



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X

TERM 1

1 mark questions:

MCQs

- Which idea was promoted by the French Revolution?
(a) Divine right of kings (b) Conservatism (c) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity (d) Colonialism
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched after:
(a) Champaran Satyagraha (b) Dandi March (c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Quit India Movement
- Which is a non-renewable resource?
(a) Wind (b) Solar energy (c) Coal (d) Water
- Which method is widely used in Rajasthan to store rainwater?
(a) Bamboo drip irrigation (b) Khadins (c) Johads (d) Tank irrigation
- Which crop is a plantation crop?
(a) Wheat (b) Tea (c) Bajra (d) Gram
- Which form of power sharing exists among organs of government?
(a) Horizontal (b) Vertical (c) Community (d) Coalition
- Which level was added by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?
(a) Central (b) State (c) Local Self Government (d) Union Territory
- HDI does NOT include:
(a) Income (b) Literacy (c) Life expectancy (d) Population density
- Which sector includes banking services?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Agricultural
- Which institution supervises commercial banks?
(a) NABARD (b) RBI (c) SEBI (d) NITI Aayog

Assertion–Reason

Choose: (a) Both A & R true and R explains A

(b) Both true but R not explanation

(c) A true R false

(d) A false R true

- Assertion: Nationalism emerged as a powerful force in Europe.
Reason: The French Revolution promoted liberty and equality.
- Assertion: Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
Reason: The Chauri Chaura incident turned violent.
- Assertion: Land is a renewable resource.
Reason: Land can be renewed naturally within a short period.

14. Assertion: Dams help in irrigation and hydroelectricity.
Reason: Dams have only one purpose—to generate electricity.
15. Assertion: Wheat is mainly a rabi crop.
Reason: It requires cool growing conditions and bright sunshine at harvest.
16. Assertion: Belgium successfully accommodated cultural diversity.
Reason: Its Constitution ensured power sharing.
17. Assertion: India is a federal country.
Reason: The Constitution divides powers between different levels.
18. Assertion: Average income alone cannot measure development.
Reason: Development also includes health and education.
19. Assertion: The tertiary sector has become increasingly important.
Reason: Growth in services supports agriculture and industries.
20. Assertion: Banks provide loans only to large industries.
Reason: Banks also provide loans to individuals and small businesses.

Arrange in Chronological Order

21. Quit India Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, Champaran Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience Movement
22. Treaty of Vienna, French Revolution, Frankfurt Parliament, Unification of Germany
23. Formation of the United Nations, First World War, Great Depression, Second World War
24. Identification of resources, Planning structure, Matching with national development plans
25. Sowing, Harvesting, Irrigation, Preparation of soil

Identify the Incorrect Statement

26. French Revolution: (a) Promoted nationalism (b) Inspired democratic ideals (c) Strengthened feudal privileges throughout Europe (d) Introduced equal rights
27. Forests: (a) Conserve biodiversity (b) Regulate climate (c) Have no role in preventing soil erosion (d) Provide livelihoods
28. Power sharing: (a) Reduces conflict (b) Strengthens democracy (c) Useful only in monarchies (d) Respects diversity
29. Development: (a) Goals differ (b) Higher income always guarantees better life (c) Literacy is an indicator (d) Sustainable development protects future generations
30. Money and Credit: (a) Money is a medium of exchange (b) Banks accept deposits (c) Credit always benefits borrowers (d) Formal credit is regulated by RBI

Match the Following

1. Match:

List I: Giuseppe Mazzini; Dandi March; Black Soil; Gram Sabha; RBI

List II: Italian nationalist; Civil Disobedience; Cotton cultivation; Local government; Regulates banks

2. Match:

List I: Millet; Belgium; SHG; Multipurpose Project; HDI

List II: Bajra; Power sharing; Community lending; Dam; Development index

3. Match:

List I: Rabi; Tea; Primary sector; Formal credit; Fundamental Rights

List II: Wheat; Plantation crop; Agriculture; Banks; Constitution

4. Match:

List I: Vienna Congress; Gandhi-Irwin Pact; Biodiversity; Terrace farming; Service sector

List II: 1815 settlement; 1931 agreement; Flora-fauna; Soil conservation; Tourism

5. Match:

List I: Federalism; Money; Renewable resource; Great Depression; Subsistence farming

List II: Division of powers; Medium of exchange; Solar energy; 1929 crisis; Small-scale farming

2 mark questions:

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define liberalism in nineteenth-century Europe.
2. State two objectives of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Mention two effects of the Great Depression on India.
4. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.
5. State two measures to conserve forests.
6. Why is rainwater harvesting important? Give two reasons.
7. Mention two characteristics of plantation agriculture.
8. What is horizontal power sharing?
9. State two features of federalism in India.
10. What is decentralisation?
11. State two measures adopted by Belgium to accommodate diversity.
12. What are developmental goals? Give one example.
13. What is the Human Development Index?
14. Differentiate between organised and unorganised sectors.
15. State two functions of money.
16. What is collateral?
17. Name two formal sources of credit.
18. What is sustainable development?
19. State two advantages of drip irrigation.
20. What is mixed cropping? Mention one benefit.

