



# केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, ग्वालियर

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING**  
**GWALIOR**

**कार्यपत्रक सामग्री कक्षा-10<sup>th</sup> सामाजिक विज्ञान**  
**WORKSHEETS MATERIAL FOR CLASS 10<sup>th</sup>**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

सत्यं त्वं पुष्यन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**'EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE'**  
(WORKSHOP FROM 29.07.2024 TO 02.08.2024)

**FOR TGT SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **PATRON**

Ms. Nidhi Pandey, IIS Commissioner,  
KVS (HQ), New Delhi

## **COURSE DIRECTOR**

Sh. B.L. Morodia, Deputy Commissioner,  
ZIET Gwalior

## **ASSOCIATE COURSE DIRECTOR**

Sh. Joseph K.A., Training Associate (Economics), KVS ZIET Gwalior

## **COURSE COORDINATOR**

Sh. U.S. Tomar, Training Associate (Hindi), KVS ZIET Gwalior

## **RESOURCE PERSONS**

1. Sh. Ajay Kumar Srivastav PGT (Geography)KV Kanpur Cantt (S-2).
2. Sh. Chandra Bhushan Prasad, PGT (History) KV Pt. DDU Nagar.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

- 1.Sh. Akhilesh Tiwari, TGT (SOCIAL SCIENCE), KV No.3 AFS Chakeri Kanpur,
- 2.Sh. Rakesh Kumar Tripathi TGT (SOCIAL SCIENCE), PM Shri KV No.1 Satna,
- 3.Smt. Archana Kumari TGT (SOCIAL SCIENCE), PM Shri KV Noida Sector-24
- 4.Sh. Vijay Raghav Singh TGT (SOCIAL SCIENCE), PM Shri KV CMM Jabalpur

## GROUP WISE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No	Name of TEACHER	Name of KV	Name of Region
1	Shri Mahesh Chandra	OEF Hazratpur	Agra
2	Shri Vishamber Dayal	No. 2, Agra cantt.	Agra
3	Mr. Arun Sharma	KV Etawah	Agra
4	Mrs. Pooja Kushwaha	KV Lalitpur	Agra
5	Ms. Pavitra	KV Greater Noida	Agra
6	Ms. Ritu	KV Babugarh	Agra
7	Ms. Shraddha Gaur	KV CISF Surajpur	Agra
8	Mr. Ajay Kumar Meena	KVAFA Sarsawa	Agra
9	Mr. Parul Chaudhary	KV Baoli	Agra
10	Rajendra Kumar Ahirwar	NO.4 Gwalior	Bhopal
11	Mr. Rakesh Kumar	NO.1 Gwalior(S-I)	Bhopal
12	Ms. Kavita Devi	NO.1, Indore(S-2)	Bhopal
13	Mr. Manish Kirad	Alirajpur	Bhopal
14	Mr. Govind Kumar Meena	Guna	Bhopal
15	Ms. Namrata Parmar	Datia	Bhopal
16	Mr. Rajesh Singh	Khargone	Bhopal
17	Mr. Vinayak Tiwari	PM Shri KV AFS Amla	Bhopal
18	Mr. Arun Waghmare	KV Indore NO.1(S-)	Bhopal
19	Sh. Ajeet Kumar Yadav	No. 2 GCF Jabalpur	Jabalpur
20	Smt. Sushmita Malviya	NKJ Katni	Jabalpur
21	Sh. Sacheen Kumar	Balaghat	Jabalpur
22	Sh. Usha Gopal Neole	Seoni	Jabalpur
23	Sh. Dhaniraj Indorker	No.2 Chhindwara	Jabalpur
24	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Mehra	Chourai	Jabalpur
25	Sh. Manish Kumar Singh	No. 2 Rewa	Jabalpur
26	Sh. Gaurav Arya	Chhattarpur	Jabalpur
27	Sh. Shiv Prasad Soni	Nowrozabad	Jabalpur
28	Mr. Manish Kumar Dwivedi	Shivgarh	Lucknow
29	Mr. Harishchandra	Ayodhya Cantt	Lucknow
30	Ms. Khyati Soni	CRPF Bijnaur Shift2	Lucknow
31	Ms. Archana Chauhan	MCF Lalganj	Lucknow
32	Mr. Ram Charan	PM shri KV NO.2 TGT (SST) AFS Chakeri	Lucknow
33	Mr. Amit Kumar	PM shri KV NO.3 TGT (SST) AFS Chaker	Lucknow
34	MR. Niraj Singh	KV NO.2 Armapur	Lucknow
35	MR. K.M. Gupta	KV NO 2 OCF Shahjahanpur SHIFT 2	Lucknow
36	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Balrampur	Lucknow
37	Mr. Ankit Kumar Gupta	Allahabad, CRPF	Varanasi
38	Mr. Dan Bahadur Singh	Azamgarh	Varanasi
39	Mr. Chandra Shekhar	Gorakhpur-I AFS	Varanasi
40	MR. Shashi Kumar Jaiswal	KV Mau	Varanasi
41	Mr. Shyam Bihari	PT.DDU Nagar (MughalSarai)	Varanasi
42	Sh. Anurag Singh	Rihandnagar	Varanasi
43	MR. Mahajan Yadav	Gonda	Varanasi
44	MR. Narendra Pratap	Siddharth Nagar	Varanasi
45	Mrs. Dipti Dixit	Kauhar Amethi	Varanasi
46	Mr. Piush Kumar Mishra	Aayer	Varanasi

# INDEX

S. No.	Name of Topic/Sub-Topic	Page No.
<b>Unit -1. India and the Contemporary World – II</b>		
<b>Ch- 01</b>	<b>THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	TOPIC -THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION	7
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	TOPIC - THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	8
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	TOPIC - THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848	9
<b>WORKSHEET 04</b>	TOPIC - THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY	10
<b>WORKSHEET 05</b>	TOPIC - THE RISE OF THE NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	11
<b>CH- 02</b>	<b>NATIONALISM IN INDIA</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	TOPIC - THE FIRST WORLD WAR, KHILAFAT AND NON - COOPERATION	12-13
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	TOPIC - THE FIRST WORLD WAR, KHILAFAT AND NON - COOPERATION	14
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	TOPIC - DIFFERING STRANDS WITHIN THE MOVEMENT	15
<b>WORKSHEET 04</b>	TOPIC - TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE	16
<b>WORKSHEET 05</b>	TOPIC - TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE	17
<b>WORKSHEET 06</b>	TOPIC - TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE	18
<b>WORKSHEET 07</b>	TOPIC - THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING	19
<b>WORKSHEET 08</b>	TOPIC - MAP WORK	20
<b>CH- 03</b>	<b>THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	TOPIC: THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD	21
<b>CH- 05</b>	<b>PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME	22
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME	23
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME	24-25
<b>WORKSHEET 04</b>	TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME	26-27
<b>Unit-2. Contemporary India – II</b>		
<b>CH- 01</b>	<b>RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	TOPIC: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT	28
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	TOPIC: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT	29-30
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	TOPIC: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT	31

<b>CH- 02</b>	<b>FOREST AND WILDLIFE</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	TOPIC: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES	32
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	TOPIC: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES	33-34
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	TOPIC: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES	35-36
<b>CH- 03</b>	<b>WATER RESOURCES</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	WATER RESOURCES	37
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	WATER RESOURCES	38
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	WATER RESOURCES	39
<b>CH- 04</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	AGRICULTURE	40
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	AGRICULTURE	41-42
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	AGRICULTURE	43
<b>CH- 05</b>	<b>MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES	44
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES	45
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES	46
<b>CH- 05</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	47
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	48
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	49
<b>Unit-3. Democratic Politics - II</b>		
<b>CH- 01</b>	<b>POWER SHARING</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	POWER SHARING	50
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	POWER SHARING	51
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	POWER SHARING	52
<b>CH- 02</b>	<b>FEDERALISM</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	FEDERALISM	53
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	FEDERALISM	54
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	FEDERALISM	55

<b>CH- 03</b>	<b>GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE	56
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE	57
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE	58
<b>CH- 04</b>	<b>POLITICAL PARTIES</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	POLITICAL PARTIES	59
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	POLITICAL PARTIES	60
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	POLITICAL PARTIES	61
<b>CH- 05</b>	<b>OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY	62
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY	63
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY	64
<b>Unit-4. Understanding Economic Development</b>		
<b>CH- 01</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	DEVELOPMENT	65
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	DEVELOPMENT	66
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	DEVELOPMENT	67
<b>CH- 02</b>	<b>SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY	68
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY	69
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY	70
<b>CH- 03</b>	<b>GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY	71
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY	72
<b>CH- 04</b>	<b>MONEY AND CREDIT</b>	
<b>WORKSHEET 01</b>	MONEY AND CREDIT	73
<b>WORKSHEET 02</b>	MONEY AND CREDIT	74
<b>WORKSHEET 03</b>	MONEY AND CREDIT	75-76
<b>WORKSHEET 04</b>	MONEY AND CREDIT	77s

# UNIT- 01 HISTORY

## WORKSHEET 01

### CH-01 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

#### TOPIC - THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. Which event is considered a pivotal moment in the rise of nationalism in Europe? 1
- (A) The Congress of Vienna  
(B) The French Revolution  
(C) The Industrial Revolution  
(D) The American Revolution

2. Who is known for his role in the unification of Italy? 1
- (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi  
(B) Count Cavour  
(C) Otto von Bismarck  
(D) Napoleon Bonaparte

3. Describe this image.



2

Answer.....

4. Write the name of the painting of Frederic Sorrieu. 1

Answer.....

5. How French revolutionaries are introduced and practiced various collective identities. 5

6. What is the importance of Napoleon Civil Code 1804. 5

Answer.....

7. Answer.....

- Analyze the impact of the Napoleonic Wars on the rise of nationalist sentiments in Europe. 5

Answer.....

REMARKS.

TEACHER SIGN.

## WORKSHEET 02

### TOPIC - THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. Which treaty significantly altered the map of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars? 1  
(A) Treaty of Paris (B) Treaty of Vienna  
(C) Treaty of Frankfurt (D) Treaty of London
2. What was the primary objective of the Zollverein? 1  
(A) To establish a common currency  
(B) To promote trade among German states  
(C) To unify the German states militarily  
(D) To establish a German Empire
3. Which political ideology emphasised the importance of national identity and unity in the 19th century? 1  
(A) Liberalism (B) Conservatism (C) Nationalism (D) Socialism
4. What was the primary goal of the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)? 1  
(A) To promote liberalism  
(B) To balance power in Europe and restore pre-Napoleonic borders  
(C) To promote nationalism  
(D) To establish a European Union

5. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini.? 2

Answer.....

6. Explain how the Congress of Vienna (1815) contributed to the emergence of nationalist movements in various European countries. 4

Answer.....

7. Assess the impact of the Zollverein on the unification of Germany. How did economic integration among German states contribute to political unification? 5

Answer.....

8. Evaluate the significance of Giuseppe Garibaldi's campaigns in the unification of Italy. How did his leadership and military actions contribute to the consolidation of Italian territories? 5

Answer.....

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.



**WORKSHEET 03**

**TOPIC - THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

1. “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold” is this statement given by? 2

Answer.....

2. Define romantic imagination and national feeling. 4

Answer.....

3. Who were feminist? 4

Answer.....

4. Define the Revolution of the Liberals in Germany. 5

Answer.....

