

CH. CHHABIL DASS PUBLIC SCHOOL



WORKSHEETS
SESSION 2025-2026

CLASS XII

WORKSHEET INDEX

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FLAMINGO
THE LAST LESSON

1. Who was Wachter? Why did the narrator feel that he was making fun of him?
2. Why did Wachter call after Franz?
3. "It was funny to hear him that we all wanted to laugh and cry". Comment.
4. What does the author emphasize in the first paragraph?
5. By using the first-person point of view, what has the author tried to do?
6. What is the imagery that illuminates the mood in the classroom?
7. When Franz is introduced in the first paragraph, what is his most prominent characteristic?
8. A contrast of imagery is found in which statement in the first paragraph?
9. The mention of the 'great ruler' and of the 'terrible iron ruler' introduces the possibility of which emotions?
10. What do M. Hamel's attire and the presence of the people at the back of the classroom reinforce?
11. What is the effect of the words spoken by M. Hamel "I won't scold you, little Franz" on Franz?
12. The author implies a sarcastic tone towards the end of the story. Which statement supports the tone?
13. What happened when the church clock struck 12?
14. What sense is being invoked by the author by repeating France, Alasce, France, Alsace?
15. What values does the writer appeal to towards the end?
16. What words does M. Hamel ask the students to copy as part of their penmanship practice? What final words does he write on the board?

Critical Thinking Questions

(1) You are Hauser. M. Hamel has left the school. German language is being enforced on everyone. Being an elder, one day you gather all the villagers including children to talk to them. Prepare this talk for him.

- (2) M Hamel has left his home and is settled now away from Alsace. But he still misses his home and school. He lets out his feelings in his personal diary. Write his diary page.
- (3) Chauvinism is anti society and anti-progress. You have read about linguistic chauvinism in The Last Lesson. You are upset after noticing male chauvinism still prevalent in society. Write an article expressing your views.
- (4) The Last Lesson highlights procrastination as a common human weakness. After reading this you realised that you also suffer from this habit. Write a letter to your friend sharing your feelings.

LOST SPRING

- 1 “ But promises like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world.” What promise does the author recall? In what context was it made? Was it fulfilled?
2. Where does the narrator encounter Saheb and why?
3. 'Food is more important for survival than identity for the rag pickers of Seemapuri.' Justify this statement.
4. How do children grow up in Seemapuri to become partners in survival?
5. What change occurs in Saheb’ s life? Is it a change for better or for the worst? Give reasons in support of your answer.
6. Describe the life and work of about 10,000 rag pickers in Seemapuri, particularly the role of barefoot army of children.
7. ‘ Mukesh insists on being his own master’ . How?
8. What impression do you form about Mukesh's family after having a glimpse of their ‘ house’ ?
9. Give a thumb-nail sketch of the “ frail young woman” .
10. “ Savita is a symbol of innocence and efficiency.” Comment.
11. ‘ Little has with time in Firozabad;, says Anees Jung. Why does she say so?
12. “ I see two distinct worlds-----” says the author. Draw a contrast between the two.
13. “ The young men echo the lament of their elders. What do you think is the common complaint? How has it affected their life?

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think Mukesh is content to dream of cars and doesn't dream of flying a plane ?

2. Do you believe that God given lineage can be broken? Support your view point with a rationale.
 3. How do you think the author's life might have been impacted after her interactions with the children and their families mentioned in 'Lost Spring'?
 4. How does the story 'Lost Spring' highlight the apathy of society and those in power to end the victim cycle of poverty? Support your answer with textual evidence.
 5. Certain traditions and lineage, condemn thousands of children to a life of abject poverty and choke their aspirations.
- * Do you agree? Explain.
- * How can we change this? Suggest some ways to tackle this issue.

DEEP WATER

- Q.1. Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?
- Q.2. How did the misadventure at YMCA pool affect Douglas?
- Q.3. What were the series of emotions and fear that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool? What plans did he make to come to the surface?
- Q.4. How did Douglas make sure that he had conquered the old terror?
- Q.5. What happened when Douglas started going down for the third time?
- Q.6. Did the panic resurface occasionally? What was Douglas's reaction?
- Q.7. Why did Douglas have aversion to water from his childhood?
- Q.8. "There is terror only in the fear of death." Comment.
- Q.9. Why did Douglas's mother warn him against river Yakima?
- Q.10. In what way was the YMCA pool safe for those who wished to learn swimming?
- Q.11. Douglas compares his use of strength to that of someone during the time he almost drowned in the pool? Explain.
- Q.12. What did Douglas experience just before reaching the bottom the second time?
- Q.13. Why did Douglas grow panicky?
- Q.14. "And then in the midst of the terror came a touch of reason." What was that and did it succeed?
- Q.15. What happened when all efforts ceased?
- Q.16. How did the instructor make Douglas a perfect swimmer?
- Q.17. "The experience had a deep meaning for me", says William. Elucidate.
- Q.18. How did Douglas feel when he had conquered his fear of water?
- Q.19. Describe the big bully who plunged into the pool? Why do you think he threw him?
- Q.20. What method did the instructor use to teach the author how to swim?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. 'Success of learning a skill, depends a lot on your teacher.' Comment on the given statement with reference to the chapter- 'Deep Water'.
2. 'A little fear sometimes is a great motivator. It motivates you to learn new skills to overcome your fear'. Discuss how it brought about a change in the life of William Douglas.
3. 'Frivolous acts may scar people for life.' Imagine yourself to be William Douglas. Make a diary entry expressing how the 'big bruiser's' act impacted you.
4. William Douglas says, "The instructor was finished but I was not." Explain the given statement in light of Douglas' experience of learning swimming.
5. Fear is mankind's greatest handicap. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your views.

THE RATTRAP

- Que.1 How did the peddler of ratttraps manage to survive?
- Que.2 Why did the peddler have to resort to both begging and petty thievery?
- Que.3 How does the author employ the metaphor of 'rattrap' effectively in the story?
- Que.4 What did the old crofter do with the pouch and why?
- Que.5 ' The old man was just as generous with his confidences as with his porridge and tobacco' . What personal information did he impart to his guest?
- Que.6 How did the peddler feel after robbing the crofter? Why did he discontinue walking on the public highway?
- Que.7 Why did the peddler recall his thoughts about the world and the rattrap when he was lost in the big and confusing forest?
- Que. 8 What do you learn about the Ramsjo Ironworks from ' The Rattraps' ?
- Que. 9 ' The blacksmith glanced only casually and indifferently at the intruder' . What prompted him to do so?
- Que.10 Why did the old man not want to undeceive the ironmaster all at once?
- Que.11 What did the ironmaster assume to be the reason behind his old comrade' s refusal? How did he try to reassure him?
- Que.12 What reason did the ironmaster advance in support of his invitation to the stranger?
- Que. 13 'The ironmaster saw that he must give in.' What made him give in? What did he say? What did the blacksmith think about the ironmaster?
- Que.14 How did the ironmaster' s daughter intercede for the vagabond when her father asked him to leave the place at once?
- Que.15 The peddler enjoys the sympathy of readers' right from the beginning. Draw a character sketch of the peddler justifying the sympathy he generates among the readers.
- Que.16 Describe Miss Edla Wilmanson and her role in awakening the essential human goodness in the man with the ratttraps.
- Que.17 The story ' The Rattrap' focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Justify the statement by giving examples from the text.
- Que.18 Describe how the story, ' The Rattrap' shows that basic human goodness can be brought out by understanding and love?
- Que.19 Do you think one act of kindness can really change a person' s view of the world? Discuss.
- Que.20 What are the instances in the story that show that the character of the ironmaster is different from that of his daughter in many ways?
- Que.21 But for Edla' s intercession, the peddler would never have been able to redeem himself from dishonest ways?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. How does the metaphor of rattrap highlight the human predicament today?
2. Imagine yourself to be the crofter who gave shelter to a poor peddler one night but he stole all the money you had. Write a letter to your friend sharing your learnings from the incident.
3. There is a saying "Kindness pays, ruthlessness never". In the story, 'The Rattrap' Edla's attitude towards men and matters is different from her father's attitude. How are the values of concern and compassion brought out in the story, 'The Rattrap'?

4. Imagine yourself to be the vagabond peddler. After meeting the kind Edla and receiving a compassionate treatment from her, you realised your mistake. Write a letter of regret to the crofter whose money you stole, sharing the reasons that tempted you to commit the crime.
5. With reference to the chapter 'The Rattrap', explain if a sense of guilt after committing a crime is a punishment in its own way for the crime or not.

INDIGO

1. What strategy did Gandhi ji follow in solving the problems of sharecroppers?
2. Why did Gandhi ji feel that it was useless for the peasants to go to law courts?
3. Why did the British landlords free the sharecroppers from growing Indigo? What did they want instead?
4. Why did Gandhi ji agree for the 25% refund by the British landlords?
5. What was the important lesson taught by Gandhi ji to his disciples ?
6. Why did Gandhi ji consider freedom from fear more important than legal justice for the poor peasants of Champaran?
7. What made Gandhi ji urge the departure of the British?
8. How was Gandhi ji received in Motihari?
9. What made Mahatma Gandhi declare "The battle of Champaran is won"?
10. How did the Champaran episode change the plight of the peasants?
11. How do we know that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement?
12. What argument did Gandhi ji give for not complying with the official orders to quit Champaran?
13. How were the British shown that their dreaded and unquestioned authority could be challenged by the Indians?
14. Why did Gandhi ji's casual visit to Champaran get extended to over a year?
15. How did civil disobedience triumph?
16. What idea do you form about the British from the chapter "Indigo"?
17. How did the peasants learn courage?
18. Are Gandhi ji's social, economic and political ideals relevant today? Discuss with reference to the Champaran episode.
19. Why did the landlords want to be released from the 15% arrangement?
20. Which incident in the lesson is the beginning of the peasants' liberation from the fear of British?
21. Why did Gandhi ji receive summons to appear in court?
22. How was Gandhi ji's style of politics different from the usual politicians?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. Patience and good leadership can bring about holistic changes. Write a letter to your friend sharing your feelings.
2. Imagine Gandhi were to deliver a speech to students in present day India showing them the path to become responsible world leaders. Based on your understanding of

Gandhi's own leadership skills , write a speech , as Gandhi addressing the students about the qualities that every leader and politician should nurture.

3. Let us assume it was Rajendra Prasad who informed Charles Freer Andrews of Gandhi's decision and the reasons for other leaders' support of him. Thinking creatively of how Andrews would have responded, pen down the discussion you think would have taken place between Rajendra Prasad and Andrews.

4. Dialogue and not violence can resolve situation of conflict and injustice. Do you agree? Write an article and share your views for the same.

5. Gandhi ji , Father of our nation , is a great leader whose values have been admired by one and all. Describe at least three characteristics of Gandhi ji you get to know from ' Indigo' , which you wish to adopt into your own life quoting suitable instances from the story.

POETS AND PANCAKES

1. Describe the make-up department of Gemini Studios.

2. What views does the author express about prose-writing? Does he actually mean what he says?

3. What idea do you get about Stephen Spender from the chapter?

4. Bring about the humour in Stephen Spender's visit to Gemini Studios.

5. Give a character sketch of the lawyer.

6. What idea do you get about the narrator from the chapter?

7. ' Such a charitable and improvident man, and yet he (Subbu) had enemies'. Comment.

8. What work did the 'office boy' do in the Gemini Studios? Why did he join the studios and why was he disappointed?

9. How did the author discover who the English visitor to the studios was?

10. The author has used humour to point out human foibles. Put out instances to show how this serves to make the piece interesting.

11. Subbu is described as many sided- genius. Give an account of his multi-faceted abilities.

12. Describe the Moral Re-Armament Army's visit to Gemini Studios.

13. The boss of Gemini Studios had nothing to do with Spender's poetry but not with his 'God that failed'. Bring out the significance of this line.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. Cosmetics industry has witnessed a remarkable change. After reading about the brand Pancake, you thought about the popular brands of cosmetics nowadays. You surfed the Internet and collected information to write an article discussing cosmetics then and now. Write the article.

2. Prose and poetry are two different ways of expression but both satisfy the writer aesthetically. Critically analyse these two forms of expression and write your views to share with people through social media.

3. You went to a barber's shop for a haircut. You remembered the description given in the chapter. Compare the shop with the description given in the chapter and write a letter to your friend expressing your views.
4. The modern lifestyle is taking its toll on values. After reading about MRA, you plan to stage a skit in your society's club to bring a change in people's attitude. Make a poster to invite people to watch the skit.
5. After knowing about the office boy, you realise that there are such people around you also. Write a diary page sharing your feelings.

THE INTERVIEW

1. What are some of the positive views on interviews?
2. Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?
3. What do you understand by the expression "thumbprints on his windpipe"?
4. Do you think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.
5. What is the reason for the huge success of the novel, *The Name of the Rose*?
6. What was distinctive about Eco's academic writing style?
7. How does Eco find the time to write so much?
8. The writer says that it is hardly surprising that opinions of the interview vary considerably. Elaborate with reference to the essay "The Interview" by Christopher Silvester.
9. An interview is an apt tool for eliciting information from the interviewee through a process of questions and answers. Discuss with reference to the interview of Umberto Eco by Mukund Padmanabhan.
10. What were the salient points that emerged about Umberto Eco and his writing through his interview by Mukund Padmanabhan?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

- Q1-You recently read about interstices in the chapter -The Interview. Being motivated, you decide to use your interstices. Share your decision with your friend. Write an informal letter to him/her.
- Q2-Write your opinion about interview and its impact on common man.
- Q3-Critically analyse- how can interview be a source of truth?
- Q4-Give expression to your thoughts about the factors of success of a movie, a series, a book or a play.
- Q5-Usually celebrities see themselves as victims of interviews. Would you like to be interviewed? Why/why not?

GOING PLACES

1. What does Sophie dream of doing after she passes out of school?
2. How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of her future?
3. Why was Sophie jealous of Geoff's silence?
4. Sophie did not approve of her own world. What kind of world did she dream of?
5. Does Sophie's father believe her story?
6. Does Geoff believe what Sophie says about her meeting with Danny Casey?
7. Sophie is a typical adolescent hero-worshipper who carries her fantasizing too far. Comment.
8. What job is Geoff engaged in? How does he differ from his sister?
9. Why did Sophie wriggle when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey?
10. Who was Danny Casey? How did the members of Sophie's family react towards him?
11. Where did Sophie meet Danny Casey and what transpired between them?
12. What socio-economic background did Sophie belong to? What are the indicators of her family's financial status?
13. How did Jansie react at Sophie's story of her meeting with Danny Casey?
14. What place did Sophie choose to date Danny Casey and why?
15. "Resignation was no sudden thing." What is the implication of this remark in the context of Sophie's character?
16. Coming back home from the canal Sophie once again starts picturing Casey outside Royce's. What does the incident show about her nature?
17. Why didn't Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny?
18. Which was the only occasion when Sophie got to see Danny in person?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. Your younger sister is staying as a paying guest in Mumbai as she is doing a professional course. After reading Going Places, you are worried for her. Write a letter to her guiding her about her career and the problems which the youth of today is likely to face.
2. One day you watched a video on Facebook of some teenagers doing pranks and stunts. You were upset at the waste of the energy of youngsters that could have been used to polish their skills and talents. Post your views to express your feelings.
3. Teenage is a very sensitive age and susceptible to falling prey to evils. Prepare a talk to be given in the morning assembly.
4. Imagine yourself to be Sophie's brother Geoff. You are upset to see your sister dreaming about Danny Casey. Write a diary entry sharing your worries.
5. Imagine yourself to be Sophie's mother. You are very timid and shy of speaking. But you have one friend who is your next door neighbour. Write the conversation with her that you had when your family had gone to see the match and you were alone at home.

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

1. Why are the young trees described as sprinting in the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-six'?
2. What did Kamala Das think when she looked at her mother?

3. Why does Kamala Das compare her mother to a late winter's moon?
4. How does Kamala Das try to put away the thoughts of her ageing mother?
5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

.....and
 looked but soon
 put that thought away and looked out at young
 trees sprinting,
 the merry children spilling out of their homes,.....

- (a) Which thought did she put away?
- (b) What did the poet realise? How did she feel?
- (c) What did she do then?
- (d) What did she notice in the world outside?
- 6) What were the poet's parting words?
- 7) Explain 'pale as a late winter's moon.'
- 8) Why did the poet promise her mother of a meeting in the near future
- 9) Name the figure of speech used in ' trees sprinting'.
- 10) What different images does the poet use to convey the idea of her mother's old age?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. The pain of separation is expressed both literally and metaphorically in the poem 'My Mother at Sixty six'. Elucidate.
2. How do you think that Imagery was an effective literary device to bring out the contrast between 'merry children' and 'mother'? Elucidate.
3. The poet does not directly mention the fear of her mother's death and yet she is successfully able to convey the same through different poetic techniques. Discuss.
4. Imagine the mother gets to know of the poet's fears. Write a letter, as the mother, telling the daughter why she must not dwell on these fears.

You may begin this way:
 Pallipuram Cochin, Kerala

August 22, 2023
 My dear Kamala
 I am writing to you because when you left me at the airport, I felt something wasn't right.
 Judging by how little you spoke that day.....
(continue).....
 With love
 Amma

5. Imagine you are the poet's friend.
 Write a dialogue exchange between yourself and the poet where the latter confides in you about her fears and asks for your advice.
 What would your advice be- to face her fears, to ignore them or something else?

KEEPING QUIET

Question.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. "If we were not so single-minded

about keeping our lives moving, and for once could do nothing, perhaps a huge silence might interrupt this sadness

of never understanding ourselves

and of threatening ourselves with death

- (a) Whom does 'we' refer to in the above lines?
- (b) Why does the poet want us to 'do nothing' for once?
- (c) What is the 'sadness' that the poet refers to in the poem?
- (d) How can a huge silence do good to us?

Question.2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Perhaps the Earth can teach us as when everything seems dead and later proves to be alive

Now I'll count up to twelve

and you keep quiet and I will go.

- (a) What does the Earth teach us?
 - (b) What does the poet mean to achieve by counting up to twelve?
 - (c) What is the significance of 'keeping quiet'?
 - (d) What is always alive, even when everything seems to be dead? or
- (a) What does the Earth teach us?
 - (b) Why does the poet count up to twelve?
 - (c) What will keeping quiet help us achieve?

(d) How does the Earth teach us that there is activity even in apparent stillness?

(e) Question.3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

For once on the face of the Earth let's not speak in any language, let's stop for one second, and not move our arms so much.

(a) Why does the poet want us to keep quiet?

(b) What does he want us to do for one second?

(c) What does he mean by "not move our arms"?

(d) How can this moment of stillness help us?

Question.4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

It would be an exotic moment without rush, without engines, we would all be together in a sudden strangeness.

(a) What will happen if there is no rush or running of engines?

(b) Why would it be called an exotic moment?

(c) How would we feel at that moment?

(d) Name the figure of speech used in the last line.

Question.5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. Now we will count to twelve,

and we will all keep still.

For once on the face of the Earth, let's not speak in any language, let's stop for one second, and not move our arms so much.

(a) How long does the poet want to stay still?

(b) What does he hope to achieve by keeping quiet?

(c) Name the figure of speech used in 'arms'.

(d) Why does the poet suggest us not to speak in any language?

Question.6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.
Fishermen in the cold sea would not harm whales and the man gathering salt
would look at his hurt hands.

- (a) What does the poet expect of the fishermen and why?
- (b) While gathering salt, what will the man do?
- (c) What do the hurt hands imply?
- (d) How would man and nature benefit in this moment of silence?

7. Why does the poet give the message of keeping quiet?

8. Why does the poet say ' we will count to twelve'?

9. Why is the poet against languages?

10. Explain - not move our arms so much.

11. What will be the exotic moment? Why would it be exotic?

12. What will bring all of us together?

13. Why is the sea called cold?

15. Why does the poet want the salt maker to look at his hands?

16. What does the poet mean by green wars?

17. How is the victory with no survivors ironical?

18. 18. What does the expression ' clean clothes' mean?

19. What does 'walk about with their brothers' mean?

20. What does 'in the shade' refer to?

21. What confusion does the poet not want?

22. What will be the total inactivity?

23. What is life according to the poet?

24. Name the figures of speech in the following:

. We will

. Now we will count to twelve and we will all keep still

- . Arms
- . Without rush, without engines
- . Sudden strangeness
- . We would all be together in a sudden strangeness
- . Cold sea Hurt hands
- . Wars with gas, wars with fire
- . Victory with no survivors
- . Clean clothes
- . If we were

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. In a world that is constantly running after 'more' chasing the next new thing, would it be fair to think of Neruda's call as merely a fanciful idea? Elucidate.
2. The world has become a global village, and people across boundaries, nationalities and communities are now connected to one another. With the advancement of technology, and the advent of social media, do you think that the task of keeping quiet, as envisaged by Neruda, has become easier or more complicated? Justify your stance.
3. It could be said that the poem 'Keeping Quiet' presents the poet's philosophy for a different kind of world. If you were asked to highlight elements of Neruda's vision that resonate in your specific social, political and cultural context, which three main ideas would you engage with? Use relevant ideas to support your analysis.
4. Why do you think the poet employs words like "exotic" and "strangeness"?
5. "What I want should not be confused with total inactivity." Elucidate.

A THING OF BEAUTY

- Q1. What kind of a joy does a beautiful thing provide?
- Q2. How does the loveliness of beauty increase?
- Q3. What does quiet breathing imply?
- Q4. What is a 'flowery band'?
- Q5. What does the expression 'spite of despondence' imply?
- Q6. Why is there an 'inhuman dearth of noble nature'?
- Q7. Explain: unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways.'
- Q8. What does 'in spite of all' refer to?
- Q9. How does the poet celebrate the beauty of a 'tree'?
- Q10. How do the rills sooth us?
- Q11. What does 'grandeur of the dooms' imply?
- Q12. Who are the mighty dead & how are they mighty?

Q13. What lovely tales have we read or heard?

Q14. What does the 'endless fountain' refer to?

Q15. How does the beauty grow?

Q16. Analyse the poem critically.

Q17. Discuss the poetic devices used in the poem.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. One day you met aunt Jennifer who was feeling very disturbed because of her unhappy married life. You told her that life is beautiful and she must find the beauty around her. Write the conversation that you had with her.

2. Your brother who studies in class VIII has not been able to speak well in the debate competition for which he had been preparing for many days. He is feeling dejected because of this failure. Prepare the talk that you will share with him telling him that failure is also beautiful as it is just one step away from success.

3. You have observed that the young generation runs behind materialistic things and thinks that happiness lies in achieving them. Once they achieve a thing of their choice, they soon realise that their happiness was only for a short time. Prepare a speech to be given in the morning assembly to share your views on this theme.

4. "Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder." You have understood the meaning of this saying after reading this poem. Post your views on social media.

5. Write a paragraph describing the beauty of a garden that is in front of your flat.

A ROADSIDE STAND

EXTRACTS

**The little old house was out with a little new shed
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled...**

- Why was the 'little old house' extended towards the road?
- Which traffic is referred to here? Why are they 'speeding'?
- Why is the Stand's existence said to be 'pathetic'?

**It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread
But for some of the city money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint...**

- Why is it unfair to say that these people are begging for a 'dole of bread'?
- What do the poor people really expect from the rich?
- How do the poor people look at the city money?

**The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead
Or, if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint
Of signs with S turned wrong and N turned wrong...**

- What do you mean by 'polished traffic'?
- Explain, 'passed with a mind ahead.'
- What are the usual complaints made by the city men when they stop at the roadside stand?

Q.1. What are the two significant roles of money in the lives of the poor people?

Q.2. Why can't the poet bear the childish longing of the poor people?

- Q.3 The government and other social service agencies appear to help the poor rural people, but actually do them no good. Pick out the words and phrases that the poet uses to show their double standards.
- Q.4. Comment on the symbolic significance of the roadside stand.
- Q.5. Which things irritated the passersby who stopped at the roadside stand?
- Q.6. How do the city men plow up grass in the yard of the roadside stand?
- Q.7. What is the most queer demand of the rich man at the roadside stand? How is it queer?
- Q.8. Why are the poor people angry with the city men when they ask for gas?
- Q.9. Why is it unfair to say that these people are begging for a 'dole of bread'?
- Q.10. How do the poor people look at the city money?
- Q.11. What is the flower of the cities? How?
- Q.12. Explain 'passed with a mind ahead.'
- Q.13. How did the poor people "mar" the landscape?
- Q.14. What does, 'beauty rest in a mountain scene' mean?
- Q.15. Why is the poet's complaint different from that of the rich city men?
- Q.16. What do you mean by the trusting sorrow of the poor people?
- Q.17. What are moving pictures? What kind of life is promised by the 'moving pictures'?
- Q.18. How are the rich politicians responsible for the misery of the poor people?
- Q.19. What is the good news for the poor people?
- Q.20. Do you think the 'good news' for the poor people ever come true? Why?
- Q.21. Who are the greedy good doers? What is the irony in the 'greedy good-doers'?
- Q.22. What does 'beneficent beast of prey' imply?
- Q.23. Who teaches the poor people to sleep? How?
- Q.24. Are the poor able to sleep? Why?

Q.25. What is the childish longing? Why is it in vain? **CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS**

1 Imagine a car stops and actually buys from the roadside stand. Keeping in mind the reaction you think the peasants would have, write a diary entry as the farmer describing not only your immediate experience but also your after-thoughts on being able to earn 'city-money'.

2 Imagine a child from the farmer's family migrates to the city for his education. As the child, write back to your family telling them whether you would or would not want to turn into a city person. Use the context of the poem 'A Roadside Stand' in mind to pen down this letter.

3 Write a descriptive paragraph on 'A Tea Stall'.

4 Urbanisation destroys cottages and indigenous industries. Express your views for or against the motion.

5 You and your friend are travelling in the car on the highway. You see roadside shops. You have read a poem on A Roadside Stand and understood the poet's feelings. Write the conversation with your friend to stop the car and help the shopkeeper.

AUNT JENNIFER' TIGERS

1. What lies heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hand? How is it associated with her husband?
2. Why has Aunt Jennifer made 'prancing, proud and unafraid' tigers?
3. Do you sympathise with Aunt Jennifer? Why?

4. What will happen when Aunt Jennifer is dead?
5. How does Aunt Jennifer express her bitterness and anger against male domination?
6. How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers different from her?
7. What are the difficulties that Aunt Jennifer faced in her life?
8. How do the words 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of Aunt Jennifer's tigers?
9. Why did Aunt Jennifer choose to embroider tigers on the panel?
10. Why does Aunt Jennifer create animals that are so different from her own character?
11. 'The tigers represent Aunt Jennifer's spirit and her hands represent her reality.' How?
12. Why does Aunt Jennifer seek refuge in art?
13. What impression do you gather regarding Aunt Jennifer's husband?
14. Explain the irony at the end of the poem.
15. What message does the poet want to convey through this poem?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. Aunt Jennifer represents the agony of many married women who suffer physically and emotionally in their unhappy married life. Lacking any support they continue with their life accepting it as their destiny. After reading the poem, you understand their pain and want to draw the attention of the society towards this issue. Write a blog post.
2. Money can make our life comfortable but it can't make us happy as love and affection can not be bought. There are many married women enjoying a luxurious life but they shed tears of loneliness. Write a letter to your friend sharing your feelings.
3. After knowing about the unhappy married life of Aunt Jennifer and her helplessness you have started observing the aunts living in your neighbourhood. Write a critical analysis comparing the women of the 20th and 21st century.
4. "Art is a language meant to speak the things that can't be said." Write a comment expressing your views on this quote.
5. The society talks about women empowerment but still chauvinism prevails. You are upset at the hypocrisy of the people around you. Write a diary page letting out your frustration.

THE THIRD LEVEL

1. What does the third level refer to?
2. Would Charley ever go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife?
3. Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Why?
4. What do you infer from Sam's letter to Charley?
5. 'The modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and stress.' What are the ways in which we attempt to overcome them?

6. Do you see an intersection of time and space in the story?
7. Apparent illogicality sometimes turns out to be futuristic projection. Discuss.
8. Philately helps keep the past alive. Discuss other ways in which this is done. What do you think of the human tendency to constantly move between the past, the present and the future?
9. You have read, 'Adventure' by Jayant Narlikar in Hornbill Class XI. Compare the interweaving of fantasy and reality in the two stories.
10. What will the President of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads swear? What did the narrator claim?
11. Why did the narrator talk to a psychiatrist friend of his and what did he say about the third level?
12. How did the narrator's psychiatrist friend analyze his claim of being at the third level of Grand Central Station?
13. What did the narrator's friends say about him? What did his stamp collecting point to?
14. What did the narrator say about his escapism from the real world?
15. The narrator thinks that the Grand Central is growing like a tree. What makes him think so? Why has it been 'an exit'?
16. How did the narrator get lost when he was heading for the sub-way?
17. How did the narrator come out on the third level at Grand Central Station after he had lost the way?
18. What did the narrator see unusual at the third level?
19. Describe Galesburg Illinois in 1894. Why did the narrator want two tickets to Galesburg, Illinois?
20. "That ain't money, mister" said the clerk to the narrator. Why did he warn the narrator?
21. How did the narrator get the old-style currency? Why couldn't he buy two tickets for Galesburg in spite of having the currency used in 1894?
22. Why was the narrator's wife Louisa worried?
23. What is a first day cover? Explain.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

- 1 In the story 'The Third Level', Charley wanted to go to Galesburg, Illinois in the year 1894. If you had an opportunity to go to another time and place, where would you like to go? Write a paragraph about the same.
- 2 Imagine that you have come across Louisa's diary. What might you find in it about the third level? Write a diary entry based on any of the events from the story.
- 3 Imagine yourself to be Sam. You just had your first patient of the day. His name was Charley. His proclamation of the Third Level really surprised you. More importantly the way his wife Louisa took your comment personally is really something

that you didn't see coming. Write a diary page narrating your experience of the counselling session with Charley.

4 Imagination is a temporary refuge from reality. You have understood the meaning of this statement after reading the lesson. Prepare a speech for the morning assembly to share your views.

5 You are a psychiatrist. You were upset to see your parents working day and night. To avoid any negative effect write a paragraph suggesting them the harmful effects of such routine.

THE TIGER KING

1. The story is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story?
2. What is the author's indirect comment on subjecting innocent animals to the willfulness of human beings?
3. How would you describe the behaviour of the Maharaja's minions towards him? Do you find them truly sincere towards him or are they driven by fear when they obey him? Do we find a similarity in today's political order?
4. What is the matter of vital importance the author wants to disclose at the beginning of the story? Why?
5. What did the astrologers predict about the child when he was born?
6. What was the miracle that happened when the astrologers predicted about the death of the born child?
7. Why did the chief astrologer put his finger on his nose in wonder?
8. What reason did the astrologer give in support of his answers?
9. What happened when the chief astrologer said that the death would come from a tiger?
10. What was the reply of the astrologer, when the Tiger King asked the astrologer what he would do if the hundredth tiger were killed?
11. What did the Maharaja do to realize his ambition of killing one hundred tigers?
12. What did the Maharaja and dewan do to avoid the danger of losing the throne?
13. Why did the Maharaja not agree to the proposal of the British officer's secretary?
14. Why did the Maharaja decide to marry a girl of the royal family from a neighbouring state?
15. What did the dewan do on hearing the Maharaja's threat?
16. What was special about the gift the Maharaja had given to the crown prince on his third birthday?

17. How was the Maharaja hurt and what was the result of the wound?
18. How does the author satirize the upbringing and education of crown princes of Indian States?
19. Do you agree with the Maharaja's statement, 'You may kill even a cow in self-defence'?
20. What were the two restricting outside forces that checked the kings in those days from doing exactly what they wished?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. You read the story of 'The Tiger King' and you are shocked at how rich people are indifferent to wild animals. Write an article expressing your views on the same.
2. After reading the story you realise that evils like superstitions still prevail in our society and sometimes innocent beings become their victims. Pen down your feelings in your personal diary.
3. Through the whimsical behaviour of the king and the subservient attitude adopted by his officials and subjects, the writer makes a dig at the political setup devoid of the essential noble values in the contemporary times. Discuss.
4. Taking ideas from the lesson "The Tiger King", together with your own ideas write a speech to be given in the morning assembly on "Say 'No' to Callousness Towards Wildlife".

In your speech you should emphasise

- the significant role of flora and fauna
- man's callousness towards wildlife
- importance of peaceful co-existence with animals

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

- Q1. How do geological phenomena help us to know about the history of human kind?
- Q2. 'The world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica'. How is the study of this region useful to us?
- Q3. What are Geoff Green's reasons for including high school students in the Students on Ice expedition?
- Q4. Why did Tishani Doshi board the 'Akademik Shokalskiy'? What did her journey involve?
- Q5. What was the author's first emotion on setting foot on the Antarctica continent?
- Q6. What do you learn about 'Gondwana' from the chapter?
- Q7. How can a visit to Antarctica be an enlightening experience?
- Q8. How long have the human civilization been around? What is human impact on earth and its resources?

- Q9. What according to the author, are the issues engaging public attention and interest during our time?
- Q10. What does the programme 'Students on Ice' aim at? How is it operated?
- Q11. What do you think is the reason behind the success of the programme "Students on Ice"?
- Q12. What do you understand by phytoplankton? What are their activities? How will a change in their activities affect other creatures and environment?
- Q13. Why could the Shokalskiy not move any further? What did the captain decide then?
- Q14. What were the passengers of the Shokalskiy asked to do before the ship turned round? How did they carry out the instructions?
- Q15. What did the author keep wondering about after spending two weeks at Antarctica?
- Q16. "Take care of the small things and the big things will take care of themselves'. What is the relevance of this statement in the context of the Antarctica environment?
- Q17. Why is Antarctica the place to go to, to understand the earth's present past and future?
- Q18. Why did Tishani Doshi feel a sense of relief as well as wonder, when she actually set foot on the Antarctic continent?
- Q19. How would you compare Tishani Doshi's first reaction on reaching Antarctic region and the ending of the article?
- Q20. "To visit Antarctica now is to be a part of that history; to get a grasp of where we've come from....." says Tishani Doshi. What light does the chapter throw on the 'history of human kind'?

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. How is Antarctica a crucial biomarker in the debate on climate change?
2. Imagine yourself to be Tishani Doshi. You have recently returned from Antarctica. Write a letter to your younger cousin explaining her about your learnings and why we need to work immediately if we really wish to save earth.
3. Why is Antarctica the place to go to if we want to study the earth's past, present and future?
4. Describe the programme 'Students on Ice' and why has it been a great success?
5. Why has Tishani Doshi termed her trip to Antarctica a "Journey to the End of the Earth"? What were the different awakenings that she went through during this expedition?

THE ENEMY

1. What was the General's plan to get rid of the American prisoner? Was it executed?
1. What traits of General's character are highlighted in the lesson?
2. What conflicting ideas arise in Dr Sadao's mind after he has brought the wounded American soldier home? How is the conflict resolved?
3. Do you think Dr Sadao's final decision was the best possible one in the circumstances? Why/Why not? Explain with reference to the story, 'The Enemy'.
4. What impression do you form about Dr Sadao as a man and as a surgeon on your reading of the chapter 'The Enemy'?
5. Why did Sadao help the American soldier to escape? How did he do it?
6. Why did Sadao Hoki go to America? Narrate his experiences there.
7. Dr Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values? OR
8. The fog in the story, 'The Enemy' is symbolic. Elucidate.
9. How did Dr Sadao overcome the difficulty that came in his way to save the wounded soldier? How did Hana help her husband? OR
Dr Sadao faced a dilemma. Should he use his surgical skills to save the life of a wounded person or hand an escaped American R.O.W. over to the Japanese police? How did he resolve this clash of values?
10. What explains the attitude of the General in the matter of the enemy soldier? Was it human consideration, lack of national loyalty, dereliction of duty or simply self-absorption?
11. Dr Sadao was compelled by his duty as a doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hana, his wife, sympathise with him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?
12. Draw a character sketch of the old General in the lesson, 'The Enemy'.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

1. There are moments in life when we have to make hard choices between our roles as private individuals and as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Write a diary page letting out your feelings.
2. Pen down your views about the indifferent attitude of the General towards the presence of the American prisoner of war in the doctor's house.
3. Imagine you are the American sailor. You managed to get a Korean boat and reach safe. After reaching your destination, you share the entire story with your friend. Write a letter for the same.
4. Highlighting the horrors of war and condemning it, write an article for your school magazine on "The Need for Universal Brotherhood".

ON THE FACE OF IT

1. Both Derry and Lamb are physically impaired and lonely. It is the responsibility of society to understand and support people with infirmities. So that they do not suffer from a sense of alienation. As a responsible citizen, write in 100-150 words what you would do to bring about a change in the lives of such people.

2. 'Inclusive education' is a step to bring the people with deformities into the mainstream so as to build up their confidence and morale. Write a paragraph on 'The Importance of Inclusive Education'.
3. What is the bond that united the two—the old man, Mr Lamb and Derry, the small boy?
4. How does Mr Lamb's brief association with Derry affect the latter?

Or

How did Mr Lamb's meeting with Derry become a turning point in his life?

5. What kind of atmosphere is created by Mr Lamb to look welcoming and invite people to him?
6. How do Mr Lamb and Derry differ in their thoughts, traits and attitude to life? Or

Both Derry and Mr Lamb suffer from handicaps, yet their outlook towards life is totally different. Discuss.

7. Justify the title 'On the Face of It'.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

Q1-Physically impaired need to be treated normally. Write a blog to aware the people about the needs of these people with reference to the chapter On The Face Of It.

Q2-One drawback of your personality should not affect your entire life, your positive approach to life makes you work hard and get success. Write a speech, motivating audience with your positive thinking.

Q3-You browsed the web about Helen Keller, a famous personality, who was differently abled but her strong will power led her to a successful career. Write an article narrating your experience in the light of the chapter "On The Face Of It".

Q4-The play made you understand the importance of self-acceptance. You realised the need of more such plays to motivate physically impaired people. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily highlighting the issue in 120-150 words.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

Q1-"Power leads to dominance and reaches oppression and ends up in rebellion & failure". How is this statement true in the case of the rebellion raised by ZitkalaSa & Bama.

Q2- "Humanity is beyond caste, creed & race". Elucidate the thought in the light of the story- Memories of childhood.

Q3-How does Memories of Childhood bring out the plight of marginalised communities in India?

Q4-How does education play an important role in eradicating caste distinction & securing respectable status for marginalized communities in the society?

Q5-"It is through education only, one can understand harsh realities of life". Discuss the role played by Annan in the life of Bama.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS FROM CHAPTERS OF FLAMINGO AND VISTAS

1) Franz from 'The Last Lesson' and the peddler from 'The Rattrap' demonstrate the Importance of learning from our mistakes to evolve into better people. Imagine that Shubhangi, your friend, feels as if she has made a mistake by not taking her academics seriously. Write a letter to Shubhangi in 120-150 words discussing instances from the two texts to give her an insight into the human tendency to make mistakes and learn from them.

You may begin like this:

Shubhangi, all of us have made mistakes at one point or another in our lives. After all, to err is human....

(2) 'The cry of not having money to do anything except carry on the business of making bangles, not even enough to eat, rings in every home. (The Lost Spring)

"...far from the city we make our roadside stand and ask for some city money to feel in hand'. (A Roadside Stand)

Create a conversation between a bangle maker and the owner of a roadside stand with reference to the above extracts.

You may begin the conversation like this:

Owner of a roadside stand: Your bangles are pretty. Tell me about your experience in this business.

(3) Imagine that a few days after Mr Lamb's fall from the ladder, Derry writes his thoughts on how his meeting with Mr Lamb changed his perspective towards life. Think of yourself as Derry and express these thoughts. You may begin like this:

A few days ago, I met an extraordinary person....

(4) Both the general (The Enemy) and the Maharaja (The Tiger King), deal with death. They are powerful figures confronted by a similar fate. You wish to include both of these characters in an upcoming play. As a part of your research essay, compare and contrast their experiences and their responses to these experiences in 120-150 words. [Clue: Include the similarities and differences of their circumstances - their way of dealing with things - their ultimate fate]

(5) The prose selections, 'Deep water' and 'Indigo' bring out the importance of overcoming fear, in order to be able to lead our lives successfully. Imagine yourself to be a motivational speaker who has to address high school students. Write this address in 120-150 words elaborating on occurrences from the two texts to inspire your audience and to convince them about the importance of overcoming fear. You may begin like this

Good morning, friends!

We all know what it's like to be afraid. Fear is our body's natural response to a perceived threat or danger. But when...

(6) "Their mother sighed.

Sophie watched her back stooped over the sink and wondered at the incongruity of the delicate bow which fastened her apron strings.'

The prose selection, 'Going Places' includes this telling comment about Sophie's mother.

In 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers,' we are told that - The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's Hand."

Imagine a conversation between Sophie's mother and Aunt Jennifer. Create this exchange with reference to the two extracts given above. You may begin the conversation like this...

Sophie's mother: Your embroidery is so beautiful. Do you love tigers?

(7) On returning home, Tishani Doshi writes her thoughts reflecting on how her decision to enrol for the 'Students on Ice programme' has been the single most important decision of her life that has completely transformed her. Imagine yourself to be Tishani and express these thoughts. You may begin like this:

I can't thank my stars enough for having cashed in on the opportunity of.....

(8) Both Bama and Zitkala Sa experienced the harsh reality of discrimination in their childhood. Instead of letting it pull them down, they both found a way to overcome it. You wish to include a cameo* of both in your upcoming blog post.

As a part of the research, compare and contrast the experiences faced by the two and their response/s to these experiences, in 120-150 words. [Clue: Include the similarities and differences in the discrimination they faced - their feelings - determination to overcome -success]

(9) Imagine you are Pablo Neruda, the poet of ' Keeping Quiet'.

What advice might you offer to Robert Frost, the poet of A Roadside Stand, in the context of his conflicted emotions, as displayed in the given lines-

The requisite lift of spirit has never been found,
Or so the voice of the country seems to complain,
I can't help owning the great relief it would be
To put these people at one stroke out of their pain.

Pen down your advice, in a letter to Frost.

You may begin this way: Dear Robert

I recently read your poem, "A Roadside Stand," and...

You may end this way:

I hope this advice is helpful to you. Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to support you.

Warmly,

Pablo Neruda

(10) The different portrayals of women in the texts 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers', 'Going Places', 'Lost Spring', and 'My Mother at Sixty-six', offer insights into the experiences of women in society.

You have been asked to address your peers and share-

-the ways these portrayals highlight the diversity of the female experience.

-the importance of understanding each individual woman's challenges and experiences.

Compose this draft, with reference to any three of these prescribed texts listed above.

You may begin this way:

Good morning, everyone. As I analysed the allotted texts....

You may end this way.

To conclude, I'd like to say that....

(11) In the story, 'The Third Level' by Jack Finney, Charley is obsessed with finding the third level.

In an attempt to thrash out whether this obsession is a good quality or a harmful one, Charley's wife expresses her thoughts in a diary entry. As Louisa, Charley's wife, write this diary entry. Support your response with reference to the story. You may begin this way: I have been married to Charley for a few years now and I have always known him to be an intelligent man with an imaginative mind. However, his recent obsession with finding the Third Level has ...

(12) A grown up Zitkala-Sa, reflects on the incident about cutting of her long hair and is conflicted that she did not do enough to resist and surrendered easily. She also wonders if she could have tried something else to prevent the incident.

As the grown-up Zitkala-Sa, create a diary entry, expressing these thoughts and conclude by absolving yourself of any blame.

You may begin like this:

I find myself reflecting on an event that happened many years ago...

(Memories of Childhood)

Unseen Passages For Practice

QUESTION-1

(12 MARKS)

Apollo, the Greek god of music and healing, always maintained that he was the greatest musician in the world, until Marsyas, who was part animal and part human, played the flute. Apollo's jealousy and insecurity drove him to eventually slay Marsyas so that his status as the greatest musician remained unchallenged. One's usual imagination of a god is a being who is all-knowing and pure in every intention. What makes the Greek gods interesting is that they are shown as flawed beings who do not always act like 'Gods'.

In appearance, the gods resemble mortals, whom, however, they far surpass in beauty, grandeur, and strength; they are also more commanding in stature, height being considered by the Greeks an attractive feature in men or women. They resemble human beings in their feelings and habits, marrying and having children with them. They require daily nourishment to maintain their strength, and sleep to restore their energy. Their blood, a bright magical fluid called Ichor, never causes disease, and, when shed, produces new life.

The Greeks believed that the mental qualifications of their gods were much higher than those of men, but, nevertheless, displayed human passions like revenge, deceit, and jealousy. In mythological tales, the gods always punish the evil-doer and administer dire punishments to any mortal who dares to neglect their worship. They often visit mankind and partake of their hospitality, and in many tales, both gods and goddesses become attached to mortals. Although there were so many points of resemblance between gods and men, there remained the one great characteristic distinction: immortality. Still, the gods were not invulnerable, and were often wounded and suffered so much that they'd pray for death. The gods could transport themselves to incredible distances with the speed of thought.

They could be invisible at will, and could take the forms of men or animals as it suited their convenience. They could also transform human beings into trees, stones, or animals. Their robes were like those worn by mortals, but were perfect in form and much finer in texture. Their weapons also resembled those used by mankind. They often used spears, shields, helmets, bows and arrows. Most of these divinities lived on the summit of

Mount Olympus, each having his or her own palace. Magnificent temples were erected to their honour, rich gifts were presented to them, and living creatures were sacrificed on their altars.

In Greek mythology, the gods take every opportunity to reveal and establish their divinity but also fall prey to human impulses. Perhaps the Greeks did so to help generations of readers reflect on important life lessons to avoid tragic downfalls.

Answer the following questions based on the passage above.

i '... they are shown as flawed beings who do not always act like 'Gods'.'. (paragraph 1) 1

Which of these are examples of the above statement?

- I. Gods getting attached and falling in love
 - II. Gods punishing mortals for their wrongdoing
 - III. Gods showing kindness and compassion to all
 - IV. Gods deceiving everyone for their personal gain
 - V. Gods killing a mortal out of jealousy and insecurity
- Select the correct option.

- A. Only I and III
- B. Only II and V
- C. Only I, IV, and V
- D. Only II, IV, and V

ii-Which of these would Apollo most likely say about Marsyas' musical ability? 1

- A. 'Why does everyone think he plays music well? It is obvious that he doesn't have talent.'
- B. 'Why is he challenging me like that? I wonder what is troubling him that I can heal.'
- C. 'How can an animal play the flute? Such creatures must know their place.'
- D. 'How dare he play better than me? I am supposed to be the best in the world.'

iii Why does the author begin the passage with a description of Apollo? 1

- A. to show that the Greek Gods have immense power and influence over the mortals
- B. to emphasise the point that the Greek Gods are based in interesting stories
- C. to highlight the point that the Greek Gods are more human-like in nature
- D. to state that the Greek Gods are also allowed to make mistakes

iv What is ironic about Apollo being the one who slays Marsyas? Answer in about 40 words. 2

v Based on your reading of paragraph 3, explain what 'invulnerable' means. Answer in one sentence. 1

vi In 40 words, state any two ways that the Greek gods are superior to human beings. 2

vii Complete the given sentence with ONE word. From the fact that the Greek gods punish any mortal who neglects their worship, we can infer that they are _____.

1

viii Imagine that someone was born from Ichor. In which of these situations would the Ichor be most useful?

1

- A. a natural disaster that causes the earth to split apart
- B. a pandemic that has been caused by a contagious virus
- C. a war that requires transforming into another form quickly
- D. a competitive entrance exam that is very tough to qualify for

ix What does the author mean by 'tragic downfalls' in paragraph 5? Give an example of a tragic downfall in current times in about 40 words. 2

QUESTION-2

(12 MARKS)

Line-1-Arthur lay in his cabin, still trying to piece together the events of the last few hours. He had watched his home planet of Earth be demolished to make way for a hyperspace bypass, been saved by his friend Ford, and then whisked away on a ship that was powered by an "infinite improbability drive." It was all too much for him.

Line-5-Just then, Ford stuck his head around the door. "Hey, Earthman," he said, "come and have a look at this." Arthur stumbled after him down a corridor and into the ship's control room. He gazed in amazement at the banks of controls and flashing lights. In the center of the room was a large console covered in buttons and switches, and in the middle of the console was a small, white mouse.

Line-10- "What's that?" asked Arthur.

"That's the ship's computer," said Ford.

Arthur stared at the mouse. "That's a computer?" he said.

"Yup," said Ford. "Five-dimensional, biologically-based, super intelligent, and in the form of a white lab mouse. Pretty neat, huh?"

Line-15- "I don't know," said Arthur. "I don't think I really understand anything anymore.

Why is a mouse the ship's computer?"

"It's a long story," said Ford. "But the short version is that the mice built the Earth as a giant computer to figure out the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything. Then they ran out of money and had to destroy it to make way for a hyperspace bypass.

Line-20- So now they're using the Heart of Gold to finish the calculation."

Arthur was about to say something, but at that moment the ship's intercom crackled to life. "Good evening, Heart of Gold," said a smooth, computerized voice. "This is Eddie, your shipboard computer. I'm feeling a bit depressed today. Would you like me to sing you song?"

"Oh, not again," groaned Ford.

Line-25- "Eddie, would you mind shutting up?" said Arthur.

Arthur sighed and leaned back against the console, trying to make sense of everything. But as he closed his eyes, he heard a voice inside his head.

"Hello?" it said.

Arthur jumped, startled. "Who's there?" he said.

Line-30- "It's me," said the voice. "Marvin."

"Marvin?" said Arthur. "Who's Marvin?"

-Arthur looked around, but he didn't see anyone.

"Where are you?" he said.

"I'm down here," said the voice.

Line-35- Arthur looked down and saw a small, metal figure shuffling across the floor. It was about three feet tall, with a round head and a body that looked like it had been cobbled together from spare parts. Its eyes were a dull red, and its voice was a monotone.

"I've been waiting for someone to talk to me for over two million years," said Marvin.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above

i Select the option that classifies Arthur's confusion about drastic events such as the destruction of his home planet and the introduction of new technologies, correctly. 1

- A. Routine and boredom
- B. Adventure and excitement
- C. Loss and change
- D. Calm and relaxation

ii What is the significance of the white lab mouse in the control room of the Heart of Gold spaceship? 1

- A. It is the captain of the ship
- B. It serves as the ship's computer
- C. It is a pet of the crew
- D. It is used for scientific experiments

iii Share evidence from the text, in about 40 words to support the view that the writer's writing style is descriptive and humorous. 2

iv Complete the sentence appropriately with a characteristic or its description. Based on the information given in the excerpt, one can infer that the mice who built the Earth are _____. 1

v Select the option that is similar in meaning to Ford's expression, "Pretty neat, huh?". 1

- A. Easy, isn't it? B. Could be worse, no?
- C. Impressive, yes? D. Too difficult for you?

vi Explain, in about 40 words, why the name "The Paranoid Android" is considered ironic. 2

vii In the line, "...a body that looked like it had been cobbled together from spare parts...", what comparison does the word "cobbled" refer to? 1

viii How does the following, impact the reader, even though they know Marvin is just an android? "I've been

waiting for someone to talk to me for over two million years," said Marvin. Answer in about 40 words.

2

ix Read the five headlines (a) -(e), given below:

1

- (a) HUMANITY'S JOURNEY WITNESSED BY A DEPRESSED ROBOT
- (b) HITCHHIKING THROUGH SPACE: A COMICAL TAKE ON THE END OF THE WORLD
- (c) NEW STUDY FINDS ALIENS LIVING AMONG US
- (d) GROUNDBREAKING TECHNOLOGY WILL SOON ENABLE TIME TRAVEL
- (e) INTERGALACTIC TRAVEL VIA NEW INFINITE IMPROBABILITY DRIVE

Identify the option that displays the headline/s that DOES/ DO NOT correspond with occurrences in the passage.

- A. Only (a) B. (b) (c) and (d) C. Only (e) D. (a) and (e)

QUESTION -3 (CASE BASED)

(10 MARKS)

ChatGPT has been gaining attention for how closely it mimics human-like responses. Created by OpenAI in 2022, it is a chatbot that has been trained to have knowledge of worldly events and phenomena up till September 2021 and to interpret the context of texts to produce meaningful responses. The tool can provide answers on many topics, and often states disclaimers if it cannot answer a prompt accurately. Unlike a search engine, it cannot browse the internet for information. It also does not collect any personal information of users. A survey was administered to understand the uses of ChatGPT in the fields of education, healthcare and research. There were 420 participants in the study of which 59 respondents were from the medical field, 118 respondents were students and faculty from Page 4 of 16 (2) (3) (4) (5) the research field, 70 respondents identified as administrative staff, and 173 people marked 'other' as their occupation. Of the 420 respondents, only 40% had used ChatGPT before. More medical trainees and students as well as research students had used ChatGPT as compared to medical staff and research faculty.

The survey asked about the viability of ChatGPT for its use within the fields of education, research, and healthcare. The following table summarises the responses.

Question	Statement	Number of respondents
Should ChatGPT be used in Education?	No, it should be banned.	11
	I don't know; it is too early to make a statement.	226
	Yes, it should be actively incorporated	183
Should ChatGPT be used in Research?	No, it should not be used at all.	6
	I don't know; it is too early to make a statement.	75
	Yes, but it should only be used to brainstorm.	68
	Yes, as long as its use is transparently disclosed.	259
	Yes, disclosure is NOT needed.	10
Should ChatGPT be used in Healthcare?	No, it should not be used at all.	15
	I don't know; it is too early to make a statement.	177
	Yes, it can be used for administrative purposes.	176
	Yes, it can be used for any purpose.	51

Based on the responses, there was a greater uncertainty around its use in healthcare and education, compared to using it in research. Regarding the use of ChatGPT in healthcare, a significant portion of respondents (42%) approved of using it for administrative purposes (for example, preparing patient profiles or reports) and a smaller population of respondents (12.2%) felt it could be used for any purpose.

The current application of ChatGPT and its future potential needs to be examined. It can help students understand texts and write more effectively, simplify medical information for patients and automate administrative tasks, and prepare a summary of information which otherwise would require hours of reading

through various resources. However, its negative impact must also be considered before institutions approve its use.

Answer the following questions, based on the above passage.

i-Complete the given sentence in ONE word.

Based on the summary table, the _____ number of respondents think that ChatGPT should not be used.

1

ii The following was a prompt posted by a user in ChatGPT as their first question: 'What's my name?' Based on information from the passage, which of these is most likely to be ChatGPT's response? 1

A. 'Error 404: page not found.'

B. 'Your name is user 1000004.'

C. 'Sorry, can you repeat the question?'

D. 'Sorry, I don't have access to your data.'

iii Imagine that you have to write a news report on a major landslide that occurred in Manipur on 30 June, 2022. Would using only ChatGPT be useful for your project? State why or why not in 40 words. 2

iv The following are the profiles of some respondents from the survey. Based on the passage, which of these profiles is MOST LIKELY to be a part of the 40% who have used ChatGPT before? 1

A. a manager in a hospital who has done 5 years of administrative work

B. a professor of Psychology who has 30 years of teaching experience

C. a college graduate who is studying in a 2-year Master's course

D. a 25-year-old teacher who is working in a public school

v Which of these is true about the respondents of the survey? 1

A. It had 118 respondents who were employed in the field of education.

B. It had 70 respondents who had administrative roles in educational institutions.

C. It had 173 respondents who were working in the field of research including students.

D. It had 59 respondents who were from the medical field including those who study medicine.

vi Why do you think some respondents feel that ChatGPT should be banned in education? State a reason in 40 words. 1

vii Locate a detail from the passage that shows that we still do not know enough about ChatGPT. Answer in one sentence. 2

viii State TRUE or FALSE. More than half of the respondents think it is ok to use ChatGPT in research if one clearly states its contribution. 1

QUESTION -4 (CASE BASED)

(10 MARKS)

(1) In recent years, there has been a surge in both group and solo travel among young adults in India. A survey conducted among young adults aged 18-25 aimed to explore the reasons behind their travel preferences and recorded the percentage variation for 10 common points that influence travel choices.

(2) Among those who prefer solo travel, the most common reason cited was the desire for independence and freedom (58%), followed closely by the opportunity for introspection and self-discovery (52%). Additionally, solo travellers appreciated the ability to customize their itinerary to their preferences (44%) and the chance to meet new people on their own terms (36%).

(3) On the other hand, those who prefer group travel often cited the desire for socializing and making new friends (61%) as their primary reason. Group travel also provided a sense of security and safety in unfamiliar places (52%) and allowed for shared experiences and memories with others (48%). Additionally, group travellers enjoyed the convenience of having pre-planned itineraries and organized transportation (38%).

(4) Interestingly, both groups had similar levels of interest in exploring new cultures and trying new experiences (40% for solo travellers, 36% for group travellers). Similarly, both groups valued the opportunity to relax and escape from the stresses of everyday life (36% for solo travellers, 32% for group travellers).

(5) However, there were also some notable differences between the two groups. For example, solo travellers placed a higher priority on budget-friendly travel options (38%) compared to group travellers (24%). Conversely, group travellers were more likely to prioritize luxury and comfort during their travels (28%) compared to solo travellers (12%).

(6) Overall, the survey results suggest that both group and solo travel have their own unique advantages and

appeal to different individuals, based on their preferences and priorities.

Answer the following questions, based on given passage.

i Infer two possible ways that the survey, mentioned in paragraph (1) could be beneficial. Answer in about 40 words. 2

ii Which travel choice point of the survey would influence tour operators to incorporate group dinners, social events, and shared accommodations in their itinerary? 1

A. Freedom to customise itinerary B. Luxury and comfort

C. Security and safety D. Desire for making new friends

iii What do the top choices in the survey, for traveling solo and in a group suggest about young adults? 1

iv Identify the solo traveller from the following three travellers: 1

(a) Reshma- I don't want to keep hunting for rickshaws or taxis. A pre-booked vehicle is perfect.

(b) Nawaz-I'm happy sharing a room in a hostel. I don't need hotel accommodation.

(c) Deepak-I'm not worried about my well-being, even while exploring remote areas.

v Which of the following is an example of an opportunity for self-discovery, as mentioned in paragraph? 1

A. Trying new cuisine

B. Hiring a tour guide

C. Purchasing local artifacts

D. Advance booking travel tickets

vi How might the differences in budget priorities between solo and group travellers impact the types of accommodations and activities offered by the travel industry in India? 2

vii Complete the sentence appropriately. The similarities in the percentage of both solo and group travellers who are interested in exploring new cultures and trying new experiences may be due to _____.

viii State TRUE or FALSE. 1

The title, "Wanderlust: The Solo Travel Trend Among Young Adults in India", is appropriate for this passage.

BOOK-1
Chapter-1
Human Geography- Nature & Scope

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding nature and scope of human geography.

1. Human geography is the study of inter relationship between the physical environment and cultural pattern.
2. Human geography helps us to understand the symbiotic relationship between social groups and their natural environment.

Select the correct using the codes given below.

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2 c) Both 1 & 2 d) Neither 1 or 2

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the approaches of the human geography.

- I. Systematic approach focus on the systematic and comparative analysis of two or more regions
- II. Regional approach is the study of specific natural or human phenomenon which resulting into certain spatial pattern.

Select the correct using the codes given below.

- a) I is true and II is wrong b) II is true and I is wrong
c) Both I and II are true. d) Neither I nor II are true

Q3. Every course of human action is limited by environment.” Which school of thought subscribes these line?

- a. Environmental determinism b. Possibilism
c. Neo- determinism d. None of the above

Q4. Assertion(A): Physical elements includes mostly natural phenomenon.

Reason(R): Social and cultural environment includes networks of transportation.

- a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
c) A is true, but R is false d) A is false, but R is true.

Q5. Assertion(A): Neo – Determinism based on middle path approach.

Reason(R): There is no possibility of absolutism in this world.

- a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
c) A is true, but R is false d) A is false, but R is true.

Q6. Who introduced the concept of Neo determinism?

- a) Griffith Taylor b) Ellen Semple c) Ratzel d) Hettner

Q7. “Human geography is the study of “the changing relationship between the unresting man and unstable earth.”Mention the keyword in the above definition.

- a) Synthesis
- b) Dynamism
- c) Conception
- d) Inter relationship

Q8. Welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education. Geographers have already introduced a paper as Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum’. Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality. Contemporary social problems were related to the development of capitalism. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc. The process of adaptation, adjustment with and modification of the environment started with the appearance of human beings over the surface of the earth in different ecological niches. Thus, if we imagine the beginning of human geography with the interaction of environment and human beings, it has its roots deep in history. Thus, the concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge about each other was limited. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers. The late fifteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up. The colonial period provided impetus to further explorations in order to access the resources of the regions and to obtain inventorised information. The intention here is not to present an in-depth historical account but to make you aware of the processes of steady development of human geography.

I. Radical school of thought did not laid emphasis on _____.

- a) Poverty
- b) Deprivation
- c) Housing
- d) Social inequality

II. Which school of thought laid emphasis on lived experiences?

- a) Radical
- b) Behavioural
- c) Welfare
- d) None of the above

III. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- a. The concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline.
- b. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge about each other was limited.
- c. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers.
- d. The late nineteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up.

Q4. Kobe- Osaka region is in

- a. Japan b. India c. Indonesia d. Africa

Q5. Assertion : The annual population growth rate in India is 1.6% .

Reason: Some developed countries will take 318 years to double their population.

- a. Assertion (A) correct and reason (R) is incorrect.
b. Assertion (A) is incorrect and reason (R) is correct
c. Assertion is correct and reason is also correct but it is not the right reason for the Assertion (A)
d. None of these is correct.

Q6. Migrants who are moving to a new place is called -----

- a. Emigration b. Immigrants
c. Emigrants d. Immigration

Q7. $CBR = B_i/P \times 1000$. Here P refers to

- a. Population of an area b. Population growth
c. Population birth d. Mid year population of an area

Q8. Who stated "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many"?

- a. Hartshorne b. George B Cressey
c. Malthus d. None of them

Q9. What is the demographic transition model?

- a. A graph that plots changes in birth and death rates and migration over time and shows how the population grows in response.
b. A graph that plots changes in birth and death rates over time and shows how the population grows in response.
c. A graph that plots changes in infant mortality and people per doctor over time and shows how the population grows in response.
d. A graph that plots changes in child mortality and death rates over time and shows how the population grows in response

Q10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

I. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

II. Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people

- a. Only I is correct. b. Only II is correct
c. Both the statements are incorrect
d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement

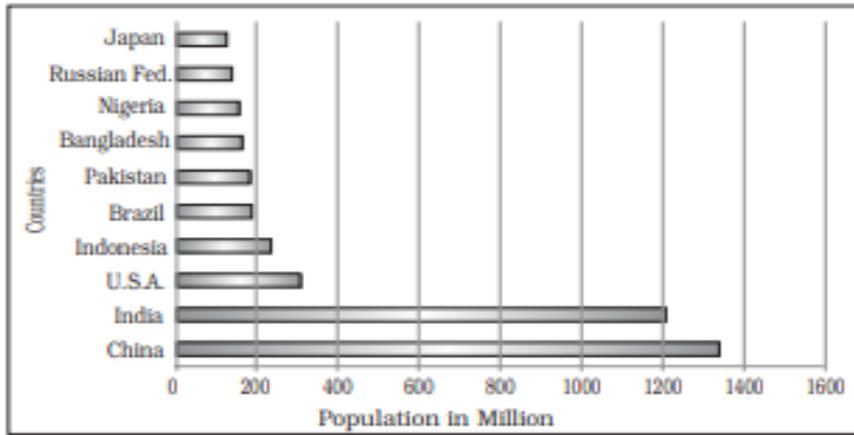


Fig. 2.1: Most Populous Countries

Q11.

I. Among the top ten countries with the highest population, how many countries are located in Asia?

- a. Six b. Four c. Nine d. Two

II. How many countries of Africa are included in the top ten most populous countries?

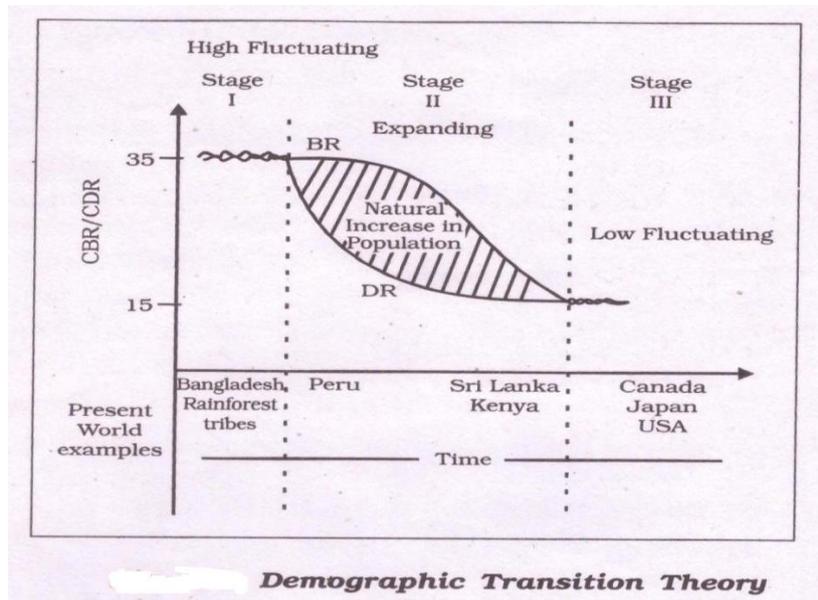
- a. Three b. One c. Two d. Four

III. Ten most populous countries make up %of world's population

- a. 65% b. 55% c. 60% d. 50%

Q12. **Graph Based Questions**

Study the given graph carefully & answer the following questions



I. The first stage represents which of these characteristics?

- a) Low fertility, High mortality b) High fertility, High mortality
 c) Low fertility, Low mortality d) All of the above

II. Slow growth of population occurs in which of these stage?

- a) Only stage II b) Both stage II & III

d. Both Statements are correct and related to each other

Q7. Increasing freedom is also one of the most effective ways of bringing about development', who put this idea of development? .

Q8. Name the scholar who introduced the concept of human development.

.....

Q9. One of the oldest approaches to Human Development is the:

- a) Welfare approach b) Basic Needs approach
c) Capability approach d) Income approach

Q10. The Human Development Report is published by:

- a) UNDP b) UNICEF c) UNESCO d) UNIDO

Q11. Which one of the following is not one of the four pillars of Human Development?

- a) Sustainability b) Productivity c) Empowerment d) Dignity

Q12. The Human Poverty Index measures the in level of Human Development?

- a) attainment b) shortfall c) awareness d) decline

Chapter-5 **Primary Activities**

Q1. Human activities which generate income are known as -

- a) Economic activities b) Social service
c) Non – economic activities d) All of the above

Q2. People engaged in primary activities are called -

- a) White collar worker b) Red collar worker
c) Pink collar worker d) Brown collar worker

Q3. Which activities are directly dependent on environment?

- a) Primary activities b) Secondary activities
c) Tertiary activities d) Quaternary activities

Q4. Which is the oldest economic activity ?

- a) Hunting b) Gathering c) Trade d) Both (a) and (b)

Q5. Chicle is made from the milky juice of

- a) Sugarcane b) Cocoa c) Zapota d) None

Q6. Which activity is known as domestication of animals?

- a) Agriculture b) Hunting c) Pastoralism d) Nomadism

Q7. What causes the decline in the number of pastoral nomads?

- a) Imposition of political boundaries b) New settlement plans

- c) Harsh climatic conditions d) Both (a) and (b)

Q8. Which type of pastoralism is more organised and capital intensive?

- a) Pastoral nomadism b) Commercial Livestock Rearing
c) Nomadism d) Dairy farming

Q9. Match the columns A,B and C

A	B	C
Transhumance-	USA, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina	Sahara, Andes, Mongolia, Central China
Commercial Livestock farming	Nomadic herding	Gujjars, Bakarwals and gaddis
Cattle, Sheep, goats, camels	Seasonal migration of people with animals	Only one type of animal reared

Q10. In which activity only one type of animal is reared?

- a) Pastoral nomadism b) Commercial Livestock Rearing
c) Mixed farming d) Dairy farming

Q11. Transhumance takes place in which activity?

- a) Hunting b) Gathering c) Pastoralism d) Plantation

Q12. Which type of agriculture is marked by the use of primitive tools also known as shifting cultivation?

- a) Intensive subsistence agriculture
b) Commercial grain farming
c) Primitive subsistence agriculture d) Hunting

Q13. In which of the following regions extensive commercial grain cultivation is not practiced?

- a) American and Canadian Prairies b) Pampas of Argentina
c) European steppes d) Amazon basin

Q14. Which one of the following doesn't follow monoculture?

- a) Dairy farming b) Plantation agriculture
c) Mixed farming d) Commercial grain farming

Q15. Match the following

<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Crops introduced in colonies</u>
A. French	1. Tea garden in India
B. Spanish and Americans	2. Sugarcane in Indonesia
C. British	3. Coffee and cocoa in West Africa

A B C D

a. 4 1 3 2

b. 2 3 1 4

c. 4 3 2 1

d. 3 4 1 2

Q16. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.

2. There is high yield per acre but low yield per person.

Options

a) Only 1 is correct.

b) Only 2 is correct

c) Both the statements are incorrect

d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

Q17 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Dairy farming is highly capital intensive.

2. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.

Options

a) Only 1 is correct.

b) Only 2 is correct

c) Both the statements are incorrect

d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

Q18. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Market gardening and horticulture is practiced near urban areas

2. High income group of consumers are located in urban areas.

Options

a) Only 1 is correct.

b) Only 2 is correct

c) Both the statements are incorrect

d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

Q19. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming.

2. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a

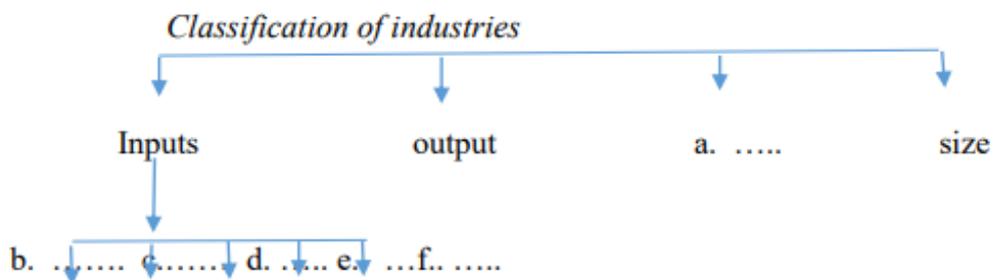
c. a.-iii., b.-ii., c.-iv., d.-v., e.-i. d. a.-iii., b.-v., c.-I, d.-iv., e.-ii.

5 Assertion(A): maximum concentration of jute mills in India is located between Naihati and Kolkata.

Reason(R): jute industry in India, is traditionally export oriented.

- a. Both A and R are true and R explains A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true.

6 Complete the following



7 Identify the type of industry?

Mention the characteristics of industry?

Differentiate agri business and agro processing?

Chapter 7

Tertiary & Quaternary Activities

1 Which one of the following is a tertiary activity?

- a) Farming
- b) Weaving
- c) Trading
- d) Hunting

Answer the following questions

I. Which among these is a quinary activity?

- a) Administrative offices
- b) Car manufacturing
- c) Horticulture
- d) Trade and commerce

II. Which of these is an advantage of outsourcing?

- a) Low operating cost
- b) Transfer of technology
- c) Tax saving
- d) All of the above

III. Which of the following activities are usually outsourced?

- a) IT services
- b) Engineering services
- c) Data processing
- d) All of the above

IV. Why are most of the services outsourced to Asian countries?

- a) Availability of cheap IT staff
- b) Low taxes in Asia
- c) Large number of customers in Asia
- d) None of the above

17 Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and ideas. The invention of writing preserved messages and helped to make communication dependent on means of transport. These were actually carried by hand, animals, boat, road, rail and air. That is why all forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication. Where the transport network is efficient, communications are easily disseminated. Certain developments, such as mobile telephony and satellites, have made communications independent of transport. All forms are not fully disassociated because of the cheapness of the older systems. Thus, very large volumes of mail continue to be handled by post offices all over the world. The use of telecommunications is linked to the development of modern technology. It has revolutionised communications because of the speed with which messages are sent. The time reduced is from weeks to minutes. Besides, the recent advancements like mobile telephony have made communications direct and instantaneous at any time and from anywhere. The telegraph, morse code and telex have almost become things of the past. Radio and television also help to relay news, pictures, and telephone calls to vast audiences around the world and hence they are termed as mass media. They are vital for advertising and entertainment. Newspapers are able to cover events in all corners of the world. Satellite communication relays information of the earth and from space. The internet has truly revolutionised the global communication system .

1. Which among the following service involves transmission of words and messages?

- a. Trade
- b. Transport
- c. Communication
- d. Satellites

2. Which is the fastest means of communication?

- a. Mobile phones
- b. Trains
- c. Satellites
- d. Both a and c

3. What are modes of mass media?

- a. Radio
- b. Television
- c. Newspaper
- d. All of the above

4. Which among the following has its vast usefulness nowadays?

- a. Radio
- b. Television
- c. Internet
- d. Telegram

18 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods.

2. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

19 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Rural marketing are quasi-urban centres.

2. They provide specialised goods and services required by people

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

20 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Wholesale trading is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.

2. Retailer operates very largely on the wholesaler's capital.

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

21 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Transport is a service or facility by which people, materials and manufactured goods are physically carried from one location to another.

2. It is an organised industry created to satisfy man's basic need of mobility.

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

22 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Demand for transport is influenced by the size of population.

2. The smaller the population size, the greater is the demand for transport.

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

23 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

- 1. India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.
- 2. Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

24 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

- 1. The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quaternary activities.
- 2. The Quaternary Sector along with the Tertiary Sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth.

Options

- a) Only 1 is correct.
- b) Only 2 is correct
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

Chapter-8

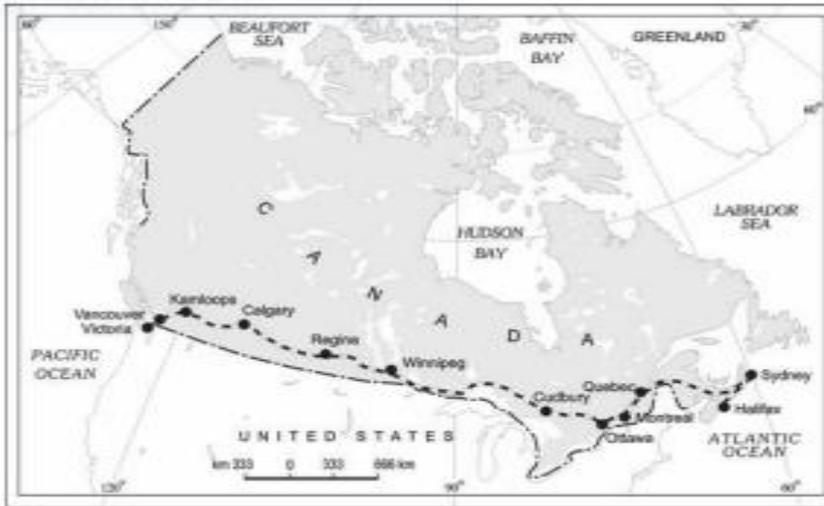
Transport & Communication

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. Which of the following mean of transportation is not suitable to carry peoples from one place to another place?
 - a. Railways
 - b. Pipelines
 - c. Aeroplane
 - d. Ropeway
- 2. The first public railway line was opened in 1825 in northern England between which of the following places?
 - a. Between Stockton and Darlington
 - b. Between Stockton and Birmingham



1. Name the trans-continental railway showing the given map
2. Mention the terminal stations of this railway line
3. Write any four characteristics of this transcontinental railway line.
4. In which country does this railway line lie?
5. What is the total length of this railway line?
6. Write down any one significance of this railway line.



1. In which country does this railway line lie?
2. Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.
3. Name the trans-continental railway of North America constructed in 1886.



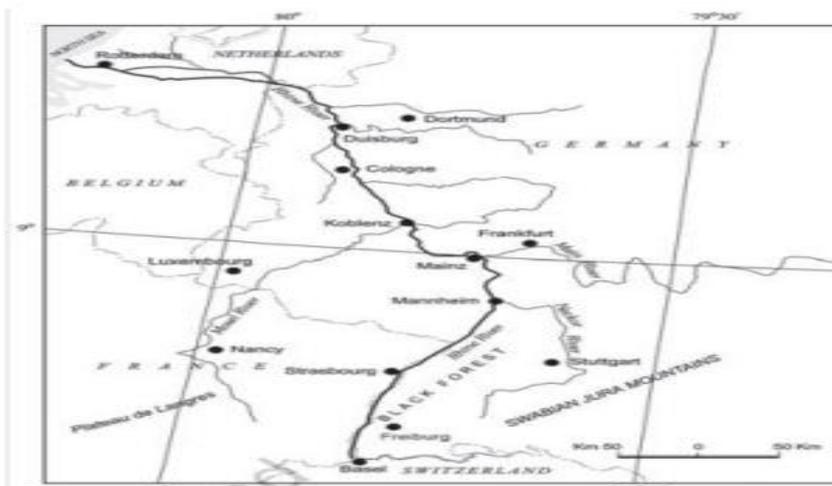
1. Name the railway line shown in the given map
2. Name the terminal stations of Australian trans-continental railway
3. In which country this railway line lies?
4. Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.
5. Name the ports located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes



1. Name the shipping canal shown in the map
2. What do the railway lines and fresh water canal indicate about the relief of the region shown in the map
3. How did relief help in reducing the cost of construction of this shipping canal?
4. Which one of the following waterways has drastically reduced the oceanic distance between India and Europe.
 - (1) the Rhine waterway
 - (2) the Cape of Good Hope sea route
 - (3) Suez canal and
 - (4) the Panama Canal.
5. Name the country through which this canal passes
6. Which two seas are connected by this canal
7. Write two points of importance of this canal.
8. Name the two ports located at the ends of Suez Canal
9. Name any two lakes through which Suez Canal passes



1. Name the shipping canal shown in the map
2. Name the two oceans connected by Panama Canal.
3. Name the terminal ports of this shipping canal.
4. Name the country which has constructed this canal
5. Why does this canal have lock system?
6. Why is this canal mostly used by USA?



1. Name the inland waterway of Europe shown in the photograph.
2. How has this inland waterway been a boon in the development of the countries

Chapter-9

International Trade

- 1.

- a) CIS b) ASEAN c) OPEC d) EU

8. **Assertion** (A) International trade is influenced by geological and climatic differences among different regions of the world

Reason (R) The world's natural resources are unevenly distributed because of difference in physical makeup.

Codes

- a) Only assertion is correct
b) Only reason is correct
c) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason correctly explains the assertion.
d) Both assertion and reason are correct but not related to each other.

9. **Assertion** (A) Trade liberalization encourages competition between goods and services of foreign countries with domestic products.

Reason (R) Trade liberalization is the act of opening up economics for trading by bringing down trade barriers.

Codes

- a) Only assertion is correct
b) Only reason is correct
c) Both are correct and reason correctly explains the assertion.
d) Both are correct, but not related to each other

10. Where is the headquarters of WTO located?

11. Name the regional trade bloc of which India is a member.

12. Where is the headquarters of ASEAN situated?

13. Match the following

List I- inland ports, out ports, oil ports, ports of call, packet stations, entrepot ports, naval ports

List II- Kochi, Rotterdam, Calais, Aden, Tripoli, Athens, Memphis

BOOK II-INDIA PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

1. INDIA-POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

1 The average density of population of India (2011) is per km.

- (A) 216 (B) 382 (C) 221 (D) 324

2 Which state has the largest population?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) West Bengal
(C) Kerala (D) Punjab

- 3 Which state has the highest density of population?
(A) Haryana (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) West Bengal (D) Bihar
- 4 Which state has the highest sex ratio?
(A) Kerala (B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Odisha (D) Tamil Nadu
- 5 Where does India rank as a world population?
(A) First (B) Second (C) Fifth (D) Seventh
- 6 When was the first census held in India?
(A) 1871 (B) 1881 (C) 1891 (D) 1861
- 7 How much percent of World's population is in India?
(A) 10.7% (B) 12.7% (C) 16.7% (D) 18.7%
- 8 Which state has the lowest population?
(A) Punjab (B) Sikkim
(C) Assam (D) Rajasthan
- 9 Which state has the lowest density of population?
(A) Haryana (B) Rajasthan
(C) Arunachal (D) Mizoram
- 10 In how many years India's population will be doubled?
(A) 32 years (B) 34 years (C) 36 years (D) 38 years
- 11 India's population as per the 2011 census is:
(A) 1028 million (B) 3287 million
(C) 3182 million (D) 1210 million
- 12 Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of the urban population in India according to the 2001 Census?
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala
(C) Maharashtra (D) Goa
- 13 Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?
(A) Sino-Tibetan (B) Austric
(C) Indo-Aryan (D) Dravidian

4.Human Settlement

1 The type of settlements found in the lower valleys of the Himalayas are

- a. Semi-clustered
- b. Hamleted
- c. Dispersed
- d. Clustered

2 Which among the following is not an ancient city?

- a. Varanasi
- b. Harappa
- c. Pataliputra
- d. Madurai

3 Match the following

1. Mining town	A. Coimbatore
2. Industrial town	B. Ambala
3. Garrison town	C. Digboi
4. Educational town	D. Varanasi

- a. 1A,2C,3D,4B
- b. 1C,2A,3B,4D
- c. 1B,2C,3A,4D
- d. 1C,2B,3D,4A

4 The clustered rural settlement is

- a. Closely built up houses
- b. Sparsely built up houses
- c. Scattered houses
- d. Infinite built up houses

5 Cities having more than 5 million population are known as

- a. Metropolitan city
- b. Mega city
- c. Class I city
- d. Million city

6 A town containing military base is known as

- a. Defence town
- b. Military town
- c. Garrison town
- d. Fort town

7 Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram are the examples of

- a. Port towns
- b. Garrison towns
- c. Satellite towns
- d. Transport towns

8 Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla are

- a. Transport town
- b. Recreational town
- c. Tourist town
- d. Holiday town

9 Which of these is not a medieval town?

- a. Delhi
- b. Hyderabad
- c. Jaipur
- d. Madurai

10 Nagaland is a state in India having nucleated settlement. Identify the reason behind the same

- a. Tribal tradition
- b. Security reason
- c. Scarcity of water
- d. Caste

11 In which one of the following environments does NOT one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements-?

- a. Alluvial plain of Ganga
- b. Forest area of India
- c. Desert area of Rajasthan
- d. Hilly area of North –East

12 How many metropolitan cities are there in India?

- a. 468
- b. 53
- c. 60
- d. 4

13 Which of the following is NOT matched correctly?

- a. City - 1 Lakh and more
- b. Metropolitan city- 10 Lakh to 50 Lakh
- c. Urban agglomeration - 55 to 60 Lakh
- d. Mega city - More than 50 Lakh

14 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- I. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook.
- II. Rural people are less mobile and social relations among them are intimate whereas way of life is complex and, social relations are formal in urban areas.

- a. Only I is correct.
- b. Only II is correct
- c. Both the statements are incorrect
- d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement

15 Assertion(A): There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years

Reason(R): These towns have been developed by Britishers and Europeans.

- a. Only Assertion is correct.
- b. Only Reason is correct.
- c. Both Assertion and Reason is correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- d. Both Assertion and Reason correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

16 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- I. The clustered rural settlements are fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.
- II. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.

- a. Only I is correct.
- b. Only II is correct
- c. Both the statements are incorrect

d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement

17 Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specialising in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specialising in secondary and tertiary activities. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:

- The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.
- Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network.
- Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal

I. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of:

- a. economic activities b. differ in terms of social relationships
c. attitude and outlook d. all of these

II. The sparsely located small settlements are called specializing in agriculture or other primary activities.

- a. towns b. cities c. villages d. None of these.

III. Rural people are relationship among them are

- a. less mobile, intimate b. more mobile, less intimate
c. less active, intimate d. more active, less intimate

IV. Which of these statements is not true?

- a. Villages are rural settlements that specialize in primary activities such as forestry, farming, fishing, diary, etc.
b. Rural settlements are centers of manufacturing finished goods
c. Cities provide goods and services to both urban dwellers and rural population living nearby
d. Urban settlements are based on tertiary activities.

18 Which of the following factors are not responsible for the different kind of rural settlements found in India?

- a. Nature of terrain
- b. Availability of water
- c. Defiance against thefts and robberies
- d. Planning structure

19. Sometimes settlement is fragmented to several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. Such kind of settlements is known as

- a. Isolated settlements
- b. Clustered settlements
- c. Hamleted settlements
- d. Semi-clustered settlements

5.LAND RESOURCE AND AGRICULTURE

1 Which of these correctly defines barren and wastelands?

- a) Land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 years
- b) Land which cannot be brought under cultivation with the use of current technology
- c) Physical extent of a land on which crops are sown
- d) Lands under orchards and fruit trees

2 Which type of land use is owned by the village panchayat or the government?

- a) Land put to non- agricultural uses
- b) Forests
- c) Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands
- d) Culturable wastelands

3 Any land which is left fallow for more than 5 years is included in which category of land use?

- a) Current fallow
- b) Culturable wastelands
- c) Net sown area
- d) Fallow other than current fallow

4 The Indian agriculture has been facing which of these problems

- a) Low productivity
- b) Over dependence on monsoon
- c) Very small landholdings
- d) All of the above

5 The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as?

- a) Current fallow
- b) Culturable wastelands

c) Net sown area d) Fallow other than current fallow

6 The increase of which land use category is a recent phenomenon due to use of cultivable wastelands?

- a) Net sown area b) Current fallow
c) Forests d) Barren and wastelands

7 'Aus, aman, and boro' are varieties of which crop?

- a) Wheat b) Rice c) Pulses d) oilseeds

8 Wheat is mainly grown in India in which of these regions?

1. Punjab 2. UP 3. Himachal Pradesh 4. Gujarat

Options:-

- a) 2,3 and 4 b) 1,2 and 3 c) 1,3 and 4 d) 1 and 4

9 Which of these crops is grown in rainfed areas?

- a) Rice b) Sugarcane c) Pulses d) All of these

10 Tea is mainly grown in which of these regions in India?

- 1) Slopes of nilgiris
2) Cardamom hills
3) Darjeeling hills

Options: -

- a) 1,2 and 3 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) 1 and 2

11 Which of these is true regarding the growth and development in Indian agriculture?

1. The yields of crops like rice and wheat have increased since independence
2. Net irrigated area in the country has declined in India in past 50 years
3. Use of pesticides has decreased in India after 1990- till 2009

Options: -

- a) 1 and 2 b) Only 1 c) Only 2 d) 1,2 and 3

13 Arrange the following states in sequence as per their position in the production of wheat?

1. UP 2. Madhya Pradesh 3. Punjab 4. Haryana

Options: -

- a) 1,2,3 & 4 b) 3,2,4 & 1 c) 4,3,2 & 1 d) 2,4,3 & 1

14 Assertion and reason

Directions- the following questions are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason(R). In the context of two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A
c) A is true and but R is false d) A is false but R is true

I. Assertion-(A) - The contribution of agriculture has declined over time but the pressure on land for agriculture has not declined

Reason -(R)- The number of people in India is increasing day by day

II. Assertion-(A) - as per the land use data of 1950-51 to 201-15, there has been an increase in area under forest

Reason -(R) - these are an increase in demarcated areas under forest rather than an actual increase in forest cover.

6. WATER RESOURCES

1. Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar?

- (A) Salt (B) Salinity (C) Fluoride (D) Arsenic

2. Which out of the following has the highest use of groundwater?

- (A) Punjab (B) Chhattisgarh (C) Bihar (D) Kerala

3. Haryali program is related to development of:

- (A) Forest Cover (B) Watershed Development
(C) Soil Conservation (D) Food Grain Production

4. Environment Protection Act was implemented in:

- (A) 1974 (B) 1986 (C) 1988 (D) 1997

5. Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of fluoride in ground water resources?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar-West Bengal
(C) Rajasthan-Maharashtra (D) Punjab-Haryana

6. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenish able groundwater resource in the country?

- (A) The Indus (B) The Brahmaputra
(C) The Ganga (D) The Godavari

7. Neeru-Meeru program belongs to which state?

- (A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan
(C) Punjab (D) Andhra Pradesh

8. What stands for the CPCB?

- (A) The Commandant Pollution Control Board
(B) The Central Pollution Control Board
(C) The Central Polythene Control Board
(D) None of these

9. In which year, Government of India has launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' ?

- (A) 2011-12 (B) 2013-14 (C) 2015-16 (D) 2017-18

10. Which of the following statement about water resources is NOT true?

- (A) Water is a cyclic resource.
(B) Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with fresh water
(C) Approximately 97% of the total water on the earth is saline water.
(D) India accounts about 4% of the world's water resources.

11. Which part of the Yamuna river is most polluted in India?

- (A) Between Mathura and Etawa.
(B) Between Delhi and Mathura.
(C) Between Delhi and Etawa. (D) Between Agra and Mathura.

12. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act- 1974
(B) Environment Protection Act . 1988
(C) The Water Cess Act- 1977 (D) None of the above

13. Which one is not a key feature of India's National Water Policy, 2002?
- (A) Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority.
 - (B) Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater.
 - (C) The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved.
 - (D) Awareness of water as a scarce resource should not be fostered

14. Water scarcity is possibility to pose the greatest challenge on account of.

- (A) Increasing population.
- (B) Excess use of water.
- (C) Water pollution.
- (D) All of the above

15. Assertion (A): The states like Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal have vast surface water resources in lagoons and lakes.

Reason(R): It is used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops, coconut etc.,

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

16. Which of the following states made compulsory to install rainwater harvesting system while constructing houses or buildings?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

7. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Which of the following is not an example of ferrous minerals?

- a. Iron ore
- b. Manganese
- c. Cobalt
- d. Bauxite

2. Which of the following regions is not associated with the availability of petroleum?

- a. Assam
- b. Gujarat
- c. Mumbai High
- d. Madhya Pradesh

3. Neyveli coal reserves are found in which of the following region?

- a. North-east plateau region
- b. South-west plateau region

c. North-western region

d. North-eastern states

4. Which of the following minerals are provided as raw materials for the cement industry?

a. Gypsum and lead

b. Cobalt and limestone

c. Dolomite and limestone

d. Zinc and bronze

5. Which of the following mines are not associated with Odisha?

a. Badampahar b. Rajahra

c. Sulaipet d. Gurumahisani

6. Which of the following is the oldest oil producing region of India?

a. Ankaleshwar b. Digboi

c. Mumbai High d. Naharkatiya

7. India is endowed with a rich variety of mineral resources due to its varied geological structure, mainly associated to the -----part of our country.

a. Himalayan b. North-Eastern

c. Peninsular d. North-Eastern

8. Which of the following geological structure of India is devoid of minerals of economic use?

a. Vast alluvial plain

b. peninsular plateau

c. Chhota Nagpur plateau region

d. North- Western

9. Which of the following is an example of ferrous minerals?

a. Copper

b. Manganese

c. Bauxite

d. Gold

10. Which of the following is not an example of ferrous minerals?

a. Iron ore

b. Manganese

c. Cobalt

d. Bauxite

11. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct answer with the help of the given codes.

COLUMN I (STATES)	COLUMN II (MOST AVAILABLE MINERAL)
I. Rajasthan	Lignite coal
II. Kerala	Petroleum reserves
III. Gujarat	Thorium
IV. Tamil Nadu	Sand stone

Codes

- I II III IV
- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 2 1 3 4
- c. 4 3 1 2
- d. 4 3 2 1

12. Which of the following fact is not true regarding the availability of iron ore in India ?

- a. India has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia
- b. Most of reserves of iron ore are found in West Bengal
- c. It has great demand in international market due to its superior quality
- d. The iron ore mines occur in close proximity to the coal fields in the north-eastern plateau region of the country which adds to their advantage

13. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct answer with the help of given

Codes.

COLUMN I (STATES)

COLUMN II (NAME OF MINE)

I. Odisha

1. Bailadila

II. Jharkhand

2. Chandrapur

III. Karnataka

3. Karimnagar

IV. Maharashtra

4. Mayurbhanj

V. Tamil Nadu

5. Kudremukh

Codes

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
a.	4	1	5	2	6	3
b.	1	2	3	4	5	6
c.	6	5	4	3	2	1
d.	2	1	4	3	5	6

14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answers with the help of given options.

1. Mineral fuels are essential for generation of power
2. Power is required for agriculture, industry, transport and other sectors of economy.

Options

- a. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct and related to each other as well
- b. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct but not related to each other
- c. Only statement 2 is correct
- d. Only statement 1 is correct

15. Consider the following statements, find cause and effect relationship between these two and choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Solar thermal technology has some relative advantages over all other non-renewable energy sources.
2. It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct.

Option

- a. Only statement 2 is correct
- b. Only statement 1 is correct
- c. Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.
- d. Both statements are correct but not related to each other

16. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. The Ministry of Non-conventional Sources of Energy is developing wind energy in India to lessen the burden of import bill.
2. The country's potential of wind power generation exceeds 50,000 megawatts.

Options

- a. Both the statements 1 and 2 are correct and related with each other

- b. Both the statements are incorrect
 c. Only statement 2 is correct d. Only statement 1 is correct

17. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct answer with the help of given Codes.

COLUMN I (STATES) COLUMN II (NUCLEAR ENERGY PLANTS)

I. Maharashtra	1. Kalpakkam
II. Rajasthan	2. Naroura
III. Tamil Nadu	3. Tarapore
IV. Uttar Pradesh	4. Kaiga
V. Karnataka	5. Kakrapara
VI. Gujarat	6. Rawatbhata

Codes

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
a.	3	6	1	2	4	5
b.	1	2	3	4	5	6
c.	6	5	4	3	2	1
d.	1	4	3	2	5	6

18. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options

I. The vast alluvial plain tract of north India is devoid of minerals of economic use.

II. The mineral resources provide the country with the necessary base for industrial Development.

Options

- a. Only statement I is correct
 b. Only statement II is correct
 c. Both the statement I and II are correct and also related with present context
 d. Both the statement are incorrect

9. PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Q1. When did NITI Aayog replace the Planning Commission?

- (A) 18 March 2001 (B) 1 January 2015
(C) 28 June 2011 (D) 9 May 2016

Q2. In how many districts, drought-prone areas are identified:

- (A) 47 (B) 57 (C) 67 (D) 77

Q3. ITDP means

- (A) Integrated tribal development project
(B) Indian tribal development project
(C) Indian tribal development program
(D) Integrated tribal development programme

Q4. What should be the height of an area in the hill area development programme?

- (A) 500 metres (B) 600 metres
(C) 700 metres (D) 800 metres

Q6. Hill area development programme does not include

- (A) Horticulture (B) Poultry
(C) Small scale industry (D) Large scale industry

Q7. On which factor does the economic development of a region depends?

- (A) Relief (B) Climate (C) Population (D) Resources

Q8. By Which name was the Indira Gandhi Canal earlier known as?

- (A) Gujarat Canal (B) Rajasthan Canal
(C) Nehru Canal (D) Bikaner Canal

Q9. Regional planning relates to:

- (A) Area differences in the transportation network
- (B) Development of rural areas
- (C) Development of various sectors of the economy
- (D) Area-specific approach of development

Q10. Sectoral planning does not include

- (A) Irrigation (B) Transport
- (C) Hill area (D) Infrastructure

Q11. Who conceived the idea of Indira Gandhi Canal?

- (A) Sarvinder Singh (B) Kanwar Sain
- (C) Both A and B (D) None of these

Q12. Planning includes which of the following

- (A) Process of thinking
- (B) Formulation of schemes or programmes
- (C) Implementation of set of actions to achieve goal
- (D) All of above

Q13. Which one of the following is the most crucial factor for sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?

- (A) Agricultural development (B) Eco-development
- (C) Transport development (D) Colonisation of land.

Q14. Bharmaur ITDP includes

- (A) Development of infrastructure (B) Development of transport
- (C) Development of agriculture (D) All of above

Q15. Who wrote 'The Population Bomb'?

- (A) Ehrlich (B) Meadows
- (C) Amartya Sen (D) None of these

Q16. Negative influence of Indira Gandhi Canal command area includes

- (A) Wind erosion (B) Water logging
(C) Siltation (D) Afforestation

Q17. From which Barrage, Indira Canal has been taken out?

- (A) Bhakra (B) Nangal (C) Harike (D) Thein

Q18. Sources Based Question

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50°C in summers. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land. All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels. Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s, whereas, the command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid-1980s. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity.

i) Which one of these is not an advantage of CAD.

- (A) Reduces wind erosion (B) Reduces siltation
(C) Reduces soil moisture (D) All of the above

ii) When was Indira Gandhi canal launched?

- (A) 30 March, 1968 (B) 31 March, 1958
(C) 31 March, 1957 (D) None of the above

iii) What do you mean by lift canal?

Q.19. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options;

I. Now the importance of pastoralism is declining in the economy of Bharmaur region.

II. At present only about one-tenth of the total household practice Transhumance in Bharmaur region.

- a. Only statement I is true
- b. Both statements are true and statement II correctly explains statement I.
- c. Both statements are true but not related to each other.
- d. Both statements are irrelevant.

Q.20. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given

Options: -

I. The traditional crops like, gram, bajra and jowar sown in Indira Gandhi Canal command area, have been replaced by wheat, groundnut, cotton and rice.

II. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.

- a. Only statement I is true
- b. Only statement II is true
- c. Both statements are true
- d. Both statements are incorrect

10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. In how many zones has the Indian Railways system been divided?

- a. 9
- b. 16
- c. 12
- d. 14

2. On which river and between which two places does the National Water Way No.1 lie?

- a. The Brahmaputra, Sadiya-Dhubri
- b. The Ganga, Haldia-Allahabad
- c. West Coast Canal, Kottapuram to Kollam
- d. None of the above

3. In which of the following year, the first radio programme was broadcast?

- a. 1911 b. 1927 c. 1936 d. 1923

4. Nagpur plan is associated with which of the following?

- a. Railway modernisation b. Road modernisation
c. Waterway development d. Airways development

5. Which one of the following is the longest National Highway of India?

- a NH-1 b NH-7 c NH-6 d NH-8

6. Which of these provide helicopter services in hilly areas in the North-East region in India?

- a. Air India Ltd. b. Pawan Hans Ltd. c. Indian airlines d. BHEL Ltd.

7. Match the following:-

Railway Zones

Headquarters

A. Eastern

1. Chennai

B. Northern

2. Secundrabad

C. Southern

3. Kolkata

D. South central

4. New Delhi

A B C D

a. 1 2 3 4

b. 2 3 1 4

c. 3 4 1 2

d. 4 3 2 1

8. Name the Headquarters of Northern Railway Zone of India?

- a Lucknow b Kanpur c New Delhi d Chandigarh

9. The Golden Quadrilateral connects which of these cities?

a Delhi-Kerala-chennai-Mumbai

b Goa- Delhi-Kolkata-Assam

c Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata

d Delhi- Chennai- Bengaluru-Pune

Q.10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given

options;

I. In recent years- ropeways, cableways and pipelines were developed as a means of transport.

II. They were developed to cater the demands of transporting specific goods under special circumstances.

- a. Only I is correct b. Only II is correct
c . Both statements are correct and statement II is correctly explains statement I
d . Both statements are true but not related with each other.

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct options with the help of given options.

I. Construction of roads is easy and cheaper in the plain areas .

II. Nature of terrain and the level of economic development are the main Determinants of density of roads.

Options: -

- a.Both the statements are correct.
b. Both the statements are true, statement II correctly explains statement I.
c. both the statements are true but not related with each other.
d. Both statements are incorrect

12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answers with the help of given options.

I. Development in the field of science and technology has significantly contributed in bringing about revolution in the field of communication.

II. Invention of post office, telegraph, printing press, telephone, satellite etc. has made the communication much faster and easier.

- a. Only I is correct b. Only II is correct
c. Both the statements are true, statement II correctly explains I.
d. Both are correct but not related to each other.

11.INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options

I. The international trade of India has rose many fold as compare to 1950-51 to 2009-10.

II. Reasons for this sharp rise is the momentum picked up by the manufacturing sectors, the liberal policies of the government and the diversification of markets.

- a. Only statement I is true
- b. Only statement II is true
- c. Both statements are true and statement II correctly explains statement I
- d. Both statements are wrong

2. What is the percentage of India's contribution in the total volume of world trade?

- a. 1 %
- b. 2 %
- c. 3%
- d. 4 %

3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options;

I. The balance of payment was adverse as imports were more than exports in spite of all the efforts of import substitution.

II. Steep rise in the import of petroleum products responsible for the increase in import value.

Options;

- a. Only statement I is true
- b. Only statement II is true
- c. Both statements are true and statement II correctly explains statement II.
- d. Both statements are incorrect

4. Which of the following point is not true about the international trade of India?

- a. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the steel basket.
- b. There is steep rise in the export of petroleum.
- c. Gems and jewels have major shares in the international trade of India
- d. Amongst the agricultural products, there is decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew etc.

5. For which of the following purpose did the British build and use ports ?

- a. As suction points of the resources from their hinterland
- b. With the aim to increase trade in India
- c. For the development of market in India
- d. For the integrated development of India

6. Kandla port was developed to compensate the loss of which of the following port?

- a. Karachi b. Chittagong c. Surat d. Kochi

7. Consider the following statements and match the list I with list II and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

PORTS	LOCATION
I. Kandla Port	1. Land locked port
II. Mumbai Port	2. Downstream
III. New Mangalore Port	3. At the head of the Gulf of Kutch
IV. Vishakhapatnam Port	4. Karnataka
V. Haldia Port	5. Natural port

Codes;

I II III IV V

- a. 3 5 4 1 2
b. 3 5 2 1 4
c. 4 3 5 2 1
d. 1 2 3 4 5

8. -----port was developed in Nhava Sheva as satellite port to relieve the pressure at the Mumbai Port.

- a. Kandla b. New Mangalore c. Marmagao d. Jawahar Lal Nehru

9. -----is a natural harbour and the biggest port of the country.

- a. Mumbai b. Marmagao c. Kandla d. Vishakhapatnam

10. Which of the following port is located at the entrance of Zuari estuary?

- a. Chennai b. Kolkata c. Marmagao d. Paradweep

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options;

- I. Participation of air transport is reduced in international trade as compared to oceanic route.
II. It is very costly and unsuitable for carrying heavy and bulky commodities.

Options;

- a. Only statement I is true b. Only statement II is true

- c. Both statements are true and statement II correctly explains statement I.
- d. Both statements are incorrect

12. GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

1 Which of the following is the main source of human created water pollution?

- a. Industries b. Domestic waste
- c. Agriculture d. Cultural activities

2 Which of the following is the most water polluting industries?

- a. Food processing industry b. Pulp and Paper industry
- c. Electroplating industry d. Iron and steel industry

3 Which of the following is not the cause of noise pollution?

- a. Mechanised construction
- b. Combustion of coal, petroleum and diesel
- c. Automobiles and aircraft d. Loudspeakers

4 Which of the following factors is not responsible for land degradation?

- a. Soil erosion b. Salinity c. Alkalinity d. Afforestation

5 Which of the following wastelands belongs to human generated activities?

- a. Barren rocky areas b. Glacial areas
- c. Degraded shifting cultivation areas d. Desertic coastal sands

6 Which of these activities are the most significant contributor to water pollution?

- (a) Households (b) Farms (c) Industries (d) Tourism

7 Which of the following is not a cause of air pollution?

- (a) Combustion of fossil fuels (b) Mining activities
- (c) Industries (d) Agricultural runoff

8 Which of the following elements is both a water pollutant and air pollutant?

- (a) Sulphates (b) Carbon monoxide
- (c) Ammonia (d) Mercury

9 Respiratory diseases are mainly caused by ____ pollution.

- (a) land (b) water (c) air (d) noise

10 Which of the following wastelands have been primarily formed by natural agents?

- (a) Barren rocky areas (b) Desertic sands
(c) Steep sloping land (d) All of these

11 Which of the following programmes is launched by the present Union Government for the cleaning of river Ganga?

- (a) Ganga Action Plan (b) Namami Ganga
(c) Ganga Namami Action Plan (d) Ganga Cleaning Mission

12 Which of these sources are responsible for water pollution?

- 1) Households 2) Industries 3) farms and fields 4) Tourism

Codes

- (a) 1,2 and 4 (b) 1,2 3 and4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1,2 and 3

13 Which of the following is/are the causes of pollution in Yamuna?

1. Industrial pollution from Kanpur. 2 Domestic waste from Delhi.
3 Extraction of water by Haryans and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation.

Codes

- (a) 1,2 and 3 (b) 2and3 (c) land 3 (d) 1 and 2

14 Assertion/Reason

Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R).In the context of two statements which one of the following is correct?

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R ts false
(d) A is false, but R is true

I. Assertion (A)- India is facing a serious problem of urban waste disposal.

Reason (R) - About 80 to 50 per cent of the wastes generated are left uncontrolled and untreated.

II. Assertion (A)- Watershed management Is an effective way to prevent land degradation.
Reason (R) -Watershed management programmes acknowledge the linkages between land, water and vegetation and improve the livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation.

Miscellaneous Questions

1. Read the following characteristics of wholesale trading carefully and choose the correct option:

- I. It is constituted by numerous intermediaries, merchants and supply houses.
- II. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores.
- III. Generally retailers operate very largely on the wholesaler's capital
- IV. Mail order, automatic vending machines, street vendors are some of its examples.

Options:

- a) Only I, II and III are correct.
- b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- c) Only I, III and IV are correct.
- d) Only I,II and IV are correct.

2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Industries based on ores are located close to the sources of Raw material.

Reason (R): Industries maximize profits by reducing transportation costs.

Options:

- a) (A) is correct and (R) is false
- b) (A) is false and (R) is correct
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

3. Which one the following is the **false** reason of high growth rate of urban population of India?

- a) Higher economic development in cities
- b) Improvement in health condition in cities
- c) Rapid expansion of urban areas
- d) Availability of employment opportunities in cities

4. Match the column-I with column-II and choose the correct option:

Column-I	Column-II
(National Waterway)	(River)

a) Kenya b) Bangladesh c) Japan d) Canada

7. Choose the correct option related to Garrison towns in India:

- a) Raniganj, Digboi and Jharia b) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur
c) Itarsi, Katni and Kandla d) Modinagar, Jamshedpur and Bhilai

8. Read the following characteristics of settlements carefully and identify its type:

- It is seen in the form of isolated huts in the forest.
- It is visible on the slopes of small hills.
- This kind of settlements are found in different parts of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Settlement types:

a) Nucleated b) Fragmented c) Hamleted d) Dispersed

9. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base.

Reason (R): Economic development requires technologies as well as investment.

Options:

- a) (A) is correct and (R) is false b) (A) is false and (R) is correct
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

10. When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants.

In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.

- A) Why is 'manpower' an important factor of service provider? Explain.
B) Explain the difference between the activities of secondary sector and tertiary sectors.
C) "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange." Support the statement.

11. Yamuna river is the most polluted river in the country between _____ and _____ .

- a) Delhi & Etawah b) Delhi & Ahmedabad c) Jaipur & Ajmer d) Kanpur & Gohati

12. Which of the following Indian agencies is involved in the exploration of minerals?

- a) Geographical survey of India b) Indian Bureau of Mines
c) Department of Mining and Geology d) All the above

13. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): About 90 per cent of the solid waste is collected and disposed off in metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata etc.

Reason (R): In most cities of the country about 30 to 50 percent of waste generated are left uncollected and untreated.

Options:

- a) (A) is correct and (R) is false b) (A) is false and (R) is correct
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options:

- I. It is observed that the North Indian Plains, Deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population.
II. The interior districts of central Indian states and Himalayas also have higher proportion of population.

Codes

- a) Only I is correct b) Only II is correct
c) Both the statements are incorrect
d) Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.

15. Which of the following best describes the features of gathering?

- a) Low capital/Skill investment b) Low yield per person
c) Non-surplus in production d) All of the above

Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE
Chapter -1

End of Bipolarity

- Q.1- Who was the founder of 'Bolshevik Communist Party'?
- (A) Lenin. (B) Stalin. (C) Vladimir Putin. (D) Gorbachev
- Q.2- 'Socialist Bloc' Countries were called?
- (A) Second World (B) First World (C) Third World. (D) Fourth World
- Q.3-Who started the policy of Perestroika (Restructuring) and Glasnost (Openness)?
- (A) Boris Yeltsin. (B) Nikita Khrushchev (C) Joseph Stalin. (D) Gorbachev
- Q.4-The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in?
- (A) 1919. (B) 1920. (C) 1916. (D) 1917
- Q.5-Who gave the Model of Shock Therapy?
- (A) World Bank and Asian Development Bank (B) IMF and ADB
(C) World Bank and IMF. (D) World Bank and IAEA
- Q.6-Give the name of the two republics where violent secessionist movements took place?
- (A) Tajikistan and Dagestan. (B) Dagestan and Nagorno Karabakh
(C) Chechnya and Tajikistan. (D) Chechnya and Dagestan
- Q.7-Give the name first Soviet Republic among these who declared its independence?
- (A) Chechnya. (B) Dagestan. (C) Lithuania. (D) Latvia
- Q.8-Who gave the name of 'New World Order'?
- (A) Bill Clinton. (B) Barak Hussain Obama (C) George Bush. (D) George W. Bush
- Q.9- Which country is not included in CIS?
- (A) Russia. (B) Georgia. (C) Belarus. (D) Indonesia
- Q.10-When CIS was found?
- (A) 1990. (B) 1991. (C) 1992. (D) 1993
- Q.11-When did the Arab Revolution begin?
- (A) 2004. (B) 2006. (C) 2010 (D) 2009
- Q.12-The struggle was started in Tunisia against?
- (A) Poverty. (B) Corruption. (C) Unemployment. (D) All of these
- (B) Q.13-How many countries were included in the Soviet Union?
- (A) 10. (B) 15. (C) 20. (D) 25
- Q.14- Arrange the following in chronological order?
- (i) Unification of Germany.
(ii) Disintegration of Soviet Union.
(iii) Berlin Wall Built.
(iv) Marshall Plan.
- (A) (iv)(iii) (i) (ii)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (iv)(i) (ii) (iii)
(D) (iv)(ii) (i) (iii)
- Q.15-When did India sign the 20-years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union?(A) 1962 (B) 1965 (C) 1971 (D) 1984
- Q.16-In August 1990, Iraq invaded..... ?
- (A) Saudi Arab. (B) Vietnam. (C) Iran. (D) Kuwait
- Q.17- Arrange the following in a chronological order.
- (i) Declaration of its independence from Soviet Union by Russian Parliament.
(ii) Formation of Commonwealth of Independent States.
(iii) Beginning of the movement for independence in Lithuania.
(iv) Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
- (A) (iv)(iii) (i) (ii)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (iv)(i) (ii) (iii)
(D) (iv)(ii) (i) (iii)
- Q.18. The question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Assertion: - Russia got the seat of Soviet Union in the Security Council. Reason: - Russia was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union. If both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of

- (A).
 (A) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (C) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q19. Which military block was formed by U.S.S.R against NATO?

- (a) SEATO (b) CENTO (c) SAARC (d) WARSAW

Q20. Who was the last president of Soviet Union?

- (a) Mikhail Gorbachev (b) Khrushchev (c) Stalin. (d) Lenin Q21.Q

21, Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

The soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet System. This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with. At the same time, ordinary citizen became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of West. They could see the disparities between their systems and the systems of the West.

(I) How did citizens of Soviet Union identify their own backwardness?

- (A) Seeing their government system and Asian Countries.
 (B) Prosperity of citizens.
 (C) Difference between their government system and the West.
 (D) All of these.

(II) What were the Soviet Citizens being told?

- (A) High corruption. (B) Openness of the administration.
 (C) System is better than Western Capitalism. (D) None of these.

(III) What does this passage state about Soviet Union?

- (A) Reasons of disintegration of Soviet Union.
 (B) About the foreign relations of Soviet Union.
 (C) About the capitalist system of America.
 (D) None of these.

(IV) On which field Soviet Union spent most of its resources?

- (A) Culture of Soviet Union.
 (B) Military hardware and nuclear weapons.
 (C) On their citizens. (D) On Asian countries.

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

The value of the rubel declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

(I) How did the disintegration of collective farms system lead to the loss of food security?

- (A) Farming privatised
 (B) Good grains come to be purchased from the open market.
 (C) The government had no control over the prices.
 (D) All of above

(II) Why the government did started importing food?

- (A) Due to farming becoming privatised.
 (B) Providing food grains to people became difficult.
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (d) None of these

(D) III This passage is associated with which country?

- (A) China (B) India. (C) France. (D) Russia

Chapter-2

Contemporary Centres of Power

Q1 Name the currency of the 'European Union'?

(A) Ruble. (B) Dollar. (C) Pound. (D) Euro

Q2. Which two countries of the European Union are the permanent members of the UN Security Council?

(A) France-America. (B) France-Britain. (C) Britain- China. (D) China - America

Q3. Which organisation was established to give economic aid to the West-European Countries?

(A) ASEAN. (B) EU. (C) OEEC. (D) All of these

(B) Q4. What do you mean by Marshall Plan?

(A) USA extended massive financial help for Europe's economy.

(B) Russian help to reorganise the East European economy.

(C) To reorganise the economy of the Eastern Europe, assistance given by USA and USSR.

(D) None of these

Q5. Which of the following included in BRICS?

(A) America. (B) India. (C) Japan. (D) Italy

Q6. Where is the Headquarter of SAARC?

(A) Islamabad (Pakistan). (B) Dhaka (Bangladesh)

(C) New Delhi (India). (D) Kathmandu (Nepal)

(B) Q7. The nations involved in SAARC are?

(A) India. (B) Bhutan. (C) Maldives. (D) All of these

Q8. India has signed 'Free Trade Agreements' with which two ASEAN Countries?

(A) Vietnam – Myanmar. (B) Malaysia - Thailand

(C) Singapore – Thailand. (D) Cambodia - Brunei

Q9. ASEAN is an organisation, whose basic objective is?

(A) Political. (B) Economic. (C) Social. (D) None of these

Q10. Which two countries resisted on the 'Maastricht Treaty' and the adoption of the EURO?

(A) Denmark - Sweden

(B) Sweden - Britain

(C) Denmark - Britain

(D) All of these

Q11. Which of the following country is not part of SAARC?

(A) Myanmar. (B) Bangladesh. (C) Nepal. (D) India

Q12. In which year under the leadership of Mao, the Communist Revolution took place?

(A) 1949. (B) 1949. (C) 1950. (D) 1952

Q13. Which country has adopted the 'Open Door Policy'?

(A) Japan

(B) USSR

(C) USA

(D) China

Q14. In which year did China accede to World Trade Organisation?

(A) 2004

(B) 2003

(C) 2002

(D) 2001

Q15. Which country is known as the Little Zionist Nation?

(A) India

(B) Nepal

(C) China

(D) Israel

Q16. Which of the following Nations have left European Union?

(A) France

(B) Belgium

(C) Britain

(D) Germany

17. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 3. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
 1. Assertion (A) : The European Union was established in 1992.
Reason (R). Geographical proximity influences the formation of regional organisations.
 2. Assertion (A) : The South Asian countries formed the ASEAN.
Reason (R). : The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics.
 3. Assertion (A) : Both the superpowers decided to limit the certain kinds of nuclear and nonnuclear weapons and signed various significant agreements.
Reason (R) : The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control.
 4. Assertion (A): The EU is the world's second largest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016.
Reason (R). The EU has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.
 5. Assertion (A) : Japan became a member of the OECD in 1964.
Reason (R) : It is the most populous country in Asia.
 6. Assertion (A) : Indian and Chinese leaders visit each other with greater frequency.
Reason (R) : India conducted nuclear tests in 1998.
 7. Assertion (A) : The Korean Peninsula was divided into South Korea and North Korea after the Second World War.
Reason (R) : Korea had become a regional power therefore it was divided.
 8. Assertion (A) : China became an economic power to reckon with.
Reason (R). The new economic policies helped the Chinese economy.
 9. Assertion (A) : Unlike EU there are no supranational structures in ASEAN.
Reason (R). ASEAN's primary objective is economic growth.
 10. Assertion (A) : Unification of Germany took place in October 1992.
Reason (R). The EU created a single market with a common currency.
- Q18. . Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow. $1+1+1+1=4$
BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa respectively. It was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non- interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality.
- a. When was BRICS founded?
(A) 2005. (B) 2001 (C) 2010 (D) 2009
 - b. The Objectives of BRICS is?
(A) Non-intervention in the internal policies of each nation. (B) Distribute mutual economic benefits among its members. (C) Both A and B. (D) None of these
 - c. The country is not part of BRICS?
(A) Brazil. (B) Nepal. (C) India. (D) South Africa
 - d. After joining of which country BRIC became BRICS?
(A) South Africa. (B) South Korea (C) Singapore (D) India
- Q19. How is Russia emerging as a global power.
Q20. Evaluate the steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy.
Q21. Define
(a) ASEAN Vision 2020
(b) ASEAN WAY
Q22. Name the pillars and objectives of ASEAN community.
Q23 What is the difference between SAARC and European Union as alternative centres of power.
Q24. Compare the European Union with ASEAN.
Q25. India is seen as an important emerging global power.

Chapter-3

Contemporary South Asia

- Q.1- In which year Bangladesh came into existence?
(A) 1961. (B) 1971. (C) 1981. (D) 1991
- Q.2- Which of the following statements is incorrect about Sri Lanka's caste struggle?
(A) The politics of Sri Lanka has openly supported the Sinhalese.
(B) The interests of the Tamil were ignored.
(C) The Tamil Eelam Liberation Tigers supported the SAARC countries.
(D) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.
- Q.3- Which monarch has initiated plans for its transition to multi-party democracy?
(A) Maldives. (B) India. (C) Bhutan. (D) Bangladesh
- Q.4- Who has demanded for 'Tamil Eelam' in Sri Lanka?
(A) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam. (B) Liberation of Tamil Eelam
(C) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. (D) None of these
- Q.5- In which year India- Pakistan war took place?
(A) 1962. (B) 1977. (C) 1975. (D) 1971
- Q.6- Which of the following statements about South Asia is incorrect?
(A) India is a South Asian Country.
(B) China and USA play an important role in the politics of South Asia.
(C) Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river water sharing
(D) There is only one type of political system in South Asia.
- Q.7- What factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy?
(A) Military. (B) Landowning aristocracy (C) Clergy (D) All of these.
- Q.8. Which type of government is working in Bangladesh?
(A) Presidency. (B) Representative democracy. (C) Parliamentary. (D) All of these
- Q.9- In 1968 which country was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government?
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Bangladesh (C) Maldives (D) Nepal
- Q.10- The war between India and Pakistan in 1948, resulted in the division of which Indian state?
(A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Sikkim (C) Punjab (D) Kashmir
- Q.11- In which of the following countries was the issue related to migration of Rohingya today?
(A) Bhutan (B) Nepal (C) China (D) Myanmar
- Q.12. Choose the right choice for the leader and country that helped reach the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan?
(A) Egypt – Abdel Nasser
(B) Indonesia - Sukarno
(C) India – J.L. Nehru
(D) USSR - Kosygin
- Q.13. In South Asia, which countries have experienced both civilian and military rulers?
(A) Pakistan-Maldives
(B) Bangladesh - Nepal
(C) Bangladesh - Pakistan
(D) India - Pakistan
- Q.14- When did India and Pakistan sign the 'Indus Waters Treaty'?
(A) 1945 (B) 1950 (C) 1955 (D) 1960
- Q.15- Constitutional Monarchy lasted in Nepal till which year?
(A) 2001 (B) 2005 (C) 2006 (D) 2010

16. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

I Assertion (A): People of South Africa prefer democracy to any other type of administration and believe that democracy is the most appropriate form of government.

Reason (R) : Democracy is the system of government by the whole population or all eligible members of the state.

II Assertion (A): The democratic set up of Sri Lanka was disturbed by the ethnic conflict by the Sinhalese and Tamil people.

Reason (R) : Sinhalese people were the largest ethnic group of Sri Lanka.

III. Assertion (A): The post Cold War era has not meant the end of conflicts and tensions in the

South Asian region.

Reason (R) : There are many conflicts on various issues among the South Asian regions.

IV.Assertion (A): India and Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in 1998. Reason(R

) : SAFTA was signed at the 7 th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.

V. Assertion (A): Bhutan never became a constitutional monarchy.

Reason (R) : Bhutan emerged as a multi- party democracy under the king.

Q17. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

India has larger size and is powerful. Due to this, smaller nations are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions. The Indian government, on the other hand, often feels exploited by its neighbours. It does not like the political instability in these countries, fearing it can help outside powers to gain influence in the region. The smaller countries fear that India wants to be a regionally dominant power.

- I. South Asia has much smaller countries than India?
 - (A) Maldives
 - (B) Nepal
 - (C) Bhutan
 - (D) All of these
- II. What is the role of India in South Asia?
 - (A) India is ready to support small countries.
 - (B) India has invited SAARC countries to trade without paying a custom duty.
 - (C) India does not want political instability in these countries.
 - (D) All of these.
- III. Why are smaller countries suspicious of India's intentions?
 - (A) India is larger than other countries
 - (B) Smaller countries are suspicious of India's intentions in reference of their independence and sovereignty.
 - (C) Both A and B.
 - (D) None of these.
- IV. Why do smaller countries feel that India wants to be a regionally dominant power of South Asia?
 - (A) India tries to prevent interference of outside power in South Asia.
 - (B) It tries its level best to fulfil the requirements of smaller countries.
 - (C) Smaller countries think that SAFTA is a way for Indian to invade the markets.
 - (D) All of these.

Q18. South Asia constitutes one geo political space yet stands for diversity. Justify the statement.

Q19. Why has democracy not been successful in Pakistan?

Q20. Explain the areas of agreement and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.

Q21. Explain the areas of agreement and disagreement between:

- A) India and Sri Lanka.
- B) India and Bhutan
- C) India and Pakistan

Chapter-4

International Organisations

Q1. Which U.N. agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?

- a) IAEA
- b) UNESCO
- c) UNICEF
- d) ILO

Q 2. On the reforms of structures and processes, the biggest

- (A) The UN Committee on Disarmament
- (B) International Atomic Energy Agency
- (C) UN International Safeguard Committee
- (D) None of the above

Q3. How many states signed United Nations Charter in 1945?

- (A) 55
- (B) 39
- (C) 67
- (D) 51

Q4. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

- (ii) Yalta Conference
- (iii) Atlantic Charter
- (iv) Lebanon Crisis
- (A) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (B) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

Q5. The non-permanent members of the Security Council do not have the:

- (A) Vetopower
- (B) Election power
- (C) Administrative power
- (D) None of these

Q6. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell." Who gave this statement?

- (A) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Kofi Annan
- (C) Ban Ki-moon
- (D) Dag Hammarskjold

Q7. "Jaw-Jaw is better than war-war" who gave the statement?

- (A) Shashi Tharoor
- (B) Churchill
- (C) Ban Ki Moon
- (D) Kofi A. Annan

Q 8. Who was the First Secretary General of UNO ?

- (A) Bill Clinton
- (B) Trygve Lie
- (C) George W Bush
- (D) None of the above

Q 9. The Secretary-General – Ban Ki-Moon from South Korea was the

..... Secretary-General of the UN.

- (A) Fifth (B) Sixth (C) Seventh (D) Eighth

Q10. The US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada and Russia are the:

- (A) G-8 members (B) D-8 members (C) Cold War countries (D) Dominating members

Q11. With the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the

- (A) Major power (B) Master power (C) Superpower (D) Inner power

Q12. Which one of the following is the permanent member of UN?

- (A) India (B) China (C) Sweden (D) Ireland

Q13. The WHO has played a leading role in

- (A) public health achievement
- (B) economic development

(C) children's health

(D) resolving disputes among the nations

Q15. Which institution became the successor of the League of Nations?

(A) UNO

(B) UNICE

F(C)

UNO

(D) ILO

Q16. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

3. (A) is true, but (R) is false.

4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

a) Assertion (A) : The membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965.

Reason (R): Number of non-permanent members of the Security Council was changed.

b) Assertion (A) : All members of the UN Security Council have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner.

Reason (R) : The developing world consists of countries at many different levels of development.

c) Assertion (A) : International Organisations play a very important role in maintaining peace.

Reason (R): Countries have conflicts and differences with each other.

d) Assertion (A) : India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Reason (R): India itself wishes to be a permanent member in the restructured UNSC.

e) Assertion (A): The role of an international organisation is important in the contemporary context.

Reason (R): Though rarely noticed, more conflicts are resolved without going to war.

f) Assertion (A): The UN has a different role after the end of the Cold War.

Reason (R): The United States and its allies emerged victorious, they are so powerful that there is no check on their wishes and desires.

g) Assertion (A) : India wishes to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council, but some countries oppose its inclusion.

Reason (R): India has troubled relations with Pakistan, which is not the only country that does not want India to become a permanent member of the Security Council.

Q17. Describe portion of UN in the Unipolar world.

Q18. Describe India's role in reforming and restructuring UN?

Q19. What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing times?

Q20. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.

Q21. Explain reasons why India should be given permanent membership in UN?

Q22. No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991. Delhi 2012 Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions

(i) Which two countries have been referred to as 'Outside power'?

(ii) Which are the two Asian giants and why have they been called so?

(iii) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why?

Chapter-5
Security in the Contemporary World

- Q.1- Which of the following statement is incorrect?
(A) Security means freedom from threats
(B) Maintaining balance of power
(C) Security relates only external
(D) None of these
- Q.2- Which is the import dimension of the national security?
(A) Military action (B) Balance of Power (C) Security Policy (D) All of these
- Q.3- 'Deterrence' refers to..... ?
(A) Limiting war (B) End of war (C) Preventing (D) Surrender
- Q.4- How many concepts of security are there?
(A) Protective and unsecure (B) Traditional and Non-Traditional
(C) International and External (D) None of these
- Q.5- In the traditional concept of security, which threat is considered the most dangerous for a country?
(A) Terrorism (B) Global Poverty (C) Military action (D) Human Rights
- Q.6- What were the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa?
(I) The prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.
(II) Worried about internal military conflict.
(A) (I) is correct
(B) (II) is correct
(C) Both (I) (II) are correct
(D) Both (I) (II) are incorrect
- Q.7- Arrange the chronological order?
(I) The strategic arms limitations treaty (SALT-II)
(II) The strategic arms Reduction Treaty (START)
(III) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
(IV) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
(A) (III) (I) (II) (IV)
(B) (IV) (III) (II) (I)
(C) (I) (II) (III) (IV)
(D) (II) (I) (IV) (II)
- Q.8 Consider the following statements?
(1) The Cold War between the two superpowers was responsible for approximately 1/3 of all wars in the Post Second World War period.
(2) Most of these wars were fought in the first world countries. The correct statement is/are:
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these
- Q.9- Which are the most important cooperation about disarmament?
(A) Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
(B) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
(C) Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)
(D) All of these
- Q.10- Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?
(A) The protection of people and states are Human Security
(B) Narrow concept of Human Security focus on violent threats to individuals.
(C) Broad concept include hunger, disease and natural disaster.
(D) Arms race include in security.
- Q11. The question below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Terrorism refers to political violence.
Reason (R) : International terrorism involves the citizens and more than one country.
(A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true
- Q12. The New Sources of Threats are?
(A) Terrorism (B) Human Rights (C) Global Security (D) All of these
- Q13. The question below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
(A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

- 1) Assertion (A) : Security implies freedom from threat.
Reason (R): Security policy is concerned with preventing war, both internal and external.
- 2) Assertion (A) : Most of the European countries did not face threats from any groups or communities living within their borders.
Reason (R): These countries gave importance to external security.
- 3) Assertion (A) : The primary goal of human security is protection of individuals.
Reason (R): Political violence targets individuals in crowded places.
- 4) Assertion (A) : Cooperation may be bilateral, regional, continental or global depending on the willingness and ability of the countries to respond. Reason (R): Dealing with traditional threats to security requires military confrontation.
- 5) Assertion (A) : Human Rights are the rights that must be available for all. Reason (R): These rights inculcate political consciousness among mankind and strengthen the spirit of social justice.
- 6) Assertion (A): Non-traditional security goes beyond military threats.
Reason (R): Non-traditional notions of security include a wide range of threats and dangers including famines, epidemics and natural calamities.
- 7) Assertion (A) : In the traditional conception of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats.
Reason (R) : Military actions endanger the core values of a country such as sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Q14. (I) High per capita income and low population growth make rich and richer.

(II) Low incomes and high population growth poor and poorer. Choose the correct statement.

- (A) I, II are correct
- (B) Only I is correct
- (C) Only II is correct
- (D) Neither I nor II

15. Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e. between any two countries), regional, continental, or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national— international organisations (the UN, the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the IMF etc.), non-governmental organisations (Amnesty International, the Red Cross, private foundations and charities, churches and religious organisations, trade unions, associations, social and development organisations), businesses and corporations, and great personalities (e.g. Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela).

V. Bilateral means ?

- (A) Involving two groups of people.
- (B) Involving two countries
- (C) A and B
- (D) None of these

VI. At what level can there be cooperation?

- (E) Bilateral
- (F) Regional
- (G) Continental or global
- (H) All of these

VII. Which are not the international organizations involved in cooperative security?

- (E) UN
- (F) WHO
- (G) Red cross
- (H) WTO

VIII. Which is/are the Non-governmental organisation involved in cooperative security?

- (E) Amnesty International, Trade Union
- (F) UN, WHO, WTO

(G) Red Cross, IMF

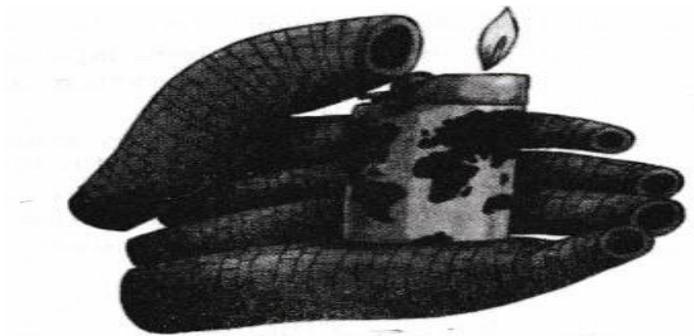
(H) Trade Union, UN

Q16. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in 1972 tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack. While it did allow both countries. The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II or SALT II and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons: those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons; and those that had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them.

- I. Which countries were signed the ABM?
 - (A) USA, Britain
 - (B) USA, USSR
 - (C) China, USA
 - (D) USSR, China
- II. Name of full form of SALT?
 - (A) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.
 - (B) Strategic Alliance Limitations Treaty.
 - (C) Strategic Attack Limitation Treaty
 - (D) None of these
- III. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed?
 - (A) 1973. (B) 1978. (C) 1968. (D) 2001
- IV. Under whom to regulates the acquisition of weapons?
 - (A) Arms Control
 - (B) Force Control
 - (C) UNO
 - (D) SAARC

Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow?



1. What does the cartoon symbolise?
2. Why do you think the fingers are designed like chimneys and the world made into lighter?
3. What message does the cartoon convey?

Chapter-6

Environment & Natural Resources

1. The Earth Summit was held at?
(a) London. (b) New York. (c) New Delhi. (d) Rio-de-Janeiro
2. World Environment Day is celebrated each year on?
(a) 5 March. (b) 5 June. (c) 5 January (d) 7 June
3. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held in?
4. (a) 2004. (b) 1997. (c) 2001 (d) 1992
5. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in?
(a) August 2002. (b) July 2006. (c) August 2000 (d) August 2005
6. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in?(a)
1950. (b) 1975. (e) 1990 (d) 2007
7. Which among the following best explains the reason for growing concerns about the environment?
(A) The developed countries are concerned about protecting nature.
(B) Protection of the environment is vital for indigenous people and natural habitats.
(C) The environmental degradation caused by human activities has become pervasive and has reached a dangerous level.
(D) None of the above.
8. Which among the following are true about the Global Commons?
(A) The earth's atmosphere, Antarctica ocean floor and outer space are considered as part of the global commons.
(B) The global commons are outside the sovereign jurisdiction.
(C) The question of managing the global commons reflected the North-South divide.
(D) The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global common than the countries of the South.
8. Kyoto is a city in _____?
(A). China. (B). None of these. (C) Japan. (D) South Korea
9. What was the title of Brundtland Report of 1987?
(A) Our common and precious future (B) Our Common Future
(C) Our Precious Future. (D) Our Future
10. Which of the following is NOT a treaty for the global commons?
(A) Tokyo Protocol. (B) Antarctic Environmental protocol
(C) Antarctic Treaty. (D) Montreal Protocol
11. Which of the following is a global common?
(A) Hotel (B) Oil Refinery (C) Gas Line (D) Ocean Floor
12. What was the name of the list of development practices issued at the Rio Summit?
(A) Agenda 21. (B) Agenda 20. (C) Agenda Rio. (D) Agenda 22
13. Which out of the following can be termed as the concept of 'sustainable development'?
(A) combining economic growth with social growth
(B) combining economic growth with ecological responsibility
(C) combining economic growth with (D) All of these
14. As per the Kyoto protocol, the major countries had to reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases by _____
(A) 2012. (B) 2008. (C) 2018. (D) 2010
15. How many nations attended United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992?
(A) 170. (B) 190 (C) 180 (D) 160
- Q16. Who are indigenous people? Describe the problems of indigenous people.
- Q17. What is meant by environmental movements? Explain its various categories.
- Q18. Explain the steps taken by the government of India to protect environment.
- Q19. What are global commons? How are environmental concerns becoming important in global politics?
- Q20. Explain the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities.
- Q21. Oil is an important resource in global strategy affects the geo politics and global economy .
Comment
22. Read the passage given below and choose the correct answers for the questions that follow :
If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation of the kind mentioned above, these issues will have political consequences in that sense. Most of them are such that no single government can address them fully. Therefore they have to become a part of world politics'. Issues of environment and natural resources are political in another deeper sense.
(i) Identify any two present day environmental concerns.

- (a) Water and energy.
- (b) Land and energy.
- (c) Crop failure and energy.
- (d) None of the above.
- (ii) What kind of environmental issues may have political consequences?
 - (a) Natural forests.
 - (b) Earth's atmosphere.
 - (c) Coastal pollution.
 - (d) All of the above.
- (iii) Political consequences of environmental issues can be:
 - (a) Who causes environmental degradation.
 - (b) Who is responsible to take corrective action.
 - © Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) None of the above.

Q23. Read the passage given below and choose the correct answers for the questions that follow :

The global economy relied on oil for much of the 20th century as a portable and indispensable fuel. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it and the history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggle. Nowhere is this more obviously the case than in West Asia and Central Asia, West Asia, specifically the Gulf region, accounts for about 30 per cent of global oil production. But it has about 64 per cent of the planet's known reserves, and is therefore the only region able to satisfy any substantial rise in oil demand. Saudi Arabia has a quarter of the world's total reserves and is the single largest producer. Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia's. Since substantial portions of Iraqi territory are yet to be fully explored, there is a fair chance that actual reserves might be far that actual reserves might be far larger. The United States, Europe, Japan, and increasingly India and China, which consume this petroleum, are located at a considerable distance from the region.

Q.1- Which region has potential for oil production?

- (A) Desert Region (B) Cold Region (C) Gulf Region (D) All of these

Q.2- Which area is supposed to have fully explored?

- (A) India territory (B) Bangali territory (C) Singapore (D) Iraqi territory

Q.3- History of war and struggle is called?

- (A) Gas (B) Petroleum (C) Water (D) None of these

Q.4- Which country is single largest producer of petroleum?

- (A) Saudi Arabia (B) Sri Lanka (C) Myanmar (D) Bangladesh

(B) 25. The question below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

a) Assertion (A) : The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world and the countries

need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.

Reason (R): A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.

b) Assertion (A) : Affluence in living standards is causing environmental degradation.

Reason (R): Increase in wealth increases the demand for goods and services.

c) Assertion (A) : Sustainable development is essential for the economic growth of the country.

Reason (R): Sustainable development ensures that environment-friendly measures are adopted for carrying out the production process.

d) Assertion (A) : Sustainable Development must be adopted to save the environment from degradation.

Reason (R): It is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world.

e) Assertion (A) : Renewable resources can become non-renewable. Reason (R): : All resources are not exhaustible.

f) Assertion (A) : Non-renewable resources are abundant in nature.

Reason (R): Non-renewable resources will get exhausted after several years of usage.

g) Assertion (A) : Sustainable development is critical to well being of human society.

Reason (R): Environmentally sound policies do not harm the environment or deplete the natural resources.

Chapter-7

Globalisation

1. Which of the following is not a benefit of globalisation?
 - (a) It generates unemployment in the society.
 - (b) It provides the exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one place to another.
 - (c) It provides job opportunities for the youth.
 - (d) It interconnects the world.
2. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept having manifestations like
 - (a) Political (b) Cultural (c) Economic (d) all of these
3. signifies the relaxation of government rules and regulations relating to activities in services and industrial sectors.
 - (a) Globalisation (b) liberalisation (c) Privatisation (d) None of these
4. Which of these statements about globalisation is incorrect?
 - (a) Globalization is increased the state activities in the economic sphere only.
 - (b) Economic globalisation has created an intense division of opinion all over the world. (c) Globalisation has led to the flow of ideas across National boundaries.
 - (d) Greater trade among countries allows each economic do what it does best.
5. Globalisation leads to each culture becoming.....
 - (a) More different (b) More transparent
 - (c) More distinctive (d) More different and distinct
6. India adopted the new economic policy in.....
 - (a) 1992 (b) 1993 (c) 1981 (d) 1991
7. Which one of the following organisations is believed to have played a greater role in globalisation?
 - (a) WTO. (b) UNICEF (c) WHO (d) UNESCO
8. Select the correct option what is the full form of WSF?
 - (a) World security Federation (b) World social forum
 - (c) World society for forum (d) World social Federation
9. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
 1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 3. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(a) Assertion: Globalisation need not always be positive; it can have negative consequences for the people.

Reason: Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestation.

(b) Assertion: What is often called economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

Reason: Economic Globalisation involves many actors other than the international institutions.
10. Which of the following is the demerit of Globalisation?
 - (a) Common Market. (b) It fails to generate sufficient employment.
 - (c) Large Technological Advance.
11. Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of 'globalisation'.
 - (a) Fear of war. (b) Security threats (c) Advancement of technology (d) Achievements of the United Nations
12. Globalisation is a..... Concept
 - (a) Multidimensional concept. (b) Single concept (c) Double concept. (d) None of the above
13. Globalisation deals with the flow of.....
 - (a) Ideas. (b) Capital (c) Commodities (d) All of these

Chapter-8

Challenges to Nation Building

1. The State reorganisation commission was appointed in which year?(a)1950. (b)1951 (c)1953 (d)1954
2. The cities that were divided into 'communal zones' during the partition violence were
(a)Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta
(b) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad
(c) Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore
(d) Delhi,Mumbai and Gwalior
3. The interim government formed under the cabinet mission plan was headed by
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal nehru
(c) SardarVallabhbhaiPatel (d) Rajagopalachari
4. The states created in 1960 were
(a) Maharashtra and Gujarat (b) Orissa and west Bengal
(c) Rajasthan and Gujarat (d) Punjab and haryana
5. Which state was not created in 2000?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Uttaranchal (d) Bihar
6. The "communal zones" exclude
(a) Lahore. (b) Amritsar. (c) Kolkata. (d) Jammu and Kashmir
7. MohammedAli Jinnah addressed the constituent assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on :
(a) 11th August 1947. (b)12th August 1947
(c) 13th August 1947. (d) 14th August 1947
8. Amrita Pritam was a prominent poet from
(a) Punjab. (b) Gujarat (c) Mumbai (d) Madras
9. Name the original state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.
(a) Uttar Pradesh. (b) Bihar
(c) Jharkhand. (d) Madhya Pradesh
10. Which one of the following leaders played a vital role in the intergration of princely stateswith india?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b)SadarVallabhbhai Patel
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) Dr.BhimraoAmbekar
11. How many princely states existed at the time of Independence of India?(a) 560. (b) 562 (c) 563 d) 565
12. When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam?
(a) 1970 (b)1971. (c) 1972 (d)1973
13. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).Read the statements and choose the correct option.
 1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 3. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

A) Assertion (A): The drawing of the border demarcating the territory of each country marked the culmination of political developments.
Reason (R): On 14th-15th August, 1947, not one but two nation-states came into existence - India and Pakistan. This was a result of 'partition', the division of BritishIndia into Indiaand Pakistan.

B) Assertion (A): Before 15th August 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all states whose territories were contiguous to the new boundaries of India, into the Indian Union.
Reason (R) The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division ofIndiainto small principalities of different sizes.

C) Assertion (A): The atrocities and communal nature of the Razakars knew no bounds.
Reason (R): In September 1948, Indian army moved in to control the Nizam's forces. After a few days of intermittent fighting, the Nizam surrendered.

Chapter-9

Era of One party dominance & Politics of Planned Development

- Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect?
 - It was a blueprint for India's economic future.
 - It supported state ownership of industry.
 - It was made by some leading industrialists.
 - It supported strongly the idea of planning.
- Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?
 - Planning.
 - Liberalisation
 - Cooperative Farming.
 - Self-sufficiency
- The Idea of Planning in India was drawn from:
 - The Bombay Plan
 - Experiences of the Soviet bloc countries
 - Gandhian Vision of Society
 - Demand by Peasant Organisation

(I) b and d only
(II) d and e only
(III) a and b only
(IV) all the above
- Match the following.

(a) Charan Singh	i) Industrialisation
(b) P.C. Mahalanobis	ii) Zoning
(c) Bihar Famine	iii) Farmers
(d) Varghese Kurian	iv) Milk Cooperatives
- In India, planning was conceived as the main instrument of:
 - Political development
 - Cultural development
 - Social development
 - Socio-economic development
- The Planning Commission in India was set up in:
 - 1953.
 - 1957.
 - 1960.
 - 1950
- The Chairman of the National Development Council is:
 - President of India.
 - Finance Minister of India
 - Prime Minister of India.
 - Chief Minister of U.P.
- Which are the two models of development?
 - Capitalist and Gandhism.
 - Capitalist and Socialist
 - Capitalist and Marxist.
 - None of the above
- Socialist model of development was related to _____.
 - Europe.
 - Pakistan.
 - USSR.
 - USA
- When was NITI Aayog established?
 - January 2017.
 - January 2015.
 - January 2018.
 - January 2016
- In which year the First Five Year Plan was started?
 - 1950.
 - 1952.
 - 1951.
 - 1953
- What is the name of the document that the government of India prepares that has a plan for all its income and expenditure?
 - Statistical abstract.
 - Census Report
 - Union Addresses.
 - Budget
- In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.

I) Assertion (A) : NITI Aayog is a non-constitutional body.

Reason (R) : The Chief Minister of India is the Ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.

II) Assertion (A) : Planning doesn't always have to be centralised; nor is it only about big industries and large projects.

Reason (R): Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and femalemortality, low birth rates and larger access to medical care.

III) Assertion (A) : Green Revolution was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture

Reason (R): Cooperative Farming formed a part of the early phase of India's developmentpolicy.

14. Who was the architect of the second five year plan?

- a. P.C Mahalanobis b. J.L Nehru c. KN Raj d. None of these

15. Who was the first election Commissioner of India?

- a. Sukumar Sen b. Sardar Patel c. B.R Ambedkar d. J.L Nehru

16. When was the first democratically elected government of India installed?

- a. 26 November 1949 b. 24 January 1950
c. 12 Feb. 1952 d. 16 January 1999

17. How were the boundaries of the state decided?

- a. On the basis of linguistic principles
b. On the basis of area
c. On the basis of locality
d. None of the above

18. Which of the following countries are effectively one – party states due to legal and military measures?

- a. India b. Cuba c. South Korea d. France

19. In 1957 which party formed the government in Kerala?

- a. Jana Sangh b. Communist Party of India c. Congress d. Socialist Party

20. How did the congress accommodate various groups and interests within its fold?

- a. By imposing its own ideology on them.
b. By suppressing their identity and beliefs.
c. By allowing them to exist within congress with their own organised structure.
d. By forming separate parties for them.

21. Institutional Revolutionary party exercised power in-----

- a. Mexico b. Finland c. Cairo d. Brazil

16. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development the liberal capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US and the socialist model as in the USSR. You have already studied these two ideologies and read about the 'cold war between the two super powers. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development

These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development.

(i) Which economic models did India have before it on the eve of independence?

- (a) Socialist Model
(b) Capitalist Model
(c) Mixed Economy Model
(d) Both (a) and (b)

(ii) The nationalist leaders believed that

- (a) the government was responsible for poverty alleviation and social economic redistribution
(b) the government should encourage commercial functions
(c) the government only needed to take care of elections
(d) None of the above

(iii) The idea of planning was drawn from

- (a) the Bombay Plan
(b) Gandhian vision of society
(c) experiences of the Soviet bloc countries
(d) Both (a) and (b)

(iv) Which of the following were not a part of India's development plan in the early phase?

- (a) Liberalisation
(b) Self-sufficiency
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

Chapter-10

India's External Relations

1. Arrange the following in chronological order?
 - (i) Indo-Sino War.
 - (ii) Israel establishment of Embassy in India.
 - (iii) Dalai Lama Asylum in India.
 - (iv) India's first nuclear test.(A) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(B) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii) (D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
2. What is true about India's nuclear policy?
 - (A) Nuclear program is an essential element of the policy of industrialization.
 - (B) India is against nuclear weapons but for the fulfilment of peaceful purpose it always wants to make nuclear energy
 - (C) India conducted nuclear tests in May 1974.
 - (D) All of these
3. Arrange the following in chronological order?
 - (i) Genesis of Bangladesh
 - (ii) Second Nuclear Test by India.
 - (iii) Control of Tibet by China.
 - (iv) Visit of Prime Minister of India to Myanmar.(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv). (B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv) (C) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
4. the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion: - The relations between India and Bangladesh in general have been friendly. Reason:
- India had helped in the creation of Bangladesh.
 - (A) If both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.
5. When did India sign a 20 years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union?(A) 1975 (B) 1980 (C) 1972. (D) 1971
- Q6. India foreign policy was based on?
 - (A) Realism (B) Idealism
 - (C) Non-Alignment (D) Real Politics
- Q7. Indo-Pak war of 1971 was fought over the issue of?
 - (A) Rann of Kutch (B) Bangladesh (C) Terrorism (D) Kashmir
- Q8. Bangladesh emerged as an independent Nation in?
 - (A) March 1972 (B) January 1972 (C) December 1971 (D) November 1971
- Q9. In which year Bandung Conference was held?
 - (A) 1954 (B) 1956 (C) 1953 (D) 1955
- Q10. What is the vision of India and Russia?
 - (A) Unipolar World (B) Bi-polar world (c) Multipolar world (D) All of the above
- Q11. What was the objective of Nehru's Foreign policy?
 - (a) Protect hard earned sovereignty. (b) Preserve territorial integrity
 - (c) Rapid economy development (d) All the above
- Q12. Name the famous Nuclear Power Plant built with India and Russian Cooperation?
 - (a) Kundan Kulam Nuclear Power Plant (b) Verna Kulam Pauer Plant
 - (c) Swarnam Kulam Pauer Plant (d) Suvandan Kulam Pauer Plant
- Q13. What did India opposed always?
 - (a) Imperialism
 - (b) Colonialism
 - (c) Neo-Colonialism
 - (d) All of these
- Q14. Which was the country to recognize China's first communist government?
 - (a) Nepal (b) USSR (c) India (d) USA
- Q15. What is the full form of NPT?
Ans. (a) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
(b) Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty,
(c) Nun Proliferation Treaty
(d) Nuclear Permanent Treat
- (a) Article 51 (b) Article 63 (c) Article 358 (d) Article 281
- Q17. Which is

a major issue of dispute between India and Pakistan? (a) Ladakh (b) Kashmir (c) Goa (d) Kerala

Q18. When was the first nuclear experiment undertaken by India?

(a) May 1974. (b) June 1974 (c) July 1974 (d) September 1974

19. Which magazine wrote that Jawaharlal Nehru "would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India?"

(a) The Hindu (b) Times of India. (c) Organizer (d) Common wealth

20. How many seats did congress won in 1952?

(a) 364 (b) 265. (c) 423 (D) 399

Q21. Who was appointed as first Chief Election Commissioner?

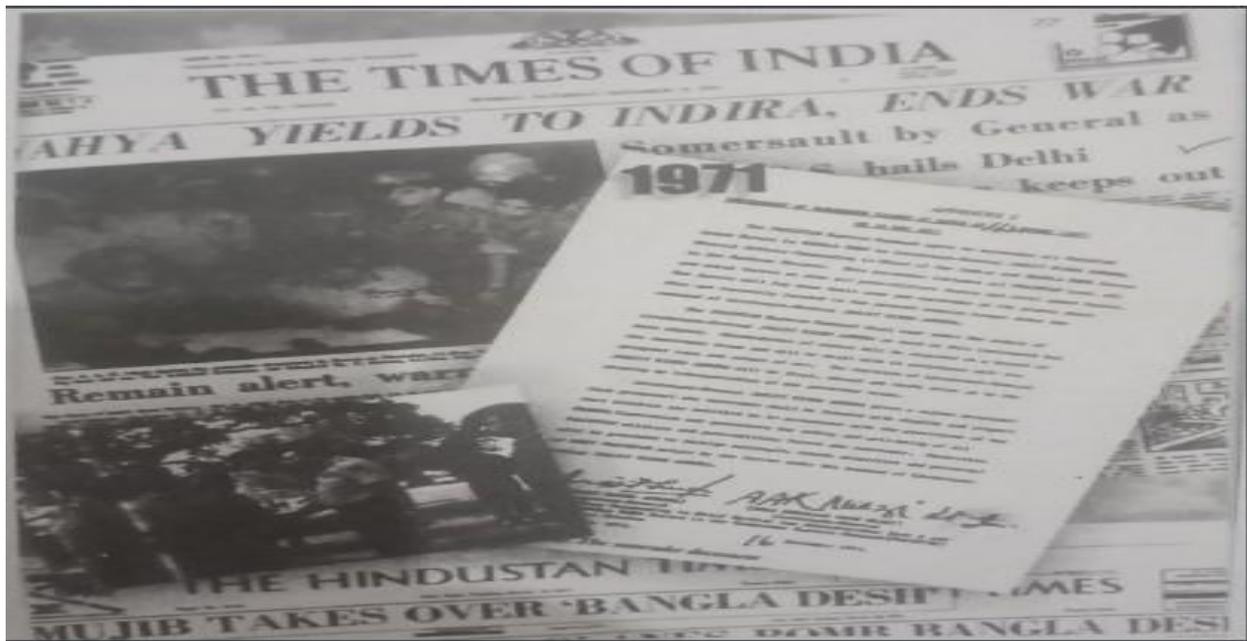
(a) Anup Chandra Pandey

(b) Sushil Chandra

(c) Sukumar Sen

(d) Rajiv Kumar

Q22. Study the Newspaper cutting given below and answer the question that follow:



(i) Which country's army officer signed for surrender in the above picture?

(a) Pakistan

(b) Nepal

(c) India

(d) None of these

(ii) Who was the Prime minister of the India at the time of this event?

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(b) Charan Singh

(c) Indira Gandhi

(d) Morarji Desai

(iii) When did the event happen?

(a) December 1971

(b) May 1971

(c) March 1971

(d) August 1971

(iv) What was the agreement after this event?

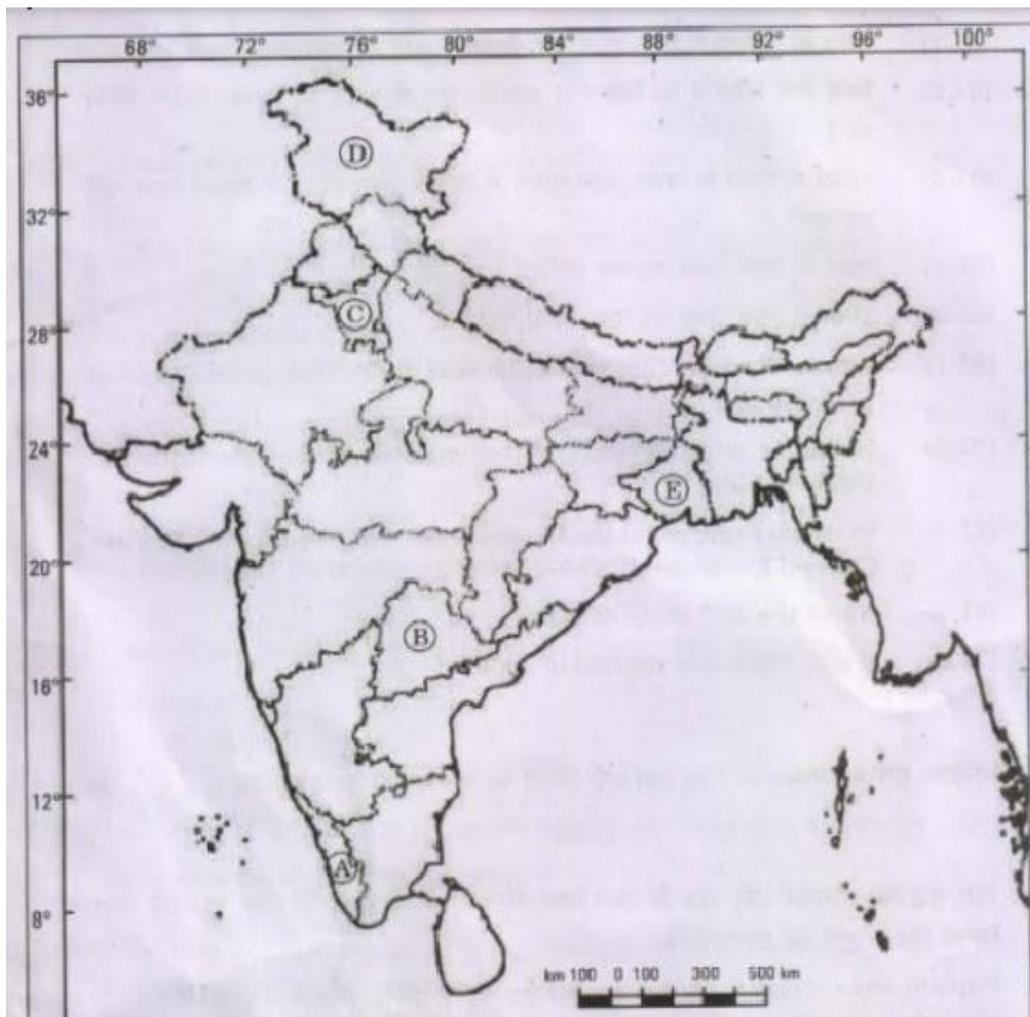
(a) Shimla agreement

(b) October agreement

(c) May agreement

(d) Tashkent

Q23. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been shown as (A),(B),(C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the given information. Give their correct names with the respective serial number of the information and alphabet concerned in the format below:



- (i) The State which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.
- (ii) A Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
- (iii) The State where the Congress party failed to win a majority in the First general Elections of India.
- (iv) The 29th State of India

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

Chapter-11

Challenges to the Restoration of Congress system

1. In which magazine wrote that Jawaharlal Nehru “would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India?
(A) The Hindu (B) Times of India (C) Organizer (D) Common wealth
 2. How many seats did congress won in 1952?
(A) 364 (B) 265 (C) 423 (D) 399
 3. Which political party laid emphasis on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation?
(A) Praja socialist Party (B) Bhartiya jana Sangh
(C) Communist party of India (D) Akali Dal
- Q.4- Who was appointed as first Chief Election Commissioner?
(A) Anup Chandra Pandey (B) Sushil Chandra (C) Sukumar Sen (D) Rajiv Kumar
5. Which of the following facts about the political parties is incorrect?
 - a. They shape public opinion.
 - b. They provide people with access to government machinery
 - c. They put forward policies and programmes to attract vote.
 - d. They play an active role to resolve public policy problems.
 6. What was the famous scheme of Mr. K.Kamraj?
(A) Dam scheme (B) Water scheme
(C) Mid-day meal scheme (D) Save soil scheme
 7. Prime minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in?
(A) May 1965 (B) January 1964 (C) March 1964 (D) May 1964
- Q.8- The factional rivalry between the syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open_____?
(A) Presidential Election, 1969 (B) Parliamentary Election, 1969
(C) State Election, 1969 (D) None of the above
- Q.9- The Socialist leader who gave the strategy ‘Non-Congressism’ was?
(A) Giani Zail Singh (B) V.V Giri.
(C) Ram Manohar Lohia (D) V.P. Singh.
- Q.10- The founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh was?
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (B) Rajgopalchari
(C) Deen Dayal Upadhyay (D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- Q.11 Privy purse was a grant or allowance given to the families of_____?
(A) Poor People (B) Princely Ruler (C) Kings (D) Business class
- Q.12. The concept of Alliance politics emerged after
(A) 1952. (B) 1957 (C) 1967. (D) 1971
- Q.13. Which party dominated the first three general elections.
(A) C PI (B) Indian National Congress (C) Bhartiya Jan Sangh (D) Socialist party
- Q.14. The Constitution of India was ready and signed on
(A) 26 October, 1949 (B) 26 November, 1949 (C) 26 November, 1950 (D) 26 October, 1950
15. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
 1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 3. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
 - a. Assertion (A) : The Congress party succeeded in maintaining its dominance until 1967.
Reason (R): The Congress party was supported by elites, educated business classes and middle classes people. It also got support from peasants because of its socialist nature.
 - b. Assertion (A) : Congress was tolerable to the different factions.
Reason (R): The Congress leaders did not have the desire to form new parties leaving Congress as internal factionalism became its strength.
 - c. Assertion (A): Multiparty systems tend to be more common in parliamentary systems
Reason (R) : All parties have the capacity to gain control of the government offices, separately or in coalition
 - d. Assertion (A): A bi-party system moderates political ideology and protects the nation from confusion.
Reason (R): This system restricts the voter's choice as the vote goes to the party rather than the individual.
 - e. Assertion (A) : The importance of political parties to democratic governments

cannot be underestimated as they form both the resource and foundation of democracy.

Reason (R) : The Congress was the dominant party during the independence struggle, "therefore became the prominent political party.

- f. Assertion (A) : The Election Commission found it difficult to hold a free and fair election after independence.

Reason (R) : Delimitation or drawing of the boundaries of the electoral constituencies was a tough task

16. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below?

India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

1. Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence?

- (a) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
- (b) National Congress
- (c) Swatantra Party
- (d) Communist Party of India

2. In India, One-party dominance of single party was the result of.....?

- (a) General elections that gave majority to the party
- (b) Consensus of people
- (c) Democratic set-up of India
- (d) All of the above

3. For how many years one-party dominance was there in the Independent India?

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 12 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) 17 years

4. Which of the following are the drawbacks of a single party rule?

- (a) It tries to establish anarchy and tyranny order.
- (b) It brings crises of the constitutional
- (c) It encourages more opposition parties.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

17. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below? 1+1+1+1 = 4

India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

1. Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence?

- 2. (a) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
- 3. (b) Indian National Congress
- 4. (c) Swatantra Party
- 5. (d) Communist Party of India

(ii) In India, One-party dominance of single party was the result of.....?

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- (a) It tries to establish anarchy and tyranny order.
- (b) It brings crises of the constitutional
- (c) It encourages more opposition parties.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q18. Observe the cartoon given below and answer the following questions?



Q.1- Which event does the picture refer to?

- (A) Prime Minister Elections (B) Vice-President Election
(C) None of these (D) President Elections

Q.2- Who is the play crucial role in presidential election in 1969?

- (A) Meera Devi
(B) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
(C) Droupadi Murmu. (D) Indira Gandhi

Q.3- Who is the Indira's supported candidate in presidential election in 1969?

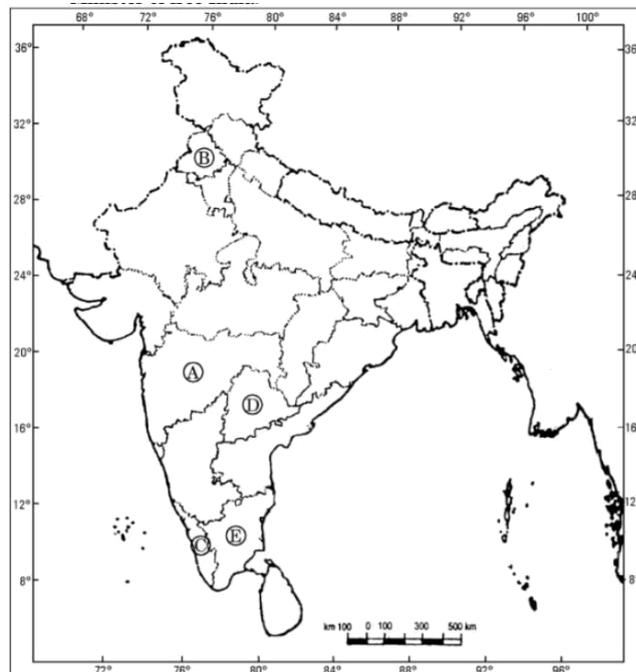
- (A) S. Nijlingappa. (B) N.S Reddy. (C) VV Giri (D) Morarji Desai

Q.4- Who was defeated in this election?

- (A) V. V. Giri. (B) N. Sanjeeva Reddy (C) Morarji Desai (D) S. Nijlingappa

Q19. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write.

- (i) The 29th State of India, Telangana.
(ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in 1959.
(iii) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged.
(iv) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of independent India.



Chapter-12

The Crisis of democratic Order

- Q 1. Name the political party which came to power at the centre in 1977.
a) Congress party b) janta party c) Left party d) Socialist party
2. Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of Emergency.
a) The call for 'Total Revolution'
b) The railway strike of 1974
c) The Naxalite moveme
d) The Allahabad High court verdict
3. Who became the Prime Minister after 1977 Lok Sabha election result ?
a) Chaudhary Charan Singh b) Morarji Desai c) Indira Gandhi d) Jagjivan Ram
4. Which Commission investigate abuse of authority during emergency.
a) Charan aayog b) Shah aayog c) Vajpayee aayog d) none of the above
5. The Bihar movement was led by.
a) Jay Prakash Narayan B) JC Shah c) Bindeshwarmandal d) None of the above
6. The congress was defeated Loksabha election of .a)
1960 b) 1977 c) 1980 d) 1971
7. Through which article of the constitution. Government declared emergency in 1975
. a) 352 b) 356 c) 377 d) 360
- Q8. The railway strike 1974 was called by led by George Fernandes
a) National Coordination committee
b) National Coordination samiti
c) National Coordination Council
d) National movement of India
- Q9. For what reason did the students in Bihar state start a movement against the government under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan on March 1, 1974?
a) Unemployment b) Corruption c) food shortage d) all of these
- Q10. Choose the right political party that came to power in the centre in the year 1977.
a) Janta Party b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh c) Communist Party of India d) Congress party
- Q11. Which one of the following statements is not correct in the context of post-Emergency politics?
A. After the Emergency, the Lok Sabha elections were held in the year 1977.
B. In this, the voters punished the anti-democratic government.
C. After the elections, the government of the Congress party was formed.
D. Some Congress leaders formed the Congress for Democracy Party
- Q12. Jayaprakash Narayan led the march to the Parliament in _____.
(a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1967 (d) 1977
- Q13. How many seats did the Congress win in 1980 elections ?
(a) 363
(b) 336
(c) 353
(d) 335
- Q14. A total revolution is caused due to _____.
(a) economic collapse.
(c) moral deterioration.
(b) political chaos.
(d) All of the above.
- Q15. Which of the following are true
(a) Lohia developed his concept of Socialism at a fairly young age.
(b) Lohia was a believer of Socialism.
(d) None of the above.
- Q16. Lohia advocate
1. equality within nations and among nations.
2. he designed a political and economic structure to achieve the same.
3. Both (a) and (b).
4. None of these.
- Q17. Deen Dayal Upadhyay was the first president of _____.
(a) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
(b) BIP

(c) RSS

(d) None of the above

Q18. Deen Dayal Upadhyay gave the policy of Integral Humanism that included:

(a) primacy of whole, not part.

(b) supremacy of dharma.

(c) autonomy of society.

(d) All of the above.

Q19. Duration of the first democratic upsurge is :

(a) 1940s to 1970s.

(b) 1950s to 1970s.

(c) 1960s to 1980s.

(d) 1970s to 1980s.

Q20. The second democratic upsurge includes :

1. increasing political participation of scheduled castes.

2. increasing political participation of scheduled tribes.

3. increasing political participation of other backward castes.

4. All of the above.

Q21. The third democratic upsurge was during -(a)

1960s.

(b) 1980s.

(c) 1970s.

(d) 1990s.

ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion (A): Democratic government has to be answerable to the people of the country for their decisions.

Reason (R): It is not a fundamental property of a democratic government.

2. Assertion (A): The Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended during the Emergency.

Reason (R): Emergency is the most debatable and controversial topic of Indian politics.

3. Assertion (A): The government suspended the freedom of press and imposed press censorship.

(R): Press invoked its freedom to provoke people to carry out protests and demonstrations, against the ruling government.

4. Assertion (A) : Lohia's dynamic and uninhibited approach to various problems distinguished him from other political leaders.

Reason (R): He did not have any original ideas; his ideology was largely copied from Communist Party of China.

5. Assertion (A) : Morarji Desai did not complete his full term as the Prime Minister and was succeeded by Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Reason (R): Due to lack of a common programme and inability to change, the Janta Party split and mid-term elections were called in 1980

6. Assertion (A) : The social and economic conditions of the country did not improve much after 1971 elections.

Reason (R): The Congress gave the slogan "Garibi Hatao" in the elections of 1971.

Question 30. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions



(i) Identify and name the person holding in his hand, the placard 'Save Democracy'.

(ii) In your opinion, the group of five persons belongs to which political party?

(iii) According to the group of five, what are the intentions of the person sitting on 'Dharna'?

(iv) Which issues responsible for the downfall of democracy are highlighted in the cartoon?

Chapter-13 Regional Aspirations

1. Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh are?
(A) State
(B) Union Territory
(C) Separate State
(D) None of the Above
 2. When did Rajeev -Laldenga Settlement?
(A)1991. (B)1986. (C)1989.(D) 1983
 3. Which operation was introduced in 1984 in Punjab?
(A) Operation Desert (B)Operation Lotus
(C) Operation Blue Star. (D) Operation Blue Stag
 4. Who lead the NDA government I & II?
(A) George Fernandes
(B) Lal Krishan Advani (C) Dr. Man Mohan singh (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 5. When Did Punjab and Haryana separated ?
(A) 1963 (B)1965 (C)1987 (D)1966
 6. Which article of Indian Constitution removed which was given special status to this state?
(A) 356. (B)370. (C)368. (D)343
 7. Which organisation of Assam led the movement against foreign nationals in 1979.
(A) AASU. (B) ASUS. (C) AUSS. (D) None of these
- Q. 8. When did liberate Goa from Portugal rule?
(A)1971 (B)1987 (C)1961. (D)1956
- Q.9- Arrange the following in chronological order?
- (i) Operation Blue Star.
 - (ii) State formation of Jharkhand.
 - (iii) Invaded on Goa.
 - (iv) Rajeev Gandhi Became Prime Minister
- (A) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(B) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(C) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
(D) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 3. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
1. Assertion (A) : Regions must have a say in deciding the destiny of their nation.
Reason (R): The best way to respond to regional aspiration is through democratic negotiations.
 2. Assertion (A): Militancy and counter insurgency violence led to excesses by the police and violation of human rights in Punjab.
Reason (R): Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed to bring normalcy to Punjab.
 3. Assertion (A): As the rest of the country was reorganised on linguistic lines, Punjab had to wait till 1966.
Reason (R): The leaders of Punjab were not in favour of a division as it would have divided the resources of Punjab.
 3. Assertion (A): Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a plea for strengthening the federal structure of our nation.
Reason (R): It was a plea for a separate Sikh Nation.
 4. Assertion (A):Problems of terrorism in Punjab and problems of north-eastern states
Reason (R):Instead of one tribal state, several states got carved out of Assam.
 5. Assertion (A) : The Naxalite movement splintered to various groups.
Reason (R): The Maoists under the leadership of Charu Majumdar formed the CPI-ML
 6. Assertion (A):The state of Jammu and Kashmir has a special status.
Reason (R):Article 370 provides for a separate constitution for the state of Jammu and Kashmir
 7. Assertion (A) : The northeastern region suffered in terms of economic development.
Reason (R) : The Partition of India had reduced the north-eastern to a land locked region.

8. Assertion (A) : Regionalism is as dangerous as Communalism.
Reason (R) : Regionalism denotes a feeling of love only for a particular region.
9. Assertion (A):The demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs is justified.
Reason (R): Violence between communities is considered a threat to democracy.

10. Assertion: -Indian government sent army to merger Goa with India .
Reason: - Indian Government thought it was not completed Indian Union without merger of Goa and other Portuguese territory.

Q.1-Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

In the North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in 1980s. This region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the 'seven sisters'. Three issues dominate the politics of North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. The reorganisation of the North-East was completed by 1972. But this was not the end of autonomy demands in this region. In Assam, for example, communities like the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas wanted separate States. The Mizos' anger led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga.

1. In which year regional aspiration reached a turning point? (A) 1970 (B) 1980 (C) 1990 (D) 2000
2. Which region is known as Seven Sisters?
(A) North-West (B) North-South (C) North-North. (D) North-East
- 3- How many issues are dominated on North-East?
(A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5
- 4- Who was the leader of Mizo National Front?
(A) Angami Zaphu Phizo (B) Chogyal (C) Longowal. (D) Laldenga

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

At the time of Independence, Sikkim was a 'protectorate of India. It meant that while it was not a part of India, it was also not a fully sovereign country. Sikkim's defence and foreign relations were looked after by India, while the power of internal administration was with the Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. This arrangement ran into difficulty as the Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people. An overwhelming majority of Sikkim's population was Nepali. But the Chogyal seen as perpetuating the rule of a small elite from the minority Lepcha-Bhutia community. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both the communities sought and got support from the Government of India. The first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly in 1974 were swept by Sikkim Congress which stood for greater integration with India. The assembly first sought the status of 'associate state' and then in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. This was followed by a hurriedly organised referendum that put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly's request. The Indian Parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian union. Chogyal did not accept this merger and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and use of force. Yet the merger enjoyed popular support and did not become a divisive issue in Sikkim's politics.

Q-1. When did the first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly in?

- (A) 1980. (B) 1985. (C) 1974. (D) 1990

Q-2. The Indian Parliament accepted this request immediately and which state became the 22nd State of the Indian union?

- (A) Rajasthan. (B) Bihar. (C) UP. (D) Sikkim

Q-3. Which dynasty rules in Sikkim?

- (A) Kuruba. (B) Gonda. (C) Khasi. (D) Chogyal

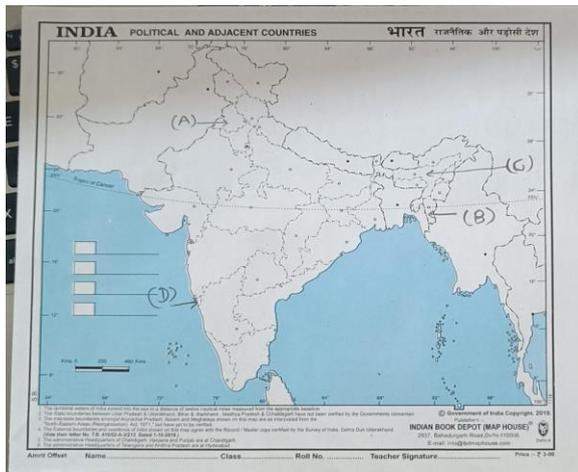
Q-4.Sikkim Congress was merged with which party?

- (A) BJP
- (B) CPI
- (C) INC
- (D) AAP

In the given map of India, identify the places marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) write their correct names, their serial number and related alphabet?

In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the States
(I)		
(II)		
(III)		
(IV)		



- (E) The state which was colony of Portuguese.
- (F) The state which effected by Khalistani Militancy.
- (G) MR Lal Denga relevant to which state.
- (H) The union AASU and AGP party relevant to which State.

Chapter-14

Recent Developments

1. BJP led coalition of 2014 was also called as-
 - a. Majority coalition
 - b. Clear majority coalition
 - c. Surplus majority coalition With its pre-intended goal__the NDA III government started several socio-economic welfare schemes to make development accessible to the masses.
 - d. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
 - e. SabkaSaath, Sabka Vikas
 - f. SabkaSaath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas
 - g. GaribiHatao
2. In _____ the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya.
 - a. December 1992
 - b. December 1991
 - c. November 1992
 - d. November 1991
3. Morarji Desai presided over which of the following –
 - a. The First coalition government
 - b. The First five years plane
 - c. The Green revolution
 - d. Economic reforms
4. What is the full form of BAMCEF?
 - a. Backward and majority communities' employee's federation.
 - b. Backward and minority community's employee federation.
 - c. Backward and most of community's employee federation.
 - d. Backward and mass community's employee federation.
5. Which states in north India had adopted the policy of reservation for OBCs?
 - a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Gujarat
6. Which of the following statement regarding Mandal Commission is incorrect?
 - a. This commission was appointed second time.
 - b. Its char person was bindeshwariprasad Mandal.
 - c. The commission gave its recommendations in 1995
 - d. National front government decided to implement the recommendations.
7. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) emerged under the leadership
 - a. Kanshi Ram
 - b. Ram Manohar Lohiya
 - c. Morarji Desai
 - d. V.P. Singh
10. Which of the following statement (s) about the general election 1989 is a correct?
 - A. Congress party got less seats in this election.
 - B. The elections of 1989 marked the end of 'congress system'
 - C. In this election congress won any 197 seats
 - D. Even during this time, the congress remained an important party.
 - a. Only i, ii
 - b. Only ii, iii
 - c. Only I, ii, iii
 - d. All of these
11. Which groups/parties was supported the national Front Party to form the government in the 1989 elections?
 - a. Congress and communist party
 - b. BJP and Left font
 - c. BJP and BSPA
 - d. Congress and Left front
12. Arrange the chronological order
 - A. National Front government lead by V.P. Singh
 - B. United Front government lead by I.K. Gujral
 - C. Mandal commission

D. Indira Sawhney case

- a. i, ii, iii, iv
- b. iii, i, iv, ii
- c. iii, ii, i, iv
- d. iv, I, iii, ii

13. Assertion -: Political parties are ensuring that the OBC, get adequate share of power.

Reason -: Political parties have recognised that the social and political claims of the OBSs need to be accepted.

14. Assertion -: The distention between state level and national level parties is getting smaller now.

Reason -: State level parties are sharing power in the central government and playing an important role in politics of the country.

15. Assertion (A): In the new era of coalition politics, political parties are not aligning or realigning on the basis of ideology.

Reason (R) : Coalition politics has shifted the focus from ideological differences to powersharing arrangements.

16. Assertion (A) : In spite of the decline of Congress dominance the Congress party continues to influence politics in the country.

Reason (R): Congress improved performance and came back to power after mid-termelections in 1991.

17. Assertion (A) : India has arrived at more competitive politics.

Reason (R): The opposition parties offer a sustained and principled criticism of policies and practices of ruling party keeping it under a strict check.

18. Assertion (A) : All political parties now support reservation of seats for the 'backward classes in education and employment.

Reason (R) : : Political parties have recognised the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted.

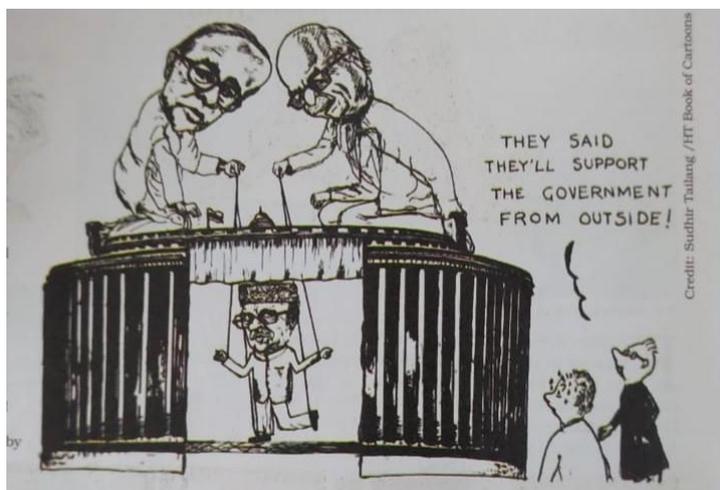
19. Assertion (A) : Coalition government helps in consensus building.

Reason (R) : All political parties support, reservation of seats for backward classes in education and employment.

20. Assertion (A): The 1990s saw the rise of politics based on religious identity. This led to a debate about secularism and democracy.

Reason (R): Elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'.

Q21. Observe the cartoon given below and answer the following question –



1. Who was the head of the government formed by National Front in 1989?
2. Why was the government formed by V.P Singh called a puppet government ?
3. Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and and the political parties they belong to?

