INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

GEOGRAPHY: LESSON 4 AGRICULTURE

WORKSHEET

Questions from 1 to 15 are 1 mark questions

1. Name two industries based on agricultural raw materials.
2. What is the sowing and harvesting months of rabi crops?
3. What is the sowing and harvesting season of kharif crops?
4. What do you mean by Zaid season?
5. Name a crop which takes almost a year to grow.
6. What is sericulture?
7. Name the important types of farming practised in India?
8. Name 4 plantation crops of India.
9. Name the three cropping seasons of India.
10. How the cultivation of rice has been possible in the areas of low rain fall?
11. Name two important wheat growing seasons of India.
12. Why did the government reduce the subsidy on fertilisers?
13. Name the variety of coffee that cultivates in India? In which area coffee was planted initially?
14. What is known as golden fiber?
15. Name the by products of sugarcane.

Questions from 16 to 32 are 3 mark questions

16. Mention the features of primitive subsistence farming.
17. Mention one merit and demerit of primitive subsistence farming.
18. What is intensive subsistence farming?
19. What is commercial farming?
20. What is plantation farming?
21. Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat?
22. What are the main regions of India where rabi crops are cultivated?
23. What are the main rice growing regions of India?
24. What is the nutritional importance of ragi?
25 What are the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea?
26 Why did the government introduce technical and institutional reforms?
27 What are the problems faced by the Indian farmer these days?
28 What is the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy?
29 How does the government protect the farmers from the exploitation of speculators and middlemen? What values are upheld by doing so?
30 Mention the steps taken by the government to modernise Indian agriculture.
31 What are the uses of jute?
32 What are the problems faced by jute cultivation?
    Question from 33 and 34 are 5 marks questions
33 Explain the three cropping patterns of India?
34 Explain the types of farming practised in India.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS -10 WORKSHEET OF ECONOMICS
CHAPTER-1 DEVELOPMENT

Question from no 1 to 15 are 1 mark questions
1. Through which process can we achieve our development hopes?
2. Why do people have different developmental goals?
3. What is total income?
4. What is per capita income?
5. Define: Infant Mortality rate, Literacy rate, Net attendance ratio, Life expectancy gross enrolment ratio.
6. Why does Kerala have a low infant mortality rate?
7. What is the effect of good public distribution system?
8. What are the attributes used to measure Human development index?
9. Who publishes Human Development Index?
10. What is sustainable economic development?
11. What is the best way of giving public facilities?
12. What is the most common criteria for development?
13. Why income is considered as the most important criteria?
14. Why do tribal people resent a big dam?
15. Why some children are not able to achieve secondary level schooling in India?

Questions from 16 to 23 are 3 marks questions
16. "Some of the developmental goals are conflicting" Explain
17. Besides income what are the other developmental goals that people aspire?
18. "For development people look at a mix of developmental goals" explain
19. People have conflicting notions about a country’s development? Explain the answer in India’s context. (Not question)
20. What are the features of developmental goals?
21. Distinguish between per capita income and total income.
22. What are the problems faced by Bihar?
23. Write some goods and services that cannot be bought with money.

Questions from 24 to 26 are 5 mark questions
24. "Depletion of ground water is a serious concern in India" Explain
25. "In the future world will face energy crisis" Explain.
26. Why is it said that environmental degradation is an international issue? What values do we learn from preserving the environment?
1. How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.

2. Analyze the involvement of different traditional communities to conserve their own natural habitats in India.

3. What is Himalayan Yew? Why is it under great threat at present?

4. Explain with three examples, how have communities carried out conservation of Flora and Fauna in different regions of India.

5. Enumerate the features of Joint Forest Management Programme.


7. Define extinct species. Mention any one negative factor that caused fearful depletion of fauna.

8. Distinguish between Rare species and Vulnerable species of animals with examples.

9. Write the full form of IUCN? Mention four different – types of species of flora and fauna as per the classification given by IUCN.

10. Evaluate the role of large scale development projects in accelerating the loss of forests in India.

11. Why do we need to conserve our flora and fauna? Explain any three reasons.

12. Describe any three efforts taken by the government to conserve wildlife?
13. Classify Indian forests into three categories. Write the main feature of each.

14. Identify the disease treated by a chemical compound called “taxol”, extracted from the Himalayan yew.

15. Name the country which along with India provide habitat to about two thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world.

16. Forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment.” Justify this statement by giving three reasons.

17. What are the main causes of depletion of forests in India since independence? Explain any three.

18. Explain three causes of depletion of forests in India.

19. In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented?

20. Which one of the following States has the largest area under permanent forest?
Very short Answers (1 mark)

1. Define resources.
2. What is Net Sown Area? Which area of India has more NSA?
3. Give two examples of continuous or flow resources.
4. What is sustainable development?
5. What is fallow land?
6. Which land is termed as bad land?
7. What is land degradation?
8. Define soil erosion. Also mention two types of soil erosion.
9. What are stock resources? Give example.
10. Which soil is known as regur soil?
11. What type of soil is found in the river deltas?

Short Answers (3 Marks)

12. Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems’. Justify
13. Explain the role of humans in resource development.
14. What is sustainable development? How is it related to resource planning?
15. Describe any three factors responsible for soil formation.
16. State the diverse relief features of India and mention one significance of each.
17. Explain the importance of Conservation of Resources.

Long answer (5 marks)

18. Explain with examples, how mining and over-irrigation are responsible for land degradation? List out three methods of soil conservation.
19. Differentiate between alluvial and black soil.
20. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?
22. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources by giving 5 points of distinction.
23. What is the importance of soil? What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas.
24. Write a note on arid soil. Also explain how the fertility of soil affects the distribution of population.
25. Explain land use of pattern in India. Why the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL

WORKSHEET- GRADE –X (Social Science)

L- SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY (2016-17)

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

Answer the following

1. What are the reasons for the growing importance of service sector in India?
2. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities?
3. Why do you think NREGA 2005 is referred to as ‘Right to Work’?
4. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Why?
5. Workers in the unorganized sector face social discrimination. Elucidate.
6. Describe how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation?
7. Why is underemployment seen as a major problem in India?
8. All the sectors of the economy are interdependent. Explain their interdependence taking iron ore as an example.
The Wildlife Protection Act in ------------ has included for the first time the list of protected species of plants.

17. Name the communities who worship Mahua.
18. Name the state which passed the first resolution for JFM.
19. What is meant by 'enrichment plantation'?
20. The project Tiger was launched in the year ------------.
21. Name the species which was declared extinct in India in 1952.
22. ---------------- is the tiger reserve located in Madhya Pradesh.
23. Periyar Tiger Reserve is located in ------------.
24. Name any 2 endangered plants in India.
25. Name the animals which were given full or partial legal protection by the government recently.
26. Which parts of India have a high percentage of unclassed forests?
27. How much percentage of the total number of species in the world are there in India?

Answer the following.

1. Distinguish between Endemic and Extinct species
2. Forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment. Explain with examples.
3. What are the major threats to tiger population?
4. Write a short note on JFM.
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 ‘Palar Pani’?
5. Define NBA. Why it was started?
6. How much percent of the total volume of water’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.
STD X WORKSHEET.

CHP 1. POWER SHARING.

1. What are the major social groups of Sri Lanka?
2. What is power sharing?
3. What is called federal division of power?
4. What is the difference between prudential reasons and moral reasons of power sharing?
5. Why was the tension between the Dutch-speaking and the French-speaking people more acute in Brussels?
6. The civil war in Sri Lanka was caused due to ______________.
7. The other name for regional governments in India ______________.
8. Tyranny of the ______________ is not just oppressive for the minority, it often brings ruin to the majority.
9. In a democracy political power should be ______________.
10. What are the basic principles of democracy?
11. What were the causes of conflict in Belgium?
12. What preferences were given to the Sinhalese?
13. What does “Ethnic” mean?
14. Explain the Horizontal form of power sharing.
15. How was majoritarianism practiced in Sri Lanka?
16. How Belgian leaders took different paths in accommodating various ethnic groups?
17. What were the earlier notions of power sharing and how have they changed with the emergence of democracy?
18. Give reasons why power sharing is desirable.

CHP 2 FEDERALISM.

1. Belgium shifted from a ______________ to a federal form of govt.
2. Rural local govt is popularly known as ____________.
3. Local govt bodies for urban areas are called__________.
4. Municipalities are set up ________.
5. The Mayor is the head of ________.
6. What is federalism?
7. Which is the third tier of federalism?
8. What is called decentralization?
9. Why are the boundaries of several old states of India changed in 1947?
10. Give examples of “holding Together” and “Coming Together” federations.
11. Which state in India enjoys a special status that of having its own constitution?
12. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
13. Distinguish between unitary and federal govt.
14. Why was the necessity of decentralization recognized?
15. How are ‘Coming Together’ federation formed?
16. Explain ‘Holding Together’ federation?
17. What is the role of judiciary in a federal system?
18. What is Panchayati Raj?
19. What difficulties are faced during local government elections?
20. How is Panchayat Samiti formed?
21. How did India emerged as a federal state?
22. What was the basic idea behind decentralization of the government?
23. Which territories in India do not enjoy the powers of a state?
24. What amendments were made by the constitution to make a third tier more powerful and effective?