5. Examine the role of the Frankfurt Assembly (1848-1849) in the development of nationalist and liberal ideas in Germany. 5

Answer.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET 04**

**TOPIC - THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

1. Which organisation was founded by Giuseppe Mazzini to promote the idea of Italian unification? 1  
(A) Young Italy  
(B) Carbonari  
(C) Red Shirts  
(D) National Society

2. Which of the following was a key factor in the unification of Germany? 1  
(A) The Franco-Prussian War  
(B) The Crimean War  
(C) The Wars of Italian Unification  
(D) The Spanish Civil War

3. What was the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy? 1  
(A) He led military campaigns  
(B) He was a political theorist and activist  
(C) He negotiated treaties  
(D) He was a king

4. Who was he and what did he do? 2



Answer.....

5. Evaluate the significance of the unification of Germany under Otto von Bismarck. 5

Answer.....

6. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? 5

Answer.....

7. Compare and contrast the processes of unification in Italy and Germany. 5

Answer.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

## **WORKSHEET 05**

### **TOPIC - THE RISE OF THE NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

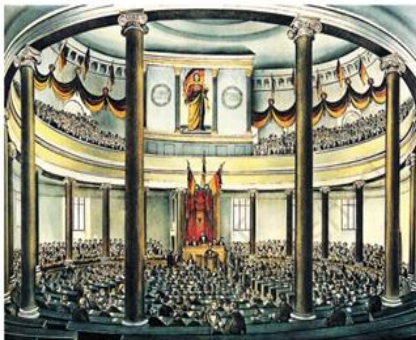
**Time- 20 min**

**max marks-15**

- 1.The "Red Shirts" were associated with which Italian nationalist leader? 1  
(A) Count Cavour  
(B) Victor Emmanuel II  
(C) Giuseppe Garibaldi  
(D) Giuseppe Mazzini
- 2.Which event in 1870-71 helped consolidate the German Empire? 1  
(A) The Berlin Conference  
(B) The Franco-Prussian War  
(C) The Austro-Prussian War  
(D) The Crimean War
- 3.Which of the following was NOT a factor in the rise of nationalism in Europe? 1  
(A) The spread of Romanticism  
(B) The Industrial Revolution  
(C) The decline of the Ottoman Empire  
(D) The rise of feudalism
- 5.Assess the influence of Romanticism on the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe. Provide specific examples of how Romanticism fueled nationalistic fervor. 5

Answer.....

6. What does this picture represent? 2



Answer.....

7. Explain about Germania and their symbols. 5

Answer.....

**REMARKS.**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET 01**

**CH-02 NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

**TOPIC - THE FIRST WORLD WAR, KHILAFAT AND NON - COOPERATION**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

1. What is nationalism? 1  
A) A movement for economic independence  
B) A belief in the interests of a particular nation  
C) A political party in India  
D) A social club
2. What year was Bengal partitioned by the British, leading to a significant rise in nationalist sentiments? 1  
(A) 1905 (B) 1920 (C) 1947 (D) 1942
3. Which act passed in 1919 aimed at suppressing nationalist activities in India? 1  
a) Government of India Act                      b) Rowlatt Act  
c) Simon Commission                              d) Indian Councils Act
4. (A) **Assertion:** The Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi was a major step towards achieving Indian independence.  
(B) **Reason:** The movement involved a wide range of protests, including boycotts of British goods and institutions, which significantly weakened British control. 1
- (a) Both the assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.  
(b) Both the assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.  
(c) The assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.  
(d) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct.
5. What was the main objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)? 1  
(a) To establish separate Muslim states  
(b) To reject British titles and institutions  
(c) To secure economic independence  
(d) To reform British policies
6. Who was the leader of the Khilafat Movement in India? 1  
a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
b) Syed Ahmad Khan  
c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
d) Shaikat Ali and Mohammad Ali

7. Which movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi in response to the Rowlatt Act of 1919? 1
- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
  - b) Quit India Movement
  - c) Civil Disobedience Movement
  - d) Salt March

### 8. Case Study: The Non-Cooperation Movement

In the early 20th century, India saw a surge in nationalist sentiments, leading to significant political activities aimed at ending British colonial rule. One of the most pivotal movements was the Non-Cooperation Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi. In 1920, Gandhi called for a nationwide movement to protest against British policies by non-violent means. This included boycotting British goods, institutions, and services, as well as promoting Indian-made products. The movement saw mass participation across different sections of society, including students, traders, and workers. However, the movement faced challenges and criticisms. The Chauri - Chaura incident in 1922, where a clash between protesters and police led to the death of several policemen, marked a turning point. Gandhi called off the movement, arguing that the violence at Chauri - Chaura was contrary to the principles of non-violence.

#### Questions:

- (A) What was the primary objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement? 1

Answer.....

- (B) Why did Gandhi call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? 1

Answer.....

- (C) How did the Non-Cooperation Movement contribute to the Indian nationalist cause? 1

Answer.....

REMARKS.

TEACHER SIGN

**WORKSHEET 02**

**TOPIC - THE FIRST WORLD WAR, KHILAFAT AND NON – COOPERATION**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

**1.**How did the Rowlatt Act of 1919 contribute to the rise of nationalist movements in India? **3**

Answer.....

**2.**What was the main reason for Indian Muslims’ support for the Khilafat Movement? **3**

Answer.....

**3.**Discuss the role of the Indian National Congress in the Non-Cooperation Movement. **3**

Answer.....

**4.**Explain the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) in the Indian independence struggle. **3**

Answer.....

**5.**What was the impact of the Khilafat Movement on Hindu-Muslim relations in India? **3**

Answer.....

**6.**Analyse the reasons for the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. **5**

Answer.....

**REMARKS.**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET 03**

**TOPIC - DIFFERING STRANDS WITHIN THE MOVEMENT**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

1. How did newspapers contribute to the nationalist movement in India? 1
- A) By promoting British policies
  - B) By spreading nationalist ideas and news
  - C) By advertising foreign products
  - D) By supporting the princely states

2. Define the Picketing. 1

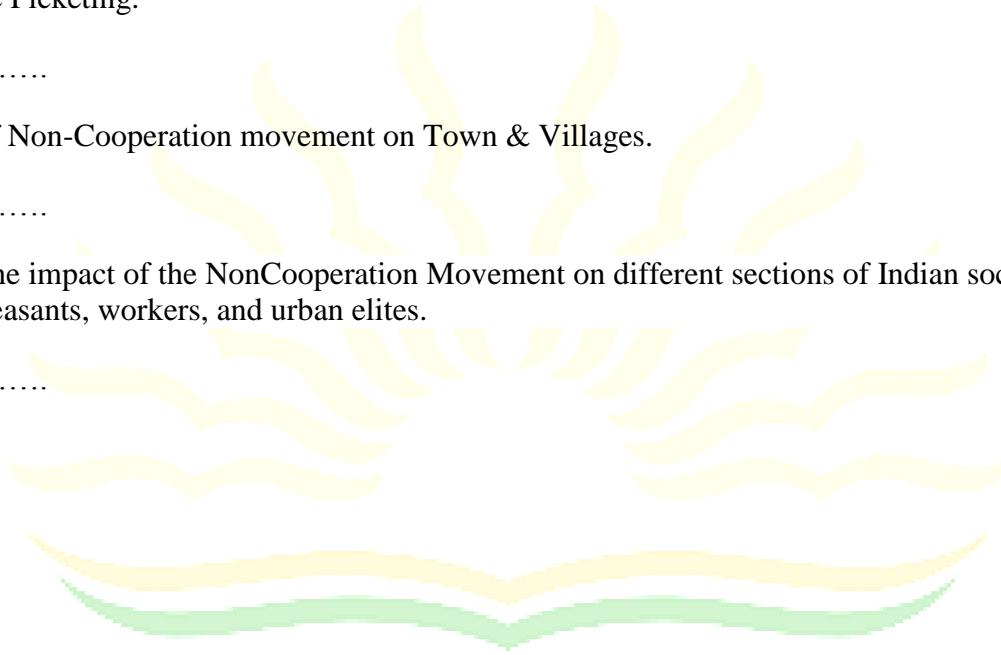
Answer.....

3. Impact of Non-Cooperation movement on Town & Villages. 4

Answer.....

4. Analyse the impact of the NonCooperation Movement on different sections of Indian society, including peasants, workers, and urban elites. 4

Answer.....



तत् त्वं पुषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**REMARKS.**

**TEACHER SIGN**

**WORKSHEET 04**

**TOPIC - TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE**

**NAME OF STUDENT**-----

**ROLL NO.**-----

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

**1.Assertion:** The role of women in the Indian nationalist movement became more prominent during the freedom struggle.

**Reason:** Women participated in various protests and movements, which helped in shaping the nationalist discourse and expanding its base. 1

- a) Both the assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.
- b) Both the assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.
- c) The assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
- d) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct

**2.Assertion:** The Salt March of 1930 was a pivotal event in the Indian independence movement.

**Reason:** Mahatma Gandhi's act of defying the British salt tax helped galvanize widespread public support and drew international attention to India's struggle for independence. 1

- a) Both the assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.
- b) Both the assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.
- c) The assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
- d) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct

**3.**Which movement was led by Gandhi to protest British rule and promote self-reliance? 1

- (A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (B) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Salt March

**4.**Which leaders are associated with the Salt March? 3

Answer.....

**5.**Analyse the impact of the Simon Commission on Indian political dynamics. 4

Answer.....

**6** Analyze the significance of the Salt March (Dandi March) in the context of the Civil Disobedience Movement. 5

Answer.....

**7.**What was the Poona Pact of 1932, and what were its main provisions? 5

Answer.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN**



**WORKSHEET 05**

**TOPIC - TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE**

**NAME OF STUDENT**-----

**ROLL NO.**-----

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-15**

**1.**What were the key factors of the Khilafat Movement and how did it influence Indian nationalism? 3

Answer.....

**2.**Discuss the role of women in the Non-Cooperation Movement. What were their contributions and how did their involvement shape the movement. 3

Answer.....

**3.**Discuss the role of the Lahore Session of 1929 in the Indian independence movement. 3

Answer.....

**4.**Discuss the background and objectives of the Simon Commission. 3

Answer.....

**5.**Explain the purpose and impact of the Dandi March of 1930. 3

Answer.....

तत् त्वं पुषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**REMARKS.**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET 06**

**TOPIC - TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

**1.**Which session of the Indian National Congress adopted the goal of "Purna Swaraj"? 1

Answer.....

**2.**Explain the origins and objectives of the Civil Disobedience Movement. 5

Answer.....

**3.**Discuss about the limitations of the civil disobedience movement. 5

Answer.....

**4.**Discuss the role of Gandhi in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 4

Answer.....

**5.**Analyse the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement on different sections of Indian society, including peasants, workers, and urban elites. 5

Answer.....

तत् त्वं पुषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET 07**

**TOPIC - THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

**1.**What were the main reasons behind Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for Dalits, which led to the Poona Pact? 5

Answer.....

**2.** How literature united the peoples of India for the National movement? 5

Answer.....

**3.** Discuss the significance of Paintings on Indian Peoples during the National movement. 5

Answer.....

**4.**Evaluate the impact of Gandhi's leadership on the Indian independence movement. 5

Answer.....

**5.**Discuss the significance of the Indian National Flag as a symbol of nationalism in India. How did it evolve from the pre-independence period to post-independence? 5

Answer.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN**

## **WORKSHEET 08**

### **TOPIC - MAP WORK OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 10 min**

**max marks-09**

- 1.Name the place related to the Satyagraha of peasants in Gujarat.
- 2.The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- 3.The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
- 4.The place where the Jallian wala Bagh incident took place.
- 5.The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was Started.
- 6.The place where the Indian National Congress Session of 1927 was held
- 7.The place calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 8.The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.
9. The place where Salt Law Abolished.



