’ and ‘Holding Together’ type.  
4. Examine the controversy over Hindi and English as the official language.  
5. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy.  
6. “The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.” Justify the statement.  
7. Describe any five features of secularism in India.  

Lesson 4: Gender, Religion and Caste
1. What does the term patriarchy refer to?  
2. What does the Equal Remuneration Act 1976 signify?  
3. “Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country.” Examine the statement.  
4. “Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India.” Examine the statement.  
5. “Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.” Justify the statement.  
6. What forms does communalism take in politics?  
7. “Gender division is not based on biology but on the social expectations and stereotypes.” Support the statement using suitable examples.  
8. Describe any five features of ‘caste in politics’ in India.  
9. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

Lesson 6: Political Parties
1. Name the oldest political party of India.  
2. How many political parties have been registered by the Election Commission of India?  
3. Define defection.  
4. Why it is believed that political parties need to face and overcome the challenge of dynastic succession to remain effective instruments of democracy? Explain.  
5. Explain the steps taken by different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.  
6. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy.  
7. How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Why can’t modern democracies exist without political parties? Give any three reasons.  
8. Explain the necessity or role of Political Parties in a democracy.

Lesson 7: Outcomes of Democracy
1. Why are decisions delayed in democracy?  
2. Democracy is not free from corruption. Is it true?  
3. “Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives.” Justify the statement.  
5. “Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy.” Explain.  
6. “Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Justify this statement.  
7. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Justify this statement.
### Lesson 1: Development

1. Why does Kerala have low infant mortality rate?  
2. State any two goals of development other than income.  
3. Why do different people have different development goals?  
4. Describe any three features of a developed country.  
5. “Development for one may be the destruction for others.” Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.  
6. Why does Kerala have a better human development ranking than Maharashtra in spite of lower per capita income?  
7. “Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.  
8. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.  
9. “Although the level of income is an important indicator of development, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development.” Justify the statement.  

### Lesson 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

1. Through which act is Right to Work implemented?  
2. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come?  
3. What do final goods and services mean?  
4. Railway is an example of which sector?  
5. Suggest any one way to solve underemployment situation in rural areas.  
6. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.  
7. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.  
8. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector.  
9. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.  
10. Highlight any five ways to increase employment in India.  

### Lesson 3: Money and Credit

1. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit.  
2. What is debt-trap?  
3. Who are the informal lenders?  
4. Why are deposits with the bank called demand deposit?  
5. Explain the meaning of ‘Currency’.  
6. Explain the reason for necessity of supervision of formal sources of loans by the Reserve Bank of India.  
7. What is SHG? Write its objective.  
8. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?  
9. Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.  
10. Explain why the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary.  
11. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons.  
12. Why is it difficult for the poor households to get the benefits of formal sources of credit?  

### Lesson 4: Globalization and the Indian Economy

1. Mention two benefits that local companies get when they set up production units in association with the MNCs.  
2. What are SEZs?
3. Analyze the contribution of fast transportation in globalization. (C.B.S.E. 2018-19) 1
4. Analyze the contribution of foreign investment in globalization. (C.B.S.E. 2018-19) 1
5. Assess any three advantages of globalization. (C.B.S.E. 2018-19) 3
6. “Due to globalization, competition and uncertain employment prevails.” Comment. 3
7. “Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India around 1991.” Justify the statement. 3
9. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples. (C.B.S.E. 2017-18) 5
10. How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples. (C.B.S.E. 2017-18) 5

MAP WORK: HISTORY
On the political outline map of India locate and label the following places.
1. The place associated with the congress session held in September 1920.
2. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.
3. The place associated with the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.
4. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.
5. The place associated with the calling off the Non Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.
6. The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha in favour of Indigo planters. (C.B.S.E. 2018-19)

MAP WORK: GEOGRAPHY
On the political outline map of India locate and label the following places.
1. Dams: Salal Dam and Tungabhadra Dam (C.B.S.E. 2018-19)
5. International Airports: Amritsar, Chennai, Kolkata and Raja Sansi (C.B.S.E. 2017-18)