



AnandNiketan

Maninagar Campus

Name:	Subject :Social Science	Date: _____
Grade: X	Empower-1	Practice Worksheet

<u>Syllabus for Empower</u>	<u>SEA(5 MARKS)</u>	<u>MA (5 MARKS)</u>	<u>NOTEBOOK (5 MARKS)</u>
HISTORY- CH: 1 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE CH: 3 NATIONALISM IN INDIA	WORKSHEET (CLASS TEST)	MIND MAP	➤ Timely submission ➤ Neatness ➤ Index ➤ Correction work ➤ Handwriting
ECONOMICS CH: 1 DEVELOPMENT CH: 2 SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY			
GEOGRAPHY- CH: 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CH: 4 AGRICULTURE CH: 5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES			
CIVICS- CH: 1 POWER SHARING CH: 2 FEDERALISM CH: 4 GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE			

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

- When did Industrialisation take place in France?
a) 18th Century b) 2nd half of 18th Century c) 19th Century d) 20th Century
- Kheda is situated in which state?
a) Maharashtra b) Gujarat c) Rajasthan d) Bihar
- The concept of sustainable development was discussed for the first time in
a) Earth Summit 1992 b) Brundtland Commission c) Club of Rome d) Agenda 21
- Which of the following contributes approximately 22% of the total electricity produced in India today?
a) Solar Power b) Hydroelectric Power c) Industries d) Geothermal
- Rabi crops are sown in _____
a) Summer b) Rainy Season c) Winter d) Autumn
- Which is the most popular coal for commercial use?
a) Peat b) Bituminous c) Lignite d) Anthracite
- A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country as it appears a war like situation
a) Civil War b) Fear of terrorist attack c) Internal Revolt d) None of these
- The major religion of Nepal is _____
a) Hinduism b) Christianity c) Islam d) All of these
- Which area of the world has the largest crude oil reserve?
a) The USA b) Russia c) China d) The Middle East
- Which of the following sectors is growing fast these days?
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) All of these

11. In which century nationalism emerged in Europe ?
 a). 16th century b). 20th century c). 19th century d). 17th century
12. Name the state which led the process of Italian unification?
 a). Rome b). Prussia c). Sardinia Piedmont d). Vienna
13. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?
 a) Detention of political prisoners without trial (b) Forced recruitment in the army
 c) Forced manual labour d) Equal pay for equal work
14. What did the term 'begar' mean?
 a) Payment of wages b) High rents demanded by landlords
 c) Labour without payment d) None of these
15. In HDI the letter D stands for :
 a) Development b) Decision c) Develop d) Delimitation
16. In GDP the letter D stands for:
 a) Domestic b) Depression c) Development d) Deduction
17. India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world?
 a) Wheat b) Maize c) Pulses d) Millet
18. Which out of the following minerals is formed as a result of evaporation in the arid regions?
 a) Gypsum b) Zinc c) Coal d) Copper
19. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?
 a) Defence b) Foreign affairs c) Police d) Banking
20. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called....
 a) Communalist b) Secular c) Casteist d) Feminist

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? (CBSE 2015)
2. What was the main aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815? (CBSE 2016)
3. What did British do to repress the Rowlatt Satyagrahis? (CBSE 2016)
4. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted in India? (CBSE 2016)
5. Give an example of non-renewable resource. (CBSE 2016-17)
6. Give one difference between Renewable and Non-Renewable resource. (CBSE 2016-17)
7. Which is the leading coffee producing state in India? (CBSE 2016-17)
8. Which rock consists of single mineral only? (CBSE 2015)
9. Name the minerals formed in beds and layers. (CBSE 2016)
10. Which factor is responsible for increase in the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan, Tamils, (CBSE 2015)

11. Mention any one characteristic of power sharing (CBSE 2016-17)
12. Why was States Reorganisation Commission formed? (CBSE 2016-17)
13. Name the country which follows 'coming together' style of federalism (CBSE 2014)
14. What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India? (CBSE 2015)
15. Which local body has a 'Mayor' as its head? (CBSE 2014)
16. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? (CBSE 2016-17)
17. What other goal is included in the developmental goals besides having better income? (CBSE 2014)
18. Under which economic sector does the production of a commodity through the natural process come? (CBSE 2014-15)
19. State the meaning of under-employment. (CBSE 2016-17)
20. How does public sector help in the development of the country? (CBSE 2015)

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code. (CBSE 2014)
2. Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe. (CBSE 2011)
3. Write about the Rowlatt Act , 1919.(CBSE BOARD 2012)
4. What were the three proposals regarding Non-Cooperation Movement, as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi? (CBSE 2012)
5. Explain the issue behind the Khilafat Movement. (CBSE 2012)
6. Differentiate between stock and reserve stating two points of difference (CBSE 2011)
7. "In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources, but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three examples (CBSE 2016-17)
8. Give an account of oil seeds of India. State the importance of groundnut and name the states where it is grown. (CBSE 2013)
9. What are 'Placer Deposits'? Give examples of minerals found in such deposits. (CBSE 2010)
10. How is mining activity hazardous? Explain. (CBSE 2016)
11. How is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? Explain. (CBSE 2016-17)
12. "Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united." Do you agree with this statement and why? (CBSE 2016-17)
13. Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation. (CBSE BOARD 2015)
14. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views. (CBSE 2016-17)
15. "People have conflicting developmental goals." Support the statement with suitable examples. (CBSE 2016-17)
16. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. (CBSE 2013)

17. Explain the terms: Net Attendance Ratio and Literacy Rate (CBSE 2014)
18. Explain the meaning of tertiary sector. Mention any four economic activities of this sector. (CBSE 2014)
19. Explain the ways by which more employment can be created in a country like India. (CBSE 2011)
20. How can the workers in the unorganized sector be protected? Explain. (CBSE 2011)

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Describe the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe. (CBSE 2015)
2. “The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.” Explain the meaning of nationalism and throw light on the statement. (CBSE 2017)
3. How did Gandhiji convert the National Movement into a Mass Movement? (CBSE 2011)
4. Describe the development which led to the launching of Non – Cooperation Movement. (CBSE 2015)
5. Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom struggle of India (CBSE 2015)
6. Why is soil considered as a resource? Explain with five arguments. (CBSE 2015)
7. ‘Indiscriminate use of resources had led to numerous problems.’ Justify the statement. (CBSE 2011-12)
8. Which crop is known as the ‘Golden fiber’? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its any four uses. (CBSE 2016-17)
9. Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other. Explain. (CBSE 2011)
10. Suggest any five measures to enhance the agricultural production in India. (CBSE 2014)
11. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. (CBSE 2016)
12. Explain how Belgium was able to solve its ethnic problem? (CBSE 2010)
13. Enlist any five features of federalism. (CBSE 2012)
14. “Holding together federations” do not give equal power to its constituent units. Explain the statement with help of examples in context to India. (CBSE 2012)
15. Analyse the advantages of decentralization. (CBSE 2011)
16. Explain with reasons why state of Punjab with a very high per capita income has a very low literacy rate? (CBSE 2012)
17. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Support the statement with examples. (CBSE 2016-17)
18. “When a country develops the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases.” Analyse the statement. (CBSE 2012)

19. Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. (CBSE 2011)
20. “Workers are exploited in an unorganised sector.” Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with five relevant points. (CBSE 2012)