3 mark questions:

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain any three features of liberal nationalism in Europe.
2. Describe any three reasons for the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Explain three impacts of the Great Depression on the Indian economy.
4. Describe any three measures for resource conservation.
5. Explain three methods of conserving water resources in India.
6. Describe three characteristics of Indian agriculture.
7. Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
8. Describe three key features of the federal system in India.
9. Differentiate between the three sectors of the Indian economy.
10. Explain three advantages of the formal sources of credit.

5 mark questions:

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the process of unification of Germany. Highlight the role of Otto von Bismarck.
2. Describe the major events of the Civil Disobedience Movement and evaluate its significance.
3. Explain the causes and consequences of the Great Depression.
4. Discuss the need for resource planning in India with suitable examples.
5. Describe the importance of forest and wildlife conservation. Mention major conservation measures adopted in India.
6. Explain the importance of water resources and suggest measures for their conservation.
7. Discuss the significance of power sharing in a democracy with suitable examples.
8. Explain the concept of development. Why is sustainable development essential? Give suitable examples.

4 mark questions:

Case/Source-Based Questions

Q1. (History) Read the following source and answer the questions.

The French Revolution inspired the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. These ideas spread across Europe and encouraged people to oppose absolute monarchies. Nationalism gradually emerged as a powerful force that led to the unification of several nations.

- (a) Which three ideals were promoted by the French Revolution? **(1)**
- (b) Name one country that was unified due to the growth of nationalism. **(1)**
- (c) Explain any **two** ways in which nationalism challenged the existing monarchies in Europe. **(2)**

Q2. (History) Read the following source and answer the questions.

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Salt March in 1930. Thousands of Indians broke the salt law and participated in protests against British policies.

- (a) Which law was violated during the Civil Disobedience Movement? **(1)**
- (b) From where did Gandhiji begin the Salt March? **(1)**
- (c) Explain **any two** features of the Civil Disobedience Movement. **(2)**

Q3. (Geography) Read the following source and answer the questions.

Resource planning is essential in India because resources are unevenly distributed. Proper planning ensures sustainable development and equitable use of resources.

- (a) Why is resource planning necessary in India? **(1)**
- (b) What is meant by sustainable development? **(1)**
- (c) Explain **any two** steps involved in resource planning in India. **(2)**

Q4. (Geography) Read the following source and answer the questions.

Rainwater harvesting is an age-old method of collecting and storing rainwater. It helps recharge groundwater and reduces water scarcity.

- (a) State one advantage of rainwater harvesting. **(1)**

(b) Name one traditional rainwater harvesting system practised in India. **(1)**

(c) Explain **any two** benefits of rainwater harvesting for sustainable water management. **(2)**

Q5. (Geography) Read the following source and answer the questions.

Indian agriculture depends on monsoon rainfall. Modern irrigation, HYV seeds and mechanisation have improved agricultural productivity in many regions.

(a) Why is irrigation important?

(b) Name one kharif crop grown in India. **(1)**

(c) Explain **any two** challenges faced by Indian agriculture. **(2)**

Q6. (Political Science) Read the following source and answer the questions.

Power sharing is desirable because it reduces conflicts among social groups and strengthens democracy by ensuring participation.

(a) Why is power sharing desirable?

(b) Name one form of power sharing.

(c) Explain **any two** advantages of power sharing in a democracy. **(2)**

Q7. (Political Science) Read the following source and answer the questions.

India has a three-tier federal structure comprising Union, State and Local Governments. The Constitution clearly divides powers among these levels.

(a) Name the three levels of government in India. **(1)**

(b) Which Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions? **(1)**

(c) Explain **any two** features of the federal system in India. **(2)**

Q8. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Banks accept deposits and provide loans. Formal credit is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India and is generally more reliable than informal credit.

(a) Which institution regulates formal sources of credit in India? **(1)**

(b) What is collateral? **(1)**

(c) Explain **any two** advantages of formal sources of credit over informal sources. **(2)**

Map Questions

Q9. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following:

a) Champaran

b) Dandi

c) Chauri Chaura

d) Hirakud Dam

e) Tehri Dam

Q10. On the outline political map of India, identify and label:

a) A major wheat-producing state

b) A major rice-producing state

c) A tea-producing state

d) Sardar Sarovar Dam

e) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam