

HISTORY

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

INTRODUCTION

One Mark Questions

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu ?

Ans. Frederic Sorrieu was a painter.

2. In which year did Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of four prints ?

Ans. In 1848

3. Which famous French artist had prepared a series of four prints visualising his dreams of a world ?

Ans. Frederic Sorrieu

4. What brought sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe in the 19th century ?

Ans. The emergence of the nation-state

3/5 Marks Questions

5. Differentiate between the concept of a modern state and a nation state. How did the sense of common identity develop in Europe ? (2016-DHJB8ZA; 2015-8XZ858H)

Ans. (1) In a modern state a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory. It had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.

(2) A nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

(3) This commonness was forged through struggles, through the actions of the leaders and the common people and did not exist from time immemorial.

1. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

One Mark Questions

1. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries ? (2016-CBSESE2)

Ans. The main aim of the French revolutionaries was to introduce various measures to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

2. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

Ans. Liberalism, the end of many feudal or traditional laws and practices in French Revolution had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

3/5 Marks Questions

3. What happened when the news of revolutionary events in France reached the different cities of Europe ? Explain. (2016-OM7RM22; 2015-6RETTTCY)

Ans. (1) When the news of the revolutionary events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.

(2) Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which had entered into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.

(3) With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

Map Based Questions

(Identification)

Features by numbers are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. The place/city where the Jallianwalla Bagh incident/massacre took place.
(2016-2L0VEEY, 05GWZXW; 2015-6CCRRU2)
Or, The place where Jallianwalla Bagh is located. (2015-NW8IMJU)
2. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.
(2016-1AK2GGN, WZSDX52; 2015-8XZ858H)
Or, The place where Indian National Congress adopted 'Poorna Swaraj' as its goal.
(2016-QGERAMH, QWZHWX3)
Or, The Congress Session where 26th January was declared as the day for 'Poorna Swaraj'.
Or, The place where Indian National Congress made a call for complete independence.
3. The centre/place of calling off/withdrawing the Non-Cooperation Movement. (2015-CLKX4IV)
Or, The place where 22 policemen were burnt forcing Gandhiji to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
4. The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.
(2016-OM7RM22; 2015-8XZ858H)
Or, The place known for the movement of Indigo peasants during the British period.
(2014-W9L9P3M)
Or, The place where a Satyagraha was launched against the oppressive Indigo plantation system by Gandhiji.
(2016-LFV6KTF)
Or, The place famous for the movement of Indigo planters. (2016-J87CZ71)
Or, The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started under the leadership of Gandhiji. (2016-PRE6W22)
Or, The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha in favour of peasants in Bihar.
(2014-GOVDELE)
5. The state from which the Jats, a rich peasants community actively participated in Civil Disobedience Movements. (2014-AZ25MAC, ZVVP7G5)
6. The Satyagraha of the cotton mill workers was held here. (2012-2030, 2078, 68008, 68016)
Or, Place associated with cotton mill worker's protest.
Or, The place where the cotton mill Satyagraha was organised in 1918. (CBSE-(D)-1, 3)
Or, The place where Gandhiji started the Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.
(2016-UNDFGPC, XJRQM8Z; 2015-6RETT0Y; 2012-68012, 68015, 68032, 68045)
7. The place of peasant Satyagraha. (2012-2080, 68004, 17; 2011-02/B1, 04/B1, 07/B1)
Or, The place where Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha in support of the peasants of Gujarat in 1917.
(2015-25TVI7H; 2012-68002, 68018, 68047)
Or, The place from where a Satyagraha for peasants was launched by Gandhiji in 1917.
(2016-69RY5JM, U7ZFH4T)
Or, The place where peasant Satyagraha was organised by Gandhiji. (2016-U45AJQC)
8. The place of the 'No Tax' campaign. (2015-OK4L9RC; 2012-68018, 68028; 2011-04/C1, 22/B1)

GEOGRAPHY

1. Resources and Development

INTRODUCTION

One Mark Question

1. Define 'resources'. (2015-PXUFL9U)

Ans. Everything which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'resource'.

3/5 Marks Question

2. Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many ? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments. (2016-XYJNHGU, LLGRXI0)

Ans. (1) No, the resources are not the free gifts of nature.

(2) (i) All these natural things are available on the earth surface abundantly unless and until humans modify them into usable products.

(ii) Thus, with the value addition to these substances through human intelligence, skill and technology resources are developed to satisfy human needs.

(iii) Resources are a function of human activities. People transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

TYPES OF RESOURCES

One Mark Questions

1. What are potential resources ? (2015-WHGBS1P)

Ans. The resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.

