



# Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

## ASSIGNMENT NO. 3

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS-X**

**JULY,2025**

### HISTORY

#### Ch 3 The Making of the Modern World

Q1. Identify the country:

- i. It had been cut off from regular contact.
- ii. People of this continent were not immune to external diseases.

Options:

- a) Africa
- b) Asia
- c) America
- d) Europe

Q2. Assertion reason:

You have to select the correct option:

- (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: The pre modern world shrank greatly in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Reason: Inter- country transportation was discovered.

Q3. 'New crops can significantly impact survival and well-being.' Provide evidence to support this statement.

Q4. How did the small pox prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century?

Q5. How did the Silk route contribute to the spread of Buddhism?

### GEOGRAPHY

#### Ch 3 Water Resources

Q1. Jawahar Lal Nehru believed that dams were the temples of modern India. Which of the following statements support his belief?

- a) Dams provide safety to Indian mainland.
- b) Dams are the ultimate solution to all the industrial barriers India faced during the colonisation.

c) Dams drive the commercial and industrial sectors of India effectively.

d) Dams are magnificent structures which signify the strength of a nation.

Q2. Ankur, a resident from Rajasthan, decided to install a submersible water pump in his house, capable of extracting groundwater from depths of 250-300m. This practice of installing similar pumps is becoming increasingly popular across the state.

Which of the following will this growing practice MOST LIKELY lead to in the near future?

a) Decline in the groundwater quality

b) Reduced monsoon water resources

c) Increased number of waterborne diseases

d) Water scarcity resulting from excessive utilization

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In ancient India, water harvesting systems were developed in various parts of the country like tankas in Rajasthan, bamboo drip irrigation in Meghalaya, and kunds in Gujarat. These systems were community-managed and ensured water availability throughout the year.

i) What is a *tanka*?

ii) Which traditional method of water harvesting is used in Meghalaya?

iii) Why are traditional water harvesting systems important even today?

Q4. Mention any two problems caused by overuse of water resources.

Q5. Why is rainwater harvesting important in India? Explain any three reasons.

Q6. Discuss the role and impact of multipurpose river valley projects in India. Do they lead to development or conflicts? Give examples.

Q7. On the outline political map of India, locate and label any four of the following:

1. Bhakra Nangal Dam

2. Tehri Dam

3. Hirakud Dam

4. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

5. Sardar Sarovar Dam

#### **Ch 4 Agriculture**

Q1. The main food crop of the Kharif season is:

a) Wheat

b) Rice

c) Barley

d) Gram

Q2. Which of the following crops is grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October?



a) Rabi crops

b) Zaid crops

c) Kharif crops

d) Commercial crops

Q3. Assertion reason:

You have to select the correct option:

- (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:** Tea cultivation requires cool climate and well-distributed rainfall.

**Reason:** Tea bushes require warm and dry conditions.

Q4. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Millets like jowar, bajra, and ragi are known as coarse grains but are highly nutritious. They are important food crops in dry areas. Jowar is grown in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh. Ragi is rich in iron, calcium, and roughage, and is grown in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

- i) Why are millets considered good for health?
- ii) Which millet is best suited for sandy soils?
- iii) Name two states where ragi is commonly grown.

Q5. Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif crops.

Q6. A farmer in Punjab wants to grow crops with minimal dependence on monsoon. Which cropping season should he focus on and why?

Q7. Describe the major types of farming practiced in India. Mention two features of each.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Ch 2 Federalism

Q1. Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?

- a) Two or more levels of government
- b) Division of powers between different levels
- c) Subordinate judiciary
- d) Constitutionally guaranteed authority of each tier

Q2. Choose the correct option:

- (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
- i. **Assertion:** In a federal system, the central government alone can make laws on all subjects.  
**Reason:** A federal system has only one level of government.
  - ii. **Assertion:** Decentralization ensures effective decision-making.  
**Reason:** Local governments understand local issues better.

Q3. Differentiate between 'Coming Together' and 'Holding Together' federations with examples.

Q4. Describe the three-tier system of Indian federalism and its significance.

Q5. “Decentralization has made Indian democracy more participative and inclusive.” Justify with arguments.

Q6. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

India has a three-tier government structure with provisions to divide power among the central, state, and local levels. Each level is given its own jurisdiction and responsibilities. The Constitution also mandates the use of independent institutions like the Election Commission and Judiciary to safeguard the federal nature of the polity.

- i. Identify the tiers of the Indian government.
- ii. How does the Indian Constitution safeguard federalism?
- iii. Mention any two advantages of decentralization.

## ECONOMICS

### Ch 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

Q1. The sector which includes jobs without formal appointment letters or social security is called:

- a) Organised sector                      b) Unorganised sector                      c) Private sector                      d) Public sector

Q2. Choose the correct option:

- (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

i. **Assertion (A):** The service sector in India is growing very fast.

**Reason (R):** It provides support to primary and secondary sectors.

ii. **Assertion (A):** Disguised unemployment exists in urban areas.

**Reason (R):** Urban areas have more job opportunities in IT and services.

Q3. Read the case and answer the questions that follow:

In Village A, most people are engaged in farming. In Village B, people work in farming, dairy, tailoring, and small shops. Village B has higher income levels.

#### Questions:

- a) Which village shows more diversification of economic activities?
- b) How does diversification help rural development?
- c) Suggest one government initiative to promote rural employment.

Q4. “Tertiary sector has become the largest producing sector in India.” Explain.

Q5. India has seen a gradual shift from agriculture to services over the decades. Still, the majority of employment is in the primary sector. Many workers are employed in an unorganised manner. The government launched schemes like MGNREGA to address unemployment in rural areas.

- i. Why is there a mismatch between GDP contribution and employment in sectors?
- ii. What are the key features of MGNREGA?
- iii. Why is the unorganised sector a concern for the government?