

Summer Vacation

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SESSION 2026-27

Make your vacation
meaningful, fun-filled
and full of learning!

Name : _____

Class & Section : _____

Roll No. : _____

EXPLORE

LEARN

ENJOY

GROW

READ

LEARN

GROW

Physical Education

Instructions for Students

- **Complete all questions in neat handwriting.**
- **Use separate notebook sheets for each chapter.**
- **Draw diagrams wherever required.**
- **Submit homework after summer vacation.**
- **Revise all chapters regularly.**

Chapter 1: Management of Sporting Events

MCQ (1 Mark Each)

1. Which committee manages the money of sports events?

- a) Technical Committee
b) Finance Committee
c) Transport Committee
d) Boarding Committee

2. Intramural tournaments are organized:

- a) Between schools
b) Within the school
c) At national level
d) International level

3. The motto of Olympics is:

- a) Faster, Higher, Stronger**
b) Unity in Diversity
c) Play and Win
d) Sports for All

4. Which committee prepares the ground?

- a) Boarding Committee
b) Technical Committee
c) Ground & Equipment Committee
d) Medical Committee

5. League tournament is also known as:

- a) Knock-out tournament
b) Round Robin tournament
c) Combination tournament
d) Fixture tournament

6. In knockout tournament, the team losing once:

- a) Gets second chance**

- b) Continues playing**
c) Gets eliminated
d) Plays final directly

7. Sports Day is an example of:

- a) Intramural activity**
b) Extramural activity
c) International activity
d) None of these

8. Bye is given in:

- a) League tournament**
b) Knockout tournament
c) Both
d) None

9. The number of matches in league tournament is calculated by:

- a) $N(N-1)$**
b) $N(N-1)/2$
c) $N+1$
d) $N-2$

10. Which committee looks after first aid?

- a) Reception Committee**
b) Medical Committee
c) Boarding Committee
d) Transport Committee

2 Marks Questions

- 1. Define intramural tournament.**
- 2. What is a knockout tournament?**
- 3. Write any two objectives of sports events.**
- 4. What do you mean by fixture?**
- 5. Name any two committees of sports management.**
- 6. What is extramural activity?**
- 7. Define league tournament.**
- 8. What is a bye in tournament?**
- 9. Mention any two functions of Technical Committee.**
- 10. Write two advantages of intramural activities.**

3 Marks Questions

- 1. Explain the importance of sports events.**
- 2. Differentiate between intramural and extramural activities.**

3. Explain any three functions of Finance Committee.
4. Write three advantages of knockout tournament.
5. Explain the role of Technical Committee.
6. Write three disadvantages of league tournament.
7. Explain the procedure to prepare fixtures in knockout tournament.
8. Mention three objectives of intramural activities.
9. Explain any three committees required for sports events.
10. Write short notes on Sports Day celebration.

5 Marks Questions

1. Explain knockout tournament with merits and demerits.
2. Describe the importance of intramural activities in schools.
3. Explain league tournament and its advantages.
4. Discuss the role of different committees in sports management.
5. Explain the objectives and significance of sports events.
6. Draw and explain the fixture of 8 teams in knockout tournament.
7. Explain the procedure for organizing sports events.
8. Discuss the functions of Ground & Equipment Committee.
9. Differentiate between knockout and league tournament.
10. Explain the importance of extramural activities.

Chapter 2: Children & Women in Sports

MCQ (1 Mark Each)

1. Female athlete triad is related to:
 - a) Men
 - b) Women athletes
 - c) Children
 - d) Coaches
2. Motor development means development of:
 - a) Intelligence
 - b) Physical skills
 - c) Emotions
 - d) Personality
3. Which hormone is important during adolescence?
 - a) Thyroxine
 - b) Estrogen
 - c) Insulin
 - d) Adrenaline
4. Bullying in sports affects:
 - a) Confidence

- 4. What is motor development?**
- 5. Write any two benefits of exercise for children.**
- 6. What is menstruation?**
- 7. Mention any two causes of female athlete triad.**
- 8. What do you mean by adolescence?**
- 9. Write two disadvantages of bullying.**
- 10. Mention any two exercises suitable for children.**

3 Marks Questions

1. Explain the importance of exercise for children.
2. Describe the stages of growth and development.
3. Explain the problems faced by women athletes.
4. Write three causes of female athlete triad.
5. Explain the effects of bullying on children.
6. Describe motor development in children.
7. Explain three benefits of participation of women in sports.
8. Write a short note on menstruation and sports participation.
9. Explain the role of physical activity in healthy growth.
10. Discuss any three preventive measures for bullying.

5 Marks Questions

1. Explain female athlete triad in detail.
2. Describe the importance of sports participation for women.
3. Explain growth and development during childhood.
4. Discuss the effects of bullying and its prevention.
5. Explain the stages of motor development.
6. Describe the benefits of physical activities for children.
7. Explain the role of sports in empowerment of women.
8. Discuss the precautions for women athletes during training.
9. Explain the importance of balanced diet for children and women athletes.
10. Write detailed notes on exercise guidelines for children.

Pol Science

End of Bipolarity

1. In the Soviet Union, who decided to reform the society for the first time?
 - a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. Vladimir Lenin
 - c. None of these
 - d. Mikhail Gorbachev
2. Consider the following statements.
Find the wrong statement
 - i. Lenin was the leader of Bolshevik party
 - ii. Stalin was not the immediate successor of Lenin
 - iii. Gorbachev was blamed for the disintegration of USSR
 - iv. Boris Yeltsin was the first elected president of Russia
 - a. (i)
 - b. (iii)
 - c. (ii)
3. Independence movement begins in Lithuania in
 - a. 1985
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1989
4. The Berlin Wall was toppled in the year _____.
 - a. 1993
 - b. 1989
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1998
4. Why is the Gulf War also called the video game war?
 - a. Fought through video games
 - b. Widespread television coverage.
 - c. Like a video game
 - d. Everyone could play on their TV screen
5. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?
 - a. End of the ideological war between the US and USSR
 - b. Crises in the Middle East
 - c. Change in the balance of power in the world order
 - d. Birth of CIS
6. The Soviet Union was comprised of how many republics?
 - a. 16
 - b. 15
 - c. 22
 - d. 17
7. Yeltsin became the President of Russia in the year _____.
 - a. 1994
 - b. 1995

8. The country that gave the aid and technical assistance for steel plants in India is
 - a. USSR
 - b. Japan
 - c. Russia
 - d. The United States
9. What was called the largest garage sale in history?
 - a. all agricultural land was sold at throwaway prices
 - b. the devaluation of the ruble in front of the dollar
 - c. all garbages were sold at very good prices
 - d. valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices
10. Assertion (A): Vladimir Lenin died in 1924.
Reason (R): Stalin came to power in 1924.
 - 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.
11. Assertion (A): After the second World War, the world was divided into Eastern Block and Weston Block.
Reason (R): Western countries joined Eastern Block.
 - 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.
12. Question No. 13 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Berlin Wall symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Built in 1961 to separate East Berlin from West Berlin, this more than 150 kilometre long wall stood for 28 years and was finally broken by the people on 9 November 1989. This marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of the communist bloc.
13. Berlin wall symbolises the division between _____ and _____.
 - a. Capitalism and Democracy
 - b. Capitalism and communism
 - c. Communism and socialism
 - d. Capitalism and secularism
14. Berlin wall was built in _____ year.
 - a. 2021
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1999
 - d. 2020
15. The Berlin Wall Separates _____.
 - a. East Berlin from North West Berlin