**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN**

## WORKSHEET 01

### CH-03 THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 20 min

max marks-15

- 1.The loss of ..... destroyed African livelihoods. 1  
(a) Cattle (b) Human lives  
(c) Land (d) Forests

- 2.Animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point - in America, Australia or New Zealand, and then transported to..... as frozen meat, thereby reducing the shipping costs and reducing meat prices. 1  
(a) Asia (b) Europe  
(c) Africa (d) Middle East

- 3.Rinderpest spread in Africa through. 1

Answer.....

In the question no. 4 and 5 given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1+1=2

- 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.

**4.Assertion:** When the supply of wheat was disrupted during the First World War, wheat production in Canada, America and Australia expanded dramatically.

**Reason:** Before the First World War, Asia was a major supplier of wheat in the world

**5.Assertion:** The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonization of Antarctica was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century.

**Reason:** The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of Swine Flu that they carried on their person.

6.America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe..... in particular, proved a deadly killer. 1

- (a) Chickenpox (b) Measles  
(c) Smallpox (d) Filariasis

7.What was the impact of technology on food availability? Explain with the help of examples 4

8.The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples. 5

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

## WORKSHEET 01

### CH-05 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

1. Where did print technology first develop in the World? 1

Answer.....

2. Which of the following was not a reason for the limited popularity of handwritten manuscripts in Europe: 1

A. Manuscripts were fragile.

B. Manuscripts were awkward to handle and could not be carried around easily.

C. The content of the manuscripts was rebellious and seditious.

D. Copying manuscripts was expensive and time-consuming.

3. By the early fifteenth century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to ..... 1

A. Print textiles

B. Print playing cards

C. Make religious pictures with simple, brief texts

D. All of the above

4. The woodcut painting given above was created during the time when Indians were beginning to accept the idea of Women's education in the late 19th century. Which of the following scenarios was the artist trying to portray in this art piece? 1



A. Listening to music is the best way to spend one's free time

B. Decreasing popularity of the western idea of marriage

C. Breakdown of traditional family roles

D. Pleasure is the ultimate goal of life

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

**Assertion (A):** The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.

**Reason (R):** Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalism. 1

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

7. How was the increase in demand for books met in Europe in the fourteenth century? 5

Answer.....

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

## WORKSHEET 02

### CH-05 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 10 min

max marks-10

1. "The imperial state of China was for a very long time, the major producer of printed material". Explain 5

OR

"From the 16th century the volume of print increased in China". State reasons.

### Case Study

2. Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood, he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model of printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.



*Gutenberg Printing Press (i)&(ii)*



*Gutenberg's Printed Bible*

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took 3 years to produce them. By the standards of the time, this was fast production. The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

In fact, printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser chose the design and decided on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

- (i). What was the major drawback of new technology? 1
- (ii). Which previous knowledge did Gutenberg draw to design his innovation in the form of a printing press. 2
- (iii). Write to features of the first book printed by Gutenberg. 2

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

**WORKSHEET 03**

**TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 20 min**

**max marks-15**

1. Which of the following country/countries had the earliest kind of print technology?

- (a) China                      (b) Korea                      (c) Japan                      (d) All of these

2. Who wrote 'My Childhood and My University'?

- (a) Thomas Woo              (b) Maxim Gorky              (c) George Eliot              (d) Jane Austen

1

3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

**Assertion:** In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Reason:** This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

Options: -

- 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.



4. Look at the picture given above. Identify the name of the painter from the following options. 1

- A. Abindra Nath Tagore  
B. Rabindra Nath Tagore  
C. Raja Ravi Verma  
D. Samant Das Gupta

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

**Assertion (A):** The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

**Reason (R):** From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

- 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.



6. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): That first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

Reason (R): About 500 copies were printed and it took 2 years to produce them.

Options: -

- 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.

7. Explain with examples the role of print culture in the bringing of the French Revolution. 2

Answer.....

8. What is a manuscript? Why production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books? 3

OR

Explain the limitations or short-comings of handwritten manuscripts.

OR

What were the factors that led to the invention of the printing press?

### Case Study

9. The identity of the nation is most often symbolized in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. In the 1870s, he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later, it was included in his novel "Anandamath" and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi Movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

(i) How can we describe the figure of "Bharat Mata" painted by Abanindranath Tagore? 1

(ii) What was the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya in the development of the image of "Bharat Mata"? 1

(iii) What was the significance of collecting ancient folktales? 2

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

## Worksheet -04

### CHAPTER-5 TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN TIME

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. What is calligraphy? 1
2. Which of the following aspects best signify the image of Bharat Mata? 1



- A. Heroism and Responsibility  
B. Divinity and Asceticism  
C. Power and Authority  
D. Heroism and Justice

3. The spread of Print culture led to the emergence of which of the following? 1
- A. Nationalism  
B. Feudalism  
C. Mercantilism  
D. Imperialism

In the question no 4, 5 & 6 given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option (For Question No. 4, 5 & 6): 3

- 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

**4. Assertion (A):** In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.

**Reason (R):** Warren Hastings, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.

**5. Assertion (A):** The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.

**Reason (R):** Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalism.

**6.Assertion:** The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

**Reason:** Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

7.“The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.”  
Explain. 5

OR

How did Gutenberg personalize the technology of print?

8.‘The use of Print was diversified in 17th century China’. Explain. 5

OR

Describe the major uses of print culture in the seventeenth century in China. What was its effect?

OR

What were the reasons favoring shifting from hand printing to mechanical printing in China?

### Case Study

9.Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

(i) Who portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure? 1

(ii) The French replaced the former royal standard with a new flag as a step to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. What similar steps did Indians take? 1

(iii) With reference to the context given above, acknowledge the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in infusing the sense of nationalism. 2

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

## UNIT- 02 GEOGRAPHY

### WORKSHEET 01

### CH-01 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. What are natural resources? 1  
- A) Items made by people  
- B) Materials found in nature  
- C) Tools and machines  
- D) Books and papers
2. Which of the following is a renewable resource? 1  
- A) Coal  
- B) Oil  
- C) Sunlight  
- D) Gold
3. What is an example of a non-renewable resource? 1  
- A) Wind  
- B) Water  
- C) Natural gas  
- D) Trees
4. Which of the following is a human-made resource? 1  
- A) Rivers  
- B) Forests  
- C) Roads  
- D) Mountains
- Q5. Give two examples of renewable resources? 3  
Ans.....
- Q6. What is 'sustainable development'? 3  
Ans.....
- Q7. Explain the concept of 'resource conservation' and its importance? 5  
Ans.....
- Q8. What are the key indicators used to measure the development of a country? 5  
Ans.....

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN

## WORKSHEET- 02

### TOPIC: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. Why is it important to conserve natural resources? 1
- A) To increase their cost
  - B) To ensure they last longer and protect the environment
  - C) To make them more difficult to use
  - D) To reduce their availability
2. What does 'economic development' involve? 1
- A) Increasing the number of factories
  - B) Improving the overall quality of life and wealth
  - C) Reducing the population
  - D) Expanding agricultural areas
3. Which of the following can help a country develop? 1
- A) Reducing education levels
  - B) Enhancing health care services
  - C) Limiting technology use
  - D) Increasing pollution
4. Why is education important for development? 1
- A) It makes people less skilled
  - B) It helps people earn better jobs and improve their lives
  - C) It decreases productivity
  - D) It reduces the number of skilled workers
- Q5. Why is it important to reduce pollution? 5  
Ans: .....
- Q6. What is five benefit of using solar power? 5  
Ans: .....

#### CASE STUDY

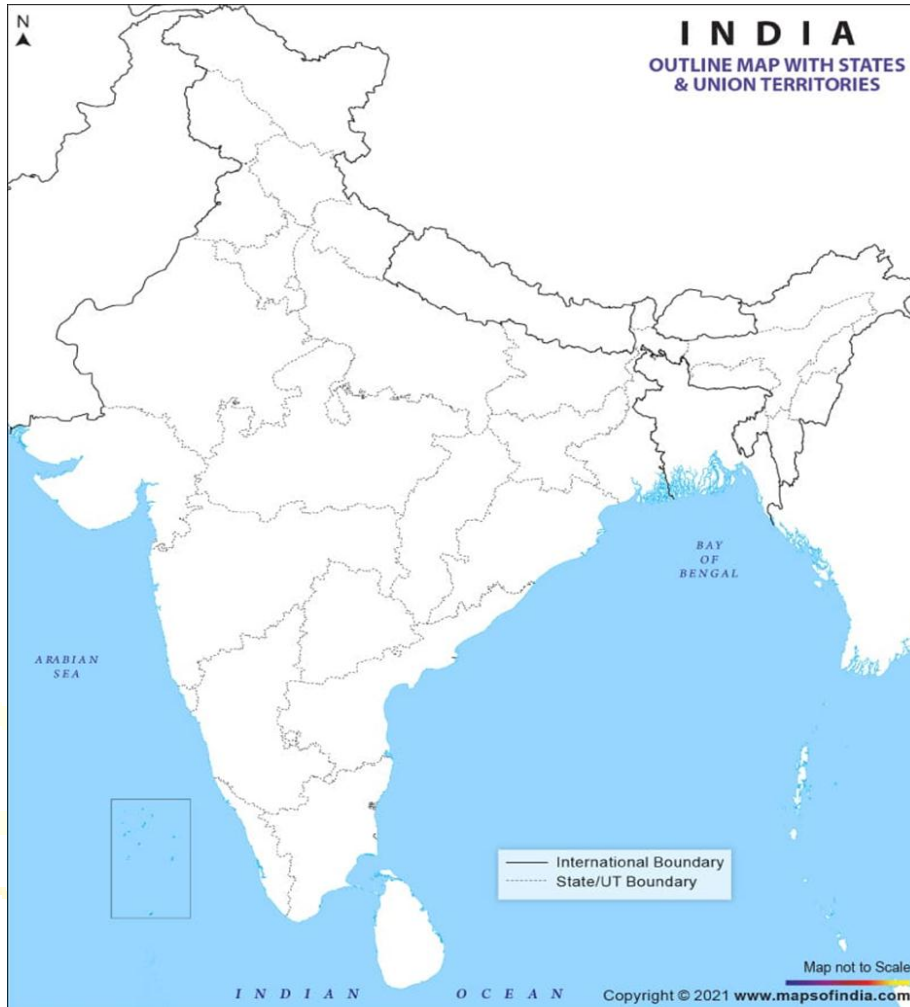
**Scenario:** A city has been facing severe water shortages due to overuse and pollution of its water sources. The local government has implemented various measures to address the issue, including building new reservoirs and promoting water conservation among residents.

7. What are two strategies the city can use to ensure long-term water sustainability? 1
- A) Increase water consumption and reduce conservation efforts
  - B) Encourage water-saving techniques and invest in advanced water treatment technologies
  - C) Ignore pollution and continue to use existing water sources
  - D) Increase industrial waste and reduce investments in reservoirs

Q8. Locate the following on an outline map of India.

5

1. Black soil
2. Laterite soil
3. Alluvial soil
4. Red soil
5. Desert soil



तत् त्वं पुष्पन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

**WORKSHEET NO.3**

**TOPIC: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. How does good infrastructure benefit a country? 1  
- A) By increasing traffic congestion  
- B) By making travel and trade easier  
- C) By limiting business activities  
- D) By increasing environmental damage
2. How can technology improve life? 1  
- A) By making tasks more difficult  
- B) By improving communication and productivity  
- C) By increasing energy use  
- D) By causing more pollution
3. What is 'sustainable development'? 1  
- A) Using resources faster than they can be replaced  
- B) Meeting current needs without harming future generations  
- C) Ignoring environmental issues  
- D) Storing resources without using them
4. How can you save water at home? 1  
- A) By keeping the tap running  
- B) By using less water while washing  
- C) By taking longer showers  
- D) By not fixing leaks
5. How can people help to conserve resources in their daily lives? give two examples. 2  
Ans: .....
6. What is three advantage of globalization for countries? 2  
Ans: .....
7. Discuss the impact of industrialization on natural resources? 3  
Ans: .....

**Case Study:**

**8.Scenario:** A rural area has recently developed a new tourism industry that has brought economic benefits but also environmental concerns, such as increased waste and habitat disruption. The local community is debating how to balance economic benefits with environmental protection.

1. What is one approach the community can take to balance economic development with environmental protection? 2
2. What are the negative effects of tourism. 2

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

**WORKSHEET NO. 1**

**CH-02 FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 20 min

max marks-10

**MCQ**

1. Which of the following is NOT a function of forests? (1)  
a) Prevention of soil erosion  
b) Source of timber  
c) Increase in greenhouse gases  
d) Habitat for wildlife
2. What is the main cause of deforestation? (1)  
a) Afforestation  
b) Urbanisation  
c) Wildlife conservation  
d) Sustainable forestry
3. **Assertion (A): Deforestation leads to loss of biodiversity.** (1)  
**Reason (R): Forests provide habitat and resources for a wide range of species.**  
a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.  
b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.  
c) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
d) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.
4. **Assertion (A): Tropical rainforests have high levels of biodiversity.** (1)  
**Reason (R): Tropical rainforests experience high temperatures and consistent rainfall throughout the year.**  
a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.  
b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.  
c) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
d) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.
5. Explain the importance of forests in maintaining ecological balance. (1)  
Ans:
6. What are the main causes of deforestation in tropical rainforests? any two (1)  
Ans:
7. Examine the impact of human activities on forest ecosystems and suggest measures to mitigate these impacts. (2)  
Ans:
8. Discuss various methods of sustainable forest management and their effectiveness in conserving forest resources. (2)  
Ans:



## WORKSHEET- 02

### TOPIC-FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

- 1 Which of the following is a consequence of deforestation? (1)
- a) Increased biodiversity
  - b) Enhanced soil fertility
  - c) Global warming
  - d) Reduced water cycle efficiency
- 2 Which type of forest is characterized by dense vegetation and high biodiversity? (1)
- a) Temperate forests
  - b) Boreal forests
  - c) Tropical rainforests
  - d) Deciduous forests
3. **Assertion (A): Wildlife corridors are used to connect fragmented habitats.**  
**Reason (R): They help reduce the effects of habitat fragmentation on animal movement and gene flow.** (1)
- a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - c) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
  - d) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.
4. **Assertion (A): Afforestation can help combat climate change.**  
**Reason (R): Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen through photosynthesis.** (1)
- a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - c) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
  - d) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct
5. Discuss the role of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in wildlife conservation. (1)
- Ans:
6. Describe the concept of 'biodiversity' and its significance in forest ecosystems. (1)
- Ans:
7. Analyze the importance of forest resources in the socio-economic development of a country. Include examples to support your answer. (2)

Ans:

## 8. Case Study 1: Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

(2)

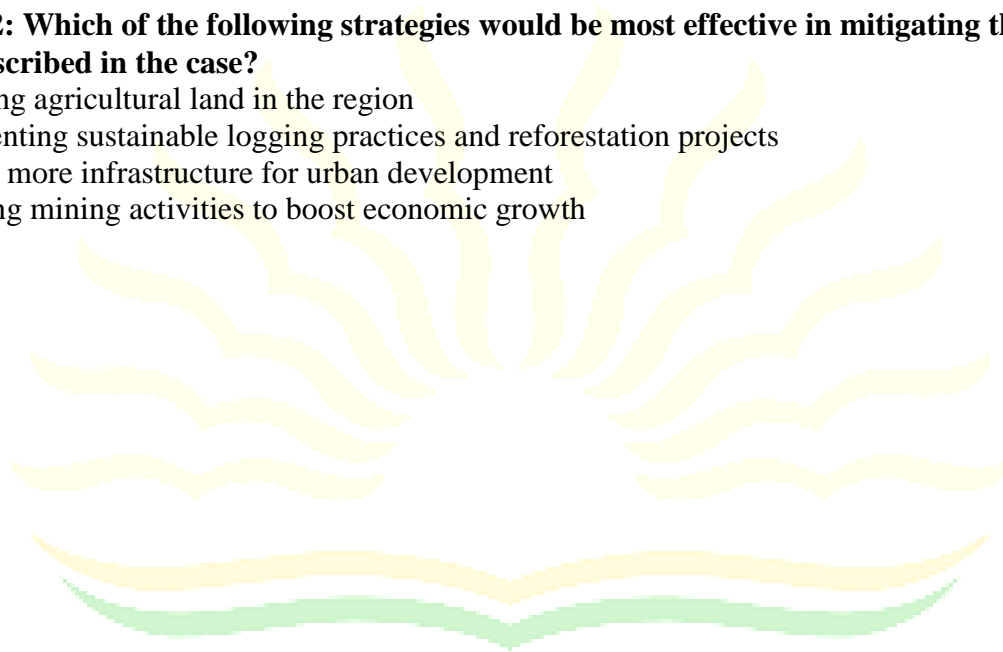
The Amazon Rainforest, often referred to as the "lungs of the Earth," plays a crucial role in regulating global climate and supporting biodiversity. However, over the past few decades, large portions of the Amazon have been deforested due to logging, agriculture, and urban expansion. This deforestation has led to loss of habitat for countless species, disruption of local and global climate patterns, and increased greenhouse gas emissions.

**Question 1: What are the immediate environmental consequences of deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest as described in the case?**

- a) Increased biodiversity and habitat creation
- b) Enhanced soil fertility and climate stabilisation
- c) Loss of species habitat and disruption of climate patterns
- d) Improved air quality and increased rainfall

**Question 2: Which of the following strategies would be most effective in mitigating the negative impacts described in the case?**

- a) Expanding agricultural land in the region
- b) Implementing sustainable logging practices and reforestation projects
- c) Building more infrastructure for urban development
- d) Increasing mining activities to boost economic growth



REMARKS

तत् त्वं पुषन् अपावृषु  
TEACHER SIGN.  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

## WORKSHEET NO. 3

### FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 20 min

max marks-10

1. Which of the following activities can help in forest conservation? (1)
- Illegal logging
  - Slash-and-burn agriculture
  - Afforestation and reforestation
  - Urban sprawl
2. What is the primary purpose of a wildlife sanctuary? (1)
- To promote tourism
  - To provide recreational facilities
  - To protect endangered species and their habitats
  - To facilitate logging activities
3. **Assertion (A): Overgrazing by livestock can lead to desertification.**  
**Reason (R): Overgrazing reduces vegetation cover, leading to increased soil erosion and loss of soil fertility.** (1)
- Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
  - Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.
4. **Assertion (A): Sustainable forestry practices help in the conservation of forest resources.**  
**Reason (R): They involve cutting trees at a rate that allows the forest to regenerate and maintain ecological balance.** (1)
- Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
  - Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
  - Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.
5. How does deforestation contribute to climate change? (2)

Ans:

6. Evaluate the role of community participation in forest conservation and wildlife protection. Provide examples of successful community-based conservation projects. (2)

Ans:

## 7. Case Study 2:

(2)

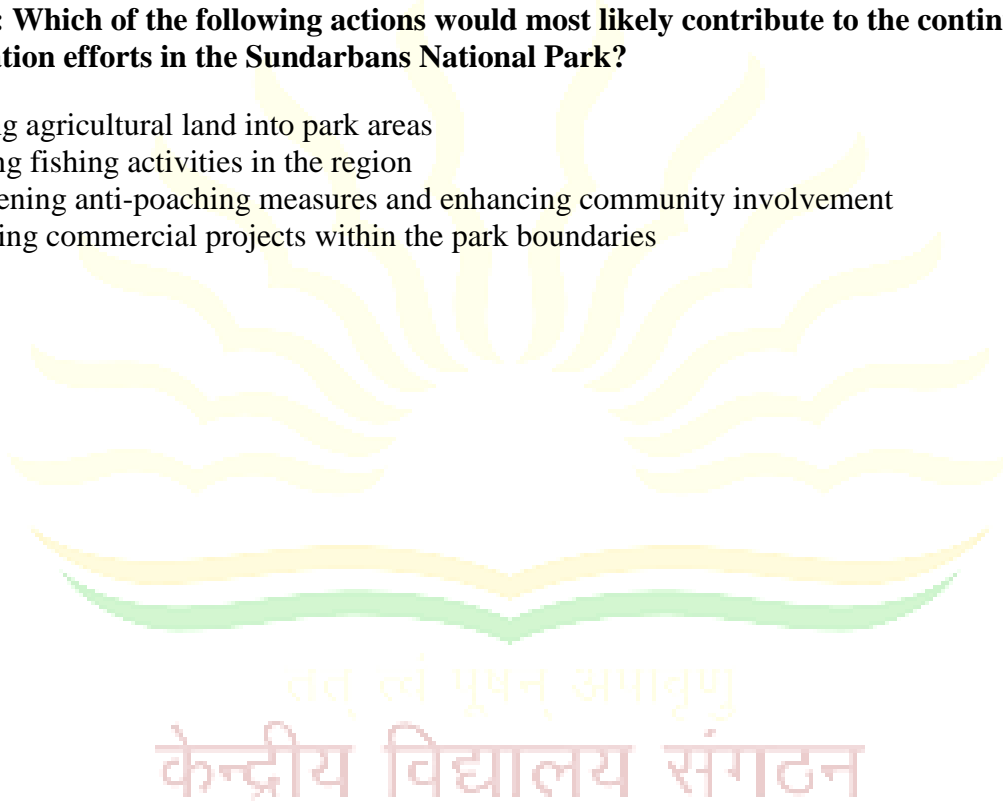
The Sundarbans National Park, located in the delta of the Padma, Meghna, and Brahmaputra rivers, is a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its mangrove forests and rich biodiversity, including the Bengal tiger. The park was established to protect the endangered Bengal tiger and its habitat. Conservation efforts have included anti-poaching measures, habitat restoration, and community engagement programs.

