



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X

TERM 1

HISTORY

CH 1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

1. Unification of Italy completed
2. The Revolution of the Liberals in 1848
3. Giuseppe Garibaldi's Expedition to Southern Italy
4. The Vienna Congress

Options:

- a) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1 b) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1 c) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2 d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4

2. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? State one of his contributions to the Italian unification.
3. Who was Cavour? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy.
4. "Importance of culture, art, stories, and music help shape nationalist feelings. Justify the above statement with respect to European nationalisation. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe?
5. Examine the 'nation state building' process in Germany after 1848.

CH 2- Nationalism in India

1. 'M' and his friend were trying to play a game about guessing event with the help of clues, M, gives his friend clues about the Champaran Satyagraha Movement, that was started by Mahatma Gandhi. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the movement?

Clues:

- (I) It was organised against the plantation system.
- (II) It was started in the year 1918.
- (III) It was started in Calcutta.
- (IV) It was organised to inspire the peasants.

Options:

- a) Clue (I) b) Clue (I) and (IV) c) Clue (I) and (II) d) Clue (IV)

2. Gandhiji felt Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. Explain the statement. (3)

3. How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. (3)

4. "Through the Civil disobedience movement Mahatma Gandhi sought to unite the nation and he accomplished his goal." In light of the given statement, discuss the role of common people in the civil disobedience movement. (5)

5. "The people were brought together and given a sense of nationalism through the use of certain icons and symbols." Justify the statement.

CH 3 The Making of a Global World

1. Priya told her younger brother who loves potatoes that vegetables like soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, etc., are not the original food of our country. They have travelled across the world and come to our nation. Can you tell which factor has resulted in this transfer?

- a) Accidental discovery of America
- b) Exploration and trade routes during the Age of Industrialisation
- c) The spread of Buddhism from India to other regions
- d) The colonisation of India by European powers

2. Assertion: Due to their dominance in Asian commerce, China and India were among the richest nations in the world up to the twentieth century.

Reason: China is thought to have cut off communication with other countries and withdrew into isolation starting in the fifteenth century.

- 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, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true.

3. Even ready foodstuffs in distant parts of the world might share common origins. Justify the above statement with relevant examples.

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

5. 'Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.' Examine the above statement and elucidate.

CH 4 The Age of Industrialisation

1. Why did seventeenth and eighteenth-century merchants in Europe move to the countryside for production? Give three reasons.
2. How did inventions in the eighteenth century and the creation of the cotton mill transform cloth production in England?
3. Describe the relationship between town and countryside in the proto-industrial system of England. Support your answer with examples.

GEOGRAPHY

CH 1 Resources and Development

1. Identify the correct option that describes the soil given below:
I This type of the soil is typical of the Deccan trap region and is made up of lava flows.
II Climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of this soil.
III this soil is ideal for growing cotton.
a) Red and yellow soil b) Black soil c) Alluvial soil d) Arid soil
2. Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:
i) It is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the east flowing peninsular rivers.
ii) It is highly fertile.
iii) It consists of various proportion of sand, silt and clay.
iv) It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.
Options:
a) Main features of alluvial soil
b) Main features of black soil
c) Main features of arid soil
d) Main features of laterite soil
3. In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources.” Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer by giving any three examples.
4. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:
Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

The land under permanent pasture has also decreased. How are we able to feed our huge cattle population on this pasture land and what are the consequences of it? Most of the, other than the current fallow lands, are either of poor quality or are costly for cultivation.

The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

- i. Why has the land under permanent pasture decreased?
 - ii. What is permanent pasture land?
 - iii. Why is net sown area high in Punjab, Haryana; whereas low in Arunachal Pradesh?
5. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain?

CH 2 Forest and Wildlife Resources

1. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?
 - i. Banning, hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
 - ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
 - iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks
 - iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests.

Options:

- a) Statement i and ii are correct
 - b) Statement ii, iii and iv are correct
 - c) Statement ii is correct
 - d) Statement i, iii and iv are correct
2. Assertion: The government of India has established national parks, sanctuaries for the protection of the threatened animals.
- Reason: The state government has no role in the protection of the species.
- 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, R is false.
 - d) A is false, R is true.
3. Analyze the involvement of different traditional communities to conserve their own natural habitats in India.

4. "Project tiger is considered to be one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world." Evaluate the reason why is it considered so?
5. Conservation strategies are not new in our country. Provide evidence to support the above statement.

CH-3 Water Resources

1. Which of the following rulers built the tank of Hauz Khas, Delhi?
a) Akbar b) Iltutmish c) Raja Nahar Singh d) Balban
2. You are living in 11th century. Which of the following structure would you see as Hydraulic Structures?
a) Developed dams, lakes and irrigation systems.
b) Sophisticated irrigation works in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjuna Konda (Andhra Pradesh), etc.
c) Bhopal lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time.
d) The tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Sri Fort area.
3. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Provide evidence to support the importance of water conservation and management in India in context of above statement.
4. What is Bamboo Drip irrigation? Mention any two features of it.
5. 'Rainwater harvesting is an ancient technique of water conservation practiced across the country.' Explain different techniques of Rainwater Harvesting used in India.

