

Q1

A.

a. Fill in the blanks (2)

1. The Chinese Nationalist rebels were known as _____.
2. Hitler became the supremo of Germany after the death of President _____.

b. Match the events in list 'B' with the years in list A and draw the time graph of correctly matched years and events. (3)

[Scale : 1 cm = 5 yrs]

A

B

1. 1934 A.D

1. The Atlantic charter for world peace was published

2. 1941 A.D

2. Hitler became the dictator of Germany

3. 1948 A.D

3. Spain was declared a Republic.
4. Myanmar became an independent nation.

B. Give historical reasons for the following (any three) (5)

1. The Industrial Revolution was an epoch making event.
2. The colonists opposed the stamp Act.
3. America did not give political recognition to China for twenty years.
4. The Age of Geographical discoveries was an Age of achievements.

C. Explain the following statements (any two) (3)

1. Either bring the strike under control or handover the reins of powers?
2. The two world wars were the product of Imperialism.
3. Necessity became the mother of invention.

D. Write short note (any two) (6)

1. Social consequences of the Industrial Revolution.
2. Functions of the security council of UN.

- Q2**
3. The role of the thinkers in the French Revolution.
- A.**
- a. Answer the following questions each in one or two sentences (6)
1. Which are the world famous plays of Shakespeare?
 2. Which are the world famous paintings of Leonardo-da-vinci?
 3. What principles did the French Revolution give to the world?
 4. Who was the leader of the common people in France? What part did he play in the Revolution?
 5. What is meant by the term 'Bolsheviks' and 'Mensheviks'?
 6. Which principle of administration was adopted by Tzar Nicholas II?
- b. Explain the following terms (2)
1. Reformation
 2. SEATO
- B.** Answer the following questions in detail (any three) (6)
1. How were the seeds of the war of American Independence sown?
 2. Which factors were responsible for the rise of Fascism in Italy?
 3. How did imperialism spread speedily in India ?
 4. Causes of the First world war.
- C.** Give reasons for the following (any two) (3)
1. The permanent members of the security council have the power of veto.
 2. Literacy is necessary for a healthy human society.
 3. India accepted the concept of Greater Asia.
- D.** Write short note on: (any one) (3)
1. The necessity for Disarmament.
 2. Duties of citizens in the Preservation of environment.
- Q3**
- A.** Answer the following, each in one or two sentences (any four) (4)
1. What is meant by the policy of colour – bar or racial discrimination?
 2. Which rights have been included in the Human Rights announced by UNESCO?
 3. What foreign policy has India adopted? Why?
 4. Which two factors are important for maintaining the balance in the environment?
 5. What arrangements have been made in our country for the protection of wild animals?
- B.** Answer the following questions in details (any three) (6)
1. What is meant by peaceful 'Co-existence'? Explain the importance of co-existence.
 2. Explain the main principles of India's Foreign policy.

3. Describe the relations between India and China.
4. What is meant by the terms 'Green House Effect'?

C. Explain the following terms: (any five) (5)

1. Division of labour
2. Monopoly
3. Foreign exchange
4. Relative poverty
5. Budgetary policy
6. Developed Countries

D. Answer the following questions, in each in one or two Sentences (any five) (5)

1. Who is considered to be the 'King' of the Market?
2. What is meant by the term 'Invisible Exports'?
3. Which financial institutions offer economic aid to India?
4. Who prepares the draft of the plan for the country?
5. In which three circumstances does international trade arise?
6. What is meant by the term 'seasonal unemployment'?

Q4 A. Give reasons for the following (any three) (6)

1. Through international trade, every country can procure comparatively cheaper and better quality of commodities.
2. The government restricts its imports.
3. Foreign Aid becomes burdensome or dangerous for the political freedom of the country.
4. Evaluations is necessary in planning.

B. (a) Fill in the blanks (2)

1. The ___ region of Gujarat is know for the production of tobacco.
2. The ___ service is a very fast service for transmission of copies of important documents.