**Question 1: What has been the primary goal of establishing the Sundarbans National Park, based on the case?**

- a) To develop tourism infrastructure
- b) To protect the Bengal tiger and its habitat
- c) To increase agricultural activities in the region
- d) To establish new urban settlements

**Question 2: Which of the following actions would most likely contribute to the continued success of conservation efforts in the Sundarbans National Park?**

- a) Expanding agricultural land into park areas
- b) Increasing fishing activities in the region
- c) Strengthening anti-poaching measures and enhancing community involvement
- d) Developing commercial projects within the park boundaries



REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

**WORKSHEET- 01****CH-03 WATER RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min****max marks-20**

- Q.1 Which among the following is the reason for the water scarcity? 1  
(a) Industrialization (b) Urbanization (c) Modernization (d) All of these
- Q.2 Who proclaimed Dams as the ‘temples of modern India’? 1  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Sardar Patel (d) Indira Gandhi
- Q.3 Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1



- Which of the following best signifies the above image?  
(a) Dam (b) Reservoir (c) Rainwater harvesting (d) Rooftop rainwater harvesting

- Q.4 In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, all the houses store drinking water in \_\_\_\_ 1  
a) Matkas  
b) Kuls  
c) Tankas  
d) Guls

**CASE STUDY**

Q.5 Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many ‘matkas’ (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

- i) Why is rooftop rainwater harvesting important in Rajasthan? Explain. 1  
ii) What are ‘Khadins’ and ‘Johads’? 1  
iii) What is ‘palar pani’? 1

- Q.6 What are the causes of water scarcity? 3  
Q.7 On which river has the Hirakund Dam been constructed? 3  
Q.8 Name three social movements which were against multipurpose projects. 3  
Q.9 Who proclaimed dams as the temples of modern India? 4

**REMARKS****TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET- 02****CH-03 WATER RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min****max marks-10**

- Q.1 On which river Nagarjuna Sagar Dam has been constructed? 1
- a) River Koyna  
b) River Krishna  
c) River Godavari  
d) river Tapti
- Q.2 Roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in 1
- a) Shillong  
b) Guwahati  
c) Imphal  
d) Patna
- Q.3 Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new 1 \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) community movements  
b) pressure movements  
c) local movements  
d) social movements
- Q.4 Which one of the following is not a disadvantage of a dam? 1
- a) Inland navigation  
b) Sedimentation of the reservoir  
c) Submergence of land  
d) Stops migration of aquatic animals
- 5 In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R). Mark the correct one:
- Assertion(A) :** Water is a renewable resource.  
**Reason(R) :** Fresh water is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually being renewed. 1
- 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.
- 6 **Assertion (A)** The availability of water resources varies over space and time.  
**Reason (R)** Availability of water resources helps in storing water. 1
- 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.
- Q.7 Name two techniques of rooftop rainwater harvesting? 2
- Q.8 What is the need for rainwater harvesting? 2

**REMARKS****TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH-03 WATER RESOURCES**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

1. What are the major sources of water on Earth? 2  
Ans.....
2. What is the water cycle and its main processes? 2  
Ans.....
3. What are the main uses of water in various sectors? 2  
Ans.....
4. What are some common methods of water conservation? 2  
Ans.....
5. \*What are the major challenges related to water resources? 2  
Ans.....
6. What is groundwater, and why is it important? 2  
Ans.....
7. How does deforestation affect water resources? 2  
Ans.....
8. What is water pollution, and what are its sources? 2  
Ans.....
9. What are the effects of water scarcity? 2  
Ans.....
10. What is the significance of international agreements on water resources? 2  
Ans.....

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET- 01**

**CH-03 AGRICULTURE**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

**Multiple Choice Questions (10 Marks)**

Q.1 In India, Jhumming, a primitive form of cultivation, is called ‘Bewar’ or ‘Dahiya’ in \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Odisha            (b) Chhattisgarh            (c) Andhra Pradesh            (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q.2 Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to 1

- (a) August            (b) June            (c) May            (d) July

Q.3 The Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as the Bloodless Revolution. 1

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru            (b) Vinoba Bhave            (c) Mahatma Gandhi            (d) Sardar Patel

Q.4 The Green Revolution was successful in Punjab, Haryana, \_\_\_\_\_ and parts of Rajasthan. 1

- (a) Western Uttar Pradesh            (b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh            (c) Madhya Pradesh            (d) Gujarat

Q.5 India is the second-largest producer of rice in the world after..... 1

- a) Indonesia  
b) Japan  
c) Malaysia  
d) China

Q.6 Wheat requires \_\_\_\_\_ of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season. 1

- a) 25 to 50 cm  
b) 75 to 100 cm  
c) 50 to 75 cm  
d) 85 to 130 cm

Q.7 \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. 1

- (a) Brazil            (b) USA            (c) China            (d) India

Q.8 \_\_\_\_\_ is the world’s largest producer of sugarcane. 1

- a) India            b) Brazil            c) Cuba            d) USA

Q.9 Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- (a) Sericulture            (b) Apiculture            (c) Floriculture            (d) None of the above

Q.10 Operation Flood is associated with \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- (a) Green Revolution            (b) White Revolution            (c) Black Revolution            (d) Pink Revolution

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**



**WORKSHEET- 02****CH-03 AGRICULTURE**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min****max marks-20**

Q.1 Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

(a) Rice (b) Millets (c) Gram (d) Cotton

1

Q.2 Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

(a) Pulses (b) Jawar (c) Millets (d) Sesamum

1

Q.3 Read the Passage carefully and answer the following Questions:-

4\*1=4

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. From olden times large parts of our country have suffered from periods of too much rain alternating with periods of drought. People have known that if the excess waters of the flood seasons can be stored away for use in the fields during the dry seasons, the problem would be solved. Unfortunately, they have had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this matter. What little they knew they have tried to put into practice. They have dug canals to carry away water from the great perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area. Large tanks were excavated, small bundhs or dams built to hold water or hold back floods. But it has not been possible to do anything on a country-wide scale.

Questions :

i. What is the chief occupation of the people in India?

(a) business (b) banking (c) agriculture (d) mining

ii. What does the cultivation of land depend on in India?

(a) good seeds (b) proper supply of water throughout the year  
(c) good fertilisers (d) the prosperity of the farmer

iii. How has our country suffered from olden times?

(a) too much rain and too much draught (b) poor quality of seeds  
(c) poor quality of fertilisers (d) poor quality of farming methods

iv. What can be the best use of the excess waters of the flood?

(a) let it flow away soon (b) must be stored for drinking  
(c) must be stored for animals (d) must be stored for irrigation in the fields in a dry season

Q.4 What are the 3 main features of a "Rabi crop season"?

2

Q.5 What are the four characteristics of Subsistence farming?

2

Q.6 Mention some of the states of India, where intensive Subsistence farming is practised. 2

Q.6 Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture?

3

Q.7 State the main function of the public distribution system.

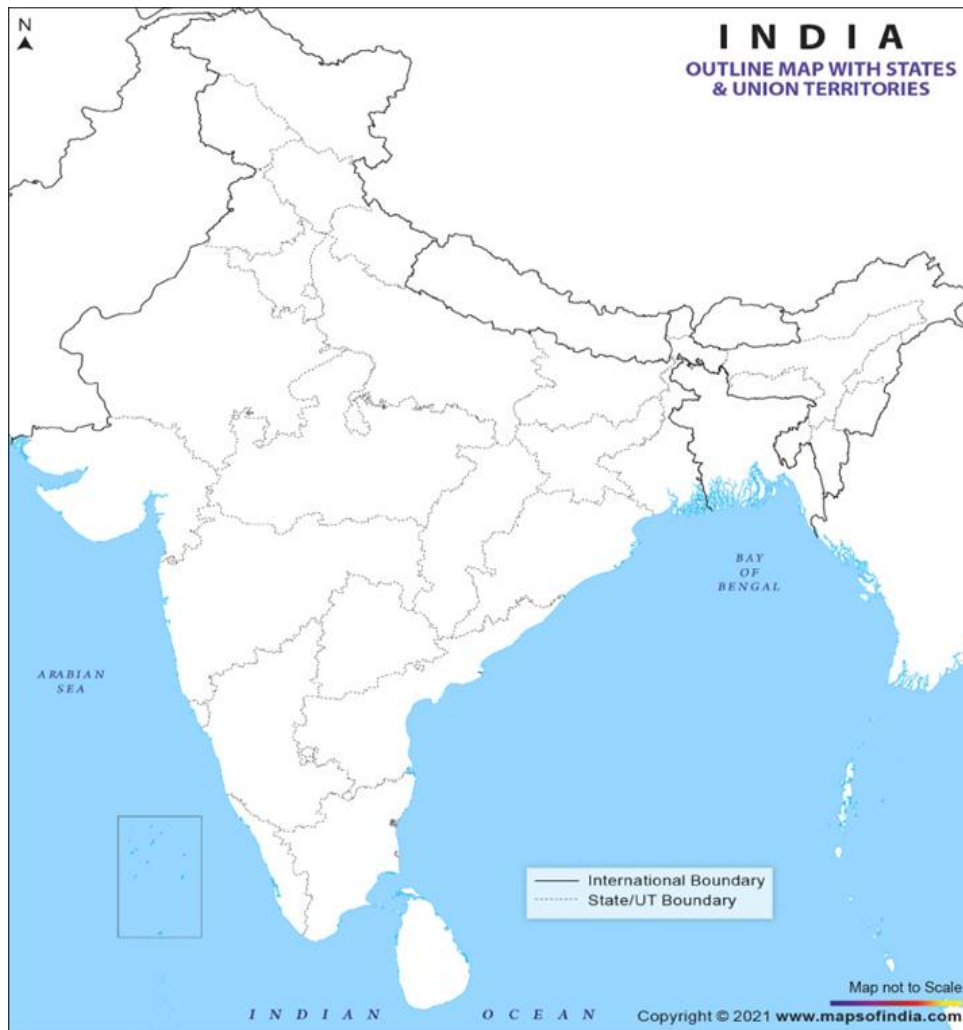
3

Q.8 Map work:

1+1=2

a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat

b. Major producer states of Coffee and Tea



तत् त्वं पुषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

## WORKSHEET- 03

### CH-03 AGRICULTURE

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 25 min

max marks-20

1. **\*Definition and Importance\*** 2
  - What is agriculture?
  - Why is agriculture important for society?
2. **\*Types of Agriculture\*** 2
  - List and briefly describe different types of agriculture (e.g., subsistence farming, commercial farming, organic farming).
3. **\*Crop Categories\*** 2
  - Name and describe the differences between cereals, legumes, fruits, and vegetables.
  - Give examples of each category.
4. **\*Plant Growth Requirements\*** 2
  - What are the essential elements plants need to grow?
  - How do soil quality and climate affect crop production?
5. **\*Animal Care\*** 2
  - What are some basic principles of animal care in agriculture?
  - Why is animal health important for food safety?
6. **\*Sustainable Practices\*** 2
  - What is sustainable agriculture?
  - List and explain at least three sustainable farming practices.
7. **\*Environmental Impact\*** 2
  - How does traditional farming affect the environment?
  - What are some methods to reduce the environmental impact of agriculture?
8. **\*Technological Innovations\*** 3
  - Name some modern technologies used in agriculture today.
  - How have these technologies improved agricultural productivity?
9. **\*Local Agricultural Practices\*** 3
  - Research and describe the agricultural practices in your local area or region.
  - Identify any challenges faced by local farmers and propose possible solutions.

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

**WORKSHEET- 01**

**CH-04 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 25 min**

**max marks-20**

- Q1.) Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral? (1)  
(A) Gold (B) Iron (C) Coal (D) Silver
- Q2.) What is the primary source of energy derived from minerals like uranium and thorium? (1)  
(A) Solar energy (B) Wind energy (C) Nuclear energy (D) Geothermal energy
- Q3.) Which mineral is commonly used in the production of steel? (1)  
(A) Bauxite (B) Limestone (C) Iron ore (D) Copper
- Q4.) Which of the following minerals is fossil fuel? (1)  
(A) Bauxite (B) Mica (C) Coal (D) Graphite
- Q5.) Bauxite is primarily used in the extraction of which metal? (1)  
(A) Silver (B) Aluminium (C) Lead (D) Zinc
- Q6.) What is mineral? (1)
- Q7.) What is "Ore"? (2)
- Q8.) Classify the minerals. (2)
- Q9.) Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals. (2)
- Q10.) Why is Aluminium an important metal? (3)

तत् त्वं पुष्पन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET- 02**

**CH-04 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Time:10min.

MM:10

Q1. Largest delta of the world located in India provides ideal conditions for which type of energy (1M)

- A. Thermal energy
- B. Geothermal energy
- C. Tidal energy
- D. Wind energy

Q2. Following are different nuclear plants located in India. (1M)

- 1.Tarapur
- 2.Rawatbhata
- 3.Naraura
- 4.Kalpakkam

If you visit from North to South India, Correct order of these you will follow:

- A.1,2,3,4
- B.4,3,1,2
- C.3,2,1,4
- D.2,3,4,1

Q3. Ramesh can use shrubs, human and animal waste from his farm to produce which type of energy? (1M)

- A. Solar energy
- B. Bio gas
- C. Thermal energy
- D. Wind energy

Q4. What are ways to conserve electricity ? (1M)

- 1.Keep the lights open when not in use
- 2.Use of public bus for local travel
- 3.Install solar panels at home and farm
- 4.Use of Bio gas

Correct option-

- A.1,2 and 3
- B.2 and 4
- C.2,3 and 4
- D.1 and 3

Q5. In which kinds of rocks do minerals generally occur? (2M)

Q6. What are energy resources? (1M)

Q7. Divide Energy Resources. (2M)

Q8. Name the importance of oilfields of Assam. (1M)

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH-04 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 20 min

max marks-15

There are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below. (4 marks)

**Codes**

- (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

Q1. **Assertion:** Mica is a non-metallic mineral.

