

**Agriculture****Worksheet****Very short answer type questions (1 mark)**

1. Name the two main beverage crops of India.
2. Mention growing and harvesting periods of Rabi crops.
3. Name the two most important cereal crops of India.
4. Which is the largest sugar cane producing state of India?
5. Name the two major cropping seasons in India.
6. Define the term 'plantation agriculture'
7. Write the climatic conditions required for rubber cultivation.
8. Which are the two major fiber crops of India? Name the major producing state of each crop.
9. What is the sowing and harvesting periods of Kharif season? Name two main crops of Kharif season.
10. Name the staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.
11. State the different name of slash and burn agriculture in different parts of India.
12. Name four plantation crops of India.
13. Name the leading rubber producing states on India.
14. Which crop is called as golden fiber of India? Why?
15. What is Jhumming?
16. State the factors affecting the type of farming.
17. Which crops are grown in Zaid season?
18. What are millets?
19. Outline the factors responsible for increased production of maize.
20. Name one leading producer of Bajra and Jowar in India.
21. Which country is the leading producer and exporter of tea in the world.
22. What is sericulture?
23. Name two major cotton producing states in India.
24. Why is the demand for jute declining?
25. Why are technological and institutional reforms necessary?
26. Which movement is called the 'Bloodless revolution'?
27. Which position does India rank in the world in terms of rubber production?

**Short answer type questions (3 marks)**

1. Describe favourable climatic conditions for growing wheat and maize crops in India.
2. Name the two main food crops of India. Mention three major producing areas of each crop.
3. Why are millets very important food crops in India? Explain with the help of three points.
4. Name the main oilseeds produced in India. State their two importance. Which states are the leading producers of groundnut in India?

5. Tea cultivation is mainly confined to north-eastern states of India while the coffee cultivation is confined to south-western states of India. Explain the statement.
6. Name the two leading producers of the following crops.
  - a. Mangoes
  - b. Oranges
  - c. Apples
  - d. Bananas
7. Describe any three features of Indian agriculture.
8. Give the salient features of intensive subsistence farming.

#### **Long answer type questions**

1. Describe any four steps taken by the government to improve Indian agriculture after independence.
2. Give an account of cotton cultivation in India under the following heads.
  - a. Temperature, rainfall and irrigation requirements.
  - b. Soil requirements
  - c. Two major cotton producing states.
3. Give an account of rice cultivation in India under the following heads.
  - a. Temperature, rainfall and irrigation requirements.
  - b. Soil requirements
  - c. Two major rice producing states
4. Describe the climate conditions required for the growth of sugar cane and tea crops. Also mention two important sugar cane and tea producing states of India.
5. Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other. Explain with the help of four points.
6. How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?
7. What factors are responsible for increasing number of suicides among the Indian farmers?
8. Why was Bhoodan-Gramdan movement called as 'Bloodless revolution'?
9. What is Horticulture? State its importance.

#### **Map questions (Identification only)**

1. Major areas of rice and wheat
2. Largest / major producer states of sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton and jute.

### 1 marks Questions

1. Define the term 'Mineral Ore'
2. State any two factors affecting the economic viability of mineral reserves.
3. Mention two types of good quality iron ore. Write two major producing states of iron ore
4. Write four uses of manganese ore.
5. What are the two types of metallic minerals? Give one example of each.
6. Why is coal often called 'black gold'? Give two reasons.
7. Give two points of difference between metallic and nonmetallic minerals.
8. What are conventional sources of energy? Give two examples.
9. Why is iron ore called 'the backbone of modern civilization'? Give two reasons.
10. Give two points of difference between LPG and CNG.
11. Name two minerals in which India is rich and mineral in which India is deficient.
12. State any two successful applications of solar energy in our life.
13. What is a mineral?
14. State the leading producers of mica in India.
15. Which part of India is known as 'store house of minerals'? Why?
16. Which is the longest oil pipe line in India? State its importance.
17. Name four states where wind farms are located in India.
18. What is Geothermal energy? Name the two places where Geothermal energy is produced in India.
19. Name the nuclear power stations in India.
20. What is mining?
- 21.

### 3 Marks Questions

1. Mention any three major iron-ore belts of India. Write any three characteristics of the southernmost iron-ore belt.
2. How is solar energy becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India? Explain.
3. Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.
4. How solar energy has a bright future in India? Explain by giving three points.
5. What is the importance of natural gas as a source of fuel?
6. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any two steps of conserving minerals.
7. Distinguish between the following in not more than 30 words.
  - a. Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals
  - b. Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
8. List out three harmful effects of mining.

9. Distinguish between the following:
  - a. Rocks and minerals
  - b. Ores and minerals
  - c. Thermal and hydro electricity.
10. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals.
11. Describe the importance of petroleum. Bring out its importance and areas of petroleum production.
12. Natural gas is a precious gift to India. Explain the statement by giving four points.
13. Minerals are indispensable part of our lives. Explain the statement by giving three examples.
14. Which are the types of coal formations based on geological ages? Where are they found in India?
15. What is Rat Hole Mining? Give one example.
16. What are the uses of copper? Name two leading copper producing states of India.
17. Explain three factors that make mineral extractions commercially viable.