2. Give one example of a non-renewable resource.

(2016-MI9EN0G, H61ZGNL; 2014-HKG5GU8)

Ans. Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum

3. What term is used for resources that can be recycled but are non-renewable ?

Ans. Recyclable resources

3/5 Marks Questions

4. What is the importance of natural resource ? Why is it necessary to conserve them ? (2013)

Ans. (1) Resources are important for the development of any country. For example, fossil fuels are essential to generate energy, mineral resources are important for industrial development, etc.

(2) It is necessary to conserve resources because :

(i) Their irrational consumption and over utilisation have led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

(ii) It takes million of years for the formation of natural resources.

(iii) Natural resources are available in fixed quantity and they are non-renewable.

6. Manufacturing Industries

INTRODUCTION

3/5 Marks Question

1. What is manufacturing ? How does manufacturing lead to value addition of the raw material ? Explain with the help of examples.

Or

What is manufacturing industry ?

(2016-1AK2QGN)

Ans. (1) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

(2) (i) People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods.

(ii) For example, paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore, aluminium from bauxite, etc. Thus, raw materials are transformed into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value.

IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING

One Mark Questions

1. How do manufacturing industries help agriculture ?

(2016-81JUI26)

Ans. Manufacturing industries provide irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

2. How do manufacturing industries help in earning foreign exchange ?

(2016-M5M6PD3)

Ans. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings much needed foreign exchange.

3. Which people are engaged in the secondary activities ?

Ans. Factory workers

3/5 Marks Questions

4. What is manufacturing ? Describe the importance of manufacturing.

Or

Describe the importance of manufacturing industries in five points.

(2016-F8AFSDT, BJN9B0J; 2015-CLKX4IV; 2014-SO4Y3OW)

Ans. (1) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

(2) **Importance of manufacturing :**

(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.

(ii) It reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

(iii) It eradicates unemployment and poverty from our country.

(iv) It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

(v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

(vi) In manufacturing, raw materials are transformed into a wide variety of finished goods which are of higher value.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Power Sharing

BELGIUM AND SRI LANKA

One Mark Questions

1. Which language is mainly spoken in the Flemish region of Belgium ?

(2016-E9EYULM, OSYZLEO)

Ans. Dutch language

2. Belgium is surrounded by which group of countries ?

(2016-FD7ZHUB, IOS6SBQ, LLGRXIO; 2015-CL6KVI8, 3VOHJCZ)

Ans. Belgium is surrounded by France, the Netherland, Germany and Luxembourg.

3. What is the language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium ?

(2016-ZNZNIXJ; 2015-I22OIY4, G7GN9SQ, 5YNOLUX)

Ans. French language is spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium.

4. Which community in Belgium was relatively rich and powerful ?

(2016-FYK10HM, KMBO95I; 2015-NO8CCYZ)

Ans. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

5. Which two ethnic groups are in majority in Belgium ?

(2016-GY5FQ9Q, LBX42ZP; 2015-PMZ9JLO)

Ans. Dutch and French-speaking ethnic groups are in majority in Belgium.

6. Which language is spoken by majority of Sri Lankans ?

(2016-2R1QRTE, XQVOIF4; 2014-CHDE7UP)

Ans. The Sinhala language

7. Mention the two major social groups in Sri Lanka.

(2016-5VXWW48, M6E8WF2, R6XAJKJ; 2014-P1HJQLO)

Ans. The major social groups are : the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).

3/5 Marks Questions

8. What were the two main causes of resentment in Belgium in 1960 ? How was the conflict solved ?

(2010-1080716-A1)

Or

“Existence of Dutch and the French speaking people in Belgium created an ethnic tension.”
Elaborate the statement.

(2016-XYJNHGU)

Ans. (1) The two main causes of resentment in Belgium in 1960 were as follows :

(i) The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by majority Dutch-speaking community, who got economic and educational benefit much later.

(ii) In the capital city Brussels, the Dutch-speaking people constituted minority and was dominated by French-speaking community.

(2) The conflict was solved by recognizing the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Thus, the Belgian leaders took the path of equal opportunity and representation for every community in government. There was vertical division of power and community government formed regarding educational, linguistic and cultural issues.

8. Challenges to Democracy

THINKING ABOUT CHALLENGES

One Mark Questions

1. Write the name of any two countries which are facing the foundational challenge to democracy. (2016-J9GHXNO, J5SCYJ9, J87CZ71)

Ans. The countries which are facing the foundational challenge to democracy are : Bhutan and Saudi Arabia.

2. How much part of the globe is not still under democratic rule ? (2016-XN8FIL9)

Ans. At least one-fourth of the globe is not still under democratic rule.