**Reason:** Mica mineral is the basic raw material for the cement industry.

Q2. **Assertion:** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.

**Reason:** Magnetite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.

Q3. **Assertion:** Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of Steel and ferro-manganese alloy.

**Reason:** It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.

Q4. **Assertion:** The water resources in the region get contaminated due to mining.

**Reason:** Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land soil and increase in stream and river pollution.

Q5. Point out some hazards of mining. (3 marks)

Q6. Why conservation of minerals is important? (3 marks)

Q7. Give some examples of non-ferrous minerals. (2 marks)

Q8. Name the six nuclear power stations and find out the state in which they are located. (3 marks)

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.

**WORKSHEET- 01**

**CH-05 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Instructions: Answer all the questions. Total Marks: 15

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

[4 marks]

1. Which of the following industries is classified as a heavy industry?

- a) Textile Industry
- b) Sugar Industry
- c) Steel Industry
- d) Paper Industry

2. The term “footloose industry” refers to:

- a) Industries that can be located anywhere without being affected by factors like transportation costs.
- b) Industries that are heavily reliant on raw materials.
- c) Industries that require a significant amount of labour.
- d) Industries that are restricted to certain geographical locations.

3. Which factor is least important for the location of a textile industry?

- a) Availability of raw materials
- b) Proximity to markets
- c) Access to advanced technology
- d) Climate condition

4. The automobile industry in India is primarily concentrated in which region?

- a) Northern India
- b) Eastern India
- c) Southern India
- d) Western India

**Section B :**

1. Name one factor that affects the location of a sugar industry. 1

2. What is the significance of raw materials in manufacturing industries? 1

2. Identify and explain any one government policy that supports the growth of manufacturing industries in India. 1

**Section C: 2-Mark Questions [8 marks]**

- 1. Explain the impact of globalization on manufacturing industries.
- 2. Describe two major challenges faced by the textile industry in India.
- 3. Identify the Major Coal Mining Regions in India

On the provided map of India, mark and label the following major coal mining regions:

Mark : 4

Jharia Raniganj

Bokaro

Singrauli

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

## WORKSHEET- 02

### CH-05 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 20 min

max marks-15

#### 1. Assertion and Reason Questions

(Mark: 3)

Instructions: Read the following statements and choose the correct code given below.

Codes :

- (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.

**Assertion (A):** The textile industry is often referred to as a “sunrise industry” due to its large employment potential.

**Reason (R):** The textile industry is labour-intensive and contributes significantly to the economic development of a country.

**Assertion (A):** The iron and steel industry is often located near coal and iron ore mines.

**Reason (R):** Coal and iron ore are the primary raw materials needed for the production of steel, making it economically viable to locate industries near these resources.

**Assertion (A) :** The growth of the software industry in India has led to an increase in employment opportunities in urban areas.

**Reason (R) :** The software industry requires highly skilled workers and has established numerous technology parks and development centres in urban areas.

#### 2. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(3Mark: 1 each)

Instructions: Choose the correct option.

A. Which of the following is a major steel-producing country?

- (a) India
- (b) Canada
- (c) Egypt
- (d) Kenya

B. The manufacturing industry is also known as:

- (a) Tertiary sector
- (b) Primary sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) Quaternary sector

C. Which industry is known for its extensive use of natural resources and heavy machinery?

- (a) Automobile industry
- (b) Information technology
- (c) financial services
- (d) Tourism

3. What is meant by the term ‘manufacturing industry’?

(2 M)

4. Name two major types of manufacturing industries and provide one example for each.

(2M)

5. Explain the significance of the ‘industrial location’ in manufacturing industries.

(2M)

6. Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand.” Explain.

(3M)

REMARKS

TEACHER SIGN.



**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH-05 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 20 min**

**max marks-15**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions**

**(4 Marks)**

**1.1** Which of the following is NOT a type of manufacturing industry?

- a) Textile Industry
- b) Iron and Steel Industry
- c) Agriculture Industry
- d) Automobile Industry

**1.2** Which region in India is known for its significant contribution to the cotton textile industry?

- a) Punjab
- b) Gujarat
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**1.3** The main raw material for the Iron and Steel industry is:

- a) Coal
- b) Oil
- c) Iron ore
- d) Copper

**1.4** Which of the following cities is the electronic capital of India?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Hyderabad

**Q2. 2 Marker Questions**

**(3 Mark)**

2.1 Name one major centre of the Iron and Steel industry in India.

2.2 What does the term “industrialization” mean?

2.3 Which industry is considered to be “pollution-intensive” in the manufacturing sector?

**Q3. 2 Marker Questions**

**(4 Marks)**

3.1 Explain why the automobile industry is significant for economic development.

3.2 Describe two advantages of setting up industries in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

**Q4. Map-Based Questions**

**(4 Marks)**

On the map of India provided, mark and label the following:

A. One major cotton textile industry centre.

B. One major Iron and Steel industry centre.

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER SIGN.**

**WORKSHEET-01**

**UNIT-03 POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CH-01 POWER SHARING**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Q1. Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?

1M

A) It leads to conflict between different groups.

B) It ensures the stability of the country.

C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.

a) Only A is true

b) Only B is true

c) Both A and B are true

d) Both B and C are true

Ans...

Q2. How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?

1M

a) 60 present French 40 present Dutch

b) 50% Dutch 50% French

c) 80% French 20% Dutch

d) 80% Dutch 20% French

Ans

Q3. Mention one step which was taken by the Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism. 1M

Ans

Q4. What is Majoritarianism?

2 M

Ans

Q5. What is the system of checks and balances of power sharing?

2 M

Ans

Q6. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give example of each.

3 M

Ans

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN.**

## WORKSHEET-02

### CH-01 POWER SHARING

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

Q1. Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?

1M

(a) Tamil

(b) Malayalam

(c) Sinhala

(d) none of the mentioned above

Q.2 Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

1M

(a) German

(b) French

(c) Dutch

(d) none of the mentioned above

Q3. **Assertion:** Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government. 1M

**Reason:** Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures.

- Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true but reason is false.
- Both assertion and reason are false.

Q4. State two main bases of the social divisions in Sri Lanka.

2M

Ans

Q5. Give two reasons for which power sharing is desirable?

2M

Ans

Q6. Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?

3M

Ans

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN.

**WORKSHEET-03**

**CH-01 POWER SHARING**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Q1. A war-like conflict between two opposite groups in a country is called 1M

- (a) Cold war (b) Civil war  
(c) Ethnic war (d) none of these

Q2. **Assertion:** Third-tier of government is local government. 1M

**Reason:** It made democracy weak.

- a. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
b. Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
c. Assertion is true but reason is false.  
d. Both assertion and reason are false.

Q3. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct? 1M

Ans...

Q4. State the prudential reason of power sharing. 2M

Ans...

Q5. What is meant by the system of 'checks and balances'? 2M

Ans

Q6. Explain the three elements in the Belgian power-sharing model. 3M

Ans

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET-01**

**CH-02 FEDERALISM**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Q1. What are significances of Panchayat Raj?

2M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Q2. Explain the role of union list, state list and concurrent list with context to India.

3M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Q3. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralisation?

5M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET-02**

**CH-02 FEDERALISM**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Q1. How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution? 1M

- (a) Besides Hindus, there are 18 scheduled, languages.
- (b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.
- (c) Besides Hindi there are 22 scheduled languages.
- (d) Besides Hindi there are 19 scheduled languages

Q2. Which local government works at district level? 1M

- (a) Panchayat samiti
- (b) Village panchayat
- (c) Zila Parishad
- (d) none of the mention above

4. By what name local government at urban area called? 1M

- A) Municipality
- B) Municipal corporation
- C) Panchayat samiti
- (a) Only A is true
- (b) Only B is true
- (c) Both B and C are true
- (d) Both A and B are true

Q4. How many lists of subjects have been provided in the Indian Constitution? 2M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....

Q5. What makes India a federal country? 5M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET-03**

**CH-02 FEDERALISM**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Q1. What are the demerits of local self-government? 2M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....

Q2. What are the functions of Gram Sabha? 2M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....

Q3. Explain the organization of the local government bodies of urban areas. 3M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....

Q4. What are the objectives of the federal system? 3M

Ans.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## WORKSHEET- 01

### CH -03 GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

#### Multiple choice question-1 Mark each

Q1. What is the name given to more radical women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well

- a) Consumer movement
- b) Feminist Movement
- c) Producer movement
- d) Independence movement

Q2. What is steps taken to provide Representation to women in panchayats and municipalities?

- a) Appointment of 1/3 Women members.
- b) Reservation for election to half of the seats for women
- c) Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women
- d) Reservation for election to 2/3 of the seats for women

Q3.....is a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

- (a) Patriarchy
- (b) Feminist
- (c) Caste Hierarchy
- (d) Social Change

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions -2 marks Each

Q4. What are the different aspects of life in which women are discriminated and disadvantaged in India.

Answer.....

Q5. What do you understand by the sexual division of labour?

Answer.....

#### Short answer type Question -3 Marks

Q6 In India women's political representation is very low. Justify.

Answer.

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN



**WORKSHEET- 02****CH -03 GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min****max marks-10**

Q1. What is leading to the breakdown of Caste hierarchy? 1

- a) large scale urbanization                      b) Growth of literacy and education  
c) Only A    d) Both A and B

Q2. Match the items given column A with those items name in the column B 1

S. N	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas	A. Occupational mobility
2.	Shift from one occupation to another	B. Caste hierarchy
3.	A ladder like formation in which all the Caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest castes.	C. Urbanization
4.	Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption	D. Family laws

- a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D  
b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B  
c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B  
d) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A

Q3. **Assertion(A)** When parties choose candidates in elections they keep in mind the Caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes.**Reason (B).** Must necessary support to win elections. 1

- a. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
b. Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
c. Assertion is true but reason is false.  
d. Both assertion and reason are false.

Q1. Suggest any two ways to break Caste hierarchy . 2

Q2. Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India? Give any two examples to justify the statement. 2

Q4. Give two advantages and two disadvantages of political expression of Caste differences. 3

**REMARK****TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH -03 GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Q1. Which of the following statements about India as a secular state is incorrect. 1

- a) Allows freedom to practice any religion.
- b) There is no official religion.
- c) Prohibits discrimination on religious grounds.
- d) It reserves seats for religious minorities

Q2. Communal Politics is based on the belief that: 1

- a) One religion is superior to that of others.
- b) People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens
- c) Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
- d) A and C

Q3. **Assertion(A)** The constitution do not allow the state to intervene in the matters of religion.