16. The Berlin Wall stood for _____ years

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a | 21 |
| b | 10 |
| c. | 20 |
| d. | 28 |

17. The Berlin wall was broken on ____.

- a. 10th November 1989
b. 11th November 1989
c. 12th November 1989
d. 9th November 1989

New centres of Power

1. The head quarter of the ASEAN is ____.

- Kahira
- New Delhi
- Dhaka
- Jakarta

2. The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of SAARC in which year?

3. Mention the full form of the following

- i. **CTBT**
- ii. **ASEAN**

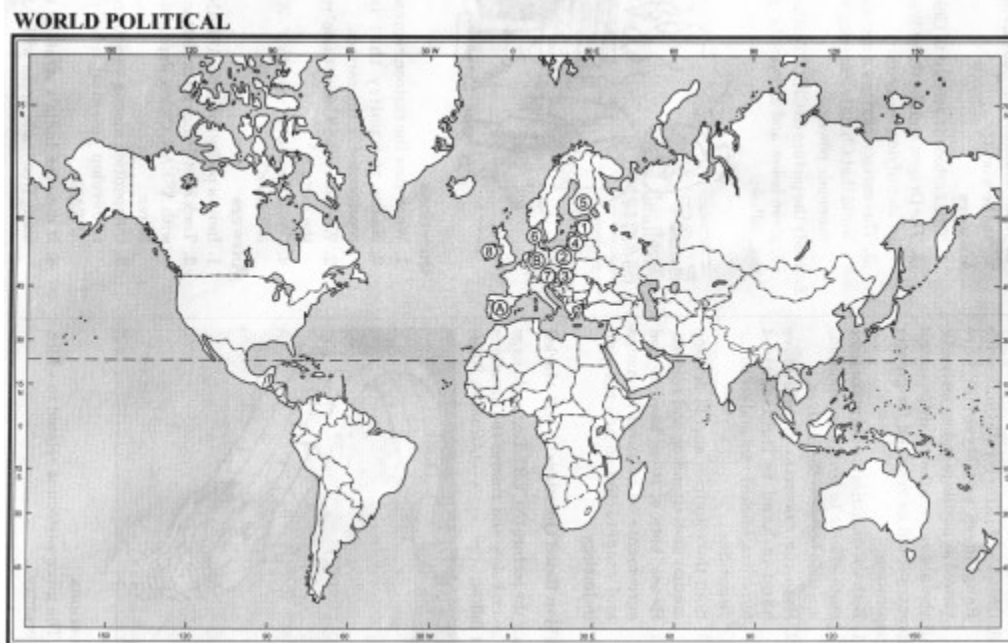
2. When did China get independence?

3. What steps should be taken to strengthen the ASEAN in the international community?

4. On a political outline map of world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:

Questions:

- i. An older member of EU between Portugal and France. Symbolise (A)
- ii. An older member near Belgium and Netherlands. Symbolise (B)
- iii. The four new members of EU. Symbolise 1,2,3,4.
- iv. Four old members of EU. Symbolise 5, 6,7,8.



2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association. While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US the EU, and Japan, its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN States and to aid social and economic development in the region, The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN. Questions

- i. What is the objective of ASEAN Economic Community?
 - ii. Why did ASEAN establish Free Trade Areas (FTAs)?
 - iii. How ASEAN Economic Community would resolve economic disputes?
 - iv. Which countries have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN and why?
2. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?

South Asia in the contemporary world

1. When was SAFTA started?
 - a. January 2002
 - b. January 2004
 - c. January 2000
 - d. January 2003
2. Whose mediation resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan?
3. Which political party dominates the political affairs of Maldives?
4. Mention any two objectives of SAARC.
5. Mention the names of member states of SAARC.

- i. **A landlocked country with multi-party competition.**
- ii. **Centrally located and shares borders with most South Asian Countries.**
- iii. **Earlier the island had Sultan as head, now its a republic.**
- iv. **A landlocked country with a monarchy. Country, where military has prevailed over democracy**



6. Which among the following principal organs of the UN has headed by the Secretary-General?
 - a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Trusteeship Council
 - d. Secretariat
7. How many countries are members of the UN?
 - a. 194
 - b. 190
 - c. 192
 - d. 188
8. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



What does this logo represents?

- a. Harmony amongst the people
 - b. Equity in the World
 - c. Global progress
 - d. It shows the globe (world Map) and encircled olive leaves represent peace
9. Trygre Lie was the first Secretary-General from
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. Norway
 - d. Germany
10. Which one of the following is not a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council?
 - a. China
 - b. India
 - c. France
 - d. Russia
11. Assertion (A): The biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council.

- b. 50
- c. 45
- d. 52

18. How do often conflicts arise?
- a. lack of knowledge
 - b. lack of faith
 - c. lack of social and economic development
 - d. lack of culture

Challenges of nation building

1. Which one of the following is a princely state of India initially resisted joining the Indian Union?
 - a. Baroda
 - b. Gwalior
 - c. Mysore
 - d. Hyderabad
2. When was States Reorganisation Commission formed?
 - a. 1963
 - b. 1964
 - c. 1953
 - d. 1950
3. Amrita Pritam was a prominent poet from
 - a. Madras
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Gujarat
 - d. Mumbai
4. Which of the following speech was given at midnight on 14-15 August 1947 by J.L.Nehru?
 - a. Freedom from Slavery
 - b. Awoke and Arise
 - c. Satyavev Jayate
 - d. Tryst with Destiny
5. How many kinds of challenges that Independent India faced?
 - a. 2
 - b. 1
 - c. 5
 - d. 3
6. Which among the following states was first to hold elections based on the Universal Adult Franchise?
 - a. Manipur
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Gujarat
7. In which year Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by extremist Nathuram Godse?
 - a. January 1952

- b. January 1950
 - c. January 1949
 - d. January 1948
8. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in which year?
 - a. 1953
 - b. 1954
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1951
9. Which among the following princely states proved to be most difficult to join Indian Union?
 - a. Kashmir
 - b. Junagadh
 - c. Manipur
 - d. Saurashtra
10. Who among the following was the Maharaja of Manipur at the times of Independence?
 - a. Ramachandra Singh
 - b. Su-Kha-Pha
 - c. Bodhachandra Singh
 - d. Hari Singh
11. Assertion (A): The first deputy prime minister and home minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as an Iron man of India.
Reason(R): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir.
 - 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.
12. Assertion (A): Writers, poets, and filmmakers in India and Pakistan have often used the phrase division of hearts to describe partition.
Reason (R): Muslim League put forward the Two nation theory that British did not consist of one but two people.
 - 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.

13. Question No. 13 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on a universal adult franchise. In

the Legislative Assembly of Manipur, there were sharp differences over the question of the merger of Manipur with India. While the state Congress wanted the merger, other political parties were opposed to this. The Government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt.

