

Assignment No.1
UNIT–I Chapter- 2 (History)
From Trade to Territory

Q1 Multiple choice questions:-

1. In the 1600s, a factory was a:
(a) trading center (b) machine unit (c) garrison (d) storehouse
2. The Battle of Buxar was related to:-
(a) Treaty of Allahabad (b) Treaty of Awadh
(c) Treaty of Mangalore (d) Treaty of Seringapatnam
3. Hyder Ali was a _____ Chief.
(a) Maratha (b) Mysore (c) Sikh (d) Rajput
4. Who amongst the following was not a part of the Treaty of Allahabad?
(a) Rober Clive (b) Shujaud daulah (c) Shah Alam II (d) Mir Jafar
5. Doctrine of Lapse was devised by:
(a) Lord Amherst (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Wellesley

Q2 State True/False.

- (i) Tipu Sultan was called sher-e-Mysore. ()
- (ii) Awadh was annexed under Doctrine of Lapse. ()
- (iii) The English East India Company was the only European Company that traded with
India. ()
- (iv) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab. ()

Q3 Fill in the blanks:-

- (i) Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of _____.
- (ii) _____ was the first state to enter into the Subsidiary Alliance.

(iii) After the _____, the company become the actual master of Bengal.

(iv) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.

(v) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.

Q4 Give one word answer for the following:-

(i) When was Battle of Plassey fought?

(ii) Name the parties involved in the Battle of Plassey.

(iii) Who was known as ‘Tiger of Mysore’?

(iv) Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?

(v) Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse?

Q5 Answer the following questions:-

(i) Name few states annexed on pretext of Doctrine of Lapse.

(ii) The Indian rulers lost most of the battles. Why?

(iii) Battle of Buxar did the unfinished work of battle of Plassey.

(iv) Mention any four features of company’s administration in India.

(vi) What was ‘subsidiary alliance’?

Q6 Important Dates.

(i) Annexation of Awadh. _____

(ii) The Battle of Buxar. _____

(iii) The establishment of first English factory in India _____

(iv) Jhansi was annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. _____

Assignment No.2

Chapter-1 (Civics)

The Indian Constitution

1. Name the following:

- (a) The organ of the state which resolves disputes and maintains order.
- (b) President of the constituent assembly.
- (c) A written document according to which a country is governed.
- (d) This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

2. True / False

- (a) According to the constitution, there are three organs of the state.
- (b) In U.S.A state interferes in matters of religion.
- (c) In 1990, democracy was established in Nepal.
- (d) Indian Constitutions forces people to follow their religion.

3. Fill In the blanks

- (a) In _____ the Indian National Congress made the demand for a constituent Assembly.
- (b) Between December 1946 and November 1949, the _____ drafted a constitution for independent India.
- (c) The Country of _____ has witnessed several people's struggles for democracy.
- (d) The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing _____ and running the government.

4. Answer the following in one sentence or phrase.

- 1. What does the Indian Constitution guarantee?
- 2. How many fundamental rights are present in our constitution?
- 3. Which type of government existed in Nepal in 1990?
- 4. Name the permanent chairman of the constituent assembly?

Assignment No. 3

Chapter-2 (Civics)

Understanding Secularism

1. State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Secularism means equal respect for all the religions.
2. The constitution has abolished untouchability, but it is still prevalent in some sections of Indian society.
3. In secularism, there is no separation of religion from the state.
4. Islam is the official religion of Pakistan.
5. Right to vote is a Constitutional Right.

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian state be _____.
- (b) The Indian state is not ruled by a _____ group.
- (c) In the 1960s, _____ had faced a shortage of workers.
- (d) The _____ of the state can also be in the form of support.

3. Name the following:

- (a) It refers to the force used by a legal authority like the state.
- (b) It refers to the state's efforts to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of constitution.

4. Answer the following in one sentence or phrase.

1. What is not preferred by a state in India?
2. What is a secular state?
3. Which religion is official religion of India?
4. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolished untouchability?

Assignment No. 4

Chapter- 1(Geography)

Resources

1. Classify the following into different categories of resources.

1. Plants and animals-_____
2. Land and water-_____
3. People of a country-_____
4. Fossils fuel-_____
5. Roads and buildings-_____
6. Coal and petroleum-_____

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ resources are derived from living things.
2. Localised resources are found only in _____ places.
3. The example of human resource is _____.
4. Solar and Wind energy is an example of _____.
5. Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a _____.

3. State whether true or false:

1. Non-renewable resources have unlimited stock.
2. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources.
3. Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere.
4. Human resource refers to the number and abilities of the people.
5. Resources are equally distributed all over the Earth.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. Write the meaning of conservation of resources.

2. Name two important factors that can change substances into resources.

3. What is the main purpose of resources?

4. Why is Nagercoil famous?

5. What is the prime quality of a substance to become a resource?
