

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NOIDA**  
**QUESTION BANK FOR SA1 CLASS X**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**HISTORY**

**TERM I QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

Ques. Type	No. of ques.	Total Marks
VSA	2	2
SA	2	6
LA	3	15

**Ch 7 The Making of a Global World**

1. When did the global agricultural economy start?
2. Name the fabled city of gold.
3. In which countries was the Chutney music popular?
4. What benefits did the British get by having a trade surplus with India?
5. Examine the contribution of the Indian entrepreneurs abroad.
6. Why was the G- 77 formed?
7. How did the First World War help boost the US economy?
8. Which was Ford's best cost-cutting decision?
9. Explain the assembly line method of production as introduced by Henry Ford.
10. State the significance of the Bretton Woods Conference.

**Ch 8 Print culture and the Modern World**

- Q1. Name the oldest Japanese book printed in A.D 868.
- Q2. Name two printing presses set up in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century publishing religious text in vernaculars.
- Q3. What were the Biliotheque bleues?
- Q4. What led to the Print Revolution?
- Q5. Name the newspaper published by Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
- Q6. Describe the contribution of mill workers towards print in India.
- Q7. 'The 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe saw leaps in literacy bringing in large numbers of readers among women'. Justify
- Q8. Mention the advantages of the Printing Press.
- Q9. How did mass literacy in Europe bring in a large number of new readers among children and workers?
- Q10. What were the other developments in printing technology? What do you know about the Shilling series?

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**TERM I QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

Ques. Type	No. of ques.	Total Marks
VSA	3	3
SA	3	9
LA	2	10

**Chapter 1 Power Sharing**

1. Do ethnic groups always share the same culture, religion and nationality?
2. What is the main belief of Majoritarianism?
3. Which are the two sub groups of Tamils in Sri Lanka?
4. What is a prudential decision?
5. How can political parties share power?
6. Is the system of power sharing in Belgium, federal or unitary? Why?
7. Explain horizontal distribution of power.
8. What is vertical division of power?
9. Enlist the prudential reasons for sharing power.
10. How is the Belgian model of accommodation of diversities, unique and innovative?

**Chapter 2 Federalism**

1. What is the area, over which someone has legal authority?
2. Give examples of 'coming together' federations.
3. Give examples of 'holding together' federations.
4. What is a coalition government?
5. What does the term decentralisation mean?
6. Who is the political head in (a) Zila Parishad (b) Municipality (c) Municipal Corporation?
7. List subjects given under Union, State and Concurrent lists – defence, police, agriculture, education, banking, forests, communication, trade, marriages.
8. What is the composition of the rural self-government in India?
9. Explain the structure of local self-government in urban areas of India?
10. Enlist the steps taken for decentralisation, in the constitutional amendment of 1992.

**Chapter 3 Democracy and Diversity**

- Q1. What is a homogeneous society?
- Q2. Among the following which country suffered disintegration due to political fights on the basis of religious and ethnic lines:-
- a. India
  - b. Belgium
  - c. Yugoslavia
  - d. Netherlands
- Q3. Mention the negative impact of the Mexico Olympic medal ceremony of 1968.
- Q4. How does perception of Identity become crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social division?
- Q5. Mention the positive impact of the Mexico Olympic medal ceremony of 1968.

## Ch 4 Gender, Religion and Caste

- 1 What is literacy rate?
2. What are family laws?
3. How has the caste system in modern India undergone changes?
4. What are the drawbacks of giving exclusive attention to caste?
5. What are the important factors that matter in electoral politics?
6. Communalism involves thinking along which lines?
7. How is sexual division of labour reflected in most families?
8. Why was the gender issue raised in politics?
9. How has political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life?
10. Why is the belief in communalism fundamentally flawed?

## SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

### TERM 1 QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Q.TYPE	NO OF QS	TOTAL
MCQs 1Mark each	2	2
SA 3Marks each	4	12
LA 5Marks	1	5
Map Work	2 m labeling	2
	2m identification	2
		23 Marks

## Ch.1 Resources and Development

- Q.1 Which one of the following soil types is also known as cotton soil?  
a) Alluvial Soil b) Red Soil c) Black Soil d) Laterite Soil
- Q.2 What is the removal of the top fertile soil known as-  
a) Soil Degradation b) Soil Formation c) Soil Conservation d) Soil Erosion
- Q.3 Which one of the following is not a biotic resource-  
a) Flora b) Rocks c) Fauna d) Fisheries
- Q.4 Which one of the following type of soils has good capacity to hold moisture-  
a) Alluvial Soil b) Forest Soil c) Arid Soil d) Black Soil
- Q.5 Define Resources. How are resources classified?
- Q.6 What is soil erosion? Explain gully erosion.
- Q.7 State the three stages of resource planning in India.
- Q.8 In which categories the land use area has increased in the last few years. Give reasons.
- Q.9 Describe the types of soil found in India. Write their characteristic features.
- Q.10 Suggest measures to prevent soil erosion in different areas.

## Ch.2 Forest and Wildlife resources

- Q.1 Sunderbans national park reserve is located in which one of the following state-  
a) West Bengal b) Manipur c) Assam d) Arunchal Pradesh
- Q.2 Which one of the following tree is not worshipped by the communities in India-

a) Mahua      b) Guava      c) Peepal      d) Kadamba

Q.3 The number of Tiger reserves in India are-

a) 27              b) 19              c) 23              d) 11

Q.4 In which one of the following year was the Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented-

a) 1967              b) 1972              c) 1963              d) 1978

Q.5 Write briefly about the types of forests found in India.

Q.6 What is project tiger? Name the Tiger reserves located in Assam and Kerala.

Q.7 How is depletion of forest a biological and cultural loss?

Q.8 What is Joint Forest Management? Explain.

Q.9 How have communities played an important role in preserving the Flora and fauna of the country.

Q.10 Classify the categories of flora and fauna as suggested by IUCN and briefly explain about them with examples.

### Ch. Water Resources

Q.1 With which river is the Hirakud Dam associated-

a) Narmada              b) Mahanadi              c) Tapi              d) Ganga

Q.2 Palar pani is considered the purest form of which category of water-

a) Ground water      b) Ocean Water      c) Natural water      d) Brackish water

Q.3 Tanka refers to which one of the following categories-

a) Circular hole in the ground      b) Earthen pot      c) Rocky pot      d) Underground tank.

Q.4 How much percentage of power is contributed by hydel energy in India-

a) 40%              b) 22%              c) 32%              d) 45%

Q.5 What are the advantage of multipurpose dams?

Q.6 Which factors are responsible for the scarcity of water?

Q.7 Why have large dams come under threat from environmentalists in recent years.

Q.8 What is Narmada Bachao Andolan?

Q.9 Describe the techniques used in ancient and medieval India to harness water.

Q.10 Why is there a need to conserve and manage water in India? Discuss the techniques and alternate solutions for water conservation and management.

### Ch. 4 Agriculture

Q.1 Which one of the following crops is not a kharif crop?

a) Rice              b) Cotton              c) Jute              d) Soyabean

Q.2 Jhuming cultivation is also known by this name in Andhra Pradesh-

a) Dahiya              b) Khil              c) Kumari              d) Penda

Q.3 Aus, Aman and Boro are names for which one of the following crop-

a) Wheat              b) Millets              c) Rice              d) Pulses

Q.4 Rabi crops are sown in which one of the following months-

a) Oct-Nov              b) June July              c) March April              d) Feb-March

Q.5 Write features of plantation agriculture.

Q.6 State the geographical conditions required for cotton to grow.

Q.7 "Agriculture is important for India."Elaborate the statement.

Q.8 Write the features of the three cropping seasons of India.

Q.9 Describe the institutional reforms initiated to improve Indian agriculture.

Q.10 Explain the types of farming practiced in different parts of India.



**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS****TERM I QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

Ques. Type	No. of ques.	Total Marks
VSA	3	3
SA	3	9
LA	2	10

**Chapter-1 Development**

**Q1** A comprehensive index published by UNDP for comparing the countries on the basis of educational levels, health status and Per Capita Income is known as :-

- a) HDR
- b) IMF
- c) HDI
- d) GDP

**Q2** \_\_\_\_\_ indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year :-

- a) Death rate
- b) Birth rate
- c) Infant Mortality rate
- d) Enrolment rate

**Q3** The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is measured by :-

- a) Knowledge rate
- b) Literacy rate
- c) Attendance ratio
- d) Enrolment ratio

**Q4** . In a Less Developed Country:-

- a) The infrastructure is likely to be good
- b) Real wages are likely to be high
- c) Unemployment is likely to be low
- d) The primary sector is likely to be significant

**Q5** How are countries classified by World Bank ?

**Q6** How is the development pattern of Developed countries different from Developing Countries ?

**Q7** Do the following statements mean the same ? Justify your answer with the help of two examples .

- a) People have different developmental goals .
- b) People have Conflicting developmental goals .

**Q8**

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) 2001	Net Attendance ratio for class I-V 1995-96
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

- a) Which state has the highest Infant Mortality rate ?
- b) Why does this state have the highest Infant Mortality rate as compared to other states ?

**Q9** What do you mean by the term sustainable development ? Explain the strategies to achieve it in India .

**Q10** Define Per Capita Income . What are the limitations of Per Capita Income as an adequate index of economic development ? Give examples .

## **Chapter—2 Sectors of the Indian Economy**

**Q1** The sectors are classified into Private and Public Sectors on the basis of :-

- a) Employment conditions
- b) Nature of economic activity
- c) Ownership of Enterprises
- d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise .

**Q2** Natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing in :-

- a) Primary sector
- b) Organised sector
- c) Secondary sector
- d) Tertiary sector

**Q3** There are large number of activities like providing health and education which are the primary responsibility of :-

(1)

- a) Primary sector
- b) Private companies
- c) Government
- d) Tertiary sector

**Q4** The situation where number of people increases in a country much faster than the rate of increase in employment opportunities leads to :-

- a) Overemployment
- b) Cyclical unemployment
- c) Unemployment
- d) Structural unemployment

**Q5** Explain the difference in employment conditions prevailing in organised sector and unorganised sector .

**Q6** Explain the objectives of implementing NREGA 2005 .

**Q7** What do you mean by Intermediate goods ? What precaution should be taken while calculating the GDP of a country ? Give examples.

**Q8** What do you mean by underemployment ? In which sector is underemployment condition more prevalent in India ? Give reasons

**Q9** What do you mean by Tertiary sector ? Explain the reasons behind growing importance of tertiary sector in India?

**Q10** 'Public sector support private sector and takes the responsibility for providing basic services in the country '. Explain .