(b) Write a short note (any one) (3)

1. Economic importance of forest wealth.
2. The non-conventional sources of energy.

C. Answer the following questions each in one or two Sentences (any five) (5)

1. Where are the atomic power stations situated in India?
2. What type of soil is required for the production of tea?
3. Mention the main uses of gypsum.
4. What is produced in the factories established by IFFCO? Where are these factories situated?
5. How many national highways are there in India? What is their total length?
6. What is meant by the density of population?

D. Explain the following terms (any four) (4)

1. Mountain
2. Monsoon winds
3. Drip Irrigation method
4. Delta region
5. Express highway

Q5 A. Answer the following questions in detail (any four) (8)

1. How are the Himalayas beneficial to India?
2. What are the favourable conditions for fisheries in India?
3. Which factors are favourable for the development of agriculture in India?
4. What are the conditions favourable for the cultivation of wheat Name the regions or states in India producing wheat.
5. State the regions of India producing mica.

B. Give geographical reasons for the following (any four) (8)

1. Though the distance between Mumbai and Pune is not much, Mumbai gets more rainfall than Pune.
2. Punjab, inspite of having a moderate rainfall, has become the 'granary of wheat' for our country.
3. It is customary for the people of south India to take coffee rather than tea.
4. Importance of telecommunications has increased in today's world.
5. The jute industry has considerably developed in West Bengal.

C. Fill in the following, eight details in the given outline map (4)
of India

1. Tropic of Cancer
2. River Narmada
3. Lake Wular
4. Kandla
5. Aravali Mountain
6. Mumbai – Delhi rail route (via Ratlam) with 2 Junctions
7. One centre of Chemical Fertilizers.
8. Bangalore.

Std: X

Sub : S.St.

Solution:-

Q-1 (A)

(a) Fill in the blanks *Nationalist rebels*

(1) The Chinese ~~National~~ were known as Boxers.

(2) Hitler became the Supremo of Germany after the death of President Hindenburg.

(b) A

B

(1) 1934 A.D.

- Hitler became the dictator of Germany

(2) 1941 A.D.

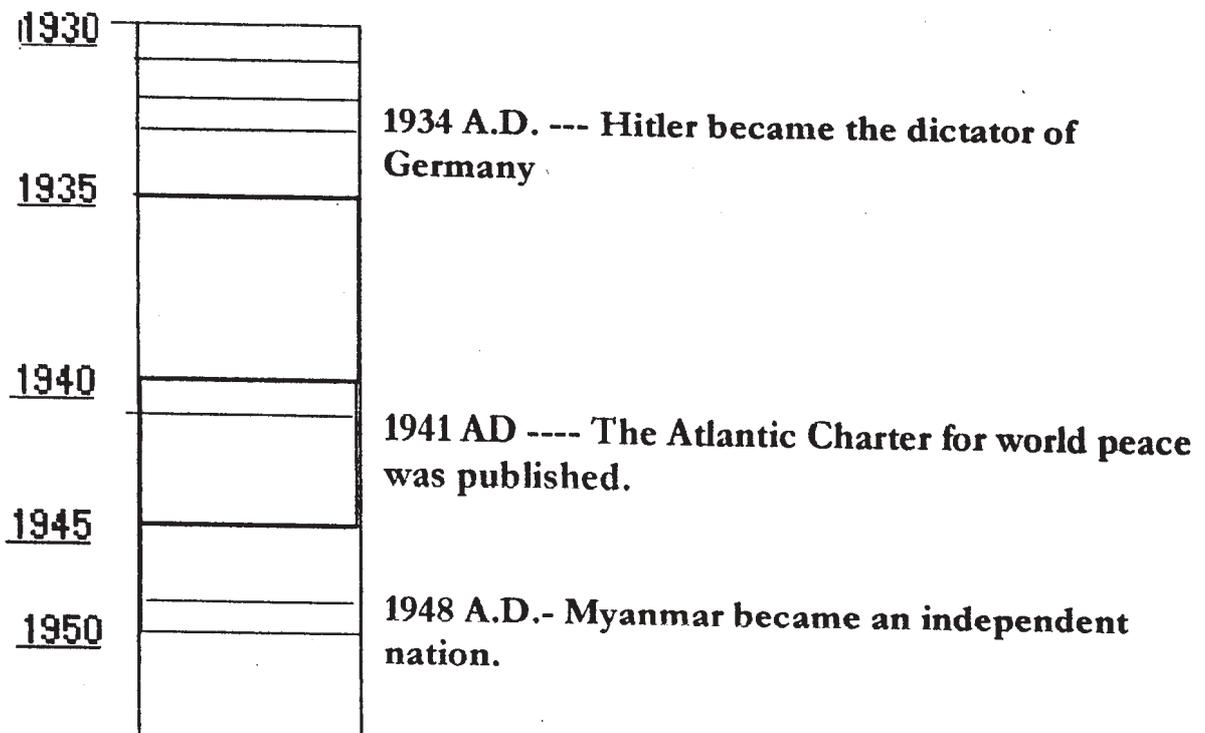
- The Atlantic Charter for world peace was published.

