Q1 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A) Many acts passed by the British sought to repress Indian actions and thoughts.

Reason (R) Lord Lytton's reduced the maximum age to sit for Civil Service Exam from 21 to 16 years.

(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.

Q2 Match the following.

Column I	Column II
(I)Partition of Bengal	(A)1916
(II)Home Rule Movement	(B)Lord Curzon
(III)The Lucknow Pact	(C)Annie Besant
(IV) Formation of the Muslim League	(D)Self-rule
(V)Swaraj	(E)Dhaka

(a)I-D, II-C, III-E, IV-B,V-A

(b)I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-E, V-D

(c)I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-E,V-C

(d)I-D, II-C, III-E, IV-A, V-B

Q3 Which one of the following is a false statement in context of Quit India Movement?

(a) World War II started in the year 1939.

(b) The British government needed the corporation of the Indian leaders to check the presence of the Japanese army in India.

(c) The Quit India Movement shook the very foundation of British rule in India.

(d) None of the above

Q4 According to the Indian constitution_____.

(a) Equal opportunities should be given to all citizens

(b) Untouchability is illegal

(c) There should be a policy of reservation for marginalized communities.

(d) All of the above

Q5 Identify this image.

(a)Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the constituent assembly in 1946.

(b)Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the constituent assembly in 1947.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the constituent assembly in 1948.

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the constituent assembly in 1949.

Case Study based questions:-

As the national movement took the nation by storm, news of World War 1 broke out and countless Indian soldiers were to fight for the British against Germany. To fund the war, the British levied heavier taxes on the people, and towards its end, they enforced harsher restrictions on people to restrain, what they termed as 'extremism'.

Q6 When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre happened?

Q7 Who started Non-Cooperation movement?

Q8 The British faced utmost danger from_____, who believed in direct action against the British.

Q9 Write one impact of Quit India Movement.

Q10 What is meant by Shimla Conference?

Answer the following questions:-

Q11 Why did Gandhiji start the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Q12 Name the two blocs of power formed after World War II.

Q13 What role did India play in the formation of the Non- Aligned Movement?

Q14 What is meant by the concept of Purna Swaraj?

Q15 Describe the incident in Chauri Chaura causing Gandhiji to call off his Non-cooperation movement.

Q16 What did British government do to appease the Moderates?

Q17 Explain the economic policy of the British.

Q18 How did the growth of the press and literature contribute to nationalism?

Q19 What was the attitude of the government towards the Indian National Congress?

Q20 Name two important moderate leaders.

Q1 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A) Cotton is the most important fibre crop as it the most widely used fibre in clothing.

Reason (R) Cotton is grown in places with high temperatures of about 27 degree Celsius during the growing period, with 210 frost-free days.

(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.

Q2 Match the following.

Column I	Column II
(I)Agro-based industries	(A)Paper and Furniture
(II)Mineral-based industries	(B) Milk and Flesh
(III) Pastoral - based industries	(C) Sugar and food processing industries
(IV) Marine-based industries	(D) Rocks and minerals
(V) Forest-based industries	(E) Seafood and manufacturing fish oil

(a)I-D, II-C, III-E, IV-B,V-A

(b)I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-E, V-D

(c)I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-E,V-C

(d)I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-E, V-A

Q3 Which one of the following is a false statement in context of Cotton Textile Industry ?

(a) The cotton textile industry is an important industry providing human with the most basic need food items.

(b) In India, cotton textile was made as far back as 3000 years ago.

(c) Very fine fabric was manufactured on handlooms by Indian weavers.

(d) The muslim of Dhaka, the chintzes of Masulipatnam and calicoes of Calicut were famous worldwide.

Q4 The average density of world's population is_____.

(a) 10 persons per square kilometer.

(b) 80 persons per square kilometer.

(c) 20 persons per square kilometer.

(d) 51 persons per square kilometer.

Q5 Identify this image.
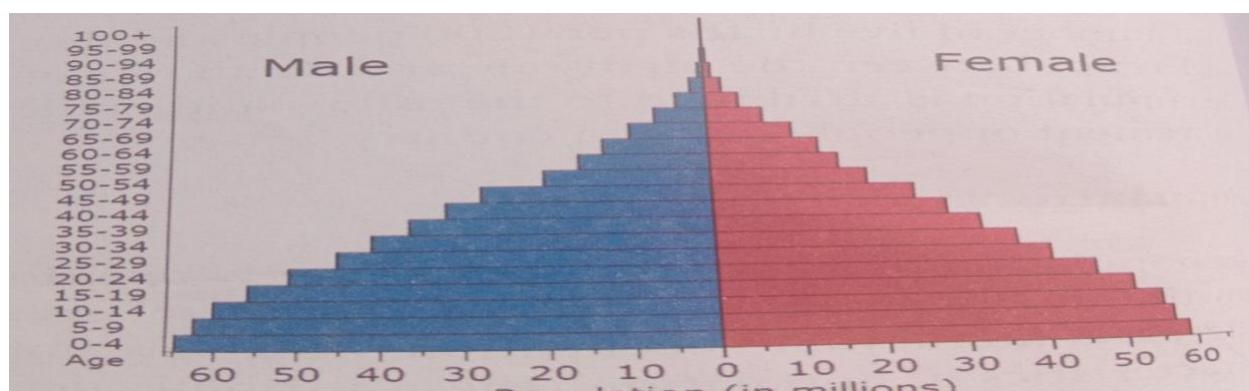
(a) Population pyramid

(b) Female pyramid

(c) Male pyramid

(d) Japanese population pyramid

Case Study based questions:-Minerals are naturally occurring substances on the Earth. They have a definite and distinctive set of physical properties and chemical composition. Usually minerals do not occur in pure form but are extracted from the earth. The rock or Earth from which metal can be obtained profitably is called an order. Minerals and power resources together form the backbone of industry in any country.

Q6 Which metal has often been called the ancient metal as it was the first metal ever to be used by humans?

Q7 Where is diamond found in large quantities?

Q8 Minerals that lie very near to the surface of the Earth are dug out by a process called _____.

Q9 Give any two examples of Non-conventional sources of energy.

Q10 Define geothermal energy.

Answers the following questions:-

Q11 Describe the vegetation and wildlife of Mediterranean forest.

Q12 What are the initiatives taken to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife?

Q13 What is latex? How does it lead to the production of rubber?

Q14 Where is rice cultivated in India and the world?

Q15 What are industries? In which ways the industries important to us?

Q16 What are the advantages of Osaka as a center of cotton textile industry?

Q17 List the advantages that helped Bengaluru become an IT hub.

Q18 Write a short note on sex ratio as an indicator of economic development of a country.

Q19 Write any four characteristics of any beverage crops.

Q20 Explain cooperative industries with the help of example.

Himalaya International School

Subject – Social Science

Practice Assignment – III

(Social and Political Life)

Q1 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A) Sometimes it is not the members of Parliament (MPs) but the people who seek new laws to be made by parliament.

Reason (R) India is a developing country and is making progress by leaps and bounds of all fields.

(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.

Q2 Match the following.

Column I	Column II
(I)Bihar	(A)Kharia
(II)Odisha	(B)Naga and Garo
(III)Madhya Pradesh	(C)Santhals Kondhs and Koyas
(IV)North eastern states	(D)Gonds and Bhils
(V) Jharkhand	(E)Oraons and Munda

(a)I-E, II-C, III-D, IV-B,V-A

(b)I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-E, V-D

(c)I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-E,V-C

(d)I-D, II-C, III-E, IV-A, V-B

Q3 Which one of the following is a false statement in context of Ayushman Bharat Yojana?

(a) Ayushman Bharat Yojana was launched in 2018 to provide health insurance for the poor.

(b) Government has made provision for medical fund for poor patients for disease like cancer and disability.

(c) Water for supply is generally taken from improved and not improved sources.

(d)None of the above

Q4 Streetlights have to be provided by the _____.

(a) Residents

(b) Government

(c) Charities

(d) Electricity companies

Q5 Identify this image.

(a) Prefabricated Public E-Toilets in Mumbai

(b)Prefabricated Public E-Toilets in Delhi

(c) Prefabricated Public E-Toilets in Pune

(d) Prefabricated Public E-Toilets in Rajasthan

Case Study based questions:-

Governance refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at different levels to manage a country's affairs. It comprises institutions and representatives of the people, through which citizens and groups express their interests. A government also performs functions in accordance with the Constitution so that the citizens can enjoy their political rights.

Q6 Write only one responsibility of government.

Q7 List main feature of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan.

Q8 Sulabh International is a _____.

Q9 What is the aim of Janani Suraksha Yojana?

Q10 What is meant by Saakshar Bharat Scheme?

Answer the following questions:-

Q11 What are the sources that finance, the facilities provided by the government to improve welfare of the people?

Q12 Enlist any two educational policies.

Q13 Throw a light on Swachh Bharat Mission.

Q14 Name two prominent lawyers of the British period. What were their contributions to the freedom struggle?

Q15 In which ways were the laws made by the British arbitrary?

Q16 Briefly describe money bills.

Q17 Explain the economic policy of the British.

Q18 Who are Scheduled Tribes?

Q19 Adivasis had to pay a heavy price for the development of the rest of the society. Explain.

Q20 What is the role of National Commission for Minorities?

Himalaya International School

Subject – Social Science

Practice Assignment – IV

(Map Activity)

Q1(a) On the outline map of the India, mark and label the following:-
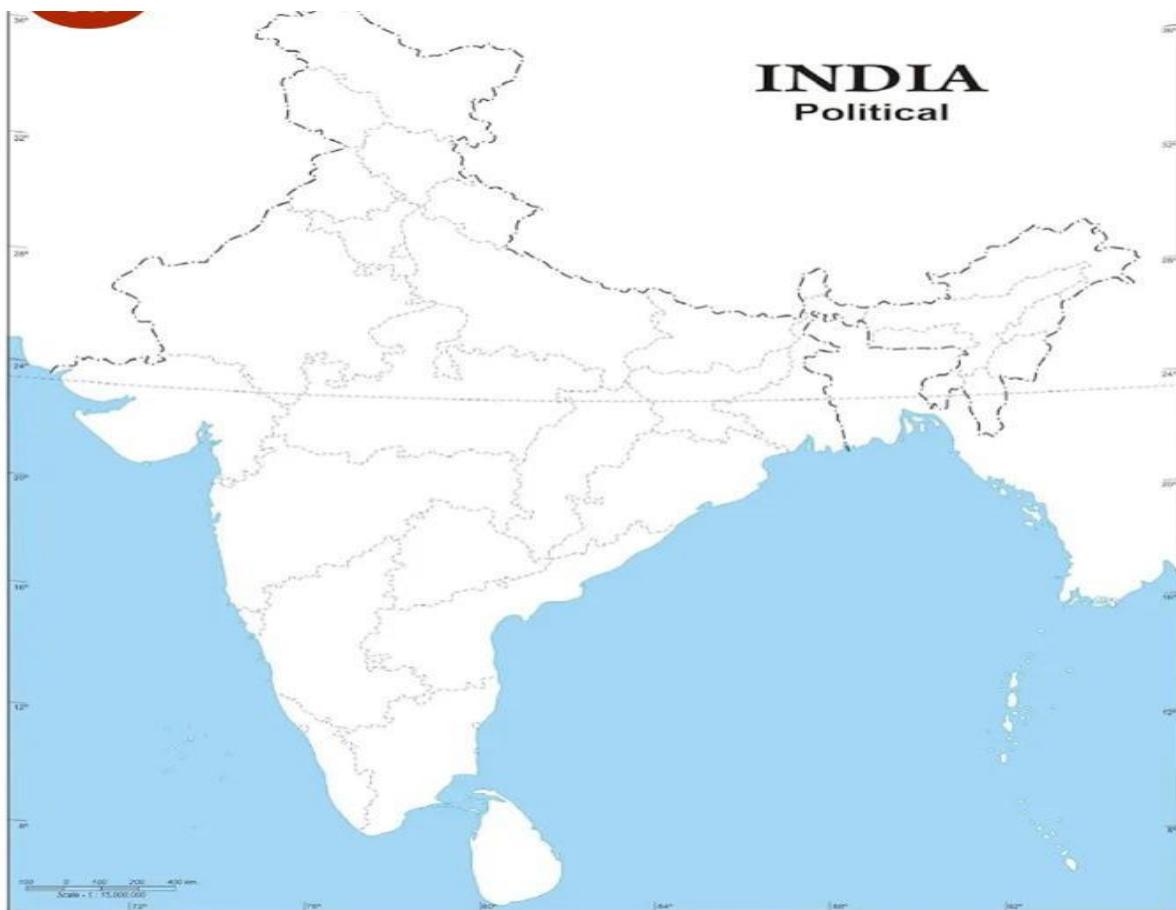
(i)Lucknow Pact, 1916

(ii)Formation of the Muslim League

(iii)Birth place of Lal, Bal and Pal

(iv)Nagpur Session, 1920

(v)The place where INC session held in 1929

(b)On the outline map of the world, mark and label the following:-

(i)Any two major producing places of Iron ore.

(ii)Any two major producing places of Coal.

(iii)Any two major producing places of Petroleum.

(iv)Any two major producing places of Hydroelectric Power.

(v)Any two major producing places of solar energy.