

**CLASS : X (CBSE)**

**WORKSHEET-1**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY**

**NAME OF THE STUDENT:**

**SEC:**

**ROLL NO.**

**DATE:**

**Culture and Modern World.**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What is calligraphy?
  - (a) Poetry
  - (b) Textbooks
  - (c) Flowers arrangement
  - (d) Stylized
2. What was Gutenberg’s first printed book?
  - (a) Ballads
  - (b) Dictionary
  - (c) Bible
  - (d) None of these
3. What were ‘Penny Chapbooks’?
  - (a) Pocket – sized books
  - (b) Journals
  - (c) Ritual Calendars
  - (d) Newspaper
4. Who introduced the printing press in India-
  - (a) French
  - (b) Italian
  - (c) Portuguese
  - (d) None of these
5. Who wrote ‘My childhood My university’ .
  - (a) Thomas wood
  - (b) Maxim Gorky
  - (c) George Eliot
  - (d) Jane Austen
6. When was the Vernacular press act passed?
  - (a) 1878
  - (b) 1887
  - (c) 1867
  - (d) 1898
7. Who said, “Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one.”
  - (a) Charles Dickens
  - (b) J. V. Schley
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Martin Luther
8. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan
  - (a) Bible
  - (b) Diamond Sutra
  - (c) Mahabharta
  - (d) Ukiyo
9. Who wrote 95 theses?
  - (a) Martin Luther
  - (b) Johann Gutenberg
  - (c) J. V. Schley
  - (d) Charles Dickens
10. Who authored ‘Gitagovinda’?
  - (a) Jayadeva
  - (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - (c) J. A. Hickey
  - (d) Chandu Menon

**II. Very Short Question and Answers**

11. What do you understand from the Word 'Edo'?

.....

12. What is meant by calligraphy?

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13. When was the oldest Japanese book the Diamond Sutra printed?

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14. Name the country where Civil Services Exam was conducted by the Imperial court.

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15. Name the countries that developed earliest print technology?

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16. What was woodblock printing?

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17. When and where were children Press set up?

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18. Who brought the first printing press to India?

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19. On which material was manuscripts written in India?

.....

20. Who perfected the power driven Cylindrical Press?

.....

21. Who was Mercier?

.....

22. Who was Menocchio?

.....

23. Who were peddlers?

.....

24. Who developed the first known printing press?

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25. Which was the first book printed by first printing press?

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26. Who were Grimm Brothers?

.....

27. Who produced the visual images for the manuscripts?

.....

28. What was the vernacular press act?

.....

29. Name the writer of the book 'Low Caste'.

.....

30. Name two Persian newspapers published in India.

.....

31. Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India?

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**CLASS : X (CBSE)**

**WORKSHEET-2**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY**

**NAME OF THE STUDENT:**

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**DATE:**

1. **In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded**  
 A. Mysore B . Madras C . Surat D. Bombay
2. **Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods**  
 A. Bangladesh B. India C. Sri Lanka D. Brazil
3. **Iron and steel is a**  
 A. an agro base industry B. a chemical industry  
 C. basic industry D. tertiary industry
4. **Durgapur is situated in**  
 A. Jharkhand B. Orissa C. Chhattisgarh D. West Bengal
5. **Chemical industries usually are located near**  
 A. Iron and steel industries B. Thermal power plant  
 C. Oil refineries D. Automobile industry
6. **STP is the Abbreviation of**  
 A. System tech park B. Software Technology Park  
 C. State thermal plant D. Software Technology Picket
7. **NTPC is the Abbreviation of**  
 A. National Textile Production Company B. National Technology Production Company  
 C. National Thermal Power Corporation  
 D. National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation
8. **Atomic power plant causes**  
 A. Water Pollution B. Noise Pollution C. Air Pollution D. Heat Pollution
9. **Manufacturing industries includes**  
 A. Crop production B. Fish production  
 C. Plantation D. Sugar Production
10. **Manufacturing industries includes**  
 A. Converting raw material into ready good      B. Transporting raw material  
 C. Producing raw material                              D. Procuring raw material

**SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS**

1. Industrialisation and urbanization go hand in hand'. Explain.
2. What is agglomeration economies?
3. Name three physical factors and three human factors that affect the location of industries.
4. What is the large scale and small scale industries? Give examples.

**LONG TYPE QUESTION ANSWER**

1. Which factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India?
2. Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture. Explain.
3. What are the major problems of cotton textile industry?
4. What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? Why is the internal demand for jute increasing?
5. India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential. Give any four reasons.
6. Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?
7. What is importance of the manufacturing industries?
8. What is the importance of Jute Industry?
9. The sugar industry is now shifting from north to south. Mention main reasons.

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**WORKSHEET-3**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY**

**NAME OF THE STUDENT:**

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**DATE:**

**LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**

**I. Short Answer Type Questions**

- (a) Which National Highway is called Shershah Suri Marg?
- (b) Which states are connected by H.V.J pipeline?
- (c) Which river is declared as National Waterway No.1?
- (d) What is Balance of Trade?
- (e) Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic roads in India?
- (f) Why is international trade called as the economic barometer of a country?
- (g) Which port caters to the need for export of iron ore from Kudremukh mines?
- (h) Name two tidal ports.
- (i) Distinguish between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade?

Q.2. Describe super highways with special reference to its objectives and salient features.

Q.3. Give a brief description of national highways in India.

Q.4. What is road density? Describe the density of roads in India.

Q.5. Describe three factors for each of the following:

- (a) Development of dense network of railway in the north Indian planes.
- (b) Very few railway lines in Himalayan and North-eastern region.

Q.6. How can you say that pipeline is an important arrival on the transportation map of India?

Q.7. Explain the waterways that have been declared as national waterways by the government?

Q.8. Observe the given picture carefully and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) Write two positive aspects of the means of transportation shown in the picture.
- (b) Why is it preferred in the North-eastern states of India? (4 points)

Q.9. Distinguish between mass communication and personal communication. Also give suitable examples.

Q.10. What is meant by trade? Differentiate between local and international trade.

Q.11. "Road transport in India is not competitive but complimentary to railways." Justify the statement by giving three supporting arguments?

Q.12. "Various means of transports & communication are called the lifelines of our nation and its modern economy." Justify the statement with 4 supportive arguments.

Q.13. Name the ports on the western coast of India. Write one characteristics of each.

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**WORKSHEET-4**

**SUBJECT : CIVICS**

**NAME OF THE STUDENT:**

**SEC:**

**ROLL NO.**

**DATE:**

**Lesson – 6**

**Political parties work sheet**

**MCQ**

- Q.1: Which of the following is the most visible institutions in a democracy?  
 (a) Leaders (b) Political parties (c) Govt. (d) People
- Q.2: How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?  
 (a) Less than 100 (b) Between 100 to 500  
 (c) Between 500 to 750 (d) More than 750
- Q.3: A Political party has to satisfy the following criteria to be recognized as a national party—  
 (a) 6% votes of total votes in Lok sabha or assembly elections of four status  
 (b) At least 6 Lok sabha seats  
 (c) 12% votes of total votes in Lok sabha  
 (d) At least 12 Lok sabha seats
- Q.4: How many political parties were recognized as National parties in India in 2006?  
 (a) 06 (b) 16 (c) 750 (d) 21
- Q.5: How many Lok sabha constituencies are there in India at present?  
 (a) 540 (b) 543 (c) 547 (d) 563
- Q.6: Area wise which is the largest Lok sabha constituency in India?  
 (a) Karol Bag (b) Ghaziabad (c) Mumbai Cart (d) Ladakh
- Q.7: The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of  
 (a) United progressive Alliance (b) Left front  
 (c) National Democratic (d) None of these
- Q.8: Which party system does India follow—  
 (a) Single party system (b) Two party system  
 (c) Multi party system (d) All of them
- Q.9: What is Bye –election?  
 (a) Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by the death or any other house.  
 (b) Election held after a specific period.  
 (c) Election held to farm the new govt.  
 (d) Election held in between the fixed term of the house.
- Q.10: Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)  
 (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Kanshi Ram  
 (c) B. R. Ambudkar (d) Maya Vati

**Short Answers Type Questions**

- Q.1: -Why do we need political parties?
- Q.2: - Describe the merits of a multi party system in thru points.
- Q.3: - What are the characteristics of a political party?
- Q.4: -What is the role of opposition party in democracy
- Q.5: - Give an account of the functions (any four) of political parties
- Q.6: - “The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies.” Comment on the statement.

**Long Answers Type Questions**

- Q.1: - What are the main functions of a political party?
- Q.2: - What are the challenges between political parties in India?
- Q.3: - Mention the features of Bhartiya Janata Party and Congress party in India?