(3) 1948 A.D.

- Myanmar became an independent nation.

(B) Date Line

Scale 1 cm = 5 years



A-1 (B) Give historical reasons.

(1) The Industrial Revolution was an epoch making event:-

(1) 1750 AD - 1850 AD is regarded as the period of Industrial Revolution

(2) Handicrafts were replaced by machine run industries.

(3) So Radical changes took place in the mean and methods of production.

(4) Production as well as variety increased - Trade both internal and external increased thus bringing people closer.

(2) The colonists opposed the stamp Act-

- (1) A seven year war was fought between the English and the French in which the French was defeated.
- (2) The British government claimed that the war was fought for the protection of the colonies so imposed a stamp duty on the colonies. This was the Stamp Act of 1765 AD
- (3) The Colonist were ready to obey the Act but only if they were allowed representation in the British Parliament.
- (4) This demand was rejected by the British Parliament. So the colonist raised the slogan 'No taxation without representation'
- (3) America did not give political recognition to China for 20 years.
 - (1) after the second world war, the struggle between the Kuomintang Party and the Communist Party for political supremacy became very bitter in China.
 - (2) Kuomintang the party of Capitalists was supported by America and the communist party was supported by Russia.
 - (3) The Communist Party won due to the support the Chinese masses.
 - (4) The communist party under the leadership of Mao-tse-tung formed the government in China in 1949 AD. So the America did not accord recognition to China for 20 long years.
- (4) Age as Geographical discoveries -
 - Many geographical discoveries were made during the 15th and the 16th centuries.
 - New continents were discovered.
 - Many land and sea routs were discovered.

A-1 (C)

- (1) (1) The Fascist Party defeated in the election of 1922 AD yet after 1922 it became the most powerful party in Italy.
 - (2) At this time the Communists went of strike.
 - (3) Then the Fascist under the leadership of Mussolini challanged the government by asking it and either bring the strike under control or hand over the reins of powers to them.
- (2) The ambition of the stronger nation to expand their territories and acquire the territories of the weaker nations was the roof cause of imperialistic activities. The industrial revolution gave rise to imperialism. Germany lagged behind in this race so King Wilhelm of Germany started producing arms on a large scale which gave an impetus to the First World War. Compared to England, France - Germany, Japan and Italy were small nations. So they persuade imperialistic policies and tried to expand their territories leading to the 2nd World War.
- (3) - Constantinople conquered by Turks
 - So new routs had to be discovered as European could not do without Spices and Muslin from Asia.

- So New routes were discovered.
- So necessity became the mother of invention.

Q-1 (D) Short Notes

- (1) **The Social Consequences of the Industrial Revolution were as follows-**
- Cottage industries were ruined and artisans rendered jobless due to the Industrial Revolution.
 - These artisans *went* to town where they had to live in slum and they became victims of various diseases like T.B.
 - As these workers earned very little, all the members of the family had to go out to work including women and children.
 - With the migration to cities for work broke up the joint family system.
 - Women had the dual responsibilities as working for long hours in factories as well as taking care of their homes and children.
 - With the Industrial Revolution people wanted more and more money leading to moral decay.
- (2) **The main function of the Security Council to maintain peace and security to the world.**
- The recommendation of the Security Council is necessary for admitting new members to the UN or expel old members.
 - It recommends to the General Assembly the names of the person to be appointed as the Security Council members of the UN.
 - It holds discussion for world peace and security.
 - The Security Council keeps the General Assembly informed of its decisions and resolutions.
- (3) - Great French thinkers had lived in the 18th Century in France.
- Montaigne - expert in law and constitutional matters.
 - Voltaire - believed that priests were the greatest enemies of human freedom.
 - Rousseau - believed in equality and liberty.
 - Diderot - opposed despotic administrator
 - Physiocrats - Free trade
 - Quesnay - free production, free distribution

A-II (A)

- (a) (1) The world famous plays of Shakespeare are - Merchant of Venice, Macbeth, Hamlet, Julius Caesar
- (2) The Last Supper, Mona Lisa
- (3) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- (4) Lafayette was the leader he prepared the draft of the Declaration of Human and civil rights.
- (5) Bolsheviks - Majority
- (6) Menshevik - Minority

(b) One Russia, one culture, one emperor

(B) (1) Reformation was the movement to bring about reforms of the Catholic Church.

(2) SEATO - Military organisation which America and England formed with some friendly nation in South East Asia in 1954.

B. (1) - France and England had imperialistic tendencies so they were rivals.

- A war was fought between them from 1756-1763 for the 7 year was in which France defeated.

- acquiring that the war was fought for the protection of the colonies the British imposed new take on the colonists.

- The colonists in turn asked for representation in the British Parliament.

- This demand was rejected by the British

- The colonists decided to start a movement against the British Government.

- Then seeds were sown of the America war of Independence.

(2) - The unjust condition laid down by the Treaty of Versailles.

- The economic condition of Italy.

- Effect of the Russian Revolution

- Mussolini

(3) Spread of imperialism in India

- Main objective of East India Company was to increase profits

- 1757 AD, Lord Clive won the battle of Plassy

- Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis defeated Marathas, Hyderali and Tipu Sultan and made way to establish a large powerful empire in India.

- Through policy of annexation Dalhousie spread British power throughout India.

(4) - Imperialism

- Militant nationalism

- Militarism

- Regional conflict

- Secret Treaties

- Germany's ambition

- Immediate causes

A - II (C)

(1) - 5 big power - America, Russia, England, France and China are permanent members of the Security Council of the UN.

- These countries for world peace should not come with conflict.

- If the Security Council decided by a single majority problem relating to there big formers the country apart whom the such a decision is taken may pose a danger world peace.
- To avoid this everyone of the 5 members of the security council has the right to 'VITO'
- (2) - It will lead to awakening in the human society.
 - Will bring reduction in inequality.
 - A true ~~industry~~ ^{of} principle. A radication of blind faith,
 - End ~~to~~ ^{of} social evils
 - Occupational proficiency - lead to progress
 - It will bring new thoughts, capabilities and ideas.
- (3) - In ancient times Indian culture had spread to many countries of Asia.
 - Number of Asian Countries had cultural links with India
 - After India's independence ~~resent that~~ ^{resent} against imperialism ~~in all these countries.~~ ^{many countries risen against}
 - Mutual co-operation are of Asian Nations.

Q- II (D) Short Note

- (1) - Means gradual reduction of the stock of arms and armaments in the world.
 - A country agree not to increase its army or its stock of arms and ~~armament~~ ^{armament} beyond a certain quantity then having in the direction of ^{disarmament} disarmament.
 - When it destroys its ~~its~~ distribute weapon or keep ~~the~~ under supervision - the country is following a policy of disarmament.
- (2) - Efforts are afoot at world level to the need of conservation of environment.
 - Conference held in 1972 - to discuss problem of environment.
 - 26 Principles were issued.
 - State and union government have started separate departments for environment.
 - Social institution, voluntary bodies make an important contribution to environment conservation.

A-3 (A)

- (1) - Color bar means racial discrimination between white and black people.
- (2) - The Right to live
 - Right to freedom
 - Right to be protected against exploitation
 - Cultural + education rights
- (3) - The policy of non-alignment

- Peaceful co-existence and world peace.
 - Opposition to imperialism and colonialism.
 - Opposition to colour bar.
 - Principles of Panchsheel.
 - Support of greater Asia.
 - Afro - Asian unity
- (4) - Population control
- Judicious use of modern technology.
- (5) - 165 animal
- 15 national parks set up
 - An act was passed in 1972 for protection of animals.

A-3 (B)

- (1) - Two countries said to have accepted the principle of peaceful co-existence when they recognise co-existence where they recognise the existence of each other on a foot of equality ~~and~~ ^{with} each other
- A country does not interfere in the international affairs of another.
- 2) - Policy of Non-alignment
- peaceful co-existence
 - opposition of imperialism
 - principles of Panchsheel
 - greater Asia
- 3) - 1954 India signed a Treaty of Panchsheel with China on the Tibet problem .
- Chou -er lai visited India in 1957
 - Certain pages were published showing Indian territory under China
 - 1962 China invaded Indian territory
 - After 1980 negotiation were held .
 - 1988 Rajiv Gandhi ,Indian PM visited China.
- (4) - As a result of pollution ozone gas in atmosphere getting diminished.
- CO₂ is increasing.
 - Desert area is increasing.
 - Underground water getting depleted
 - Heat increased
 - As a result water level of sea will rise.
- These destructive changes are due to 'green house effect'

III C) Terms-

- 1) Division of Labour means distribution of the total processes of Production among different persons .
- 2) In the absence of competition , the dominance of a certain firm in the market is termed as Monopoly .
- 3) Relative poverty is caused by a difference in the level of income Earned by the people of different groups in the same country.
- 4) The government measures relating to the revenue expenditure And dekho is called the Budgetary policy .
- 5) A country whose per capita production is more than 6000 \$ per Year is considered to be a developed country .

D) Answer in One/two sentences-

- 1) Customer
- 2) Services as Ships , aircraft , banks , insurance companies , which are bought by individual firms or governments of foreign countries is called invisible exports .
- 3) World Bank , IMF ,Asian Development Bank
- 4) Planning Commission
- 5) – complete absence of specific factors of production
 - Absolute advantage of factors of production
 - Comparative advantage of the factor of production

Q.IV (A) Give Reasons –

- 1) - Nature has not distributed natural resources and means of Production equally among different countries .
 - Different countries possess different factors of production in varying proportion .
 - If India has absolute advantage in the production of particular commodity and the US has that of another , so the respective country should concentrate on the production of commodities with absolute advantage .
 - This kind of trade will be profitable to all.
 - As a result commodities on service of better quality and to a Cheaper rate can be procured .
- 2) - The government restricts certain imports as it effects the economy of the country
 - Imports destroy the development of a country
 - Raw material needed for industries to produce foods should be allowed
- 3) - Reduction of internal savings
 - Indiscriminate use of aid
 - Growing foreign debt and its burden
 - Dangerous Political Freedom
- 4) - Evaluation is ^{very} ~~very~~ important is very important part of

Planning

- The government should evaluate plans to find out how much success it has achieved
- The weaknesses in the previous plan is so not repeated due to evaluation

Q.IV (B) (a) F.B

- 1) The Charotar region of Gujarat is known for the production of Tobacco.
- 2) The fax service is a very fast service for transmission of copies Important documents .

(b) Short Notes -

1. Economic importance of forest wealth-

- Forests help to conserve and increase humidity in atmosphere
- Forests supply us with teak ,Sal ,timber
- Turpentine is got from chid trees
- Sandalwood oil is got from sandalwood trees in Karnataka
- Bamboo trees is useful for manufacturing paper & rayon
- Sundari tree wood is used to make boats .
- Lac , resin , gum are found in Indian forests
- Herbs and fruits too are found in Indian forests

2. Non- conventional sources of energy -

- Non conventional sources of energy are inexhaustible and can be available any time
- Solar energy from Sun
- Wind Energy
- Bio-energy
- Geo -thermal energy
- Tidal energy

IV c) Answer in one/ two lines

- 1) Trombay (Mumbai) – Kalpakam (Chennai) Kalarapar(Gujarat), Ravalbhata (Rajasthan)
- 2) Sloppy land containing iron is needed for tea.
- 3) Gypsum is used for production of cement ,paper ,glass
- 4) IFFCO- Ammonia , Urea –Kalol, Kheda
- 5) 57 national highways – 33,612 km
- 6) Density of population means average number of people residing per sq.km

D) Explain terms-

- 1) Land more than 900 m above sea land having high peaks are known as Mountain.
- 2) Winds that change direction according to the season are

Known as Monsoon winds

- 3) Drip irrigation – The method by which the crops set water drop by drop by special pipes .
- 4) Delta Region – Current of river is slow near its mouth-where It meets the sea . So, it cannot carry alluvial deposits with it . This is deposited at its mouth and a triangular fertile delta is formed .
- 5) Express Highway- Broad ,well constructed roads linking Important trading centers and having heavy traffic eg- Express Highway between Ahmedabad and Vadodara (Under construction)

Q.V A) Answer in detail –

- ~~Severe~~^{Some} as National wall , protecting the Northern border of India
 - Stop the cold winds from Central Asia from reaching Northern India
 - Help to bring good rain
 - Steep slopes – so many waterfalls for generating hydro-electricity
 - Variety of plants & animals are found here.
- 2) - 7517 km of coastline
 - 43,000sq.km of continental shelf
 - large quantity of fish
 - long dry season favourable for fishing
 - Indian fishermen skilled ,experienced & courageous
 - Good infrastructure
 - 3) - Vast , fertile plains
 - Climate favourable for cultivation round the year
 - Climate variations
 - Indian farmers skilled & industrious
 - Rivers ,dams ,irrigation is plenty
 - 50% of land used for agriculture
 - 4) - wheat crop of temperate region
 - grown in regions where there is less rainfall
 - Needs temperature about 20 to 30 deg c
 - Needs rainfall 40 cm to 75 cm
 - Important crop from nutrition point of view.
 - Punjab , UP , Madhya Pradesh ,Rajasthan
 - 6) - India ranks first in production of mica in the world
 - Bihar ,Rajasthan ,Andhra Pradesh , Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka , Orissa , Kerala
 - Bihar produces 60% of Mica
 - 600 mines are located between Champaran and Hajaribaug

V B Give reasons –

- 1) -Most rain in the Deccan depend on winds blowing from Arabian Sea

- The Deccan Plateau is on the backward side
 - Rainshadow region
 - Mumbai & Pune are not very far from each other –however Mumbai receives 180 cm of rain , Pune located in between area gets about 75 cm of rain
- 2) - Punjab does not have adequate rainfall
- Still Punjab is known as ‘ granary of wheat’
 - Wheat in Punjab is grown with the help of irrigation
 - The irrigation canals get water from the Bhakra –Nangal dam on Sutluj river
 - Fertile land
- 3) - Coffee is grown in abundance in South India
- Coorg region of Karnataka produces coffee on a large scale
 - So, people of South India drink coffee
- 4) - Invention of rapid modes of transport and telegraphic communication contacts between distinct countries has become easier
- messages can be sent in a minute to any part of the world through fax
 - STD has helped a lot in telecommunication
 - Internet too has helped telecommunication
- 5) - India ranks 2nd in production of Jute
- The delta region of Ganga in West Bengal is very fertile
 - Maximum jute is produced in W.Bengal
 - It is also imported from Bangladesh
 - So, jute industry has developed maximum in this region because of factors like cheap labour , humid climate , adequate facilities for marketing & transportation

QUESTION BANK PAPER - 4