**Reason(R)** In order to ensure equality within religious communities 1

- a. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

**Very short Answer Type Questions -2 Marks**

Q2. The constitution makers viewed as the major challenges to democracy in India. 2

Q3. State any two provisions of the Indian constitution which makes it a secular state. 2

**Short Answer Type Questions -3 Marks**

Q4. What is communalism? How is communalism a hindrance in the functioning of our democracy?

3

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## WORKSHEET- 01

### CH -03 POLITICAL PARTIES

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

Q1. How many parties are required in any democratic system to compete elections in order to come to power?

- a) At least two parties  
b) At least four parties  
c) More than two parties  
d) Only one party.

Q2. Select the statement related to the advantages of a multiparty system?

- a) Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.  
b) There is a chance of conflict  
c) Provides choice to voters  
d) In a Multi-party system regional parties get representation.

Q3. Parties function through....

- a) Demands of the citizens.  
b) The way they want to.  
c) Policies and programmes  
d) Both A and B

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions 2 Marks

Q4. Name any one regional party in Uttar Pradesh

Q5. Give the symbol of the INC.

#### Short Answer Type Questions 3 Marks

Q6. Modern democracies cannot exist without Political Parties. Explain

तत् त्वं पुष्पन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORKSHEET- 02

### CH -03 POLITICAL PARTIES

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

Q1. This sign belongs to which political parties

1

- a) Bhartiya Janta Party
- b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- c) Communist party of India
- d) Indian National Congress

Q2 Any party with 6% of total votes in the Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as:

1

- a) National party
- b) regional party
- c) State Party
- d) None of these

Q3. **Assertion-(A)** It is mandatory for every candidate who contests election to file an Affidavit.

**Reason(B)** The supreme court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminal. 1

- a. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions -2 Marks

Q4. Increase in number of states or regional parties strengthened democracy in India .Comment.

Q5. Do the voters really don't get a meaningful choice?

#### Short Answer Type Question 3 Marks

Q6. What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a National Party?

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH -03 POLITICAL PARTIES**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

**Long Answer Type Questions 5 Marks**

Q1. The growing role of money and muscle power is a major challenge in India. Explain.

Answer.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Q2. Suggest some of the recent efforts taken in India to reform political parties and its leaders.

Answer.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



तत त्वं पुषन अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## WORKSHEET- 01

### CH-04 OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 40 min

max marks-25

#### Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs-1X5 )

**1. Which of the following is a key feature of democracy?**

- a) Single-party rule
- b) Accountability of government to the citizens
- c) Absolute monarchy
- d) Military rule

**2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a democratic government?**

- a) Transparency
- b) Responsiveness
- c) Secrecy
- d) Accountability

**3. Which term refers to the fair and equal treatment of all citizens under a democracy?**

- a) Autocracy
- b) Equality
- c) Monarchy
- d) Oligarchy

**4. How does democracy accommodate social diversity?**

- a) By enforcing a single national identity
- b) By recognizing and respecting diverse social groups
- c) By suppressing minority voices
- d) By promoting a homogeneous culture

**5. What is one of the outcomes of democracy in terms of economic growth?**

- a) Guaranteed rapid economic growth
- b) No impact on economic growth
- c) Varied economic growth based on policies and governance
- d) Complete economic equality

**6. Explain how democratic governments ensure accountability to the citizens. Provide examples to support your answer.** 4

**7. Discuss the relationship between democracy and economic growth. How does democracy impact economic development and poverty reduction?** 4

**8. In what ways does democracy ensure the dignity and freedom of individuals? Give examples of how democratic governments protect individual rights.** 4

**9. Describe how democracies accommodate social diversity. Why is it important for democratic governments to manage diversity effectively?** 4

**10. What are some of the challenges faced by democratic governments in ensuring transparency and responsiveness? How can these challenges be addressed?** 4

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

**1. Which of the following best describes a democratic government's approach to economic inequalities? 1**

- a) Ignoring inequalities
- b) Widening the gap between rich and poor
- c) Working towards reducing inequalities
- d) Maintaining status quo

**2. Why is transparency important in a democracy? 1**

- a) To keep government decisions secret
- b) To ensure citizens have access to information
- c) To centralize power
- d) To limit citizens' participation

**3. What role does public opinion play in a democracy? 1**

- a) It is irrelevant
- b) It shapes government policies
- c) It is controlled by the government
- d) It has no impact

**4. How can a democracy maintain its legitimacy? 1**

- a) Through coercion
- b) By being responsive and accountable to the people
- c) By ignoring public demands
- d) By concentrating power in a single leader

**5. Which of the following is an example of responsiveness in a democracy? 1**

- a) Ignoring public demands
- b) Implementing policies based on public needs
- c) Limiting public participation
- d) Withholding information from the public

**DESCRIPTIVE TYPE (4Mark Each)**

6. Evaluate the role of public opinion in a democracy. How do democratic governments respond to public opinion, and why is it important? 4

7. How do democratic governments manage social conflicts? Provide examples of conflict resolution in democratic societies. ? 4

8. What are the mechanisms that ensure free and fair elections in a democracy? Discuss the importance of these mechanisms. ? 4

9. Analyze the ways in which democratic governments work to reduce economic inequalities. Provide examples of policies or programs aimed at reducing inequality. ? 4

10. Discuss the significance of legitimacy in a democracy. How do democratic governments maintain their legitimacy? ? 4

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH-04 OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

**1. Which feature of democracy ensures that government actions are open to public scrutiny?**

- a) Secrecy
- b) Transparency
- c) Centralization
- d) Authoritarianism

**2. What is the impact of democracy on social conflicts?**

- a) Ignoring conflicts
- b) Suppressing conflicts
- c) Managing and resolving conflicts peacefully
- d) Escalating conflicts

**3. How does democracy promote equality among citizens?**

- a) By giving special privileges to certain groups
- b) By ensuring equal treatment and opportunities for all
- c) By limiting freedom
- d) By enforcing uniformity

**4. Which of the following is an indicator of a functioning democracy?**

- a) Lack of elections
- b) Free and fair elections
- c) Concentration of power
- d) Censorship

**5. What is one way that democratic governments can reduce poverty?**

- a) Ignoring the needs of the poor
- b) Implementing social welfare programs
- c) Increasing taxes on the poor
- d) Limiting economic opportunities

**DESCRIPTIVE TYPE**

**6. What is the role of the judiciary in ensuring the outcomes of democracy? Discuss with examples.** 4

**7. How do democratic governments balance individual freedom and societal interests? Provide examples of this balance in practice. .** 4

**8. Examine the impact of democracy on human rights. How do democratic governments protect and promote human rights? .** 4

**9. Discuss the role of civil society in a democracy. How do civil society organizations contribute to democratic outcomes? .** 4

**10. How does democracy influence global relationships and international policies? Provide examples of democratic countries' roles on the global stage.** 4

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN



**WORKSHEET- 01**

**UNIT-4 ECONOMICS**

**CH-04 DEVELOPMENT**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

Multiple choice questions. (4 marks)

1. What is the primary goal of development?
  - A) Increasing wealth
  - B) Improving the quality of life
  - C) Expanding industrialization
  - D) Enhancing military power
2. Which of the following indicators is used to measure development?
  - A) GDP
  - B) Life expectancy
  - C) Both a and b
  - D) None of the above
3. What does HDI stand for?
  - A) Human Development Index
  - B) Human Development Indicator
  - C) Human Development Income
  - D) Human Development Insight
4. Which of the following is not a component of the HDI?
  - A) Life Expectancy
  - B) Education Level
  - C) Income
  - D) Industrial Output

**Short Answer type question (1\*2=2marks)**

5. Define the term Development in economic terms.
6. Explain the difference between economic growth and economic development.

**Long Answer type question (2\*2=4 marks)**

7. How does access to education contribute to economic development?
8. Explain the concept of sustainable development and its importance.

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

## **WORKSHEET- 02**

### **CH-01 DEVELOPMENT**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

Multiple Choice Questions

4

1. What is the primary factor that determines the development of a resource?

- a) Technology
- b) Economic viability
- c) Environmental impact
- d) social acceptance

2. Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?

- a) Solar Energy
- b) Wind Energy
- c) Coal
- d) Water

3. What Is the process of converting raw materials into usable products called?

- a) Production
- b) Consumption
- c) Distribution
- d) Processing

4. Which of the following is a benefit of sustainable resource development?

- a) Increased economic growth
- b) Decreased environmental impact
- c) Increased energy consumption
- d) Decreased social acceptance

**Short Questions**

2

1. What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources? Provide an example of each.

2. What is resource development, and why is it important?

**Long Questions**

4

1. Discuss the importance of sustainable resource development in the Modern world. How can it contribute to economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being?

2. Describe the process of resource development, from exploration to production. What are the key factors that influence this process, and how do they impact the environment and society?

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH-01 DEVELOPMENT**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

4

1. What Is The Primary Goal Of Resource development?

- a) Environmental protection
- b) Economic Growth
- c) Social Justice
- d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is a factor that influences resource development?

- a) Technology
- b) Market Demand
- c) Government Policies
- d) All of the above

3. What Is the process of converting raw materials into usable products called?

- a) Production
- b) Consumption
- c) Distribution
- d) Processing

4. Which of the following is a benefit of resource development?

- a) Increased employment
- b) Improved standard of living
- c) Environmental degradation
- d) Social Inequality

**Short Questions**

2

- 1. What is resource development, and why is it important?
- 2. Give an example of a resource development project and its impact.

**Long Questions**

4

- 1. Discuss The role of technology in resource development. How has it impacted the way we extract, process and use resources?
- 2. Describe the social and environmental impacts of resource development. What are some ways to mitigate these impacts?

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET- 01**

**CH-02 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

**Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

4

**1. Which sector involves activities related to agriculture and extraction of natural resources?**

- A. Secondary Sector
- B. Tertiary Sector
- C. Primary Sector
- D. Quaternary Sector

**2. Which of the following is an example of the tertiary sector?**

- A. Manufacturing of textiles
- B. Mining of coal
- C. Teaching in schools
- D. Cultivation of crops

**3. These activities related to the production of goods and services is known as:**

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Tertiary Sector
- D. Informal Sector

**4. Which sector is primarily concerned with the provision of services such as healthcare, education, and banking?**

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Tertiary Sector
- D. Informal Sector

**Part B: Short Answer Questions**

2

5. Explain the role of the primary sector in the Indian economy.

6. How does the secondary sector pay tribute to industrialization in India?

**Part C: Long Answer Questions**

4

7. Discuss the challenges faced by the primary sector in India and suggest measures to overcome them.

8. Analyse the impact of the growth of the tertiary sector on employment patterns and economic development in India.

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

**WORKSHEET- 02**

**CH-02 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

**Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. Which sector is responsible for converting raw materials into finished goods?
  - A. Primary Sector
  - B. Secondary Sector
  - C. Tertiary Sector
  - D. Informal Sector
2. Which of the following sectors is characterized by activities that provide services rather than goods?
  - A. Primary Sector
  - B. Secondary Sector
  - C. Tertiary Sector
  - D. Informal Sector
3. The sector that includes activities like transportation falls under:
  - A. Primary Sector
  - B. Secondary Sector
  - C. Tertiary Sector
  - D. Quaternary Sector
4. Which of the following is not a feature of the informal sector?
  - A. Lack of job security
  - B. Regular wages
  - C. Unregistered businesses
  - D. Low entry barriers

**Part B: Short Answer Questions**

- 5 . Describe the significance of the tertiary sector in the context of economic growth in India.
- 6 . What are the main differences between the formal and informal sectors in India?