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WORKSHEET-5

SUBJECT : CIVICS

NAME OF THE STUDENT:

SEC:

ROLL NO.

DATE:

Lesson – 7

Outcomes of Democracy

MCQ.

1:- Which of the following forms of government has support in general

- (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy rule  
(c) Military rule (d) Rule of religious leaders

Q.2:- The most important outcome of democracy is

- (a) Accountable government (b) Responsive government  
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

Q.3:- Democracy is based on the idea of

- (a) Majority (b) Minority  
(c) Deliberation and negotiation (d) None of these

Q.4:- In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the govt. It is known as-

- (a) Transparency (b) Legitimacy  
(c) Democracy (d) Monarchy

Q.5:- “Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.” is said by-

- (a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Gittel  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**Short Answer types questions.**

Q.1:- How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Q.2:- List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.

Q.3:- “Democratic governments are better than its alternatives”. Explain the statement?

Q.4:- How democracy accommodates social diversity?

**Long Answers Type Questions**

Q.1:- Explain the characteristics of Democracy?

Q. 2:- Describe the features of dictatorship?

Q.3:- “Democracy is better than any other form of government.” Give arguments in favors of this statement

Q.4: Explain the merits of democracy.

**CLASS : X (CBSE)**

**WORKSHEET-6**

**SUBJECT : ECONOMICS**

**NAME OF THE STUDENT:**

**SEC:**

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**DATE:**

**Globalisation**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. MNC stands for
  - (i) Multinational Corporation
  - (ii) Multination Corporation
  - (iii) Multinational Cities
  - (iv) Multinational Council
2. Investment made by MNCs is called
  - (i) Investment
  - (ii) Foreign Trade
  - (iii) Foreign Investment
  - (iv) Disinvestment
3. Process of integration of different countries is called
  - (i) Liberalisation
  - (ii) Privatisation
  - (iii) Globalisation
  - (iv) None of the above
4. MNCs do not increase
  - (i) Competition
  - (ii) Price war
  - (iii) Quality
  - (iv) None of the above
5. This helps to create an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market
  - (i) Foreign trade
  - (ii) Domestic trade
  - (iii) Internal trade
  - (iv) Trade barrier
6. Foreign Trade
  - (i) Increases choice of goods
  - (ii) Decreases prices of goods
  - (iii) Increases competition in the market
  - (iv) Decreases earnings
7. Globalisation was stimulated by
  - (i) Money
  - (ii) Transportation
  - (iii) Population
  - (iv) Computers
8. Production of services across countries has been facilitated by
  - (i) Money                      (ii) Machine                      (iii) Labour
  - (iv) Information and communication technology
9. Tax on imports is an example of
  - (i) Investment
  - (ii) Disinvestment
  - (iii) Trade barrier
  - (iv) Privatisation



- 10. Liberalisation does not include
  - (i) Removing trade barriers
  - (ii) Liberal policies
  - (iii) Introducing quota system
  - (iv) Disinvestment

**II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 11. What will happen if the trade barriers are removed from the import of Chinese toys to India?  
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- 12. What is outsourcing?  
.....
- 13. Name the process which helps in rapid integration or interconnection between countries?  
.....
- 14. What do you mean by Trade Barriers?  
.....
- 15. Name the agency that forces the developing countries to liberalize the trade?  
.....
- 16. What can be used to reduce foreign trade?  
.....
- 17. What is the per day capacity of the Cargill Foods to make Oil Pouches?  
.....
- 18. Give any two factors which enabled globalization.  
.....
- 19. What is the total share of agriculture in GDP in US?  
.....
- 20. Name the institution that put pressure on the developing countries to liberalize trade and investment?  
.....
- 21. When was the WTO established?  
.....
- 22. Give a most common route for investments by MNCs in developing countries around the world?  
.....
- 23. Where did the ford motors set up their large plant in India?

- .....
24. In which year the government of India decided to remove trade barriers on foreign investment and foreign trade?  
.....
25. Which institution laid emphasis on liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment in the developing countries?  
.....
26. What is foreign investment?  
.....
27. Name the institution that has tremendous power to determine price, quality and labor conditions for distant producers.  
.....
28. In how many countries the production process of Ford motors spread?  
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29. In which year the demonstration against WTO held in Hong Kong?  
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30. Write four functions of WTO.  
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31. What is the impact of WTO on Indian economy?  
.....
32. What is trade barrier? How governments can use trade barriers?  
.....  
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