



## **SUBJECT: HISTORY**

1. What were seals? What were they used for?
  2. Explain the distinctive features of the residential buildings of Mohenjodaro.
  3. How do archaeologists trace socio- economic differences in Harappan society? what are the differences that they notice?
  4. Describe the contribution of John Marshall in Indian archaeology.
  5. What were the different explanations offered by the early writers and historians for the growth of Magadh as a powerful Mahajanpadas? Explain.
  6. Describe the features of coinage from 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE to 6<sup>th</sup> century CE.
  7. What were the main principles of Ashoka's Dhamma? Why was it introduced?
  8. In what ways was the Buddhist theory of a social contract different from the Brahminical view of society derived from Purusha Sukta?
  9. Compare and contrast the Dharma or norms mentioned in the stories of Drona, Hidimba and Matanga.
  10. Locate the following on the political map of India-----
    - I. Kalibangan
    - II. Kot Diji
    - III. Chanhu Daro
    - IV. Dholvira
    - V. Magadh
    - VI. Panchala
    - VII. Taxila
  11. Draw a figure of Mother Goddess and explain about it.
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## **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

### A. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

- 1 Who among the following emphasised on Human Geography as a synthesis between human society and natural phenomena?  
(a) Ellen C Semple (b) Ratzel (c) Griffith Taylor (d) Vidal de la Blache
- 2 Interaction between primitive human society and forces of nature can be studied as  
(a) possibilism (c) neo-liberalism (b) environmental determinism (d) None of these
- 3 Human geography is the interrelationship between physical and socio-cultural environment. This fact can be established by which of the following?  
(a) Nature controls man (b) Man controls nature  
(c) Man modifies nature and is also impacted by nature (d) None of these
- 4 The subject matter of Geography of Leisure has been taken from which discipline?  
(a) Social Geography (b) Anthropology (c) Sociology (d) Political Science
- 5 The concept of 'Stop and Go determinism' was given by  
(a) Griffith Taylor (b) Ratzel (c) Vidal de la Blache (d) Ellen C Semple
6. Which of the following is an economic factor that favours population growth?  
(a) Soil (b) Minerals (c) Landforms (d) Water
7. The region has the lowest population density.

(a) Africa      (b) Europe      (c) Oceania      (d) Asia

8. Migrants who move into a new place are called

(a) Emigrants      (b) Immigrants      (c) Refugees      (d) None of these

9. Which of the following is a pull factor of migration?

(a) Unpleasant climate      (b) Security of life      (c) Natural disasters      (d) Unemployment

10. Which of the following correctly defines positive growth rate of population?

(a) Birth rate is less than death rate      (b) Death rate is less than birth rate

(c) Death rate is equal to birth rate      (d) In migration is equal to outmigration

11. According to Malthus, which of the following statement is correct?

(a) Population increases slower than food supply.

(b) Population increases faster than food supply.

(c) Physical checks are better than preventive checks.

(d) Food supply increases faster than population.

### **B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1 Describe the three schools of thought in geography which started wide-ranging debates in the discipline of geography.

2 State the main aspects of human environment which are included in the study of human geography.

3 Is it possible to separate human and nature? Give reason for your answer.

4 Determinism has a strong base since the early stages of human history. Justify the statement.

5 Name any three sub-fields of each social geography and economic geography.

6. Define distribution of population in India in brief.

7. Explain the concept of population growth.

8. Give the difference between rural and urban population.

9. Define the distributional pattern of the proportion of cultivators in India.

10. Differentiate between primary sector and secondary sector.

Q. Project work:-

1. Prepare a choropleth map showing the state wise density of population of India.

2. Prepare a dot map showing the distribution of India's Population.

3. Compare the growth rate of population of different states of India between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

4. On a world map mark and label ten most populous countries of the world.

## **SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **Project work:**

Project 1 (Chapter 1: Challenges of Nation Building)

🎯 Topic: Partition and Its Impact on India

🔪 Work to be done:

#### **1. Introduction**

What was Partition (1947)?

Why did it happen?

#### **2. Map Work**

Draw/trace a map showing India and Pakistan after partition.

#### **3. Case Study (Activity-Based)**

Interview an elder (grandparents/neighbors) or collect a story about Partition OR migration.

Write their experience (real or researched).

#### 4. Problems Faced by India

Refugee crisis

Communal violence

Integration of princely states

#### 5. Short Note

Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in integrating princely states

#### 6. Creative Task

Make a poster or collage on “Unity in Diversity”

#### 7. Conclusion

What lessons India learned from Partition?

### **Project 2 (Chapter 2: Era of One-Party Dominance)**

Chap --2 (The era of one party domination)

🎯 Topic: Why was one party dominant in early Indian politics?

🔧 Work to be done:

#### 1. Introduction

What is one-party dominance?

#### 2. Role of Congress Party

Why Indian National Congress became dominant

#### Leadership Study

Contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru

#### 3. Election Study (Activity-Based)

Collect data on first general election (1951–52)

Make a simple chart/graph

#### 4. Opposition Parties

Name some early opposition parties and their role

#### 5. Creative Task

Make a collage or poster on one party domination

#### 6. Conclusion:

Can India be dominated by one party, today?

If not why?

Chap--1 part-A)

### Chap-1 (The end of bipolarity)

\* Introduction

\* Meaning of Bipolarity

\* Cold War overview

\* Two superpowers:

\* United States

\* Soviet Union

### 🌐 2. Bipolar World

\* Definition and features

\* Military alliances:

\* NATO

\* Warsaw Pact

⚠️ 3. Causes of Disintegration of Soviet Union .Explain:

\* Economic crisis


- \* Political corruption
- \* Nationalist movements
- \* Reforms by Mikhail Gorbachev
- \* Glasnost
- \* Perestroika

#### 4. Timeline (Draw & Decorate)

1985 – Gorbachev became leader

1989 – Fall of Berlin Wall

1991 – Soviet Union collapsed

 Students must draw this timeline with colours

#### 5. Consequences

- \* End of Cold War
- \* Emergence of US dominance
- \* Formation of new countries

#### 6 New World Order

- \* Meaning
- \* Role of United Nations

#### 7. Case Study

Choose one:

Russia after 1991

OR

India's changing relations with USSR

 Mention India

#### 8. Conclusion

- \* Lessons from collapse
- \* Importance of stable governance
- \* Chap --2 ( part--A)
- \* Chap --( contemporary centres of power)

#### 1. Introduction (1–2 pages)

- \* Meaning of “Contemporary Centres of Power”
- \* Shift from bipolar world to multiple power centres
- \* Importance of studying global power today

#### 2. Main Activity (Core Part)

##### ◆ Activity 1: Power Mapping (Creative Work)

- \* Draw a world map
- \* Mark and label major power centres:
- \* USA
- " European Union
- \* China
- \* Russia
- \* Japan
- \* ASEAN

##### Activity 2: Case Study

- \* Students choose ONE of the following:
- \* European Union

\* China

\* ASEAN

👉 Include:

\* Formation and background

\* Economic strength

\* Political influence

\* Role in world affairs

◆ Activity 3: Comparison Table

Create a table comparing at least 3 power centres:

\* Feature    USA    China    EU

\* Economy

\* Military

\* Influence

◆ Activity 4: News Analysis (Real-life Connection)

Collect 1–2 recent news articles

Relate them to global power (e.g., trade, war, diplomacy)

Examples:

Conclusion (1 page)

\* Which country/organization is most powerful today?

\* Is the world truly multipolar?

🗣️ Presentation Guidelines

\* Use charts, colours, and headings

\* Include map work and tables

\* Attach newspaper cuttings

\* Keep it neat and creative

## **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

1. Define **National Income**.
2. What is **GDP at market price (GDP<sub>mp</sub>)**?
3. Define **Net National Product (NNP)**.
4. What is meant by **depreciation**?
5. Define **factor income**.
6. What is the difference between **stock and flow**?
7. What is **intermediate consumption**?
8. Define **final goods**.
9. Differentiate between **GDP at market price and GDP at factor cost**.
10. Explain the **income method** of calculating national income.
11. Explain the **expenditure method**.
12. What precautions should be taken while calculating national income?
13. Distinguish between **nominal GDP and real GDP**.
14. What are the **components of final expenditure**?
15. Explain the problem of **double counting**.
16. Explain the **value added method** with steps.
17. Calculate national income from given data (numerical-based question).
18. Explain the **circular flow of income** in a two-sector economy.
19. Describe the **limitations of GDP as a measure of welfare**.
20. Explain the difference between **domestic income and national income** with formula.

PROJECT WORK

1. Contemporary Employment situation in India.

OR

2. Organic farming.

## **SUBJECT: IP**

1. " Prepare a practical file of highlighted part in PDF sent in the group

2. Write the notes of Networking sent in the group in your cw copy

## **SUBJECT: PHY. EDU.**

### **Case Study Question**

<b>1.Clubs.</b>	<b>Matches</b>	<b>Won.</b>	<b>Drawn.</b>	<b>Lost</b>	<b>Points</b>
ATK Mohun Bagan.	20	10.	7.	3.	37
Bengaluru FC	20.	8	5.	7	29
Chennaiyin FC	20	. 5	5	10.	20
FC Goa.	20	4	7	9	19
Hyderabad FC.	20	11	5	4	38
Jamshedpur FC	20	13	4	3	43
Kerala Blasters FC.	20	9	7	4	34
Mumbai City FC.	20	9	4	7	31
NorthEast UFC	20	3	5	12	14
Odisha FC	20	6	5	9	23
SC East Bengal	20	1	8	11	11

a. Based on the table given above place the teams according to their ranking

b. List down two advantages of this kind of tournament

c. Write down the formula for calculating points

2. XYZ School is conducting an invitation tournament in which 25 teams have sent their entries. Matches have to be conducted on a knockout basis.

a. How many total matches will be played?

b. How many matches will be played in the first round of the tournament?

c. How many rounds will be played?

d. Which team will get 4th bye of the tournament?

### **Art Integration**

1. Prepare a report on the Annual Sports Day of your school for publishing in a National daily.

2. Your School is hosting CBSE Regional Sports Meet. Plan and present a Folk Dance for the Opening Ceremony.