19. “Promotion of Hindi Continues to be the official policy of the Government of India” Explain.

20. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union govt and State govt.
1. What was the aim of the Civil Rights Movement?
2. Who are referred to as atheists?
3. Give examples of social differences based on the accident of birth.
4. Why is it common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community?
5. What is the best way to fight against diversity?
7. Is it possible for a person to have multiple identities?
8. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement?
9. What do you mean by migrant?
11. Why did the Australian athlete Peter Norman wear the human rights badge?
13. Name the athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights Movement in the Mexico Olympics of 1968.
14. What are social differences?
15. What is meant by social division?
16. Who are African-Americans?
17. Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and for accommodation. Justify.
18. Do social differences exist in all countries?
19. How social differences originate in society?
20. Explain overlapping and cross-cutting social differences with examples.
21. Explain any three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social division.
22. How do social divisions affect people of different social groups, caste or society?
23. How do social divisions and politics are related to each other? Do you agree that a mix of social divisions in politics is very dangerous?
1. Name the three kinds of social differences that can take the form of social divisions and inequalities.
2. Write a note on Gender Division.
3. How are boys and girls brought up in the society?
4. What is referred to as Sexual Division of Labour?
5. What is the result of division of labour in terms of Gender distinction?
6. Why did Women in different parts of the world organise and agitate for equal rights?
7. What is meant by Feminist Movement?
8. Highlight the features that helped to improve women’s role in Public Life?
9. Name any two countries where women’s participation in public life is very high.
10. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?
11. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.
12. How is gender division linked with division of Labour in most of the societies?
13. In earlier days which were the jobs considered unsuitable for women?
14. Despite some improvement since Independence, why, women in our country, still face discrimination and lag much behind men?
15. Why and what enhances to exercise a Patriarchal society in India?
16. What is the status of women’s representation in India’s legislative bodies?
17. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.
18. Mention 2 characteristics features of a Secular State.
19. What is meant by Caste Hierarchy?
20. What is Communalism?
21. Write a brief note on two social groups counted by the Census of India.
22. State how caste inequalities still exist in India?
23. State 2 reasons that caste alone cannot determine the election results in India?
24. Write the key words of the following a) Family Laws, b) Occupational mobility, c) Urbanisation and d) Patriarchy
25. How can the problem of woman's political representation be solved in India?
26. How has the caste system lost its grip in the modern times?
27. Give an example to show how politics can influence caste system in India?
28. What are the positive effects of caste on politics?
29. What are the various forms of communalism in India?
30. What are the various forms that caste can take in politics?
31. Illustrate how religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics.
32. Why communalism needs to be combated in India?
33. Name the political leaders and social reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
34. Justify the paradox ‘Caste System in modern India has undergone great changes. Yet caste has not disappeared from Contemporary India’.
35. Give examples to justify “Women in India still face discrimination”.
36. What is meant by Equal Wages Act.
37. Name the areas of work where women are paid lesser than men when both do exactly the same work.
38. What has led to a decline in Child Sex Ratio in India?
39. “Gender Division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes”- Explain to support the statement.
HISTORY WORKSHEET
WORK LIFE LEISURE –X STD
2016-2017

1. Explain the term Town. How are the towns classified on the basis of population?

2. Name the architect and the planner who developed the principle of golden city in England.

3. Who wrote the book ‘the bitter cry of outcast London’?

4. What are chawls?

5. Who wrote “debganermartyeaagaman”?

6. What was referred to as iron monsters?

7. Mention three processes that shaped the modern cities in a decisive way.

8. Discuss the factors considered for urbanization.

9. Give two reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the 18th century?
10. What form of entertainment came up in the 19th century England to provide leisure activities for the people?
11. What type of criminals was there in London?

12. How far was underground railway able to solve the transport problem as well as lowering crises in London in the 19th century?

13. Mention various measure which were taken to decongest London in the 19th & 20th century.

14. Discuss the steps which were taken to clean up London?

15. Why is Bombay known as the ‘city of dreams’? Give reasons.
16. Why was the reclamation in Bombay necessary? Mention any two land reclamation projects taken up in Bombay.

17. What led to the major expansion of Bombay’s population in the mid-nineteenth century?

18. ‘Crime flourished with the growth of London’ explain this statement.

19. Why was the Haussmann’s development of Paris opposed?

20. What do we call a ‘Metropolitan City’

21. What was Bombay fort area?

22. Why did the cities of India not mushroom in the 19th century? Answer citing three reasons.

23. Why did the people belonging to the depressed classes find housing in chawls? Where did they live in Bombay?

24. What were the changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the 19th and the 20th century? Explain the factors which led to these changes.

25. How was the family life transformed in an industrial city of London?

26. Describe in brief the development of Bombay as the prime city of India.

27. Why was the expansion of the city of Bombay difficult? Mention any one way adopted to develop the city?

28. When was the City of Bombay Improvement Trust established? What did it focus on?

29. Which movie did Dadasaheb Phalke make?

30. Bombay at first was under the control of which colonial country?

31. In 1886 riot, what was the main demand of the workers?

32. What was the function of Bengal smoke nuisance commission?
33. Between 1914-1918 which agency builds the dry dock in Bombay?

34. How did the city development occur at the cost of ecology and environment?

35. ‘Presidency cities followed the racial pattern’, prove this statement citing example from Bombay?

36. What were the chartist movement and ten hour movement?

37. Do you find empathy of so called rich in London for poor when they planned construction of houses for them?

38. What learning is reflected from the event of women empowerment during 20th century?

39. 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 1986 and 1987?

40. Why was there heavier smog in Calcutta than other cities in North India?
1. Discuss the difference between the writing in ancient time and in modern period.
2. Discuss the effects of novels on reader?
3. When and where novels took their firm root?
4. How did new readership help the authors?
5. Who claimed himself ‘the founder of a new province of writing’?
6. What was the epistolary novel? Give example.
7. Why the publishing market was excluded the poor for a long time?
8. What factors enabled people to have easier and greater access to books in the 18th century?
9. Give reasons for the popularity of novels.
10. What is meant by ‘Serialised’? Mention its advantages. Give example.
12. How were effects of ‘industrial evolution’ reflected in the novels?
13. Write a brief note on novel which ends on a not of despair.
14. How did the novelist establish the link between the urban and the rural communities? Explain with example.
15. How did the novel produce the sense of a shared world?
16. ‘The most exciting element of the novel was the involvement of women’ in the 19th century. Comment on this statement in three points.
17. Did women novelists simply popularise the domestic role of women? Give example?
18. What values are encouraged and idealised in the novel written for young boys? Give examples.
19. What did G.A Henty write about in his novels?
20. Name the novels that catered to interest of young and adolescent girls.
21. Give an example of a novel that promoted colonialism and how?
22. Give examples of prose writings done in ancient and medieval India 19th century.
23. Why did south Indian authors give up the effort to translate English novels into Telugu/Malayalam?
24. How does Chandu Menon seek to solve the dilemma of young persons of the colonial India: how to be modern without rejecting tradition?
25. Whose writings created a novel reading public in Hindi? Name his novel and write the interesting fact about the novel.
26. Describe the aspects of Premchand’s writings which make them special.
27. How did the early Bengali novels live in two worlds?
28. Describe the ways in which literary works became a part of public entertainment in Bengal.
29. Discuss different styles of novels became popular in Bengal.
30. How did novels give “pleasure of reading”?
31. Why were people worried about the ill effects of novels on young people and women?
32. Why novels were became popular among women?
33. Discuss the role of Indian women in novel writing. Give examples.
34. In what ways were the novels included the issue of caste practices /minorities.
35 What do you know about earliest Indian novels?
36 How did novels help in establishing a relationship with the past?
37 Works of Munshi Premchand reflected the 20th century social condition of the Indian society. Discuss
38 How did the novel Indulekha comment upon the evils of caste system in Kerala?
39 How did colonial rulers make use of novel in their administration?
40 Novel becomes room for the experiences of communities’ explain with example.
41 Evaluate the contribution made by Basheer to Malayalam literature.
42 In what ways writing in the recent times differs from works written by British & Puranic writing.
43 What kinds of novels were written for the lower castes? Explain.
44 Discuss the importance of Novels in the history of both west and India.
45 What message is conveyed in Gulavati Venkata Rao’s novel Indirabai?
46 Explain briefly the history of Hindi novel from starting to excellence.
47 Explain briefly the contribution of Premchand in the field of novel writing.
48 What kind of life is depicted in the novel, ‘Titash Ekti Nadir Nam’?
49 How did novels inspire the freedom fighters? Explain with two examples.
50 Write a short note on Rabindranath Tagore’s Ghare Baire.
51 How did the characters of Pariksha-Guru attempt to bridge between two different worlds through their actions?
52 Write a short note on the development of novels in Assam.
53 “The novels played a significant role in creating awareness about issues relating to women in society”. What values were encouraged and idealised in novels wrote by women novelist?

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