**C : Long Answer Questions**

7. Evaluate the contributions of the secondary sector to the Indian economy in terms of GDP growth and employment generation.
8. Discuss the role of government policies in promoting the development of the tertiary sector in India.

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORKSHEET- 03**

**CH-02 SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**1 Which sector primarily deals with the extraction and harvesting of natural resources?**

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Tertiary Sector
- D. Informal Sector

**2 The process of industrialization is most closely related to which sector?**

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Tertiary Sector
- D. Informal Sector

**3 Which sector is responsible for providing personal and business services, including healthcare and financial services?**

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Tertiary Sector
- D. Informal Sector

**4 Which of the following activities is not typically part of the tertiary sector?**

- A. Software development
- B. Insurance services
- C. Construction work
- D. Restaurant services

**Part B: Short Answer Questions**

**2**

5 How has the growth of the tertiary sector influenced the lifestyle of people in urban areas in India?

6 What are the key characteristics of the informal sector, and how does it impact the formal economy?

**Part C: Long Answer Questions**

**4**

7 Analyse the transition from a primarily agrarian economy to a more diversified economy in India, focusing on the shifts between sectors.

8 Discuss the implications of the growth of the tertiary sector on rural-urban migration and infrastructure development in India.

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## **WORKSHEET- 01**

### **CH-04 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

1. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. Removing barriers or restrictions on business And trade set by the government is called As\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Disinvestment
- (b) Special Economic Zones
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment

**2. Assertion :** Global production has a complex Structure.

**Reason :** Production of one good may take Place in different parts of the world. For Instance, an equipment may be formed by Combining components produced in different Countries.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, And reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**3.** A company that owns or controls production In more than one country is called

- (a) Big company
- (b) International company
- (c) Foreign company
- (d) Multinational company

**4. Assertion :** The removal of barriers to trade Is known as liberalization.

**Reason :** federalization of trade allows Businesses to freely decide which goods to Import and export.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, And reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

### **QUESTIONS (2×2)**

5. What is the meaning of liberalization of foreign trade?

6. Explain the term 'trade barrier' with an Example.

### **CASE STUDY**

7. Chinese manufacturers learn of an opportunity to export toys to India, where toys are sold at a high price. They start exporting plastic toys to India. Buyers in India now have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese toys. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs, Chinese toys have become more popular in the Indian markets. Within a year, 70 to 80 percent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys.

1. What was the most appropriate reason For calling exporting toys to India by the Chinese 'an opportunity'?

2. What stands true in reference to the Consumer behaviour as shown by Indian Buyers in the toy market?

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

## WORKSHEET- 02

### CH-04 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

#### MCQ

##### 1. What is globalization?

- a) The process of increasing global connectivity
- b) The process of increasing national connectivity
- c) The process of decreasing global connectivity
- d) The process of decreasing national connectivity

##### 2. Which of the following is a benefit of globalization?

- a) Increased unemployment
- b) Decreased economic growth
- c) Increased cultural exchange
- d) Decreased international trade

##### 3. What is outsourcing?

- a) The practice of hiring foreign workers to work in your country
- b) The practice of hiring domestic workers to work in a foreign country
- c) The practice of contracting with a foreign company to perform a service
- d) The practice of contracting with a domestic company to perform a service

4. **Assertion :** Rapid improvement in technology Has been one major factor that has stimulated The globalization process.

**Reason :** Developing countries are likely to Become at par with developed countries in Terms of technological development due to Globalization.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, And reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

#### SHORT QUESTIONS (2×2)

- 5. What is the impact of globalisation on small businesses?
- 6. How has globalisation affected the environment? (2 marks)

#### CASE STUDY\*(2)

7. Read the following case study and answer the questions(2)

“Nike, a US-based company, outsources its shoe production to countries like Vietnam and Indonesia. The company claims that this helps to reduce costs and increase efficiency. However, critics argue that this leads to exploitation of workers in these countries.”

- 1. What is the benefit of outsourcing for Nike?
- 2. What is the criticism of Nike’s outsourcing practice?

REMARK

TEACHER’S SIGN



## WORKSHEET- 01

### CHAPTER-03 MONEY AND CREDIT

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

1. What is the primary function of money?
  - a) To facilitate credit transactions
  - b) To act as a medium of exchange
  - c) To store value
  - d) To measure economic activity
2. Which of the following is a type of credit?
  - a) Cash
  - b) Debit card
  - c) Loan
  - d) Investment
3. What is the primary function of money?
  - a) To facilitate credit transactions
  - b) To act as a medium of exchange
  - c) To store value
  - d) To measure economic activity
4. Which of the following is a benefit of using credit cards?
  - a) Earns interest
  - b) No interest charges
  - c) Rewards and cashback
  - d) No credit limit

#### SHORT QUESTIONS

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using credit cards? (2)
6. "The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life." Support the statement. (2)

#### 7.CASE STUDY-2MARKS

Read the following case study and answer the questions:

Rohit wants to buy a new laptop that costs ₹50,000. He has ₹30,000 in savings and can borrow the remaining amount from a friend at an interest rate of 10% per annum. Should Rohit borrow the money to buy the laptop? Why or why not?

1. Calculate the interest Rohit will pay if he borrows the money for 1 year. (1)
2. What alternative options does Rohit have? (1)

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORKSHEET- 02

### CHAPTER-03 MONEY AND CREDIT

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

**1. Which of the following is a type of credit?**

- a) Cash
- b) Debit card
- c) Loan
- d) Investment

**2. What is the interest rate?**

- a) The cost of borrowing money
- b) The return on investment
- c) The price of goods and services
- d) The value of money

**3. Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan Depend upon loans from the informal sector.**

**Which of the following statements about this Sector is correct**

- (a) There are government bodies to supervise the Informal sector.
- (b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate Of interest.
- (c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is Quite high.
- (d) Money lenders use fair means to get their Money back.

#### ASSERTION AND REASON

4. Assertion : Banks keep only a small proportion Of their deposits as cash with themselves. (1)

Reason : Banks in India these days hold About 15 percent of their deposits as cash.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, And reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

#### SHORT QUESTIONS (2MARKS)

5. What are the functions of money? (2)

6. Arjun credit score is 650. What does this indicates about his creditworthiness? (2)

#### CASE BASED (2)

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

7. Mahesh tells us that every season he needs Loans for cultivation on his 1.5 acres of land. Till a few years back, he would borrow money From the village moneylender at an interest Rate of five per cent per month (60% per Annum). For the last few years, Mahesh has Been borrowing from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three per cent Per month. At the beginning of the cropping Season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on Credit, which is to be repaid when the crops Are ready for harvest.

1. When Mahesh was borrowing from a Local agricultural trader, he paid a lesser Interest rate. Why?

2. In the above case/source, which is the Most favourable term of credit/loan Borrowed by Arun for land cultivation?

REMARK

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORKSHEET- 03

### CHAPTER-03 MONEY AND CREDIT

NAME OF STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Time- 15 min

max marks-10

#### 1. What is inflation?

- a) A decrease in the value of money
- b) An increase in the value of money
- c) A decrease in the price of goods and services
- d) An increase in the price of goods and services

#### 2. What is the difference between a need and a want?

- a) A need is essential, while a want is desirable
- b) A need is desirable, while a want is essential
- c) A need is short-term, while a want is long-term
- d) A need is long-term, while a want is short-term

3) **Assertion :** Credit would be useful or not Depends on the risk involved in a situation.

**Reason :** The chance of benefiting from Credit is highest in the agriculture sector.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, And reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

4.

Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect best signifies the above image?

- (a) Bank Cheque
- (b) Bank Draft
- (c) Terms of Credit
- (d) Letters of Payment

49.

**SHORT QUESTIONS (2×2)**

5. Why do banks and cooperative societies need to lend more?

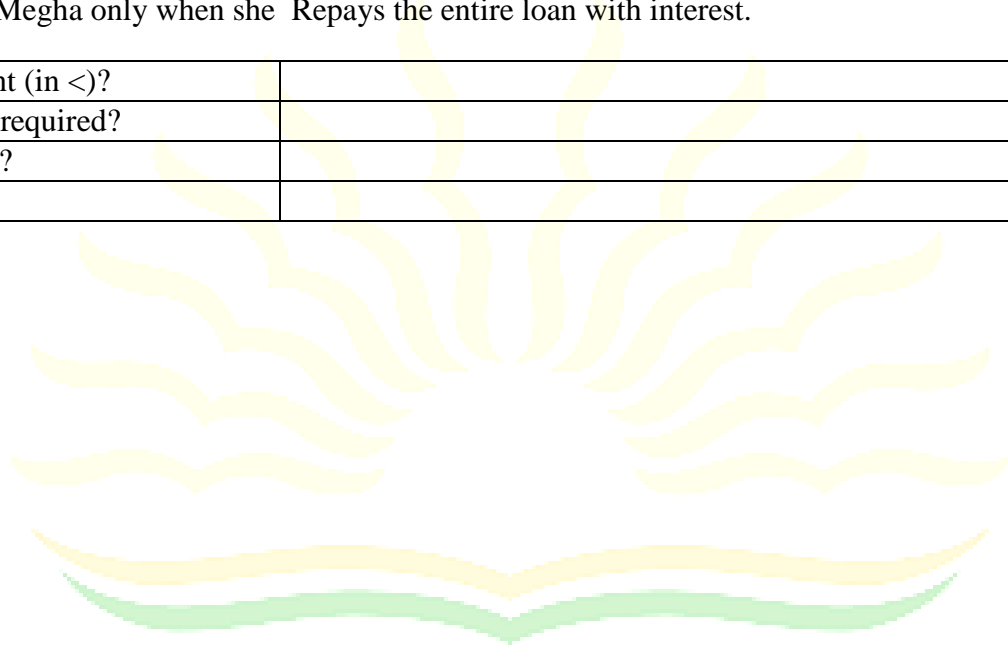
6. Give two reasons, why is the supervision of RBI over other banks necessary?

**Q7. CASE STUDY (2MARKS)**

Study the paragraph and fill up the table:

Megha has taken a loan of < 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Loan amount (in <)?	
Documents required?	
Interest rate?	
Collateral?	



तत् त्वं पुषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**REMARK****TEACHER'S SIGN**

## **WORKSHEET- 04**

### **CHAPTER-03 MONEY AND CREDIT**

**NAME OF STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time- 15 min**

**max marks-10**

**1.What is the repayment period?**

- a) The time taken to repay a loan
- b) The time taken to borrow money
- c) The interest rate charged
- d) The credit limit

**2.What is the difference between a secured loan and an unsecured loan?**

- a) Secured loan requires collateral, while unsecured loan does not
- b) Secured loan does not require collateral, while unsecured loan does
- c) Secured loan has a higher interest rate, while unsecured loan has a lower interest rate
- d) Secured loan has a lower interest rate, while unsecured loan has a higher interest rate

**3.What is the interest earned on a savings account?**

- a) The cost of borrowing money
- b) The return on investment
- c) The price of goods and services
- d) The value of money

**4.Assertion:** In India, no individual can refuse To accept a payment made in rupees.

**Reason:** Rupee is the legal tender in India.

- (a)Both assertion and reason are true, ssand reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b)Both assertion and reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c)Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d)Both assertion and reason are false.

**SHORT QUESTIONS (2×2)**

5.What are collaterals?

6.What is the benefit of diversifying investment?

**CASE STUDY (2MARKS)**

7(a). Ramesh has ₹20,000 in savings and wants to buy a car that costs ₹50,000. Should he borrow the remaining amount or wait until he has enough savings?

(b)Karan invests ₹10,000 in a mutual fund that earns an annual return of12%. How much will Karan's investment be worth after 2 years?

**REMARK**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**