3. Which challenge is faced by most of the established democracies ?

Or

What type of challenge is being faced by most of the established democracies across the world ? (2016-NSQF12)

Ans. Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion.

4. What kind of challenge is faced by a country replacing monarchy with democracy ?

Or

What type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country for establishing democratic set-up ? (2016-4EL8IBP, BBM9DD9)

Ans. A country replacing monarchy with democracy faces the foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.

5. Explain the challenge of expansion faced by democracy ?

Or

What is meant by challenge of expansion of democracy ? (2016-1AK2QGN)

Ans. Challenge of expansion refers to as applying the basic principles of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.

6. Not allowing women to take part in public activities refers to which kind of challenge to democracy ?

Ans. Challenge of expansion to democracy.

7. If a non-democratic country wants to change over to a democratic set up, what kind of challenge for democracy would it face ? (2016-BJN9BOJ)

Ans. Foundational challenge.

3/5 Marks Questions

8. What category of challenge did Nepal face during 2006 ? Support your answer with suitable examples. (2016-1N7UXWJ)

Ans. (1) Nepal faced foundational challenge of democracy during 2006.

(2) (i) Nepal witnessed an extra-ordinary popular movement in April 2006. The movement was aimed at restoring democracy.

(ii) In February 2005, the king dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament.

(iii) The movement of April 2006 was aimed at regaining popular control over the government from the king.

9. What kinds of governments are facing the foundational challenge for democracy ? Mention any two measures undertaken by them for establishing democracy.

(2016-05GWZXW, XN8FIL9)

ECONOMICS

1. Development

WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES — DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

One Mark Questions

1. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development ?

(2016-4L1AISU, 8PESKPL, GENWDF)

Ans. This is because, the developmental goals that people have, are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

2. Why do people have different development goals ? (2016-02MRB0Y; 2015-12GVSAI)

Ans. Development for one may not be development for the others because people seek things that are most important for them *i.e.*, that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires.

3. 'Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals.' Explain the statement with one example. (2016-AXBXGQ0, EC54D6B; 2015-DUUL5OQ)

Ans. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams, but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced such as tribals.

4. Why do some people oppose dams ? (2016-KWZ8I7I; 2015-K7MS8UG, CMPOJMB)

Ans. Dams may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced such as tribals.

3/5 Marks Questions

5. Mention any three developmental goals for an adivasi from Narmada valley.

(2016-9BVXDUI, OH50PFR, S3HP7T0)

Ans. The developmental goals for an adivasi from Narmada valley are as follows :

(1) They may seek small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

(2) They may want rehabilitation, better job opportunities, more days of work and better wages.

(3) Local school should be able to provide quality education for their children. There should be quality health facilities in the area.

6. "People have conflicting developmental goals". Support the statement with suitable example. (2016-67TNVME, LCZKDRV, RHM7TE)

Ans. (1) People have conflicting development goals because life situations of persons are different. People seek things that are most important for them *i.e.*, the things that can fulfil their aspirations, desires or needs. Therefore sometimes, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting.

(2) Industrialists may consider construction of dams as development. This is because, it provides electricity that they need. In contrary, tribals, farmers and other groups may resent this as the construction of dams may lead to submergence of their land and loss of their livelihood.

(3) Similarly, a girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work but her brother may not like this.

Practice Paper – 1 (Solved)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks : 80

CLASS-X

Time : 3 hours

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has **28** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**, however, internal choices have been provided.
- (ii) Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **8 to 18** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **19 to 25** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **26 to 27** are **1 mark** questions each from **Geography**.
- (vi) Question number **28** is map question of **3 marks** from **Geography**.

1. Name the first book printed by Gutenberg press.

Ans. The first book printed by Gutenberg press was the Bible.

Or

Who is the author of the novel 'Robinson Crusoe' ?

Ans. Daniel Defoe is the author of the novel Robinson Crusoe.

2. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalits between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932 ?

Ans. Poona Pact

3. How many people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century ?

Ans. Nearly 50 million people.

Or

'Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny'. Give any one reason.

Ans. Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny because most of the women workers depended on hand spinning job for their livelihood. Due to the introduction of Spinning Jenny in woollen industry, they lost their jobs.

Or

The very first section of the underground railway in the world opened between which two stations ?

Ans. The very first section of the underground railway in the world was opened between Paddington and Farrington street in London.

4. What was the result of the first upheaval that took place in France in July 1830 ?

Ans. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries

Or

French colonisation in Vietnam was not based only on economic exploitation, but it was also driven by some other idea ? What was that ?

Ans. Civilising Mission

5. What are renewable resources ?

Ans. The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources.

Contd...