### **5 Marks questions**

1. Explain the use of petroleum as an energy resource and as an industrial raw material.
  2. Why is coal called the most important source of energy even today in India? Explain by giving three reasons.
  3. "Minerals are an indispensable part of our life" Support this statement with suitable examples.
  4. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? What are its major forms? Write main features of each form.
  5. Explain any four points of importance of non-conventional sources of energy.
- OR
- Explain four advantages of non-conventional sources of energy over conventional sources of energy.
6. Suggest any four measures for conservation of energy sources.
  7. What are the four types of coal? Write one main characteristic of each.
  8. Explain the development of non-conventional sources of energy in India.

### **Map work**

#### **Minerals (Only for identification)**

- a. Iron ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary, Kudremukh
- b. Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya, Hazaribagh
- c. Coal mines: Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Neyveli
- d. Oil fields: Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol, Ankaleshwar

- e. Bauxite Deposits: The Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni, Orissa Panchpatmali deposit in Koraput district
- f. Mica deposits: The Chota Nagpur plateau, Koderma Gaya – Hazribagh belt of Jharkhand, Ajmer, Nellore mica belt

Power Plants (locating & labeling only)

- a. Thermal: Namrup, Talcher, Singrauli, Harduaganj, Korba, Ramagundam, Tuticorin, Uran, Vijaywada
- b. Nuclear: Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga, Kalpakkam

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

## WORKSHEET

## PERIODIC TEST-II

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE(HISTORY)

CLASS: X<sup>TH</sup>

### CHAPTER: PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD

#### 1 mark questions

- Q.1 Where did the earliest kind of print technology i.e., the system of hand printing develop?
- Q.2 Name the Chinese traditional book which was folded and stitched at the side.
- Q.3 What is calligraphy?
- Q.4 Name the oldest Japanese book.
- Q.5 What is vellum?
- Q.6 What are taverns?
- Q.7 Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558?
- Q.8. What are almanacs?
- Q.9 What are chapbooks?
- Q.10. What were Biliotheque Blue in France?
- Q 11. What were Shilling Series?
- Q 12. Who brought the printing press first to Goa?
- Q.13. Name two Persian newspapers which were published from 1822 onwards.
- Q.14 Why was the vernacular Press Act passed?
- Q.15. Who was the editor of the newspaper Kesari?

### **3 mark questions**

- Q.16. In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble then written manuscripts?
- Q.17. Explain the role played by print in bringing about a division in the Roman Catholic Church.
- Q.18. Who was Menocchio? Why and how did he face the wrath of the Roman Catholic Church?
- Q.19. Explain any three reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century.
- Q.20. How did Mercier describe the impact of printed word and power of reading on himself?
- Q.21. Write a short note on how printing press came to India.

### **5 marks questions**

- Q 22. Who was Gutenberg? How did his invention bring a revolution in the field of printing ideas?
- Q.23. Examine the reasons for a virtual reading mania in Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Or

How did new form of popular literature appear in print targeting new audience in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

- Q.24. How did oral culture enter print and how was print material transmitted oral? Explain.

Or

How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain.

Q.25. 'Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside?' Support the statement with any five suitable examples.

Q 26. What values and attitude were spread through the Vernacular Press?





# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

## **Worksheet Periodic test-II**

**Subject: Social Science (Political Science)**

**Class: X<sup>th</sup>**

### Chapter: Gender, Caste and Religion

#### 1 mark questions

- Q.1 What is gender division?
- Q.2 Define the term 'feminist'?
- Q.3 At which level of the government seats are reserved for women?
- Q.4 In which country participation of women is very low?
- Q.5 What were Gandhiji's views on religion and politics?
- Q.6 What is cast hierarchy?
- Q.7 Which leaders worked for the elimination of caste system of India?

#### 3 marks' questions

- Q.8. How do ideas, ideals and values play a role in politics?
- Q.9. Examine the factors responsible for the deteriorating status of women in society.

#### 5 marks' questions

- Q.10. What are the various forms of caste in politics?
- Q.11. "Caste (system) and politics in India cannot be separated." Justify.

Or

"Caste system is very much inherent in politics." Justify.

Q.12. What forms does communalism take in politics?

Or

Define communalism as ideology. Explain the forms of communalism in politics.

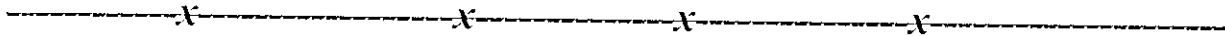
Or

How does communalism take various forms in politics? Explain any five.

Q.26. (a) Could you think of some reasons why women's representation is so low in India?

(b) Identify the measures to check the low representation.

(c) Which values are revealed in such measures?



# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL,RIYADH

## WORKSHEET FOR CLASS-X

### SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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1. What does GDP stand for?
2. In which sector are a large number of workers losing their jobs since 1990?
3. Mention one feature of unorganized sector in urban.
4. Name the sector that is the largest employer in India.
5. What constitutes the unorganized sector in urban areas? Why do workers in this area need protection?
6. Give the reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production.
7. Explain disguised unemployment with examples.
8. Explain with examples how public sector contributes to the economic development for the nation.
9. How did NREGA-2005 bring upliftment of the rural people? Explain.
10. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sector.
11. Distinguish between public and private sectors.
12. Highlight the three factors responsible for the growth of service sector.

# MONEY AND CREDIT

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1. What is double coincidence of wants?
2. What is a cheque?
3. Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit?
4. What is the meaning of barter system?
5. What is collateral?
6. "Deposits with the bank are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation." Examine the statement.
7. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement.
8. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers?
9. What are Self Help Groups? How do they work? Explain.
10. Why do lenders ask for a collateral while lending?
11. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functions.
12. Explain the terms of credit with examples.