Read the passage and answer the following questions

1. The Mandal Commission further helped in shaping the politics of 'Other Backward Classes'. The intense national debate for and against reservation in jobs made people from the OBC communities more aware of this identity. Thus, it helped those who wanted to mobilize these groups in politics. This period saw the emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment and also raised the question of the share of power enjoyed by the OBCs. These parties claimed that since OBCs constituted a large segment of Indian Society. It was only democratic that the OBCs should get adequate representation in administration and have their due share of political power.
1. Which commission was appointed on OBC?
 - a. Shah Commission
 - b. Mandal Commission
 - c. Election Commission
 - d. State Commission
2. Which government implemented the recommendation of Mandal commission?
 - a. United Front Government
 - b. NDA
 - c. National Front
 - d. UPA
3. Which recommendation of Mandal commission was implemented by government of national front?
 - a. Reservations for OBCs in Jobs
 - b. Reservation for STs in Jobs
 - c. Reservation for SCs in Jobs
 - d. None of the above
4. What is the full form of OBCs?
 - a. Other Backward Caste
 - b. Other Backward Classes
 - c. Other Below Classes
 - d. None of the above
 - e. 2.The 1980s also saw the rise of political organization of the Dalits. In 1978 the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) was formed. This organization was not an ordinary trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favor of political power to the 'Bahujan- The SC, ST, OBC and Minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party

(BSP) emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. The BSP began as a small party supported largely by Dalit voters in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. But in 1989 and the 1991 election it achieved a breakthrough in Uttar Pradesh. This was the first time in independent India that a political party supported mainly by Dalit voters had achieved this kind of political success.

1. What is the full form of BAMCEF?
 - a. Backward and majority communities' employee's federation.
 - b. Backward and minority community's employee federation.
 - c. Backward and most of community's employee federation.
 - d. Backward and mass community's employee federation.
2. Bahujan refers to
 - a. The SC, ST, OBC and Minorities
 - b. Only SCs
 - c. Only STs
 - d. Only OBC and Minorities
3. The Bahujan Samaj Party emerged under the leadership of _____
 - a. Bindeshwari Prasad
 - b. Jagjivan Ram
 - c. Kanshi Ram
 - d. Ram Manohar Lohiya
4. In which years elections BSP achieved a breakthrough
 - a. 1979 and 1981
 - b. 1989 and 1991
 - c. 1969 and 1971
 - d. 1959 and 1961

In the given political outline map of India are marked (A), (B), (C), (D).

Identify the states basis of the information given below.

1. The state where introduced a new policy of reservations for OBCs.
2. The state where BSP achieved a breakthrough in 1989 and 1991.
3. The state where election commission of India ordered the assembly elections to be postponed in 2002.
4. The state related with H.D. Deve Gowda.

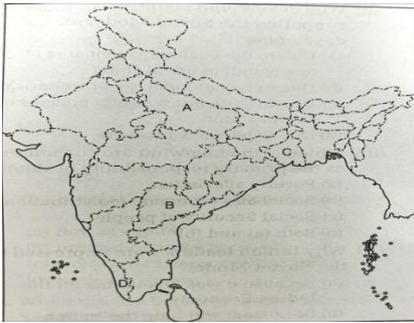
Map Points

1. The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both-Pakistan
2. This country is still a monarchy.- Bhutan
3. The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system Maldives in June 2005.- Maldives
4. This country is a part of India's Look East Policy via Myanmar-Bangladesh
5. Democracy was restored in this country in 2006- Nepal
6. An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.- China
7. The country has a successful Democratic System.-Sri Lanka
8. This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers.- Bangladesh
9. This country had Constitutional Monarchy.- Nepal
10. An Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968- Maldives
11. State related to Potti Sriramulu(Hunger Strike for Andhra)- Andhra Pradesh
12. States related to Green Revolution- Haryana, Punjab & UP
13. The Amul rebellion began from this state- Gujarat
14. State related to J.C.Kumarappa- Tamil Nadu
15. Kerala Model is related to this state- Kerala
16. S. Nijalingappa belonged to this state- Karnataka
17. V.V.Giri is related to this state- Andhra Pradesh
18. Karpuri Thakur belonged to this state- Bihar
19. A state related to K. Kamraj, who started Mid Day meal scheme-Tamil Nadu
20. Kalyan Singh(CM during demolition of babri Masjid) belonged to this state- UP
21. A state related to Bindeshwar Prasad Mandal(B.P.Mandal)-Bihar
22. State faced the food crisis in 1960- Bihar
23. Ram Manohar lohia(coined the term non congressism) belonged to this state-UP
24. A state related to Charu Mazumdar (Naxalist Movement)- West Bengal
25. Jai Prakash Narayan belonged to this state- Bihar
26. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee belonged to this state-West Bengal
27. Morarji Desai (first non congress PM) belonged to this state-Gujarat
28. Seven Sisters-Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh & Meghalaya
29. States where the Secessionist movement started- Nagaland & Mizoram
30. State associated with Godhra riots-Gujarat
31. State in which the Babri Masjid was located-Uttar Pradesh
32. State in which Blue Star Operation was started- Punjab
33. State to which the Nizam belonged to-Telangana
34. State related to Article 370- Jammu & Kashmir
35. State which is highly affected by the Naxalites- West Bengal
36. Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987-Canada
37. This country is know for its forest-movement- Mexico
38. First anti Dam movement aimed to save the Franklin River- Australia
39. The largest producer of mineral oil in the world-Saudi Arabia
40. This iceland country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians- New Zealand
41. The country facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphratesriver- Turkey
42. Mapuche indigenous people live in this country- Chile
43. Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribe- India
44. Jawahar lal Nehru birth- Uttar Pradesh
45. India fought a war ni 1965/1971/1999- Pakistan
46. India fought a war in 1962- China

47. A country got independence in 1971- Bangladesh
48. Dalai Lama has made this state his residence in 1998- Himachal Pradesh
49. The state that is associated with Mizo Agitation- Mizoram
50. State from which L.K.Advani began his Rath Yatra- Gujarat
51. State in which Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated- Tamil Nadu
52. Congress won the election in this state in 1977-Manipur, Andhra Pradesh
53. Janta Party won the election in this state in 1977- Bihar, UP
54. Communist parties won the election in this state in 1977- West Bengal
55. 1984 Anti Sikh riots-Punjab/ Delhi
56. 2002 Anti Muslim Riots- Gujarat
57. The state that is associated with Bodo Agitation-Assam
58. Nizam belonged to (Haidrabad)- Telangana
59. Nawabs belonged to (Junagarh)- Gujarat
60. States created in 1960-Gujarat/ Maharashtra
61. State created in 1966-Punjab
62. State carved out of Assam- Meghalaya
63. States carved out in 1987-Mizoram
64. State carved out in 1963- Nagaland
65. States created in 2000- Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand & Uttarakhand
66. Recently created state in 2014-Telangana
67. State to which Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel belonged- Gujarat
68. A country which was reorganised on religious ground-Pakistan
69. A state which was divided due to partition- Bengal
70. A state from which Haryana was carved out - Punjab
71. A state from which Jharkhand was carved out- Bihar
72. A state where communist party was formed in 1957- Kerala
73. A state to which Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur belonged to-Punjab
74. A state to which BR Ambedkar belonged to-Madhya Pradesh
75. A state to which first minister of communication Rafi Ahmad Kidwai belonged to-UP
76. A state to which first governor general belonged to-Tamil Nadu
77. A state where first non congress government was formed by EMS Namboodripad belonged to- Kerala
78. A state related to communist leader AK Gopalan - Kerala
79. A state related to leader who gave Jai Jawan & Jai Kisan slogan-UP
80. A youngest state of India- Telangana
81. A state where people protested against iron ore mining(POSCO plant)-Orissa
82. A state related to Naxalite movement- West Bengal
83. A state to which Lal denga belonged-Mizoram
84. 22nd state of India due to its merger- Sikkim
85. Article 370 was scrapped from this state- J& K
86. Two new recently created Union territories- Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh
87. The state from which the states of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh were created- Assam
88. A state whose leader signed agreement with Rajiv Gandhi- Punjab
89. A state carved out of UP- Uttarakhand
90. A state where National conference dominated from 1952 to 67- Jammu & Kashmir

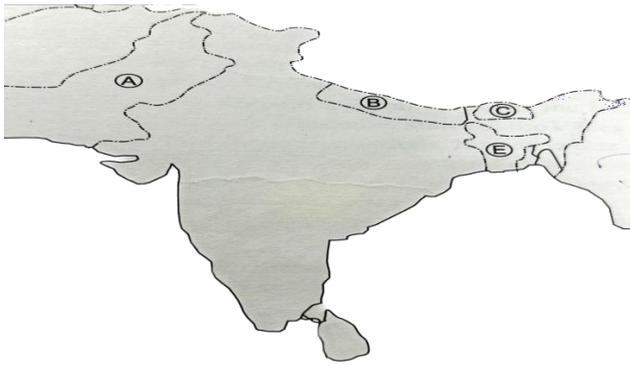
Map based questions

- I) In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write the correct names in your answer-book along with the respective



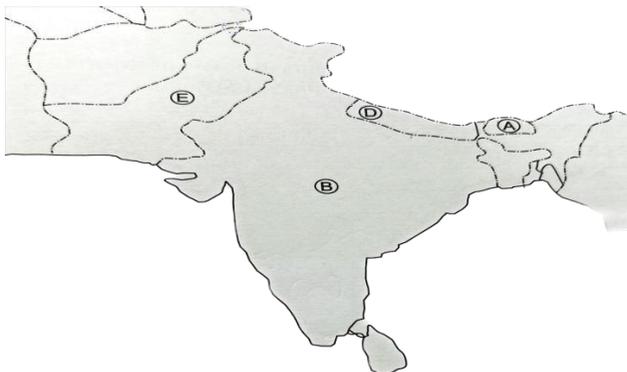
serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format.

- (i) The state where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 - 59.
- (ii) The state where Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organisation of farmers.
- (iii) The state where the Naxalite Movement started.
- (iv) The youngest state of India.



II)

- (i) The country that has experienced both civil and military rule.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006. (in) This country is still a monarchy. (Iii) The parliament of this country voted unanimously for a multi-party system in 2005.
- (iv) This country is a part of India's look east policy via Myanmar. III)
 - 1. A land locked country with a multi-party competition.

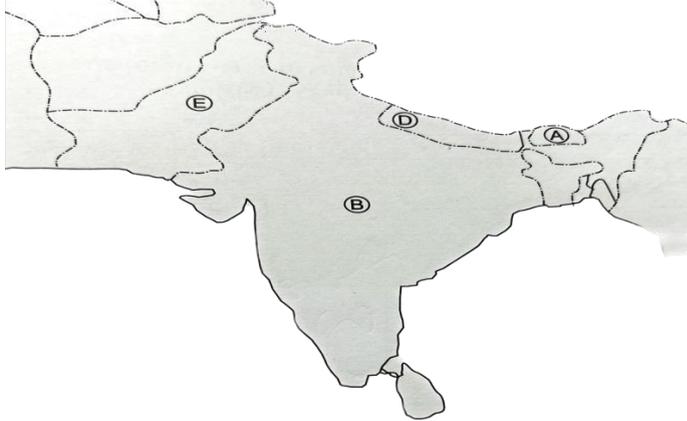


- 2. Centrally located country that shares borders with most of the South Asian countries.

3. Earlier this island country was ruled by a sultan and now is a republic.
4. A landlocked country with monarchical government.
5. Country where military has prevailed over democracy.

IV) Identify the states

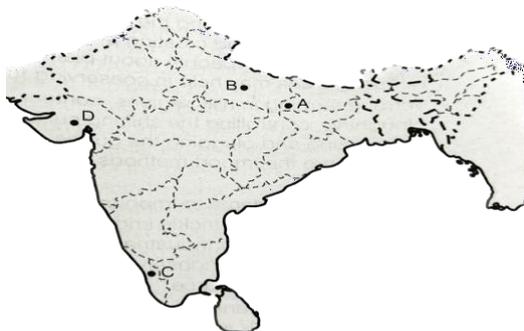
- V) (i) The state to which Minister for Communications in the first ministry of free India belonged.
- VI) (ii) The state to which the former Prime Minister Moraril Desai was related.
- VII) (iii) The state to which S. Nijalingappa belonged
- VIII) (iv) The state related to former Congress President K. Kamraj



- (i) The state to which Minister for Communications in the first ministry of free India belonged.
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- (iii) The state to which S. Nijalingappa belonged
- (iv) The state related to former Congress President K. Kamraj



- (v) Mark the state where Mahatma Gandhi was born.
- (ii) Sarojini Naidu become the first Governor of the state.(if) State from which Jayaprakash Narayan belongs?
- iv) State where first non-Congress Government was formed.



Additional questions

End of bipolarity

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Mikhail Gorbachev, who had become General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, sought to reform this system. Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West. However, Gorbachev's decision to normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that neither he nor anyone else intended or anticipated. The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control. Unlike in the past, the Soviet Union, under Gorbachev, did not intervene when the disturbances occurred, and the communist regimes collapsed one after another. These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration. Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation within the country. The reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.

1. What motivated Mikhail Gorbachev to implement reforms in the Soviet Union?
 - A) Economic instability
 - B) Technological advancements in the West
 - C) Pressure from the United States
 - D) Military conflicts with Eastern European countries
2. What unintended consequence resulted from Gorbachev's decision to normalize relations with the West?
 - A) Increased Soviet control over Eastern European countries
 - B) Protests against communist regimes in East European countries
 - C) Strengthening of the Soviet Union's position in international affairs
 - D) Expansion of the Warsaw Pact
3. How did the Soviet Union react to the protests in East European countries during Gorbachev's leadership?
 - A) Increased military intervention to suppress the protests
 - B) Support for the communist regimes in those countries
 - C) Non-intervention, allowing the communist regimes to collapse
 - D) Diplomatic negotiations to address the protesters' demands
4. What was a significant consequence of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev within the Soviet Union?
 - A) Strengthening of the Communist Party's control
 - B) Acceleration of economic growth
 - C) Opposition from Western countries
 - D) Escalating crisis leading to the disintegration of the USSR

New Centres of power

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India–China relations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly. After the change in China's political leadership from the mid to late 1970s, China's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. So it was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relations with India. A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981. Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India–China relations. Their relations now have a strategic as well as an economic dimension. Both view themselves as rising powers in global politics, and both would like to play a major role in the Asian economy and politics.

1. What was a consequence of the conflict between India and China in 1962?
 - A) Diplomatic relations between the two countries improved significantly.

- B) India emerged as a dominant military power in the region.
 - C) China downgraded diplomatic relations with India until 1976.
 - D) India's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological.
2. What change occurred in China's policy towards India in the mid to late 1970s?
 - A) China became more ideological in its approach.
 - B) China downgraded its economic ties with India.
 - C) China became more pragmatic and less ideological.
 - D) China intensified its military aggression towards India.
 3. When did talks to resolve the border issue between India and China begin?
 - A) 1962
 - B) 1976
 - C) 1981
 - D) After the end of the Cold War
 4. How have India-China relations evolved since the end of the Cold War?
 - A) They have remained stagnant with no significant changes.
 - B) Both countries have become less influential in global politics.
 - C) Their relations now include strategic and economic dimensions.
 - D) India and China have become military allies against common adversaries.

Contemporary South Asia

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. Throughout this period, political parties and the common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government. But the king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong prodemocracy movement. However, democratic governments had a short and troubled career. During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the armed forces of the king. For some time, there was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists. In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.

1. What was the status of Nepal's government before the acceptance of a new democratic constitution in 1990?
 - A) Constitutional monarchy
 - B) Absolute monarchy
 - C) Federal republic
 - D) Parliamentary democracy
2. What event prompted the king of Nepal to accept the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990?
 - A) A military coup
 - B) A strong pro-democracy movement
 - C) International pressure from neighboring countries
 - D) Economic crisis
3. Which group successfully spread its influence in many parts of Nepal during the 1990s?
 - A) Political parties
 - B) Monarchists
 - C) Maoists
 - D) Armed forces
4. What action did the king take in 2002 that resulted in the end of even limited democracy in Nepal?
 - A) Abolished the monarchy
 - B) Restored the parliament
 - C) Dismissed the government and abolished the parliament
 - D) Introduced a new democratic constitution

International organization

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation to serve the needs of a changing environment. The UN is no exception. In recent years, there have been demands for reform of the world body. However, there is little clarity and consensus on the nature of reform. Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN: reform of the organisation's structures and processes; and a review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation. Almost everyone is agreed that both aspects of reform are necessary. What they cannot agree on is precisely what is to be done, how it is to be done, and when it is to be done. On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation. In particular, there are proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. Beyond this, the US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

1. What is the primary focus of demands for reform within the United Nations?
 - A) Structural and process reforms
 - B) Ideological reforms
 - C) Military reforms
 - D) Economic reforms
2. Which aspect of the UN's structure has sparked the most significant discussion regarding reform?
 - A) General Assembly
 - B) Security Council
 - C) Economic and Social Council
 - D) Secretariat
3. What specific demand has been raised regarding the UN Security Council's membership?
 - A) Decrease in permanent membership
 - B) Increase in non-permanent membership only
 - C) Increase in both permanent and non-permanent membership
 - D) Maintenance of current membership levels
4. Which regions are proposed for increased representation in the UN Security Council according to the passage?
 - A) Europe and North America
 - B) Asia, Africa, and South America
 - C) Middle East and Oceania
 - D) North America and South America

Security in the contemporary world

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

We can see that dealing with many of these nontraditional threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military force may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights (and even here there is a limit to what force can achieve), but it is difficult to see what force would do to help alleviate poverty, manage migration and refugee movements, and control epidemics. Indeed, in most cases, the use of military force would only make matters worse! Far more effective is to devise strategies that involve international cooperation. Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e. between any two countries), regional, continental, or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national—international organisations (the UN, the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the IMF etc.), nongovernmental organisations (Amnesty International, the Red Cross, private foundations and charities, churches and religious organisations, trade unions, associations, social and development organisations), businesses and corporations, and great personalities (e.g. Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela).

1. According to the passage, which approach is more effective in dealing with nontraditional threats to security?
 - A) Military confrontation
 - B) Economic sanctions
 - C) Cooperation
 - D) Isolationism
2. What is highlighted as a limitation of military force in combating certain threats to security?
 - A) Inability to mobilize troops
 - B) Limited budgetary resources
 - C) Ineffectiveness in alleviating poverty and managing migration
 - D) Lack of technological advancements
3. Which organizations are mentioned as potential players in cooperative security efforts?
 - A) Military alliances
 - B) International sports federations
 - C) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Amnesty International and the Red Cross

- D) Private security firms
4. What is emphasized as a key factor in determining the scope of cooperation in addressing security threats?
- A) National sovereignty
 B) Military dominance
 C) The nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond
 D) Economic disparities

Environment and natural resources

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Common property represents common property for the group. The underlying norm here is that members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use, and the maintenance of a given resource. Through mutual understanding and centuries of practice, many village communities in India, for example, have defined members' rights and responsibilities. A combination of factors, including privatisation, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation have caused common property to dwindle in size, quality, and availability to the poor in much of the world. The institutional arrangement for the actual management of the sacred groves on state-owned forest land appropriately fits the description of a common property regime. Along the forest belt of South India, sacred groves have been traditionally managed by village communities.

1. What is the underlying norm regarding common property, as described in the passage?
- A) Only certain members of the group have rights over the resource.
 B) All members of the group have rights and duties concerning the resource.
 C) The resource belongs exclusively to the government.
 D) There are no defined rights or responsibilities for members of the group.
2. What factors have contributed to the decline of common property resources, according to the passage?
- A) Privatization and agricultural intensification
 B) Population growth and ecosystem degradation
 C) Government intervention and industrialization
 D) Urbanization and technological advancements
3. Which institutional arrangement for resource management fits the description of a common property regime, as mentioned in the passage?
- A) State-owned forest management
 B) Privatized land management
 C) Government-controlled resource management
 D) Community management of sacred groves
4. In which region have sacred groves traditionally been managed by village communities, as described in the passage?
- A) North America B) South America C) South India D) Southeast Asia

Globalization

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

While everything may not be known about the economic facets of globalisation, this particular dimension shapes a large part of the content and direction of contemporary debates surrounding globalisation. A part of the problem has to do with defining economic globalisation itself. The mention of economic globalisation draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world. Yet , globalisation must not be viewed in such narrow terms. Economic globalisation involves many actors other than these international institutions. A much broader way of understanding of economic globalisation requires us to look at the distribution of economic gains, i.e. who gets the most from globalisation and who gets less, indeed who loses from it.

1. What is highlighted as a significant aspect shaping contemporary debates surrounding globalization?
A) Social dimensions B) Cultural dimensions C) Economic facets D) Political dimensions
2. According to the passage, what draws immediate attention when discussing economic globalization?
A) The role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO
B) The impact of technological advancements
C) The influence of regional trade agreements
D) The role of national governments
3. What does the passage suggest about the understanding of economic globalization?
A) It is primarily focused on the activities of international institutions.
B) It involves only a narrow range of actors.
C) It encompasses a broader spectrum of actors beyond international institutions.
D) It excludes consideration of economic gains and losses.
4. According to the passage, what aspect of economic globalization necessitates a broader understanding?
A) The role of multinational corporations B) The impact on cultural exchange
C) The distribution of economic gains D) The influence of national policies

Challenges of nation building

1. **Assertion:** The response of the rulers of the Princely States to joining the Constituent Assembly posed a challenge to the unity and democracy of India after Independence.
Reason: The rulers of many Princely States were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly and were unwilling to grant democratic rights to their populations.
A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.
2. **Assertion:** The prospect of democracy in the Princely States appeared bleak after Independence due to the non-democratic manner in which governments were run.
3. **Reason:** The Indian Independence aimed at unity, self-determination, and democracy, yet many Princely States were reluctant to adopt democratic principles.
A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Era of one party dominance

1. **Assertion:** The presence of diverse and vibrant opposition parties in India during the 1950s played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the political system.
Reason: These opposition parties offered sustained criticism of the policies and practices of the ruling Congress party, preventing anti-democratic sentiments and fostering democratic political alternatives.
A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

2. **Assertion:** The decline of mutual respect between leaders of the Congress and those of the opposition coincided with the intensification of party competition in India.
Reason: In the early years of Indian democracy, leaders from opposition parties were included in the interim government and held positions in the cabinet, fostering personal relationships and respect between political adversaries.
- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

India's external relations

1. **Assertion:** The annexation of Tibet by China in 1950 strained the relationship between India and China.
Reason: The Indian government grew uneasy about the suppression of Tibetan culture and provided political asylum to the Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, in 1959, leading to allegations from China about anti-China activities in India.
- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.
2. **Assertion:** The Cuban Missile Crisis diverted global attention from China's invasion of disputed regions with India in October 1962.
Reason: China took advantage of the focus on the Cuban Missile Crisis to launch a swift and massive invasion on both disputed regions, resulting in key areas in Arunachal Pradesh being captured by Chinese forces.
- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System

1. **Assertion:** The dissolution of the Lok Sabha by Indira Gandhi's government in December 1970 was a surprising and bold move.
Reason: Indira Gandhi aimed to end her government's dependence on other political parties, strengthen her party's position in Parliament, and seek a popular mandate for her programmes through new elections.
- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.
2. **Assertion:** Despite being part of a weak party faction, Indira Gandhi's government won the 1971 general elections due to its positive agenda and slogan, "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty).
Reason: The major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance, but lacked a coherent political programme.
- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

The Crisis of Democratic Order

1. **Assertion:** During the Emergency in India, the government suspended fundamental rights, including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their fundamental rights.
Reason: The government made extensive use of preventive detention, arresting and detaining individuals on the apprehension that they may commit an offense, thus circumventing habeas corpus petitions challenging their detention.
 - A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.
2. **Assertion:** The Supreme Court's judgment during the Emergency in April 1976 closed the doors of the judiciary for citizens by accepting the government's plea to suspend the right to life and liberty during emergency.
Reason: The judgment overruled the High Courts' rulings that citizens could challenge their detention through habeas corpus petitions even during the Emergency.
 - A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Regional Aspirations

1. **Assertion:** The political reorganization of the North-East region in the 1970s and 1980s, including the creation of new states, contributed to a turning point in regional aspirations.
Reason: The creation of Nagaland in 1963 and Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya in 1972, followed by Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in 1987, marked significant political changes in the region, leading to a surge in demands for autonomy and movements for secession.
 - A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.
2. **Assertion:** The North-East region of India faces significant political challenges due to its isolation, complex social character, and historical neglect in developmental terms.
Reason: Demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to "outsiders" dominate the politics of the North-East, exacerbated by the vast international border and weak communication with the rest of India.
 - A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 - D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Recent Developments in Indian Politics

1. **Assertion:** The Faizabad district court ordered the unlocking of the Babri Masjid premises in February 1986 to allow Hindus to offer prayers at the site, which they considered a temple.
Reason: The Babri Masjid, built by Mughal emperor Babur's general Mir Baqi in the 16th century, had been a subject of dispute for many decades, with Hindus believing it was constructed after demolishing a temple believed to be Lord Rama's birthplace.

- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

2. **Assertion:** The unlocking of the Babri Masjid premises in 1986 led to mobilization and agitation from both Hindu and Muslim organizations, eventually escalating into a major national issue and sparking communal tensions.

Reason: The Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi dispute became a focal point for various organizations, including the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP), which organized mass movements like the Rath Yatra from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh.

- A) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

History

Note: For THE ANSWER OF Assertion Reason Based questions , options given below will be applicable for all chapter AR questions.

Choose the right option:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
-

CH 1 BRICKS BEADS AND BONES

MCQ

1. Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of
a. Cattle b. Shee c. Pig d. All above

2. If three layers are found at the site of Indus Valley Civilisation of early, middle and late how the middle layer will be specified as
a. Early Harappan site b. Mature Harappan site c. Late Harappan site
d. Anonymous site

3. Most Harappan sites are located in
a. semi arid land b. arid land
c. rainfed land d. none.

4. In Harappan Civilization sites found in India, the Terracotta models of the Plough have been found at the sites at

a. Cholisian and Banawali b. only cholisatan c. only Banawali d. none.

5. Traces of canals have been found at Harappan site of
a. Afghanistan b. Punjab c. Sind
d. Punjab and Sindh both

6. Most unique feature of the Harappan Civilisation was
a. The development of Canals.
b. The development of the Urban Centre.
c. The development of covered drains.
d. The development of the citadel.

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1.A : Historians identify objects of daily use.

R : If the object is made fairly easily out of ordinary materials.

2.A : Terracotta toy models of bullock carts have been found at sites of Indus Valley Civilisation.

R : It was an important mean of transporting across land routes

3.A : overall artifacts and settlements indicate rural way of life in (what are called late Harappan culture.)

R : climatic changes deforestation
excessive flooding etc brought about these changes.

3 MARKERS

Q1. In the reference of I.V.C. , with suitable examples , explain that archaeologists have tried to reconstruct the history with help of the theory of ' Known to Unknown ' .

Q2. Describe the Citadel of Mohenjo Daro on the basis of archeological remains found.

Q3. Hygiene was the unique characteristic of Indus Valley Civilisation. Comment.

Q4. Do you think that literacy was Widespread at Harappan civilization ? give reasons for your stand.

Q5 What was Cunningham's confusion about the artifact he received from the Indus Valley Civilization?

8 MARKER

Q1. Substantiate the fact that the Indus Valley Civilisation Subsistence Strategy was versatile.

Q2. Describe the strategies used by Historians to identify social differences in Indus Valley Civilisation .

Q3. Why did Mackay say about the drains, "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered". Elucidate.

PASSAGE BASED

NCERT Pg no 18 source 3

Q1. Why the Deadman Lane had been named so ?

Q2. What is the role of remains found at Deadman Lane ?

Q3. In which city of Indus Valley Civilisation this site has been excavated?

Map Question : Keys -

1. City where dockyard found

2. Masonry work of Water reservoir found.

3. Production sites are identified on the basis of discards .

4. Evidence of plowed fields/ The plugged field with sets of furrows at 90°

5. Terracotta model of the plough found

6. Specialised drills for beads found at Indus Valley Civilisation.

7. Two specialized centers near the coast, for making shell objects.

8. Fire altars found from the Indus valley civilization site .

MCQ:

1. Two scripts used in earliest Indian scripts and coins are
a. Brahmi and Kharoshthi b. Brahmi and Devbagari c. Devnagari and Kaharoshthi
d. Aramaic and Greek
2. Language used in earliest inscriptions found in India is /are
a. Prakrit b. Prakrit and Pali c. Sanskrit
d. Prakrit and Sanskrit
3. Ganas and sanghas were oligarchy in which power was shared by
a. One Ruler b. Two Rulers c. Group of Rulers d. Bureaucratic heads.
4. ----- was the epic written in Tamil where as ----- was written in Sanskrit
a. Shilpaddikam, Mahabharata
b. Mahabharata, Silappadikaram
c. Indica, Periplus of Erythrean Sea
d. Periplus of Erithrian sea, Indica.
5. Girnar inscription mentions that the Sudarshan lake was built by
a. Gupta b. Rudradaman c. Ashoka
d. Chandragupta II

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1.A : The sixteenth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.

R : It is an era associated with Early states and coinage .

2. A : Communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of The Mauryan Empire .

R : Ashoka tried to hold his Empire together by propagating *dhamma*.

3.A : Initially Rajgaha was the capital of Magadha.

R : Rajmahal means the "the house of the kings "

3 MARKERS

Q1. Discuss whether kings in early states were invariably Kshatriyas.

Q2. Elaborate why James Prinsep's contribution is considered as the historic development in Indian epigraphy .

Q3. How are the coins used in the reconstruction of the history of 1st century CE? Specify while giving two examples.

Q4. Mention any two pieces of evidence which referred to Asoka as the most popular ruler of the 6th century BCE.

Q5. Mention any two ways in which the inscriptions of land grants help us to understand rural society and economy in ancient times, referring to the Dhangua Inscription .

8 MARKERS

Q1. Synthesize the facts and highlight the contemporaneous importance and importance of the Mauryan Empire during Modern times .

Q2. Elaborate the changing socio - economic scenario of Indian countryside between 600 BCE- 600 CE along with special mentioning of land grants and new rural elites.

