

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II (2018-19)
CLASS-X
SUBJECT – HISTORY & CIVICS.

TOPIC- WORK LIFE AND LEISURE

1. When was rent control introduced in Britain ?
2. What is meant by tenements ?
3. Why was underground railways criticized in London ?
4. State any three characteristics of the ancient cities ?
5. Ties between the members of the household loosen in Britain in the eve of industrialization. Explain?
6. How did Bombay emerge as an important colonial city?
7. Explain any five sources of entertainment in 19th century England.
8. State any three causes of air pollution in Kolkata?
9. Define Metropolis?
10. State the advantages of the underground railways in London .
11. Why did London attract migrant population like a powerful magnet?
12. London became a hub of criminal activities in 1870's. Explain.
13. What steps were taken to clean up London?
14. How does urbanisation take place at the cost of environment? Explain.
15. Which Act kept children away from industrial work?
16. Why was Rent Control Act passed?
17. Why were one room houses seen as a public threat?
18. Highlight changes that took place in London between the two World Wars.
19. Why well off Londoners supported the need to build housing for the poor in the 19th century?
20. The London Underground Railways eventually became a huge success. ☐Support the statement with examples.
21. What attempts were made by people of London to decongest localities during the First World Wars.
22. Which factors led to the changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the 18th and 20th centuries.?
23. Why was Bombay called Mayapuri or Mayanagari ?
24. Bombay did not experience a planned growth .☐ Justify the facts with facts.
25. Calcutta had a long history of air pollution .Explain.
26. Why most of the films in Bombay were made on the lives of the migrants?
27. Explain the reclamation projects developed to expand the city of Bombay .
28. Analyse the impact of development on ecology and environment.
29. What was the tradition of ☐ London Season? Explain different forms of entertainment that came up in the 19th century

TOPIC- PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. Which is the oldest printed Japanese book ?
2. Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?
3. Who wrote the book ' Amar Jiban'?
- 4 .Describe the system of hand printing in China..
5. Describe the contribution made by Gutenberg to printing technology.
6. How did Printing Press help in spreading the ideas oh philosophers and scientists ?
7. State the impact of print Revolution on religion.
8. In what ways did print culture create conditions for revolution?
- 9 'The print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred' . Give three arguments.
10. What were the restrictions imposed on the Indian Press after the revolt of 1857 ? What were its consequences ?
11. How can you say that the press played a major role in spreading nationalism in India

TOPIC :NOVELS SOCIETY AND HISTORY.

1. Name two nineteenth century English novelists who focused on the terrible condition of the Urban life during the period of industrialization in their novels .
2. Which problem of the society was focused in ' Hard Times'?
3. Henry fielding wrote-----.
4. What were serialised novels?
5. Who is the author of 'Robinson Crusoe'?
6. Walter Scott was -----.
7. Jungle Book was written by-----.
8. Which novels explores the life of the miners in Europe?
9. Two countries where novels were first published?
10. Name the following-1. Oliver Twist , Treasure Island, Pamela ,Jane Eyre , Pride and prejudice, Hard Times.
11. The first serialized novel was -----.
12. Why were vernacular novels popular in the 19th century?
13. Describe the dark face of industrialization highlighted by Charles Dickens in his novels.
14. What were the reasons which led to the increase in the women readers.
15. Differentiate between the novels written by Charlotte Bronte and Jane Austen.
16. Explain any three changes in technology and society which led to an increase in readers of the novels in the 18th century.
17. Highlight any three contributions of novels to modern society.
18. Highlight any five reasons for an increase in readers of the novels in 18th century Europe.
19. How did the novels for young boys idealize a new type of man? Give suitable examples.
20. What actions of Robinson Crusoe made him a typical coloniser ?

21. Name the novels written by – Baba Padmanji, Srinivas Das, Bankim Chandra, Sarat Chandra.
22. First novel in Marathi and Malayalam?
23. Who wrote 'Chandrakanta'?
24. Which traditional art of writing was adopted by Prem Chand? Explain any two features of "Pariksha Guru"?
25. How did novels reading become a great source of pleasure in India?
26. Examine the main features of the novel 'Sevasadan' by Premchand. Also examine the contribution of him in Hindi Literature?
27. Explain the meaning of the words – Jatra, Kabilairai, Bhadraklok.
28. How were vernacular novels in colonial India useful for the colonizers?
29. Name the authors- Indulekha, Padmarag, Sultana's dream, Amar Jiban, Titash Ekti Nadir naam , Godaan.
30. How did novels in India attempt to create a sense of pan –Indian belonging? Explain.

TOPIC- POWER SHARING.

1. What are the basic principals of democracy?
2. What does the sharing of power among political parties ,pressure groups and moveme
3. State the proportion of Tamils in SriLankan's total population.
4. What does the concept of coalition government imply ?
5. State the language spoken by the majority of population in Brussels in Belgium.
6. What is vertical division of power?
- 7 . Explain any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and Tamil communities .
8. Give reasons as to why power sharing is desirable.
9. Give a comparative study of the ways in which Belgium and Srilankan governments dealt with the problems of cultural diversity.
10. Do you agree that power sharing is important for culturally diverse country like India?
11. Power can be among governments at different levels. How?

TOPIC: FEDERALISM.

1. State the key features of federalism in brief?
2. What are the power sharing arrangements in India?
3. Describe the structure of federal government in India.
4. Mention the two ways through which the Federations are made , give examples.
5. Bring out the three fold distribution of powers provided by the Indian constitution.
6. Why does the balance of power between the state and central governments vary from one

federation to the other.

7. What policies have strengthened federalism in India?
8. Explain the term decentralisation ?
9. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralization? Why was it necessary?
10. Why is the role of judiciary important in implementation of constitutional provisions of a country.

TOPIC: DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY:

1. When does a social difference become a social division ?
2. Discuss three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions.
3. How do social divisions affect politics? Give two examples.
4. Differentiate between overlapping and cross-cutting differences.
5. Briefly state the story of Mexico Olympics.
6. Who were the African-Americans? Why did Tommie Smith wear black socks and no shoes?
7. What did their clenched fists and black gloves represent ?
8. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement? Describe its importance.
9. Explain three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social division.
10. How do the social divisions affect politics ? (negative and positive effects).
11. Do you agree that most social differences are based on birth.

TOPIC: GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE:

1. What are the demands of the women's organizations ?
2. In what ways does Gender division of labour reflected in most families ?
3. What is the basis of caste based politics ?
4. Explain – gender division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and interpretations.
5. Problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of a nation , explain.
6. Explain three factors responsible for breaking down the old ideas of caste hierarchy.
7. In what ways does politics influence caste system ?
8. What Constitutional provisions that make India a secular state?
9. 'Women in India continue to be discriminated'. Justify with suitable examples.

SYLLABUS FOR PA-II.

- **WORK LIFE AND LEISURE**
- **PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD**
- **POWER SHARING**
- **FEDERALISM**
- **DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY**
- **GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE**