

PON VIDYASHRAM GROUP OF SCHOOLS

HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET 2017-18

SUB: GEOGRAPHY

CLASS: X

WATER RESOURCES

I ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

1. What is Bamboo Drip Irrigation?
2. What does 'Palar Pani' mean?
3. What are 'Johands' and 'Khadins'?
4. What are tankas?
5. What are the causes of water scarcity?
6. Where is most of non-saline water found over the surface of the earth?
7. How water is being over-exploited for Agriculture?
8. Why is quality of some water resources inferior?
9. How does afforestation in the catchment areas of rivers help?
10. What do you know about diversion channels?

II. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Most farmers have their own wells & tube wells in their farms. What could be the result of this?
2. What are the objectives of Multi-Purpose river valley project?
3. What was the different rainwater structures in different states called?
4. How were the underground tanks beneficial to the people of Rajasthan?
Explain.
5. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the "temples of modern India"?
6. Give an account of any three hydraulic structures of ancient India.
7. Make a list of Interstate water disputes.
8. List the uses of dams.
9. Suggest any three ways to conserve water.
10. How do we get fresh water?

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Compare the advantage & disadvantage of Multi-Purpose Projects.

2. Enlist some facts & figures about water.
3. Why is it predicted that by 2025, nearly two million people will live in absolute water scarcity?
4. Why do Multi-Purpose Projects excel over traditional irrigation projects?
5. What is a dam? How are dams classified?

IV. MAP

Locating and Labelling – Dams:

- (1) Salal
- (2) Bhakra Nangal
- (3) Tehri
- (4) Rana Pratap Sagar
- (5) Sardar Sarovar
- (6) Hirakud
- (7) Nagarjuna Sagar
- (8) Tungabhadra.

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AGRICULTURE

I. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

1. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?
2. What is Plantation agriculture?
3. Name some important wheat producing states in India?
4. Which states make up for over two-third of cattle population?
5. Name two main crops of Kharif season.
6. What is the cropping seasons in India?
7. Define Fallow land.
8. What type of soil is suitable for Bajra?
9. Name some important Horticulture crops.
10. Define sericulture.

II. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Write a note on Commercial farming.
2. Describe the condition required for Jute and its distribution.
3. What is the sowing and harvesting period of Kharif season?
4. Which is the staple food crop of India? Write four major producing area of that crop?
5. Name three sugarcane producing states of the country.
6. Name three features of Indian agriculture.
7. Distinguish between Shifting and Subsistence agriculture.
8. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crops in India?
9. Name three schemes introduced by government of India for the farmers.
10. Write a note on Gramdan.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Describe the various technological and institutional reforms, which led to Green and White revolutions in India?

2. How is Rice farming different from Wheat farming in respect of the following?

- a) Sowing and harvesting time
- b) Rainfall/ irrigation requirements
- c) Distribution
- d) Yield per hectare

3. “Wheat and Rice farming in India are fairly different from each other”.

Explain

4. Describe the rice cultivation in India.

5. Differentiate between Tea and Coffee cultivation.

IV. MAP

(a) Major areas of rice and wheat.

(b) Major producer states of sugarcane; tea; coffee; rubber; cotton and jute.

STD: X

SUB: HISTORY

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. Who brought woodblock printing technology from China to Europe?
2. Who developed the first known printing press? Where and when?
3. What are heretical ideas?
4. What is the role of a compositor in printing?
5. What is meant by despotism?
6. Which is the oldest book printed in Japan?
7. Name two women novelists of the 19th century.
8. Name the two Persian newspapers published in India in 1822?
9. Who was Rashsundari Debi?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Write a short note on Vernacular Press Act.
2. What is meant by “manuscripts”? What were its drawbacks?
3. What was the role of cartoons and caricatures in the French Revolution?
4. Who was Marco Polo? What was his contribution to print culture?
5. How did printing press created a new readership?

III. Answer in detail:

1. Who invented printing press? How did he develop the print technology?
2. Explain how print culture helped the growth of nationalism in India?
3. Give a brief account of manuscripts of India.
4. Why did some people in 18th century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
5. What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19th century? Explain.

STD: X

SUB:DP

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. Name the countries where women's participation in public life is very high.
2. Who is a feminist?
3. What are family laws?
4. What does "vote bank of a caste" mean?
5. What is sexual division of labour?
6. Is there any parliamentary constituency in India which has a clear majority of one single caste?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.
2. Define the following:
 - a) Urbanisation
 - b) Occupational mobility
 - c) Caste hierarchy
 - d) Feminist
3. Which factors are responsible to bring changes in caste system in India?
4. State any four features of Indian constitution which makes it a secular state.
5. What is the proportion of women in local bodies?

III. Answer in detail:

1. What is our country's sex ratio at present? Why is there a decline in sex ratio?
2. Highlight the positive and negative impact of casteism with regard to political expression.
3. What are Feminist Movements? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.
4. Explain the ways in which women are discriminated in India.
5. How does the constitution of India ensure secularism?
6. Besides caste, which other factors do matter in electoral politics? Explain.

STD: X

SUB:DP

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. Explain “The Black Power Movement”.
2. What is meant by Homogeneous society?
3. Explain the following terms:
 - a) Atheists
 - b) Migrants
4. What punishment did Peter Norman get for his support to Carlos and Smith?
5. Name the political parties representing Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. What were their demands?
6. What punishment did Carlos and Smith get for their protest?
7. Mention one impact of migration.
8. How do social differences overlap with other differences?
9. Who were the two US athletes protested in 1968 Olympics?
10. What is the ethnic composition of Northern Ireland?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Explain the impact and result of the protests by the three athletes.
2. Do you think that social divisions are always dangerous? Explain.
3. What are the features of homogeneous society?
4. How do social differences cross cut one another? Explain with an example.
5. In a democracy political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. Explain.
6. “We all have more than one identified and can belong to more than one Social group” – Discuss the statement with suitable examples.

III. Answer in detail:

1. Compare overlapping social differences and cross-cutting social differences.
2. “If social divisions exist in a country, they must never be expressed in politics”. Explain.
- 3.” The combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive”. Support the statements with examples.
4. Identify and explain the determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division.
5. “ Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and reconciliation of social diversity? Justify the statement.

SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. What is primary sector?
2. What is meant by underemployment? Explain with an example.
3. How is GDP calculated?
4. Why is tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with examples.
5. Which sector generates services?
6. Write three activities each belong to primary and secondary sectors.
7. Who has the ownership of assets in public sector?
8. What development has taken place in Tertiary sector in India?
9. Why is tertiary also called the service sector?

II. Answer in brief:

1. How is income and employment increase if farmers were provided with irrigation and marketing facilities?
2. How can employment opportunities be increased in urban areas?
3. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Give one example each from rural and urban areas.
4. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment?
5. How would income and employment increase if farmers are provided with loan, irrigation and transportation facilities?
6. "Workers are not exploited in the organized sector". Do you agree? Explain.

III. Answer in detail:

1. What are the different sectors of an economy? Explain with examples.
2. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sectors?
3. "Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector". Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer.

4. How are activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?
5. Explain the provisions of NREGA 2005.
6. Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. "Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

MONEY AND CREDIT

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. Who issues currency in India?
2. What is “barter system”?
3. What are the different terms of credit?
4. Why do banks keep a small proportion of the deposits as cash with themselves?
5. What is meant by collateral?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Why is money transaction system better than barter system? Explain with examples.
2. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account?
3. What is meant by “debt trap”? Explain with an example.
4. Why is it difficult for poor people to take loan from formal sources?
5. What are the benefits of SHGs?
6. Why are demand deposits considered as money?
7. Write a short note on SHG.
8. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example.
9. What was the shortcoming of the barter system that led to the evolution of money as a medium of exchange?
10. How does the RBI supervises the functioning of banks?

III. Answer in detail:

1. What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the depositors?
2. What are the different sources of credit operating generally in the Indian villages? Explain.

3. What is Barter system? Explain with example.
4. What is a cheque? Explain the advantages of cheque as a mode of transaction?
5. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for a country's development. Explain.

STD:X

SUB:DP

FEDERALISM

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. What is a coalition government?
2. What is “Federalism”?
3. Which third tier was added later on the system of Indian Government?
4. What is “Coming together federalism”?
5. What does “holding together federalism” mean?
6. What is Panchayati Raj?
7. How has English been added as second official language of India?
8. Is it easy to make changes in the power sharing arrangements in India?
9. What does the Union List contain?
10. To which list does education belong? What is meant by “scheduled languages”?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Why were the linguistic states created?
2. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with examples.
3. “The constitution did not use the term “Federation”, but the Indian union is based on the principles of federation”. Explain the statement.
4. How did India emerge as a federal state?
5. Explain the terms “union list”, “state list” and “concurrent list” with examples.

III. Answer in detail:

1. What are the power sharing arrangements in our country? Explain with examples.
2. What special provisions are provided to some of the states of India?

3. Distinguish between “coming together federation” and “holding together federation” with examples.
4. Critically analyse the centre- state relation prior to 1990 and after.
5. How has the third tier of the government of our country been made more effective and powerful by the constitutional amendment of 1990?
6. What steps were taken in 1992 in the area of decentralisation in India?
7. What is Coalition Government? What is its impact on Indian politics?

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. Why and when the rat hunts begin in Vietnam?
2. What is meant by “concentration camp”?
3. Who was Francis Garnier?
4. Which group of countries comprises Indo-China?
5. Who was Confucius?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Describe the education of Vietnamese elite during French domination.
2. Explain the incident that took place in 1926 in Saigon Native Girls School.
3. What were the major features of the new school of western learning introduced in Vietnam by the French?
4. Who was the founder of Hoa Hao movement? Explain any three points to highlight his contribution.
5. Why did the French think that colonies were necessary?
6. What were the objectives of ‘Go East Movement’ in Vietnam?
7. Explain the term “Indentured labour”.
8. Explain the steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam.
9. Which country occupied Vietnam in 1940? How did Vietnamese oppose it?

III. Answer in detail:

1. “Schools became an important place for political and cultural battles in Vietnam”. Explain.
2. Explain the features of “the Tonkin Free School” started in 1907 to provide western style education.
3. Explain the various steps taken by the French to dismantle Chinese influence in Vietnam.
4. What were the main barriers to economic growth in Vietnam according to Paul Bernard?
5. Explain Ho Chi Minh Trail.

IV. Map Work

1. Mark the following places on the map.

- a) Hanoi b) Phnom Penh c) Laos d) Cambodia e) Vietnam
f) Da Nang g) Hue h) Vientiane I) Ho Chi Minh city
j) Saigon