14. Which of the following is the ruler of the Manipur?
 - a. Hari Singh
 - b. Bodhachandra Singh
 - c. Hari Chandra Meitei
 - d. Chong Meitei
15. Which Indian states were first to held elections on universal adult suffrage?
 - a. Manipur
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Rajasthan
 - d. Punjab
16. Which of the following wanted Manipur to merge with India?
 - a. Maharaja
 - b. State Party
 - c. State Congress
 - d. State Youth
17. When did the Government of India succeed in Pressurising the maharaja of Manipur?
 - a. 1946
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1949
18. Choose the correct option for the blank. The merger of Manipur was _____.
 - a. took time to get accepted
 - b. was welcomed by the people
 - c. saw anger and resentment
 - d. accepted wholeheartedly

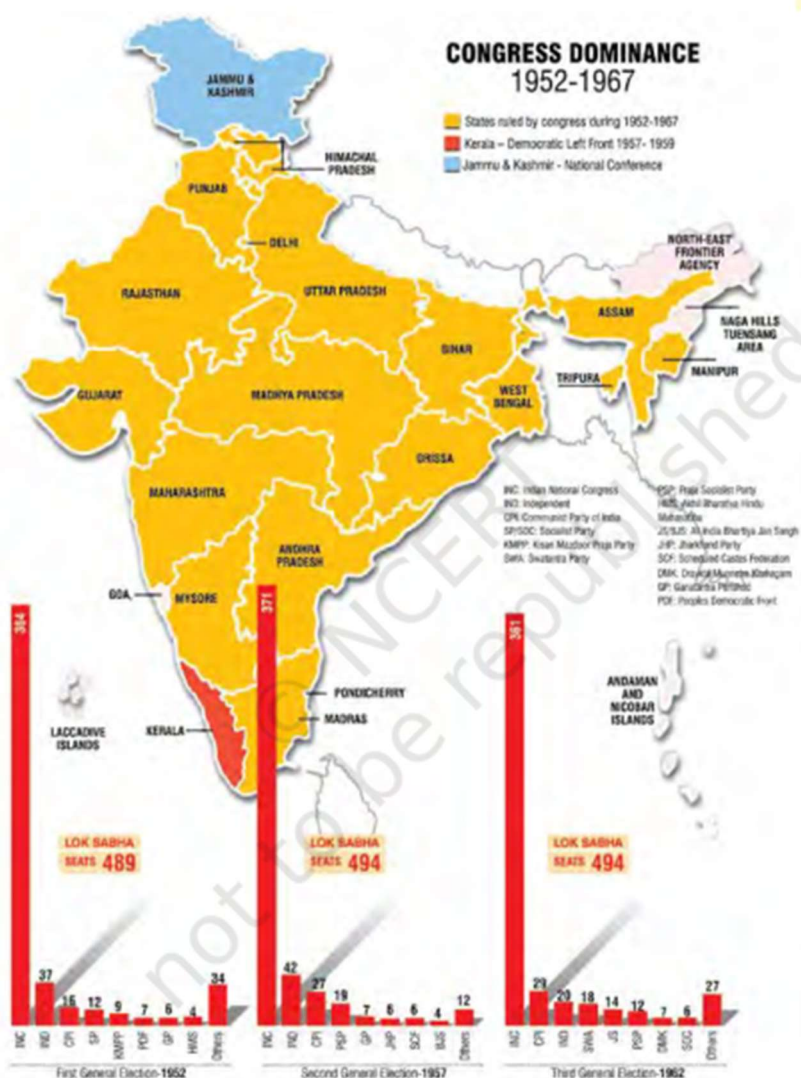
Era of One dominance party

1. When did Hindu Mahasabha come into existence?
 - a. 1924
 - b. 1914
 - c. 1885
 - d. 1913
2. What is meant by 'one-party dominance' in the Indian context?
3. Why was the first general election in India considered unusual?
4. How has the method of voting changed from the first General Election of 1952 to the General Election of 2004?
5. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

These groups inside the party are called factions. The coalitional nature of the Congress party tolerated and in fact encouraged various factions. Some of these factions were based on ideological considerations but very often these factions were rooted in personal ambitions and rivalries. Instead of being a weakness, internal factionalism became a strength of the Congress. Since there was room within the party for various factions to fight with each other, it meant that leaders representing different interests and ideologies remained within Congress rather than go out and form a new party.

- Which trend in the Congress party is worth emulating?
- What were the reasons for forming the various factions in the Congress party?
- Why did the Congress leaders have no desire to form new parties leaving Congress? Give reasons.

2. Study the map given below and answer the following questions:



- Did the congress maintain the increase in the members in these elections.
- Which political party continued to gain seats in all the elections?
- Name the political parties which contested only two of the three elections.

- a. 2017
- b. 2015
- c. 2014
- d. 2012

10. In which state the people protest against the proposed Korean POSCO plant?

- a. UP
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. Orissa
- d. Karnataka

11. Assertion (A): The nationalist leaders were clear that the economic concerns of the government of free India would have to be different from the narrowly defined commercial functions of the colonial government.

Reason (R): It was further clear that the eradication of poverty was not the responsibility of the government, but the people.

- 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.

12. Assertion (A): India did not follow any of the two known paths to development -neither the capitalist model nor the socialist model.

Reason (R): It was India's one of biggest mistakes that it did not adopt any one of the two models.

- 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.

13. Question No. 13 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This came into existence on 1 January 2015. The Planning Commission is not one of the many commissions and other bodies set up by the Constitution. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these. As in the USSR, the Planning Commission of India opted for five year plans (FYP). The idea is very simple: the Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly, the budget of the central and all the State governments is divided into two parts: 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'plan' budget that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan. A five-year plan has the advantage of permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make a long-term intervention in the economy.

14. Which of the following commission has renamed NITI Aayog in 2015?

- d. Accra
5. Which of the following country attacked Egypt in 1956 over the Suez Canal?
 - a. Britain
 - b. USA
 - c. USSR
 - d. Israel
6. Which of this Indian place is made as a home by the spiritual leader Dalai Lama?
 - a. Tawang
 - b. Bodh Gaya
 - c. Dharmashala
 - d. Kushinagar
7. Two disputed areas between India and China:
 - a. Jammu and Kashmir
 - b. Ladakh and Utrakhand
 - c. Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim
 - d. Aksai Chin and NEFA
8. The two leading groups today are the Russian bloc and the Anglo-American bloc. We must be friendly to both and yet not join either. Whose words are these?
 - a. Indira Gandhi
 - b. C. Rajagopalachari
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d. K .P. S. Menon
9. India has developed self-sufficiency in _____ technology.
 - a. Atomic
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Nuclear
 - d. Scientific
10. Indian foreign policy is affected by
 - a. international factors
 - b. domestic factors
 - c. domestic and international factors
 - d. cultural factors
11. Assertion (A): Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.
Reason (R): The cold war has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
 - 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.
12. Assertion (A): India opposes the NPT(1968) because the treaty is unequal.
Reason (R): In 1974 India had carried out underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.
 - 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.

Question No. 13 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was

extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and nondiscriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear-weapons-free world. Foreign policy is always dictated by ideas of national interest. In the period after 1990, Russia, though it continues to be an important friend of India, has lost its global pre-eminence. Therefore, India's foreign policy has shifted to a more pro-US strategy.

13. Which of the following nuclear treaties were rejected by India?
 - a. Panchsheel Agreement
 - b. NPT, CTBT
 - c. Kyoto Protocol
 - d. None of these
14. When did India conduct series of nuclear tests?
 - a. April 1998
 - b. March 1998
 - c. May 1998
 - d. June 1998
15. Why did India's foreign policy shift to become more pro-US?
 - a. Because US derived more profit to India
 - b. Because Russia lost its global pre-eminence
 - c. Because Russia betrayed India
 - d. Because Russia attacked India
16. Which one of the following is India's stand for the use of nuclear weapons?
 - a. No use of nuclear weapon at all
 - b. Use nuclear weapon in case of war
 - c. None of these
 - d. No first use of nuclear weapon
17. In which year India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT.
 - a. In 1996
 - b. In 1994
 - c. In 1993
 - d. In 1995

Challenges of restoration of congress party

1. 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.
2. The Indian leader who gave the slogan "Garibi hatao" was
 - (a) Lal Bahadur shastri.
 - (b) Indira Gandhi.
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (d) B.R. Ambedkar.
3. The chairman of drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly was
 - (a) Lal Bahadur shastri.
 - (b) Indira Gandhi.
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

4. The era of coalition government began in India in
(a) 1971.
(b) 2004.
(c) 1989.
(d) 1967.
5. The policy initiatives of Mrs.Indira Gandhi's government did not include
(a) abolition of privy purse.
(b) nationalisation of banks.
(c) nuclear tests.
(d) ban on nuclear tests.
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri's famous slogan was
(a) Garibi Hatao.
(b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan.
(c) Aya Ram, Gaya Ram.
(d) Indira Hatao.
7. The Congress Socialist party was founded by
(a) B. R. Ambedkar.
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru.
(c) Indira Gandhi.
(d) Ram Manohar Lohia.
8. After the death of Shastri, there was an intense competition between Indira Gandhi and
(a) Ram Manohar Lohia
(b) K. Kamraj.
(c) Morarji Desai.
(d) Karpoori Thakur.
9. The slogan of 'garibi hatao' was used before the
(a) 1952 elections.
(b) 1967 elections.
(c) 1971 elections.
(d) 1977 elections.
10. Use of English language was strongly opposed by the
(a) Gulzari Lal Nanda.
(b) J. L. Nehru.
(c) Charan Singh.
(d) Karpoori Thakur.
11. Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from _____.
(a) 1962 to 1965
(b) 1964 to 1966
(c) 1962 to 1967
(d) 1964 to 1969

6. The first democratic election to Sikkim assembly in 1974 was swept by the
(a) Sikkim Congress.
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Janta Party.
(d) Communist Party of India (CPI).
7. The " Kashmir issue" is a dispute between India and
(a) Bangladesh.
(b) Sri Lanka.
(c) Pakistan.
(d) China.
8. Master Tara Singh was a leader of
(a) SGPC.
(b) AIADMK.
(c) MDMK.
(d) PDP.
9. Which region is referred to as the 'seven sisters'?
(a) East-West Region
(b) North-West Region
(c) South-East Region
(d) North-East Region
10. 'Bodo' is a community in
(a) Manipur.
(b) Assam.
(c) Mizoram.
(d) Arunachal Pradesh.
11. Why Operation Blue Star was launched by army and Government of India?
(a) 1982
(b) 1983
(c) 1984
(d) 1985
12. Which students group led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam?
(a) All Assam Workers' Union
(b) All Assam Students' Union
(c) All Assam Official' Union
(d) All Assam Women' Union
13. What was the another name of Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord?
(a) Maharashtra Accord
(b) Punjab Accord
(c) Uttar Pradesh Accord
(d) Kerala Accord
15. Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed at the conference of Akali Dal in _____.
(a) 1971

(c) 1973

(d) 1974

17. Nagaland state was created in the year

(a) 1980.

(b) 1963.

(c) 1950.

(d) 1970.

18. Which two states were created in 1966?

(a) Delhi and Haryana

(b) Rajasthan and Gujarat

(c) Punjab and Haryana

(d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

19. On the question of diversity which approach is adopted by India?

(a) Totalitarian approach

(b) Dictatorial approach

(c) Fascist approach

(d) Democratic approach

20. Rajiv Gandhi joined active politics after

(a) 1950.

(b) 1960.

(c) 1970.

(d) 1980.

21. During the period between 1953 and 1974, lots of influence on the politics of Kashmir was exercised by the

(a) Congress.

(b) Bhartiya Janata Party.

(c) Communist Party of India.

(d) Akali Dal.

22. The first democratic election to Sikkim assembly in 1974 was swept by the

(a) Sikkim Congress.

(b) Indian National Congress

(c) Janta Party.

(d) Communist Party of India (CPI).

23. The " Kashmir issue" is a dispute between India and

(a) Bangladesh.

(b) Sri Lanka.

(c) Pakistan.

(d) China.

24. Master Tara Singh was a leader of

(a) SGPC.

(b) AIADMK.

(c) MDMK.

(d) PDP.

25. Which region is referred to as the 'seven sisters'?
- (a) East-West Region
 - (b) North-West Region
 - (c) South-East Region
 - (d) North-East Region
26. 'Bodo' is a community in
- (a) Manipur.
 - (b) Assam.
 - (c) Mizoram.
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh.
27. Why Operation Blue Star was launched by army and Government of India?
- (a) 1982
 - (b) 1983
 - (c) 1984
 - (d) 1985
28. Which students group led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam?
- (a) All Assam Workers' Union
 - (b) All Assam Students' Union
 - (c) All Assam Official' Union
 - (d) All Assam Women' Union
29. What was the another name of Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord?
- (a) Maharashtra Accord
 - (b) Punjab Accord
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh Accord
 - (d) Kerala Accord
30. Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed at the conference of Akali Dal in _____.
- (a) 1971
 - (b) 1972
 - (c) 1973
 - (d) 1974

History

Chapter 1: Bricks, Beads and Bones – The Harappan Civilisation

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. The Harappan script is:

- Pictographic
- Alphabetic
- Hieroglyphic
- Roman

2. The Great Bath has been found at:

- a) Harappa
b) Lothal
c) Mohenjodaro
d) Kalibangan

3. Which of the following was not a Harappan site?

- a) Rakhigarhi
b) Dholavira
c) Pataliputra
d) Banawali

4. The Indus Valley Civilization belonged to the:

- a) Paleolithic Age**
b) Mesolithic Age
c) Neolithic Age
d) Bronze Age

5. Which metal was unknown to the Harappans?

- a) Gold
b) Copper
c) Iron
d) Bronze

6. Harappan cities were divided into:

- a) Sectors
b) Colonies
c) Citadel and Lower Town
d) None

7. Which animal was not depicted in Harappan seals?

- a) Unicorn
b) Elephant
c) Horse
d) Rhinoceros

8. Dholavira is located in present-day:

- a) Punjab
b) Gujarat
c) Rajasthan
d) Haryana

Questions:

1. Name the site where the Great Bath was found.
2. What does the construction of the Great Bath indicate about Harappan engineering skills?
3. What was the likely use of the Great Bath?
4. From where was the water supplied to the tank?
5. What technique was used to prevent water leakage?

History Worksheet 2

Chapter 2: Kings, Farmers and Towns – Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE)

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. The earliest coins in India were known as:
 - a) Dinar
 - b) Karshapana
 - c) Rupya
 - d) Tanka
2. Which text is considered a treatise on statecraft composed by Kautilya?
 - a) Arthashastra
 - b) Manusmriti
 - c) Mahabharata
 - d) Ramayana
3. Prashastis were composed in praise of:
 - a) Merchants
 - b) Farmers
 - c) Kings
 - d) Monks
4. The Mauryan capital was at:
 - a) Pataliputra
 - b) Ujjayini
 - c) Rajagriha
 - d) Vaishali
5. Who was the most famous ruler of the Mauryan dynasty?
 - a) Chandragupta I
 - b) Bindusara
 - c) Ashoka
 - d) Bimbisara
6. The term Gahapati refers to:
 - a) Slave
 - b) King

a) Bengal

- b) Tamil Nadu
c) Punjab
d) Gujarat

Part B: True or False (1 Mark each)

1. Ashoka's inscriptions are found only in India.
2. The Arthashastra was written in Sanskrit.
3. Harisena wrote the Prayaga Prashasti in praise of Ashoka.
4. The term 'janapada' means a tribal territory.
5. Guilds were associations of traders and artisans.
6. Gahapatis were landless laborers.
7. Brahmi was read from left to right.
8. All Ashokan inscriptions were written in Prakrit.
9. The Gupta rulers encouraged land grants to Brahmanas.
10. Cities like Mathura and Pataliputra were major urban centers.

Part C: Assertion and Reason (2 Marks each)

Choose the correct option:

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

1. Assertion (A): Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras.
Reason (R): They were responsible for revenue collection.
2. Assertion (A): Punch-marked coins were widely used during the Mauryan period.
Reason (R): These coins were made using dies and molds.
3. Assertion (A): Guilds played a significant role in the urban economy.
Reason (R): They helped regulate production and trade.
4. Assertion (A): Harisena composed a prashasti for Harshavardhana.
Reason (R): Harshavardhana belonged to the Mauryan dynasty.
5. Assertion (A): Pataliputra was a well-planned city.
Reason (R): It was a major religious center during the Gupta age.

Part D: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks each)

1. Mention three features of Ashokan inscriptions.
2. What was the role of guilds in the early historic urban centers?
3. Explain the significance of land grants during the early centuries CE.

Part E: Long Answer Questions (8 Marks each)

1. Describe the administrative system of the Mauryan Empire as outlined in the Arthashastra and Ashokan edicts.
2. How did the growth of towns affect the economy and society in early historic India?

Part F: Case Study Based Question (5 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

"This is what was said by the beloved of the gods, Ashoka: 'Twenty-six years after my coronation I began to tour the country to spread Dhamma, to meet people of all sects and listen to their concerns. I have ordered Dhamma Mahamatras to do the same. Let everyone practice their own religion. Harmony among all sects is best.'"

Questions:

1. Who is referred to as the 'Beloved of the Gods'?
2. What was the purpose of Ashoka's tour?
3. Who were Dhamma Mahamatras?
4. What message did Ashoka promote through his Dhamma?
5. How did Ashoka ensure religious tolerance?

History Worksheet 3

Chapter 3: Kinship, Caste and Class – Early Societies (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE)

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark each)

Choose the correct option:

- 1. The Mahabharata was originally composed in:**
 - a) Prakrit**
 - b) Sanskrit**
 - c) Tamil**
 - d) Pali**
- 2. The term Kshatriya refers to:**
 - a) Priests**
 - b) Warriors**
 - c) Merchants**
 - d) Artisans**
- 3. Who was the author of the critical edition of the Mahabharata?**
 - a) Irfan Habib**
 - b) D.D. Kosambi**
 - c) V.S. Sukthankar**
 - d) Romila Thapar**
- 4. The Mahabharata is described as:**
 - a) An epic**
 - b) A novel**

- c) A chronicle**
d) A biography

5. Gotra was a system of:

- a) Caste divisions
- b) Lineage tracing
- c) Land revenue
- d) Village governance

6. Which of the following was not a varna in the Vedic society?

- a) Brahmana
b) Shudra
c) Vaishya
d) Dalit

7. The Mahabharata contains how many verses approximately?

- a) 10,000
b) 1,00,000
c) 20,000
d) 50,000

8. Endogamy refers to:

- a) Marriage within a group
b) Marriage outside caste
c) Child marriage
d) Widow remarriage

9. Which term is used for non-Aryans or outsiders in Vedic texts?

- a) Shudra
b) Mleccha
c) Arya
d) Dasa

10. Dharma in the Mahabharata stands for:

- a) Faith
b) Duty and righteousness
c) Law
d) Prayer

11. Who among the following was a famous Shudra poet?

- a) Valmiki
b) Kalidasa
c) Banabhatta
d) Tulsidas

12. Which of the following was a matrilineal society in early India?

- a) Mauryas
b) Satavahanas
c) Guptas
d) Kushanas

13. Satavahana rulers were known for following:

- ### a) Brahmanism

Reason (R): It was written entirely by Vyasa in a short period.

5. **Assertion (A):** Shudras were allowed to perform Vedic sacrifices.
Reason (R): Shudras were an essential part of the Brahmanical system.

Part D: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks each)

1. Mention any three features of the varna system described in the Dharmashastras.
2. What is the significance of the Mahabharata as a historical source?
3. Describe the importance of patriliney and how it was maintained.

Part E: Long Answer Questions (8 Marks each)

1. Discuss the role of the Mahabharata in understanding the social values and practices of ancient India.
2. Explain how gender roles and family structures were defined in early Indian society with examples from texts and inscriptions.

Part F: Case Study Based Question (5 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

"One day, Draupadi was dragged into the royal court by Dushasana after Yudhishtira had lost her in a game of dice. The elders remained silent while she questioned the morality of the act: 'Whom did you lose first—yourself or me? If you had already lost yourself, how could you stake me?'"

Questions:

1. Who was Draupadi questioning in the passage and why?
2. What moral dilemma is being highlighted here?
3. How does this event reflect gender roles in ancient society?
4. What was the reaction of the elders in the court?
5. Why is this episode significant in the Mahabharata?

History Worksheet 4

Chapter 4: Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings – Cultural Developments (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE)

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. Who was the founder of Buddhism?
 - a) Mahavira
 - b) Ashoka
 - c) Siddhartha Gautama
 - d) Chanakya
2. Mahavira was associated with which religion?
 - a) Buddhism
 - b) Hinduism

- ### a) Hinayana

Reason (R): Jainism accepts violence as part of daily life.

2. **Assertion (A):** Stupas were built over relics of the Buddha.
Reason (R): They served as memorial sites and places of worship.
3. **Assertion (A):** Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodh Gaya.
Reason (R): He preached his first sermon in Bodh Gaya.
4. **Assertion (A):** The Mahayana school of Buddhism believed in idol worship.
Reason (R): It saw the Buddha as an eternal being.
5. **Assertion (A):** The Upanishads emphasized rituals and sacrifices.
Reason (R): They supported the authority of the Brahmanas.

Part D: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks each)

1. **Mention any three key principles of Jainism.**
2. **Explain the significance of the Sangha in Buddhism.**
3. **What are the architectural features of a stupa?**

Part E: Long Answer Questions (8 Marks each)

- 1. Discuss the major differences between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.**
- 2. Describe the evolution of Buddhist architecture with examples from stupas, chaityas, and viharas.**

Part F: Case Study Based Question (5 Marks)

Read the passage and answer the questions:

"The stupa at Sanchi is not only an important religious monument but also a symbol of Buddhist art and patronage. The gateways or toranas are elaborately carved with scenes from the Jataka tales and life of the Buddha. The donors included kings, merchants, and ordinary women and men."

Questions:

- 1. Where is the Sanchi stupa located?**
- 2. What do the toranas of Sanchi depict?**
- 3. Who contributed to the construction of the stupa?**
- 4. What do the carvings on the stupa tell us about early Indian society?**
- 5. How does the Sanchi stupa reflect Buddhist values?**

- 1. Title page**
- 2. Acknowledgment**
- 3. Table of contents**
- 4. Introduction**
- 5. The body of the project should have description of the selected topic, pictures, data and other relevant information**
- 6. Conclusion should have students' observations on the topic**
- 7. Bibliography and references**

GEOGRAPHY

Worksheet: Chapter 1 – Human Geography: Nature and Scope

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. Who is considered the father of Human Geography?

- a) Carl Ritter
b) Friedrich Ratzel
c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
d) Alexander von Humboldt

2. Which of the following is NOT a sub-field of Human Geography?

- a) Urban Geography
b) Climatology
c) Population Geography
d) Social Geography

3. The concept of "Possibilism" is associated with:

- a) Nature controlling man
b) Man adapting to nature
c) Man modifying nature
d) None of the above

4. Human Geography is the study of:

- a) Physical features only
b) Man-made features only
c) Interrelationship between man and environment
d) None of these

5. Which of the following approaches focuses on the uniqueness of a region?

- a) Systematic approach
- b) Regional approach
- c) Quantitative approach
- d) Behavioral approach

6. Which one of the following is a core field of Human Geography?

- a) Geomorphology
b) Meteorology
c) Political Geography
d) Hydrology

7. The term "Neodeterminism" was coined by:

- a) Ratzel
b) Griffith Taylor
c) Carl Ritter
d) Vidal de la Blache

8. Environmental Determinism considers humans as:

- a) Passive agents
b) Active agents
c) Neutral
d) None

9. Human geography emerged as a distinct discipline in:

The main focus of human geography is on:

Section B: True or False (1 mark each)

Section C: Assertion and Reason (2 marks each)

Assertion (A): Human geography emphasizes on spatial organization of human activities.

Section D: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

In a remote village in Rajasthan, people have started using solar panels to generate electricity. This has brought major changes in their lifestyle. Children can now study at night, water pumps have been installed for irrigation, and small businesses are using electricity for operations. Earlier, due to lack of electricity and harsh climate, most people were forced to migrate seasonally. The use of renewable energy has improved the quality of life and reduced migration.

Questions:

1. Which concept of human geography is best reflected in this passage?
2. What role has technology played in changing human-environment interaction in the village?
3. How has the environment posed challenges in the past for the villagers?
4. Mention one impact of this development on the education sector.
5. Identify and explain the approach of geography (systematic/regional/behavioral) best suited to study this transformation.

Worksheet: Chapter 2 –
The World Population: Distribution, Density, and Growth
Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Choose the correct option:

- 1. Which country has the largest population in the world?**
 - a) India**
 - b) USA**
 - c) China**
 - d) Indonesia**
- 2. Which of the following factors affects population distribution the most?**
 - a) Language**
 - b) Climate**
 - c) Religion**
 - d) Government**
- 3. What is population density?**
 - a) Number of births per 1000 people**
 - b) Number of people living per square kilometer**
 - c) Number of deaths per 1000 people**
 - d) Growth rate of population**
- 4. The most densely populated continent is:**

- a) Education
- b) Industrialization
- c) Topography
- d) Technology

a) Stage I
b) Stage II
c) Stage III
d) Stage IV

- Fertility rate
- Mortality rate
- Migration
- Literacy rate

a) 6 billion
b) 7 billion
c) 8 billion
d) 9 billion

a) Bangladesh
b) India
c) Australia
d) Japan

- a) Africa
- b) South America
- c) Antarctica
- d) Europe

- 1. Population growth is always uniform throughout the world.**
- 2. Migration has no impact on population change.**
- 3. High population density is found in fertile river valleys.**
- 4. Stage IV of the demographic transition model has low birth and death rates.**
- 5. Mountainous areas are usually sparsely populated.**

Section C: Assertion and Reason (2 marks each)

Worksheet: Chapter 3 – Human Development

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. Who introduced the concept of Human Development?
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Mahbub ul Haq
 - c) Amartya Sen
 - d) Adam Smith
2. The Human Development Index (HDI) is published by:
 - a) World Bank
 - b) IMF
 - c) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - d) WTO
3. HDI includes all of the following indicators except:
 - a) Life expectancy
 - b) GDP growth rate
 - c) Education
 - d) Per capita income
4. Which of the following countries had the highest HDI ranking in the 2020 report?
 - a) India
 - b) Norway
 - c) Brazil
 - d) China
5. Which one of the following is not a pillar of human development?
 - a) Equity
 - b) Sustainability
 - c) Productivity
 - d) Military power
6. Which indicator measures the standard of living in HDI?
 - a) Life expectancy
 - b) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
 - c) Literacy rate
 - d) Employment rate
7. Which of the following is a measure of health in human development?
 - a) Infant Mortality Rate
 - b) Life Expectancy at birth
 - c) Crude Death Rate
 - d) Birth Rate
8. The concept of Human Development focuses on:
 - a) Economic growth only
 - b) Increasing military strength
 - c) Expansion of choices and well-being

d) Population growth

9. The term "development with a human face" refers to:

- a) Industrial development
- b) Technological development
- c) Human-centric development
- d) Political development

10. Which of the following countries has a low HDI value?

- a) Switzerland
b) Norway
c) Niger
d) Canada

Section B: True or False (1 mark each)

1. Human development is only concerned with economic growth.
2. Sustainability means meeting present needs without compromising future generations.
3. Education is not considered in HDI calculations.
4. Equity is one of the pillars of human development.
5. HDI ranks countries based on combined indicators of health, education, and income.

Section C: Assertion and Reason (2 marks each)

Choose the correct 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.

- Assertion (A):** A country can have high economic growth but low human development.
Reason (R): Economic growth always leads to equal distribution of income.
- Assertion (A):** Health and education are crucial to human development.
Reason (R): They enhance people's capabilities and overall well-being.
- Assertion (A):** Productivity is not related to human development.
Reason (R): Productivity only deals with machines, not humans.
- Assertion (A):** HDI is a better measure of development than GDP alone.
Reason (R): HDI includes indicators that reflect human welfare more accurately.
- Assertion (A):** Equity ensures equal access to opportunities for all.
Reason (R): Equity aims to reduce disparities in income and opportunities.

Section D: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

1. Define human development and explain its main objective.
2. Write a short note on the four pillars of human development.

- 3. Differentiate between countries with high HDI and low HDI with suitable examples.**

Section E: Long Answer Question (5 marks)

- 1. Explain the components and significance of the Human Development Index. How is it a better measure than income-based indicators?**

Section F: Case Study Based Question (5 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

In Country X, the GDP has increased steadily over the past two decades. However, this growth has not improved the lives of the majority. Most people still lack access to quality education, health services, and clean drinking water. The literacy rate remains low, and the life expectancy has not improved significantly. While a small elite enjoys a high standard of living, poverty levels among rural and marginalized populations remain high.

Questions:

1. What does the case study indicate about the difference between economic growth and human development?
2. Name two indicators of human development that are lacking in Country X.
3. Why is income alone not a sufficient measure of development?
4. What could be a possible HDI ranking trend for Country X? Explain.
5. Suggest one policy that could improve human development in such a country.

d) Banking

Which country is famous for commercial dairy farming?

- a) Bangladesh**
- b) New Zealand**
- c) Nigeria**
- d) Brazil**

Which is not a feature of plantation agriculture?

- a) Large scale**
- b) Single crop**
- c) Local consumption**
- d) Capital intensive**

Section B: True or False (1 mark each)

Primary activities include activities that use natural resources directly.

Subsistence farming is highly mechanized and capital intensive.

Dairy farming is a type of commercial farming.

Plantation agriculture often involves monoculture.

Forestry is a secondary activity.

Section C: Assertion and Reason (2 marks each)

Choose the correct 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.**

Assertion (A): Nomadic herding is practiced in harsh climatic regions.

Reason (R): These regions support permanent settlement and intensive agriculture.

Assertion (A): Commercial farming is profit-oriented.

Reason (R): It involves production primarily for market sale using modern techniques.

Assertion (A): Shifting cultivation leads to deforestation.

Reason (R): Forests are cleared regularly to create space for new crops.

Assertion (A): Primary activities form the base for all other economic activities.

Reason (R): They are directly dependent on the extraction of natural resources.

Assertion (A): Cooperative farming is a type of individual farming.

Reason (R): Farmers own land collectively and share profits equally.

Section D: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

- 1. Define primary activities with two examples.**
- 2. Briefly describe the features of plantation agriculture.**
- 3. How does climate influence agricultural practices around the world?**

1. What type of farming is practiced by the farmers in the case study?
2. Identify two challenges faced by the farmers.
3. How does infrastructure affect agricultural productivity in such regions?
4. Why is this form of farming categorized as subsistence rather than commercial?
5. Suggest one way to improve productivity for these farmers.

Worksheet: Chapter 5 – Secondary Activities

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. Which of the following is a secondary activity?
 - a) Mining
 - b) Fishing
 - c) Teaching
 - d) Manufacturing
2. Which type of industry uses products from primary industries as raw material?
 - a) Tertiary
 - b) Quaternary
 - c) Secondary
 - d) Quinary
3. Which of the following is a footloose industry?
 - a) Iron and steel
 - b) Software
 - c) Cement
 - d) Automobile
4. Which factor is most important for the cotton textile industry?
 - a) Availability of coal
 - b) Availability of water
 - c) Availability of iron ore
 - d) Availability of timber
5. Which industry is capital-intensive?
 - a) Handloom
 - b) Cottage industry
 - c) Steel
 - d) Basket weaving
6. Which city is known as the Silicon Valley of India?
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Bengaluru
 - c) Hyderabad
 - d) Pune
7. Which of the following is not a characteristic of high-tech industries?
 - a) Use of robotics
 - b) Pollution-intensive
 - c) Skilled workforce
 - d) R&D oriented
8. What is the major drawback of heavy industries?
 - a) Low employment
 - b) High pollution
 - c) Less capital investment

- 1. Which of the following is not a tertiary activity?**
 - a) Banking**
 - b) Teaching**
 - c) Agriculture**
 - d) Transportation**
- 2. Which one of the following is a quaternary activity?**
 - a) Transport**
 - b) Retailing**
 - c) Research and development**
 - d) Warehousing**
- 3. Which sector is also known as the service sector?**
 - a) Primary**
 - b) Secondary**
 - c) Tertiary**
 - d) Quinary**
- 4. Tourism is an example of:**
 - a) Primary activity**
 - b) Secondary activity**
 - c) Tertiary activity**
 - d) Quaternary activity**
- 5. Which of the following services does tertiary activity**

- a) Education
 - b) Manufacturing
 - c) Mining
 - d) Fishing
6. What is the basic function of transport services?

- a) Manufacture of goods
- b) Movement of people and goods
- c) Exploration of minerals
- d) Construction of buildings

7. Which mode of transport is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances?

- a) Road
- b) Railways
- c) Airways
- d) Pipelines

8. A high proportion of people engaged in tertiary activities is an indicator of:

- a) Agrarian economy
b) Industrial economy
c) Service-based economy
d) Military economy

9. Which of the following is a quinary activity?

- a) Shopkeeping
b) Consultancy
c) IT services
d) Political leadership

10. Which factor is not directly responsible for the growth of tertiary sector?

- a) Urbanization
- b) Industrialization
- c) Technological advancement
- d) Fertile soil

Section B: True or False (1 mark each)

1. Tertiary activities provide support to primary and secondary sectors.
2. The IT sector falls under quinary activities.
3. Transport and communication are included in secondary activities.
4. Tertiary activities are labor-intensive but not knowledge-intensive.
5. Tourism contributes significantly to the economy of many countries.

Section C: Assertion and Reason (2 marks each)

Choose the correct 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.

- 1. Assertion (A):** Tertiary sector plays a crucial role in the economic development of a country.
Reason (R): It provides basic goods to consumers and industries.
- 2. Assertion (A):** Quaternary activities include IT services and data analysis.
Reason (R): They involve processing and dissemination of information.
- 3. Assertion (A):** Roadways are most suitable for long-distance bulk transport.
Reason (R): Roadways are cheap and efficient for heavy goods.
- 4. Assertion (A):** Tourism is considered an invisible export.
Reason (R): It brings in foreign exchange without movement of goods.
- 5. Assertion (A):** The demand for tertiary services increases in developed economies.
Reason (R): Developed economies have a high standard of living and urbanization.

Section D: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

- 1. Define tertiary activities with two examples.**
- 2. Differentiate between quaternary and quinary activities.**
- 3. Explain any three factors that influence the development of tourism.**

Section E: Long Answer Question (5 marks)

- 1. Describe the major types of tertiary activities. Explain the role of transport and communication in economic development.**

Section F: Case Study Based Question (5 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

Switzerland is a developed country with a high Human Development Index. Despite limited natural resources, it has a highly skilled workforce engaged in banking, insurance, hospitality, and research. The service sector contributes more than 70% to the country's GDP. Tourists from around the world visit Switzerland for its scenic beauty, leading to a thriving tourism industry. The efficient transportation and communication systems play a major role in supporting these services.

Questions:

- 1. What sector dominates Switzerland's economy?**
- 2. Name two tertiary activities mentioned in the passage.**
- 3. How does tourism contribute to Switzerland's economy?**
- 4. What is the role of transportation and communication in such an economy?**
- 5. Why can countries with limited natural resources still have a strong economy?**

Worksheet: Chapter 7 – Transport and Communication
Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Choose the correct option:

1. Which of the following is the fastest mode of transport?

- a) Waterways
- b) Railways
- c) Airways
- d) Roadways

2. Which type of transport is most suitable for transporting heavy and bulky goods over long distances?

- a) Airways
- b) Roadways
- c) Railways
- d) Pipelines

3. Which continent has the highest road density?

- a) Africa
b) Asia
c) North America
d) Europe

4. Which of the following is a cheap mode of transport for carrying heavy goods across long distances?

- a) Airways
- b) Pipelines
- c) Waterways
- d) Metro rail

5. Golden Quadrilateral is associated with which mode of transport in India?

- a) Railways
- b) Airways
- c) Roads
- d) Waterways

6. Which one of the following is not a mode of communication?

- a) Television
b) Mobile phones
c) Internet
d) Ship

6. Pipelines are most commonly used for transporting:

- a) Coal
- b) Crude oil
- c) Timber
- d) Iron ore

7. Which of the following is an example of personal communication?

- a) Radio
b) Newspaper

1. Differentiate between personal communication and mass communication.
2. State three advantages of air transport.
3. Mention three major factors affecting the development of transport systems.

1. Name two schemes mentioned in the passage that are related to road development.
2. How have communication services improved in India?
3. Mention two challenges India faces in the transport sector.
4. Why is water transport underutilized in India?
5. Suggest one measure to reduce congestion and pollution due to transport.

1. What is the exchange of goods and services between countries called?
 - a) Internal trade
 - b) Domestic trade
 - c) International trade
 - d) Regional trade
2. Which one of the following is a visible item in trade?
 - a) Tourism
 - b) Education
 - c) Export of machinery
 - d) Banking
3. Which of the following factors does not affect international trade?
 - a) Political relations
 - b) Language spoken
 - c) Transport cost
 - d) Natural resources
4. Balance of Trade refers to the:
 - a) Difference between imports and investments
 - b) Difference between exports and imports
 - c) Total of imports and exports
 - d) Net foreign investment
5. Which country is the largest exporter in the world (as of recent trends)?
 - a) USA
 - b) Germany
 - c) China
 - d) Japan
6. What is bilateral trade?
 - a) Trade between more than two countries
 - b) Trade between states
 - c) Trade between two countries
 - d) Trade within a country
7. Which is the main item of India's export?
 - a) Petroleum
 - b) Electronic goods
 - c) Agricultural products and textiles
 - d) Aircraft
8. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in:
 - a) 1945
 - b) 1995

c) 2001

d) 1980

9. Which port is known as the largest container port in India?

a) Kolkata Port

b) Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port)

c) Chennai Port

d) Kandla Port

10. Invisible trade includes:

a) Exports of cotton

b) Imports of oil

c) Software services

d) Imports of wheat

Section B: True or False (1 mark each)

1. International trade only involves goods and not services.
2. Balance of trade includes both visible and invisible items.
3. Favorable balance of trade means exports are greater than imports.
4. Export of software is part of visible trade.
5. WTO works to promote free and fair trade globally.

Section C: Assertion and Reason (2 marks each)

Choose the correct 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.

1. Assertion (A): International trade leads to global interdependence.
Reason (R): Countries trade because they have equal availability of all resources.
2. Assertion (A): India has a trade deficit.
Reason (R): India imports more goods and services than it exports.
3. Assertion (A): Trade routes are essential for international trade.
Reason (R): Efficient transport and communication help in smooth trade operations.
4. Assertion (A): Trade barriers promote international trade.
Reason (R): Trade barriers reduce competition from foreign products.
5. Assertion (A): WTO plays a significant role in international trade.
Reason (R): WTO sets rules and settles trade disputes between member countries.

Section D: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

1. Differentiate between visible and invisible trade with examples.
2. Explain any three major factors that influence international trade.
3. What is the significance of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

- 1. Name two major export items of India mentioned in the passage.**
- 2. What are two key imports of India?**
- 3. Mention one challenge India faces in international trade.**
- 4. How did liberalization affect India's trade?**
- 5. What steps has the government taken to support international trade?**

HINDI

विद्यार्थी हेतु निर्देश:-

कार्य स्वच्छ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में करें।

.. परियोजना फाइल तैयार करें।

... समय पर कार्य पूर्ण कर विद्यालय खुलने पर जमा करें।

1. रचनात्मक लेखन,

निम्नलिखित विषयों पर लगभग 200-250 शब्दों में रचनात्मक लेख लिखे.

(क) परोपकार मनुष्य का धर्म

(ख) पृथ्वी की रक्षा हेतु पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा

(ग) पाश्चात्य संस्कृति का बढ़ता प्रभाव

(घ) अचानक जब हमारी मेट्रो एक गई।

(इ) एक छात्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में आवासीय विद्यालय की भूमिका।

2. સાહિત્ય અધ્યયન

निम्न पाठों का अध्ययन करके उनके सार लिखें।

(क) कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज

(ख) पहलवान की ढोलक

(ग) सिल्वर वैडिंग

(घ)बाजार दर्शन

(ड़)शिरीष के फूल

3. परियोजना कार्य

किसी एक विषय पर परियोजना फाइल तैयार करें। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी का विषय अलग होगा।(12-14 पृष्ठों में)

(क) महादेवी वर्मा

(ख) कुवर नारायण

(ग) हरिवंश राय बच्चन

(घ) जयशंकर प्रसाद

(इ) तुलसीदास

(च)सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला

(छ) फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु

4. अपने 'पिता' के नाम एक वृक्ष लगाएं ।

शुभकामनाएँ ☺

“अवकाश का सदुपयोग ही सफलता की पहली सीढ़ी है।”

English Core

Project Work

Prepare an art integrated project on Manipur. The project should include at least **four** of the following aspects: People

Culture and heritage

Food Language Festival

Famous architecture Dance

History Geography Literature

Watch the following YouTube videos to explore and become aware of the some important aspects of the assigned task. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CBfQF-x3a3Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NUv8BwSS5g>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3dubfJ9xR8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9byd-ZkwsYw>

This project should be submitted as a separate file to your subject teacher on the first day of school after the summer break.

Assignment

Do the following questions in your subject notebook itself.

Literature

- Justify the title of the first chapter of Flamingo The Last Lesson.
- Give character sketch of M. Hamel and his student Franz.
- The bangle-makers of Ferozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor. Give your own opinion on the above given statement on the basis of the information you got by Anees Jung.
- Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Justify your opinion.
- Educating child is the responsibility of society. Justify the statement in view of The Last Lesson.

- What is the significance of the parting words of the poet and her smile in *My Mother at Sixty-six*?
- Do you agree with the writer's opinion: Saheb is no longer his own master? Support your answer with the help of suitable arguments.
- What does the title, *Lost Spring* convey?
- What were the poet's feelings at the airport? How did she hide them? Do you consider the poet's reaction appropriate?
- Justify the title *Deep Water* on the basis of the autobiographical excerpt by William Douglas.

Writing

- Sunrise Global School, Agra is going to organise a one act play competition in the school auditorium. You have decided to invite noted stage artist, **Nalini** to grace the occasion. Draft a formal invitation for her in about 50 words. You are Kiran cultural secretary.
- You are Neelam Gupta and have received an invitation card from Shr. AK Singh , principal of St Vincent Convent School, Agra to attend the schools annual function. Draft a formal reply of acceptance in about 50 words.

Grammar

1. Fill in the blanks in the following passages with the appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1. My younger brother, Tinu, (a) . (fall) off his bicycle yesterday. He (b) .. (hurt) his right ankle and (c) .. (be) in bed since then. The doctor (d) .. just (examine) him and (e) ..(advise) him complete rest for a week. He hopes that Tinu (f) .. (recover) soon.
2. The match (a) ..(begin) before we reached the stadium. There (b).. (be) a great rush at the gate. People (c) .. (argue) with the security guards. Entering the stadium (d).. (prove) a tedious job. I (e).. (be) able to forget this nasty experience in the years to come. I (f) ..(decide) never to watch an event in an overcrowded place.
3. When I (a).. (look) at the Palace in the morning sunlight, I was amazed. It (b) .. (seem) an architectural wonder. I (c) .. (watch) it from different angles and (d) .. (take) snaps. Perhaps my movements (e) .. (make) the guards suspicious. They at once (f) .. (catch) hold of my camera and spoke rudely to me.
4. It is estimated that India (a) .. (make) rapid strides in science in the coming years. For that we (b) .. (need) good science teachers, labs and equipment. Unfortunately, the existing scenario (c) .. (not present) an encouraging sight. The nation (d) .. (lack) administrators with a vision. Scientists (e) .. (be) more interested in foreign assignments than research at home. Students too (f) .. not (lag) behind.
5. Did you ever (a) . (hear) of paperless office? You (b) .. certainly (say), no. Well, very soon