Q3. Discuss various developments taking place in different parts of the Indian subcontinent in the political and economic sphere of life between 600 BCE - 600 CE in India.

PASSAGE BASED

Source 7 pg no 40

Q1. Why is the representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in Vindhya had been called ' extremely rare ' here ?

Q2. What is a biography and spade culture ?

Q3. How would you classify the people described in the text in terms of their occupations ?

Q3. Who was Prabhavati Gupta? Discuss the role of women during 600 BCE - 600 CE mentioning the exceptions too.

Map Questions : Keys -

1. One of the major political centers of Mauryan Empire , situated on a major trade route falling almost in the middle of Present day India has a Ashokan pillar inscription .

2. Southern most chiefdom of India in Indian subcontinent.

3. Only Major Rock Edict of Ashoka found in Gujrat

4. Prayaga Prashasti /Allahabad Pillar inscription found at the site .

5. Girnar inscription found /Artificial Sudarshana lake / Rudradaman's Girnar inscription .

6. One of the largest cities in Asia of its time and the capital of the Mauryan Empire. /Major town of Mauryan empire situated on the Riverine route .

7. The bustling center of political ,cultural and commercial activities from 600 BCE

8. Archeological evidence of the bead making industry in Tamil Nadu of c 1st century CE.

Ch 1 and 2 questions were specially framed questions directing difficult category.

CH 3 : KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

MCQ

1. Brihadaranyaka is ----___?

a. Veda b. None of these c. Puran d. Upanishad.

2. What is the ancient name of Mandasaur?

a.Ujjayani b.Shravasti c.Kaushambi d.Dashapura

3.Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded by the Brahmanas as?

a.Mlechchhas b.Untouchables c.Daasas
d.Aryans

4..In Sanskrit and inscriptions, merchants were known as___?

a.None b.Chandala c.Vanik d. Nishad

5.Where is Ahichchhatra located ?

a.Odisha b.Bengal c.Tamil Nadu d.Uttar Pradesh

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1.**A** : Most Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings

R : Each Mahajan pada had a capital city.

2.**A** : Indian cities were very prosperous.

R : Indian cities were densely populated.

3. **A** : Mahabharat narrates the story of changing kinship caste and class .

R : Patrilineal succession was important for society.

3 MARKER

Q1.Do you agree that gender differences were really important in the early societies from C 600 BCE to 600 CE.?

Q2.Specify any two features of gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. What practices do the Satavahana mention in their inscription regarding the inheritance of gotra?

Q3. Enumerate and elaborate the folds of the four fold varna system .

Q4. Disseminate the social categories beyond the four fold Varna system in early societies of c.600 BCE -600CE.

Q5. On the basis of the Adi parva of the Sanskrit Mahabharata Describe why conflicts arose amongst the Kauravas and Pandavas.

8 MARKER

Q1.The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of varnas.” Critically examine.

Q2. Access to the property during 600 BCE- 600 CE was the main reason for the class in the society. Comment .

PASSAGE BASED :

Pg no 58

Source 3

- Q1. How could the flexibility in the marriage system be predicted here?
Q2. Family was the center of Marriages then. Comment
Q3. Specify the "good" form of marriages specified by Dharmdhartra .

MAP QUESTIONS:

Location of states specified and their capital from map , Pg 56.

Ch 4 THINKERS BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS

MCQ

1. Where is Sanchi located ?
a. Bhubaneswar b. Bhopal c. Gwalior d. Aurangabad
2. Gautam Buddha's father was the chief of _____ clan.
a. Jnatrika b. Sakya c. Lichchavi d. Kamboja
3. Where did Buddha give his 1st sermon ?
a. Lumbini b. Bodh Gaya c. Sarnath d. Kushinagar
4. On the _____ a balcony-like structure that represents the abode of the god at Sanchi stupa.
a. Anda b. Thupa c. Yashti d. Harmika
5. Which pitaka included religious teachings for the followers of Buddhism?
a. Vinaya Pitaka b. Sutta Pitaka c. Tipitaka
d. Abhidhamma Pitaka
6. Which of the following options is the most probable explanation for the incorporation of the 'Shalabhanjika' Motif in Sanchi Stupa?
a. Mahaparinibbana b. Auspicious Symbol
c. Religious Idol d. Strength and Wisdom

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1. **A:** The basic philosophy of the Jainas was already in existence in north India.

R: Buddhism was unpopular by the time Jainism became popular.

2. **A:** One of the most influential teachers of the time was the Buddha.

R: The Buddha tried to convince people through reason and persuasion.

3. **A:** Inscriptions found on the railings and pillars of stupas record donations made for building and decorating them.

R: Some donations were made by kings

such as the Satavahanas

3 MARKER

Q1.How was the fate of Amaravati stupa different from the Sanchi stupa? Explain.

Q2.Name the two types of sources through which we come to know about Buddha and his teachings.

Q3.What advice was given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants and employees?

Q4.The internal functioning of the Buddhist Sanghas indicates that they in begging lead the life of Minimalist .

Q5.How was Buddha's presence shown through symbols? Give two examples

Q6.What was the concept of Bodhisatta ? How was it different from Buddha ?

8 MARKER

Q1.Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi stupa.

Q2.How did Sutta Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism?

Q3.Describe how historians proceed in the Reconstruction of history if the text and image do not match .

PASSAGE BASED :

Pg no 67

Source 10

Q1.How does Matangas message to Mandavya indicate towards the success in struggle for social equality.

Q2.What is the message behind Dhitta Manglik's marriage with Matanga ?

Q3.Why did Mandavya lose his temperament?

MAP QUESTIONS: Keys -

1. Lumbini (birthplace of the Buddha)
2. Kapilvastu (the Buddha was brought up here)
3. Bodh Gaya (the Buddha attained enlightenment here)
4. Sarnath- (the Buddha delivered his first religious discourse here)

CH 5: Through The Eyes Of The travellers

MCQ

1. Consider the following statements :

1. Montesquieu used Bernier's accounts to develop his idea of oriental despotism.
2. Bernier gave a detailed report on rural society.
3. According to Bernier, crown ownership of land was good for peasants.
4. Bernier considered Indian King was the king of beggars.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4 b. 1, 2, 3 c. 1, 2, 4 d. 2, 3, 4

2. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Al-Biruni | i. Rihla |
| 2. Ibn-Battuta | ii. Kitab-ul-Hind |
| 3. Francois Bernier | iii. Travels in Mughal Empire |

Identify the correct set

- (a) 1 – (ii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iii)
(b) 1 – (i), 2 – (ii), 3 – (iii)
(c) 1 – (iii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iii)
(ci) 1 – (ii), 2 – (iii), 3 – (i)

3. Identify the statement , which is not correct:

- a. Al-Biruni was born in 973, in Khwarizm in present day Uzbekistan.
b. Khwarizm was an important center of learning.
c. He was well versed in several languages: Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek and Sanskrit.

4. Identify the wrong sentence and write it correctly .

- A.** The term "Hindu" was derived from an Old Arabic word.
B. It was used c. sixth-fifth centuries BCE, to refer to the region east of the river Sindhu (Indus).

ASSERTION REASON BASED:

1. **A** Travellers often compared what they saw the subcontinent.

R They were in certain practices with which they were familiar.

2. **A** Al-Biruni's description of the caste system was deeply influenced by his study of normative Sanskrit texts.

R He had a good knowledge of Sanskrit language .

3. **A** bn Battuta found Indian agriculture very productive.

R He said it was because of the fertility of the soil.

3 MARKER

Q1. From the descriptions provided by Ibn-Battuta, what glimpse do we find about the agricultural economy of the village, trade and commerce of the Indian subcontinent?

Q2. Discuss the description given by Al Biruni about the Caste system in short. Also Examine Al-Biruni's below given statement on the Indian caste system.

"The conception of social pollution intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the law of nature."

Q3. Bernier warns European rulers for the Mughal Model. Whether his warning was justified or not , comment .

Q4.Elaborate Bernier's description of the peasantry in the countryside .

Q5.Ibn Battuta found cities full of opportunities for those who had the necessary drive, resources and skills. Substantiate.

8 MARKER

Q1.Compare and contrast the perspectives from which Ibn Battuta and Bernier wrote their accounts of their travels in India.

Q2.While Bernier's preoccupation with projecting the Mughal state as tyrannical is obvious, his descriptions occasionally hint at a more complex social reality. Clarify the statement on the basis of suitable references.

PASSAGE BASED :

Pg no 134

Source 14

Q1.How does Bernier convey a sense that although there was a great deal of activity , there was little progress ?

Q2.How does the working of the imperial karkhanas took place ?

Q3.How above karkahans are different than those of Present karkhana?

MAP QUESTIONS:

Identify the traveler whose itinerary being provided on map 1 ,Pg no 120.

CH 6 : BHAKTI SUFI TRADITIONS

MCQ

1.Who spread the Bhakti Cult in Maharashtra ?

- a.Jnaneshwar b.Tukaram c.Guru Ramdas
- d.None of these

2.Narsi Mehta belongs to

a.Punjab b.Bengal c.Madras d.Gujarat

3.What do we call the science of measurement?

a.None of these b.Metrology c.Meteorology
d.Epigraphy

4.The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of__?

a.Bengal b.Assam c.Punjab d.Both A ,C.

5.Name the Arab general who conquered Sindh?

a.Nadir Shah b.Muhammad Qasim c.Zaman Durranni d.Shah Shuja

6.Which of the following is a sufi saint?

a.Nizamuddin Auliya b.Sakkara
c.Salivate Nayannars d.Ibn Battuta.

7.Consider the following statements regarding Kabir.

(i) Kabir organized his followers into a community and set up rules for congregational worship.

(ii) Kabir described the Ultimate Reality using terms drawn from Islam, Vedantic traditions and from yogic traditions.

(iii) Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions.

Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

a.I and II b. II and III c.III only d. I only

8.Match the following

(i) Nirguna (a) sound

(ii) Alakh (b) with attributes

(iii) Shabda (c) the unseen

(iv) Saguna (d) without attributes

ASSERTION REASON BASED

Q1. **A :** Interestingly, one of the major themes in Tamilbhakti hymns is the poets' opposition to Buddhism and Jainism.

R : It was due to competition between members of other religious traditions for royal patronage.

Q2. **A:** Lingayats did not practice funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashastras.

R: Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.

Q3.**A:** The common people felt alienated from God before the Bhakti movement.

R: Only the Brahmins had the privilege to worship the God and do rituals thereof.

3 MARKER

Q1.Explain the teachings of Kabir. How did he describe the ultimate reality through his poems?

Q2.Point out two similarities and dissimilarities between Lingayats and Nayanars.

Q3.Point out one difference and one similarity between Be-Shari'a and Ba-Shari'a Sufi traditions.

Q4.By the 11th century Sufism evolved into a well developed movement. Give two examples.

Q5.Explain the teachings of Guru Nanak.

8 MARKER

Q1.Discuss all the similarities and dissimilarities between Sufi and Bhakti traditions.

Q2.Write a short notes on Meerabai a devotee princess .

PASSAGE BASED :

Pg no 147

Source 4

Q1. What are vachanas ?

Q2.What difference Basavana identifies between the traditional Brahmanical worship practices to the real life experiences?

Q3.What is the meaning of Virashaivas ?

PASSAGE BASED

Pg no 145

Source 3 A Demon ?

Q1.Why do you think Ammaiyar Karaikal is describing her physical features?

Q2.How do you think her depiction is different from the traditional notion of feminine beauty ?

Q3. How can you say that she is challenging the traditional style of worshipping?

MAP QUESTIONS

No map given in the chapter , places mentioned must be practiced.

NCERT Q10.On an outline map of India, plot three major sufi shrines, and three places associated with temples (one each of a form of Vishnu, Shiva and the goddess).

NOTE : NO MAP PROVIDED IN THE CHAPTER YET PLACES MENTIONED MAY BE ASKED AS MAP QUESTIONS .

MCQ

1. In its heyday Vijayanagara empire stretched from the river _____ in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula
a.Krishna b.Tungabhadra c.Mahanadi
d.Katerina.
2. Identify the correct statements from the given below :
a. According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, there were two brothers, Harihara and Bukka.
b. Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336.
c. Krishnadeva Raya ruled 1509-29.
d. He was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara empire.
3. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who use to collect taxes and other dues from
a. peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area.
b. Local rulers of the area
c. Local chieftains of the area
d. From all above .
4. The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river
a. Narmada which flows in west direction.
b. Tungabhadra which flows in a north-easterly.
c. Krishna which flows north /south easterly.
d. a and and c both.
6. Most of the temples in vijayanagar were located in
a. The Sacred centre b. The Royal centre
c. Between the 6th and 7th wall of fortification.
d. Between the 1st and 2nd wall of fortification.

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1. **A:** The rulers of Vijayanagara promoted constructing, repairing and maintaining temples.
R: Above were important means of winning support and recognition for their power, wealth and piety.
2. **A :** Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods.
R : They used the title "Hindu Suratrana.
3. **A:** Peas described the city as being "the best provided city vijayanagara in the world"
R : He found the market was stuffed with variety of products.

3 MARKER

Q1. When and between whom The Battle of Rakshasi - Tangadi was fought ? Examine the outcome of the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi.

Q2. Describe the reason for choosing the location of city of Vijayanagara as the capital city and evaluate the importance of the city as a natural fort and its position in the empire.

Q3. What do you understand by Indo Islamic style of architecture?

Q4. What was Gopuram ?

Q5. Discuss the Mahnavmi dibba as an important piece of architecture.

8 MARKER

Q1. Which dynasty did Krishnadeva Raya belong to? Mention his expansion and consolidation policies.

Q2. Domingo Paes has given a valuable account regarding the Vijayanagara empire. Justify.

PASSAGE BASED

Pg no 176

Source Finding out about the city.

Q1. What as per the passage, are the important source of information about Vijaya Nagar Empire ?

Q2. Was Nicolo de Conti an ambassador who came to India? From which country did he come?

Q3. Name the ambassador sent by the rulers of Persia?

MAP QUESTIONS

1. Name the present day states that formed the part of Vijayanagar Empire. locate and label them.

2. Hampi

3. The state whose rulers were known as

a. Napati b. Gajapati c. Ashwapat

Ch 8 :Peasants Zamindar and state

MCQ

1. Identify which of the following statements is NOT correct.

- (a) Jati Panchayat arbitrated civil disputes between members of different castes.
- (b) The state respected the decisions of jati panchayat in matters related to criminal justice.
- (c) Jati Panchayat mediated in contested claims on the land.
- (d) Milkiyat as the extensive personal lands held by the zamindars.

2. Match the following

- (i) Headman (a) Village accountant
(ii) Patwari (b) Begar
(iii) Labour (c) Kharbandi
(iv) Scrubland (d) Mandals

3. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of lands under Akbar.

(i) Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow.

(ii) Chachar is land uncultivated for five years and more.

(iii) Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. i and iii b. ii and iii c. i and ii d. iii only

4. An administrative subdivision of a Mughal painting is called _____

5. _____ was a form of tribute collected by the Mughal state.

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1. **A:** Indian cities were very prosperous.

R: Indian cities were densely populated.

2. **A:** In medieval India there was a focus on the cultivation of basic staples

R: Agriculture in medieval India was only for subsistence.

3. **A:** The village panchayat was an assembly of elders.

R: Usually important people of the village with hereditary rights over their property.

3 MARKER

Q1. Though agriculture was labour intensive, peasants did use technologies that often harnessed cattle. Justify the statement with suitable examples.

Q2. On the basis of Babarnama, describe the irrigation devices that Babar observed in North India.

Q3. Describe the condition of an average peasant of North India during the 17th century.

Q4. Why were women considered as an important resource in agrarian society?

Q5. Explain the role of Panchayats in the Mughal rural Indian society during 16th-17th centuries.

8 MARKER

Q1. Discuss the limitations of Ain using it as a source for reconstructing agrarian history of Mughal time period? How do historians deal with this situation?

Q2. Revenue was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire". Explain the statement in the context of agriculture and trade.

PASSAGE BASED

Q1. Who were mandals and Patwari ?

Q2. How the corruption of mandals would have impacted the rural people ?

Q3. In the Mughal empire who was the head of the system?

MAP QUESTIONS Mark and label

1. Babur reign 2. Akbar reign 3. Aurangzeb reign

CH 9: COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE.

MCQ

1. Which of the following is not a feature of shifting cultivation?

- a. Patches of forest are cut and burnt in rotation.
- b. Seeds are sown in the ashes.
- c. Plots cleared are cultivated for a few years and then left fallow.
- d. These patches were enriched by nitrogen from the ash.

2. Damin-i-Koh was the area demarcated for the tribe.

- a. Ho b. Santhal c. Munda d. Junto

3. Which commission was set up to investigate the riots of Deccan's farmers in 1875?

- a. Nagpur Plateau riots commission.
- b. Hyderabad riots commission
- c. Bengal riots commission
- d. Chota Nagpur Plateau riots commission.

4. In which year did the American Civil War break out?

- a. 1857 b. 1859 c. 1861 d. 187

5. _____ was the major source of cotton for the British till 1862.

- a. America b. India c. China d. Japan

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1. **A:** The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793.

R: The East India Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar had to pay.

2. **A:** The high demand of taxes was imposed in the 1790s in permanent settlement.

R: It was the time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar.

3. **A:** The Company established its rule

in Bengal in the mid-1760s, its activities were closely watched and debated in England.

R: There were many groups in Britain who were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company .

3 MARKER

Q1.Explain why Whenever Buchanan went, hill folk of Rajmahal hills were hostile and apprehensive of his Visit.explain why ?

Q2.Write a short note on the life of Pahariyas.

Q3.Disseminate the policy of extermination and pacification policy and their effects of Britons against Pahariyas.

Q4.Everywhere Buchanan went, he obsessively observed the stones and rocks and the different strata and layers of soil. Critically analyze the statement .

Q5. Elucidate the Recordo's theory of revenue .

8 MARKER

Q1.For over a century and a half, the Fifth Report has shaped our conception of what happened in rural Bengal in the late eighteenth century. Clarify the statement.

Q2.The battle between the hoe and the plough was a long one . Specify the battle and the end of the battle.

PASSAGE BASED

Pg no 252

Source 8

Q1. Why were peasant forced to beg sawkars ?

Q2. Describe the trap peasants were trapped in ?

Q3.When was the Deccan Riots Commission established?

MAP QUESTIONS

Ncert : On an outline map of the subcontinent, mark out the areas described in this chapter. Find out whether there were other areas where the Permanent Settlement and the ryotwari system were prevalent and plot these on the map as well.

Ch 10: REBELS AND THE RAJ

MCQ

1.What means of transport was used by Briton to transport cotton bales to England from India
a.Railways b.River traffic means c.Ships and watercraft d.Bullock Carts

Identify the correct option

- a. Only i
- b. Only i and iii
- c. Only i, ii and iii
- d. All above

2. The first revenue settlement in Deccan, was in the

- a. 1820s
- b. 1720s
- c. 1850s
- d. 1750s

3. What were the impacts of Deeds of hire upon the peasants in Deccan

- a. Debts mounted the peasant was unable to pay.
- b. They gave over all their possessions to the moneylender.
- c. Whilst animals they cultivated their fields.
- d. They now had to pay for the animals which had originally belonged to them.

4. With their base in the hills, the Paharias regularly raided the plains where settled agriculturists lived because

- a. Paharias believed in plundering.
- b. They have a taste of luxury due to Buchanan's visit in Rajmahal hills.
- c. It was necessary for their survival.
- d. They exerted pressure on traders passing through, for their major sharing in trade.

5. Paharias were

- i. hunters, shifting.
- ii. Cultivators.
- iii. Food gatherers.
- iv. charcoal producers.
- v. silkworm rearers.

Identify the correct option :

- a. Only i
- b. Only v
- c. None
- d. All above.

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1. **A:** The Civil War in 14 states of the USA ended.

R: Indian cotton exports to Britain steadily declined.

2. **A:** Settled agriculture expanded, the area under forests and pastures contracted.

R: The Conflict between hill folk and settled cultivators sharpened.

3. **A:** Santhals were pouring into the area of Rajmahal Hills.

R: Paharias receded deeper into the Rajmahal hills.

3 MARKER

Q1. Narrate how did the Santhals reach the Rajmahal hills?

Q2. Expansion of British took place beyond the Bengal but Permanent settlement was rarely expanded to any region beyond the Bengal. Give reasons.

Q3. Define Ryotwari system.

Q4.Deeds and the bonds played an important role in the life of ryot . Elaborate .

Or

Explain how system of loans worked and how it had impacted the life of ryots .

Q5.Official reports are invaluable sources for the reconstruction of history. But they have to be always read with care and juxtaposed with evidence culled from newspapers. Explain the statement in the reference of the Fifth Report.

8 MARKER

Q1.What is a mutiny ? How a mutiny began and spread with the joining of common people .

Q2.Substantiate demarcation of Damin -i- koh and its impact upon the life of Santhals and Paharaiyas both.

CH 11: MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

MCQ

1.Which one of the following languages was favored by Gandhiji as the national language?
a.Tamil b.Sanskrit c.Hindi d.Telugu

2.Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on salt monopoly. Few of them are given below :

1.State monopoly over salt was very popular.

2.People were forbidden from making and purchasing salt for even domestic use.

3.Salt was not an essential item.

Which of the following statement (s) is/ are NOT correct ?

a. (1) and (2) only. b. (2) and (3) only.

c.(1), (2) and (3). d.(3) only.

3.Who among the following was the Head of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

a.Jawahar Lal Nehru b.B.R. Ambedkar

c.Rajendra Prasad d.Vallabh Bhai Patel

4.Consider the following events:

List 1	List 2
1.Individual Satyagraha	1940 and 1941
2.Cabinet Mission	March 1946
4.Pakistan Resolution	May 1943
	3.Khilafat Movement August 1920

Identify the Correctly matched options are

a.1 and 2 b.2 and 3 c.1 and 3 d.None

5.The India that Mahatma Gandhi came back to in 1915 was rather different from the one that he had left in _____.

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1.A: On the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, tough measures of censorship were continued upon press .

R: Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “RowlattAct”.

2.A: Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age.

R: Machines enslaved humans and displaced labour.

3.A: Gandhiji had given advance notice of his “Salt March” to the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

R: Irwin failed to grasp the significance of the action.

3 MARKER

Q1.Why is ‘Objective Resolution’ of Nehru considered as a momentous resolution? Give two reasons?

Q2.Mention any two arguments given by Balakrishna Sharma for greater power to the center.

Q3.Describe the different arguments made in favor of protection of depressed class in the Constituent Assembly.

Q4.“The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public”.

Examine the statement

Q5. South Africa was “the making of the Mahatma” Justify.

8 MARKER

Q1.The India that Mahatma Gandhi came back to in 1915 was rather different from the one that he had left . Elaborate .

Q2.It was Sotheby's Africa where the making of Mahatma started but did not end . Explain.

PASSAGE BASED

Pg no 357

Source: Why the Salt Satyagraha ?

Q1. Can it be said that Britons' actions destroyed a nation's vital resources ? If yes , explain why?

Q2.Why do you think Gandhi Picked the salt at Dandi?

Q3. Salt tax was a four fold curse . Give any two reasons .

MAP QUESTIONS

Mark and label on the political map of India.

- a.Sabarmati b.Dandi c.Amritsar d.Cahuri Chaura e.Kheda f.Ahmedabad g.Champaran
h.Lucknow
-

CH 12: FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION

MCQ

1.Constitution of India was framed between

- a.December 1946 and November 1949.
b.November 1946 and December 1949.
c.December 1947 and November 1949.
d.November 1946 and November 1949.

2.It was _____ who moved the crucial
“Objectives Resolution”.

- a.Jawaharlal Nehru b.Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c.Constituent Assembly d.Mahatma Gandhi

3.Which group initially refused to join the constituent assembly as it was created by Britishers?

- a.Depressed Class b.Muslim League
c.Tribals d.Socialists

4. Find out from the following pairs which one is not correctly matched:

- a.Rising of the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay: 1946
b.Indian constitution is signed: 1949
c.Objectives Resolutions introduced: December 1945.
d.Quit India Movement: 1942

5.Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the making of the Constituent Assembly?

- a.The Muslim League and the Congress had equal representatives in the Constituent Assembly.
b.The Assembly had representatives of the princely states.
c.The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
d.The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 299.

6. i) B R Ambedkar (a) President of the
Constituent Assembly

(ii) S N Mukherjee (b) Chairman of
Drafting Committee

(iii) Rajendra Prasad (c) Chief Draughtsman of Constituent Assembly

(iv) Jawaharlal Nehru (d)Introduced
Objectives Resolution

Choose the correct option

- a. i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d
- b. i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d
- c. i – c, ii – d, iii – b, iv – a
- d. i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

ASSERTION REASON BASED

1.A: B.N. Rau was constitutional advisor to the Govt. Of India.

R: B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.

2.A: The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public.

R: The deliberations continued, the arguments were reported in newspapers, and the proposals were publicly debated.

3 MARKER

Q1. Why is 'Objective Resolution' of Nehru considered as a momentous resolution? Give two reasons.

Q2. Describe the three dominant voices of Constituent assembly .

8 MARKER

Q1. We did not just copied , rather we framed our Constitution as per our country's requirements.

Q2. Explain Gandhiji's economic ideology.

SOURCE BASED

Pg no 414

Source 2 There are very good words....

Q1 Why Somanath Lahiri is calling Nehru's speech as noble words.

Q2. What challenges he is trying to mention .

Q3. Why is he aging 'the future is yet not completely in our hands ?

MAP QUESTIONS

NCERT Q9.

Q1. On a present-day political map of India, indicate the different languages spoken in each state and mark out the one that is designated as the language for official communication.

Compare the present map with a map of the early 1950s. What differences do you notice? Do the differences say something about the relationship between language and the organization of the states?

Miscellaneous worksheet

Q1. Describe the Religious development taking place in ancient India between 600 BCE - 600CE. Critically analyse the sources available for the same .

[**Hint** - describe about Buddhism Jainism materialist fatalists development of vaishnavim shahrim in ancient India between 600 BCE to 600 CE. Student must write about the development of sacrificial practices prevailing in India before the development of Buddhism and Jainism.

Critical analysis of sources-textual sources including inscriptions and manuscripts with their limitations, compilation of Buddhist ideology after almost a century of his death by his disciples, effect of local practices and traditions while writing the textual sources for example the province in mahavansh written in Sri Lanka by the disciples of lord Buddha, limitations of translation done by Chinese pilgrims who visited India and took away the important text with them for translation.]

Q2. Analyse the different evidences indicating prevalence of social differences in Indus valley civilization.

[Hint - Yes, social differences were prevailing we could say so on the basis of the facts given below-First ,lines of bricks found in few of the burial pits at the site of Indus valley civilization. Second , different types of utensils being used few among them were made up of either material not found nearby or made up of different material developed through a complicated process like utensils or small bottles made up of fiance. Third ,Different Jars found ,other than ,made up of common materials like jars made up with special glazing polish.Fourth, Few double storey residential houses have been found.Fifth, different types of necklace made up of finally flaked Beeds, double coloured beads etc.]

Q3. Critically analyse the status of women in the society between 600 BCE - 600 CE on the basis different references given in Mahabharata.

[**Hint : Poor status-** Draupadi was lost by Yudhishtira in the dice game ,Duryodhana did not listen to kunti's advice, Draupadi's marriage with five Pandavas.

Powerful status-Drupad - father of Draupadi- denied the sharing of Draupadi for which seer Vyas had given the reference of incarnation of Sachi , the wife of lord Indra, while giving the suggestion to duryodhana Kunti very well had explain the willingness of people of Guru Kingdom to duryodhana which explains a strong political understanding and demand of people by the female of that time period, in the reference of marriage with five Pandavas it has been mentioned that Pandavas even incidently said did not disobey their mother's saying.]

Q4. Varna system on the one hand explained the social mobility where as on the other hand clearly indicates the inequality prevailing in the ancient Indian society between 600 BCE to 600 CE.

[**Hint-** Facts explaining Social Mobility -Early varna system was based upon occupation only . So a high level of social mobility was the integral part of varna system. tho the endogamy was suggested but exogamy use to take place. Moreover the marriage of Bhima with hidimba or Rakshasi also is the part of Mahabharata which underlines the marriage with a Rakshasi of non Brahmanic system Mahabharata emphesises the importance of Suta ,The chairioters who had

been considered as low Varna people .With the help of Mandsaur inscription we could identify the social mobility prevailing within the community of silk weavers who came and settled at Mandsaur,M.P.

Facts explaining Social inequality - But later, varna system was based upon birth. Also the occupations and opportunities were clearly associated with Varna like, Brahmana could avail all the four varnas occupation opportunity along with the special right to teach the Vedas on the other hand none of the other Varna had the authority to teach Vedas.there was a closed link between brahmanas and kshatriyas regarding control upon resources.the story of mandav and mangalika clearly narrates the the social mobility taking place in which manglika marriage with a chandal has been described but the way she responds and clean her eyes needed the social inequality taking place on large scale.]

On the basis of above given analysis patern practice answer writing of the below given questions as well .

Q5.Elaborate the different reasons for popularity of sufism in ainfiar subcontinent .

Q6.India's constitution is the largest constitution in the world analyse the reasons behind with special elaboration of the Tumultuos time of the partition of India.

Q7.How permanent settlement was different from raiyatvaadi?

Q8. The auction of zamindari in permanent settlement region was the outcome of greedy revenue policy of East India company which was neutralized by zamindars and the local people. justify.

Q9.describe the relationship between the indebtness of the people of dhakkan in India and the crisis of 13 states of America during British rule in India.

Q10. Evidences clearly in the gate that during the revolt of 1857 Indian leaders were very clear about oneness Indian against Britishers and they tried to establish unity amongst difference sections of the Indian society against foreign element. Elaborate.