CH 4 Agriculture

1. Barley: Kharif crop; Cotton: Kharif crop; _____: Zaid crop
a) Wheat b) Mustard c) Soyabean d) Cucumber
2. Describe any three main features of rabi season.
3. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.
4. Name any two fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops.
5. Describe the steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India.

CH 5 Mineral and Energy Resources

1. Which of the following minerals is formed from the decomposition of surface rocks?
a) Coal b) Bauxite c) Manganese d) Iron ore
2. Which type of energy is obtained from the heat inside the Earth?
a) Thermal energy b) Geothermal energy
c) Nuclear energy d) Biomass energy

3. Which type of coal has the highest carbon content?
a) Lignite b) Anthracite c) Bituminous d) Peat
4. A farmer in Rajasthan wants to set up a pump for irrigation but electricity supply is irregular. Suggest one suitable energy source and justify your answer in two points.
5. A scientist claims that geothermal energy can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Support the statement with two valid points.
6. **Mining has both economic and environmental impacts.**
Explain any three ways to make mining environmentally sustainable.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH 1 Power Sharing

1. Arrange the following events in sequential order:
i The Civil War in Sri Lanka ended.
ii The final amendment for inclusivity was made in Belgian Constitution.
iii Sri Lanka gained independence.
iv Tensions arise in Belgium between the linguistic groups and communities.
Options:
a) i, ii, iv, iii b) iii, iv, ii, i c) iv, ii, iii, i d) iii, i, iv, ii
2. Why did Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated in spite of their long stay in Sri Lanka?
3. 'Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united.' Do you agree with this statement and why?
4. Describe the elements of Belgium model for accommodation.
5. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:
Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

- i. 'Power sharing is an essential component of democracy. Prove the statement.
- ii. How is alliance building an example of power sharing?
- iii. How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power?

CH 2 Federalism

1. On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?
 - a) They share a common history
 - b) On the basis of culture and ethnicity
 - c) On the basis of religion
 - d) For administrative efficiency
2. Mention two reasons to state that India is a federal country. (2)
3. India comes under which type of federation? Mention any two features of such federation.
4. Mention the policies adopted by India that ensured the Federalism in India.
5. What is decentralisation? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards Decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

CH 3 Gender, Religion and Caste

1. Read the given case and answer the question that follows:

Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.....women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend these things.

Which of the following concepts have been reflected in this source?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Communalism | b) Sexual division of labour |
| c) Family structure of India | d) Society of India |
2. Read the given case and answer the question that follows:

Shree was livid. He wanted a wife who would cook for him, wash his clothes and take care of his ailing parents. Instead, Kriti was a woman who believed in equal rights and opportunities for men and women. She wanted Shree to help her at home so she could also go for her job. She also wanted to provide for their family equally.

Which of the following terms correctly describes Kriti's ideological beliefs?

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Feminism | (b) Patriarchy | (c) Idealism | (d) Liberalism |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|

3. 'Our society is still a male dominated society.' Explain the statement with the help of examples.
4. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
5. 'Sexual division of labour is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.' Support the statement.

ECONOMICS

CH 1 The Story of development

1. Ms. M is a Social Science teacher, who wants to find out if students of her class are properly nourished or not. What would be the correct way to find out?
 - a) To check their activities
 - b) To check their intellectual abilities using literacy rates
 - c) To check income of the students
 - d) To check BMI of the students
2. Under the sustainable development goals, social equality with regards to access to resources is one of the most pressing challenges. Accordingly, which of the following crises is related to the statement above:
 - a) Damage to infrastructure due to floods
 - b) Scarcity of clean water for consumption
 - c) Damage to crops due to heavy rains
 - d) Combating water-borne diseases in rural India.
3. 'The issue of sustainability is important for development.' Examine the statement.
4. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non- material things. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.

Consider another example. If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there

would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

(A) Explain the significance of non-material things in our life for development.

B) Can Women and Men have different development goals? If yes, give an example.

5. “Different persons can have different developmental goals and what may be development for one may not be development for others.” Justify the statement.

CH 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

1. Assertion: There is also a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganized sector.

Reason: Workers in an unorganized sector get paid really less and are heavily exploited.

- 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, R is false.
d) A is false, R is true.
2. Mr. Ramesh wants to calculate the GDP of India and to determine the overall production in each sector. Suggest ways in which this activity can be carried out.

3. Correct and arrange the important aspects for calculating GDP from this jumble.

To count goods and services we add the numbers that are produced. We count all those that are produced in the last five years. Since we shouldn't leave out anything we add up all these goods and services.

4. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

However, you must remember that not all of the service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

i. What are the issues mentioned in the passage faced by workers engaged in the service sector jobs like shopkeeping, repairing etc?

ii. Why is the Service sector growing unequally according to the source?

iii. What other name is the Service sector which is described in the passage also known as?

5. ‘Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.’ Justify the statement.

CH 3 Money and Credit

1. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Rohan has taken a loan of Rs 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house at 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of a new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called?

- a) Interest rate b) Collateral c) Principal amount d) Instalments

2. The main source of earning for the financial institutions like banks are:

- a) Demand deposits b) Collateral c) Loans d) All of these

3. Assertion: Self- Help Groups are instrumental in promoting economic democracy.

Reason: They contribute to a more equitable distribution of economic power and opportunities.

- 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, R is false.
d) A is false, R is true.

4. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

5. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement.