

### **TOPIC: French Revolution**

1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.
2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?
3. Who was Napoleon? Explain rise and fall?
4. When and where did Fr revolution begin?
5. Mention the rumours that inspired the people to begin French Rev.
6. Where and why did the people's militia attack first of all in Paris?
7. Name the fortress prison which was stormed by the people of France. What was its cause?
8. Define Republic.
9. What is meant by the term the guillotine?
10. What was a Directory?
11. What was a vital political result of the political instability during the days of the Directory in France?
12. Explain the term 'Third Estate'. Who wrote an influential pamphlet called 'What is Third Estate'?
13. Identify Voltaire, Rousseau. Montesquieu. What part did they play in Fr Rev?
14. What was the significance of National Assembly?
15. What do you know about the abolition of slavery in France?
16. Explain 'Declaration of the rights of man of citizen'
17. When and why was Battle of Waterloo fought?
18. Explain the impact of Fr Rev on the Spanish colonies in America.
19. What were the main ideas behind the Fr Rev.
20. How a directory rules France Explain.
21. Main features of the French court of 1791.
22. Explain the period of the reign of terror?
23. What were the six causes of French Revolution?
24. What were the results of the French Revolution?
25. Describe the social conditions in France on the eve of Fr Rev?
26. Did women have a revolution in France in 1789 and after?

### **ASSIGNMENT 2 NAZISM AND RISE OF HITLER**

1. What was the aim of International Military Tribunal?
2. Explain the term 'Genocidal'.
3. Explain Allies and Axis powers.
4. What is Reichstag?

5. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
6. What was the impact of the 1st World War on Germany?
7. What was the position of the German soldiers after the war?
8. What was the 'Spartacist League'? Why were they against socialists?
9. Explain 'Hyper inflation'.
10. Explain the Economic crisis in Germany (1923).
11. Explain the great Economic Depression of 1929. Which country suffered the most and why?
12. Explain the role women played in Nazi society.
13. Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews.
14. Explain causes of the rise of Hitler.
15. How Hitler came to power?
16. 'The second World War was the most destructive war in history.' Explain.
17. Who was Adolf Hitler? What was the main reason for his popularity?
18. When and by whom was the Munich Pact signed?
19. Mention two steps taken by the Weimer Republic in 1923 to acquire political stability in Germany.
20. Why did Germany want Sudetenland?

#### **TOPIC -INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION**

**Q1 multiple choice questions- Choose the correct answer.**

**[a] The total geographical area of India is**

1. 15.9 million sq kms.
2. 3.28 million sq kms.
3. 4.67 million sq kms.
4. None of the above.

**[b] Which one of the following country is not a part of the Indian sub-continent?**

1. Pakistan 2. Nepal 3. Bangladesh 4. Afganistan

**[c] Identify the state which is not landlocked**

1. Tripura 2. Maharashtra 3. Chhatisgarh

**[d] Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have common frontier with**

1. Nepal 2. Bangladesh 3. Bhutan 4. Myanmar

**Q2 -What is the latitudinal extent of India?**

**Q3- What is the longitudinal extent of India?**

**Q4- What is the North South extent of India in kilometers?**

**Q5 - What is the East West extent of India in kilometers?**

**Q6 - What is the total length of India's land boundary? What is the length of India's coast line?**

Q7- Why is India called a peninsula?

Q8 - Name the Indian states forming land frontiers with

„ Pakistan

„ Bangladesh

„ China

„ Myanmar

„ Bhutan

„ Nepal

Q9 - Name the states /union territories forming the western coastline.

Q10- Name the states /union territories forming the eastern coastline.

Q11 - What is a subcontinent? Name the countries forming the Indian subcontinent.

Q12- Name the states/union territories of India which neither form the coast line nor the land frontiers.

Q13- Why do we need a standard meridian for India? Explain.

Q14- Why is the difference between duration of a day night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Q15- What is the significance of India in the Indian Ocean.

Q16 - Describe the relations of India with outside world in ancient times.

Q17- Name the countries which are larger than India.

Q18- Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

Q19- Map work:-

„ In a political map of India locate 28 states and 7 union territories of India.

„ In a political map of India locate capitals of states of India. In a map show neighboring countries of India.

**Q1. Select the correct answer?**

**What is the main reason for the rich diversity of plant species found in India?**

1. Variety of climatic conditions 2.Many soil types

3. Diverse topography 4.All of these

**b) How many species of plants are found in India?**

1. 47,000 2. 15,000 3. 89,000 4. 17,000

**c) What are exotic plants?**

1. Plants those are purely Indian.

2. Plants that have come from outside India.

3. Non flowering plants.

4. Flowering plants.

**d) In 2001, the actual forest cover in India was**

1. 16.56% 2. 31.78% 3. 28.33% 4.20.55%

**e) Some of the common trees of the Alpine forest are**

1. Silver fir, Junipers, pines & birches.

2. Birches, teak, chestnut & pines.

3. Silver fir, oaks, pines & birches.

4. Deodar, mahogany, rubber & pines.

Q2. Distinguish between flora and fauna.

Q3. What is termed as virgin vegetation? How much natural is the natural vegetation of India today?

Q4. What is the significance of forest for human beings?

Q5. What is an ecosystem?

Q6. How do the human beings influence the natural ecosystem?

Q7. What is a biome?

Q8. Describe important characteristics of :

Tropical Rain Forests

Tropical Deciduous Forests

Tropical thorn forests

Montane forests

Mangrove forests

Q9. Which forest type is the most dominant vegetation type of the Indian subcontinent?

Q10. Distinguish between the Tropical Rain Forests and Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Q11. Distinguish between the moist and dry deciduous forests.

Q12. Why do we find a succession of natural vegetation belts in mountainous areas?

**OR**

Describe the major vegetation zones of the Himalayan Region.

Q13. Describe some commonly used plants in India.

Q14. Give an account of the animal wealth of India.

Q15. Prepare a table to describe the habitat of important animals of India.

Q16. What is the significance of wildlife for mankind?

Q17. Give the causes for the depletion of the wildlife in India.

Q18. What are the steps taken by the government to conserve the flora and fauna of India?

Q19. When was the wildlife protection act implemented in India?

Q20. Write a brief account of migratory birds visiting India.

Q21. Distinguish between endangered and extinct species.

Q22. What is the need of conservation of wildlife?

Q23. What is a biosphere reserve?

Q24. Name the fourteen bio-reserve of India and locate them in a political map of India.

### **TOPIC – Physical Features**

Q1. Name three types of rocks. Give examples of each type.

- Q2. What are tectonic plates?  
Q3. Distinguish between convergence and divergence of tectonic plates.  
Q4. Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwanaland?  
Q5. Describe the formation of the Himalayas?  
Q6. Describe the formation of the Northern Plains?  
Q7. Name the oldest land mass of India. Which types of rocks are found there?  
Q8. Why the Himalayas are called-“Young fold mountains”?  
Q9. Name six major physiographic divisions of India.  
Q10. Describe the shape and size of the Himalayas.  
Q11. Describe the latitudinal division of the Himalayas?

**OR**

- Give main characteristics of the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.  
Q12. Name the division of Himalayas demarcated by river valleys. (West to East)  
Q13. Give main characteristics of Purvanchals.  
Q14. Which three river systems form the Northern Plains?  
Q15. Why the Northern Plains are called the depositional plains?  
Q16. What is the extent of the Northern Plains?  
Q17. What is the significance of the Northern Plains?  
Q18. How are the riverine islands formed? Which is the largest riverine island in the world?  
Q19. What are distributaries?  
Q20. What is meant by the term-“DOAB”?  
Q21. Describe the main characteristics of the following:-  
    a. Bhabhar; b. Tarai; c. Khadar; d. Bhangar  
Q22. Which rocks form the Peninsular Plateau?  
Q23. Which is the oldest landform in India?  
Q24. Which are the two broad divisions of the Peninsular Plateau?  
Q25. Give an account of the central highlands (locations, extent, ranges and plateaus, rivers, slope, extensions.  
Q26. Give important characteristics of the Deccan Plateau.  
Q27. Distinguish between the Western and Eastern Ghats.

## DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Q.1 Who was elected as President of Chile in 1970? What steps did he take

to help the poor?

Q.2 Who was Lech Walesa? How did he become famous in Poland?

Q.3 Trace the Democratic Movement in Myanmar.

Q.4 What was Gdansk agreement?

Q.5 Why is 11 September 1973 considered to be a big day in the history of

Chile?

Q.6 'The disintegration of the Soviet Union accelerated the process of

expansion of democracy'. Give reasons.

Q.7 Which rights are denied to people in a non-democratic regime? Write

any three.

Q.8 What does IMF stand for? Write any one of its function. Do you think

that functioning of IMF is really democratic?

Q.9 Explain any three contributions of UN as a government of the world.

Q.10 Explain the factors that make United Nation Organisation a nondemocratic

organization.

### **WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?**

1. Why is democracy called the best form of government?
2. What are the flaws in a democratic govt?
3. What is democracy?
4. Write the main features of democracy.
5. General Musharraf conducted elections. However Pakistan is still not called a democracy. Why?
6. What is free and fair electoral competition? Does China have it?

7. How is the principle of one person one vote denied in the following countries-  
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Estonia (c) Fiji
8. How can you say that Zimbabwe does not have rule of law?
9. Why is democratic govt called a more accountable form of government?
10. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?
11. Why is it said that democracy enhances the dignity of citizens?
12. How does a democracy govt allow its citizens to correct its own mistakes?
13. What is the role of press in a good democratic govt?
14. Why is Mexico not considered an example of democracy?
15. How can a popular got be undemocratic? Explain by giving the example of Zimbabwe.

### **Constitutional Design**

Q.1 The Preamble of our Constitution is a short statement of values. Which

country has inspired India to incorporate the Preamble? Why does it start

with "WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA"?

Q.2 What are Constitutional Amendments? State its significance in a

democratic country like India.

Q.3 'India's constitution was also drawn up under very difficult

circumstances.' Elaborate this statement with the help of any four

circumstances during which it was made.

Q.4 Why did the constitution framers make provisions for amendments in

the Indian constitution? Give 4 reasons.

Q.5 What do you mean by Preamble of the constitution? Why is the

preamble very important?

Q.6 What is the aim of a socialist state? How can that be achieved?

Q.7 State the steps involved in the framing of Indian Constitution.

Q.8 Why should the constitution of India, formulated in 1950 be acceptable more than fifty years ago? Give arguments.

Q.9 State some important works done by constitution.

Q.10 Define the following terms mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

(a) Sovereign (b) Socialist

(c) Secular (d) Republic