

Class X- History and Civics

Chapter 1 (history)

Question 1

What is the nature of the revolt of 1857

Answer:

According to british point of view it was sepoys' mutiny but according to indian nationalists it was first war of independence.

Question 2

Why was the revolt of 1857 hailed as first war of independence?

Answer

People of different castes, communities and religions came together for the first time and fought for independence.

Question 3

Mention two political causes of the first war of independence

Answer

Two political causes are

1. The british policy of annexation of kingdoms under the pretext of inefficient administration of the rulers
2. The doctrine of lapse introduced by lord dalhousie that imposed unisentimental law of no adoption policy for the rulers and lapse of kingdom into the hands of british in the absence of natural heir.

Question 4

Name two ways in which the british expanded their territorial power in india.

Answer:

1. British got right to diwani in 1765.
2. Doctrine of lapse.
3. Subsidiary allaince.
4. On the pretext of alleged misrule.
5. By outright wars

Question 5.

What is subsidiary alliance? Name the states annexed with the help of it.

Answer .

It was an agreement between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states by virtue of which these states lost their sovereignty to the British. Under this system, the Indian rulers, who agreed to the subsidiary alliance.

1. Accepted the British as the supreme power
2. Agreed to maintain British troops at their own cost

Hyderabad and Mysore were the two states.

Question 6.

Explain the term doctrine of lapse. Name the two states annexed under this policy.

Answer

Policy of doctrine of lapse was followed by Lord Dalhousie. The doctrine meant that when a ruler of a dependent state died without a natural heir, the state is passed on to the English Company. States annexed were Sambhalpur, Nagpur, Udaypur.

Question 7.

Who was Nana Saheb? What was his main grievance against British?

Answer

Nana Saheb was the adopted son of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa. The British refused to accept Nana Saheb as the last Peshwa Baji Rao II as the ruler of the Maratha and was refused to give the pension which his father was getting.

Question 8

Which policy was used against Rani Lakshmi Bai? Why Rani Lakshmi Bai became bitter enemy?

Answer:

The policy used against Rani Lakshmi Bai was doctrine of lapse. Rani Lakshmi Bai became bitter enemy of British because her adopted son Anand Rao was not recognised as a lawful successor to the throne.

Question 9

State two announcements which adversely affected Mughal Empire?

Answer:

1. The successors of Bahadur Shah would not be permitted to use the Red Fort as their palace.

2. The successors of bahadur shah would not be permitted to use the imperial title of mughal emperor

Question 10

Mention any two consequences of awadh annexation

Answer:

1. Several officials and soldiers lost thier jobs which brought unemployment.
2. The british took away lands from the taluqdars. These taluqdars became firm opponents of the british

Question 11

State any two cosequences of the dibanding of the armies of the annexed states.

Answer:

- 1.It brought large scale unemploment.
2. It also gave rise to poverty as large no. Of families got effected.
3. the people of awadh had to pay higher land revenue and additional taxes on food, houses, ferries and justice.

Question 12

Give the meaning of absentee sovereignty. Why was it resented by the idians?

Answer:

It means that india was being ruled by the british government from england, at a distance of thousands of miles.

The indians felt the india's wealth was being drained to england and not utilised for their welfare.

Question 13

What were the apprehensions of indians about the introduction of the railways?

Answer:

It was looked down uponas a means to break social order and caste rules.people of all castes has to sit together in railway compartments. This was regarded as an attempt to interfere with the caste rules.

Question 14

Mention any two social reforms advocated by the british which affected the religion traditions of the indian people.

Answer:

Sati system and no permission to widow remarriage was prevailing in the society.

The british government passed the widow re marriage act in 1856 and sati system was defeated illegal by passing an act.

Question15

Mention any two measures which point to the policy of social discrimination followed by the british in india.

Answer:

1. British continued their policy of divide and rule
2. They believed in their racial superiority and they thought that a distance was maintained to preserve their authority over indians
3. They clearly used the attraction of the government service to create a split along religious lines among educated indians.

Question 16

Give two example to show how the british exploited resources of india.

Answer:

India was forced to export at cheaper rates raw materials like raw cotton and raw silk as duty free to british industries.

All trade and commerce had gone into the hands of the english.

Question 17

Give any two grievances of the peasantry against the british?

Answer:

1. The peasants were discontented with the official land revenue policy.
2. It was the peasantry that bore the heavy burden of exorbitant taxes to provide money for the trade and profits of the company.

Question 18

What did british do to reduce the landed aristocracy to poverty?

Answer:

1. Economic exploitation
2. Decay of indigenous industries
3. High taxation

4. The drain of wealth
5. Stagnation of agriculture

Question 19

General service enlistment act and provision that resented the indian soldiers

Answer:

This act hurt the sentiments of sepoys because according to the current religious beliefs of the hindus, travel across the seas was considered a sin. This act cause great resentment in the minds of the personnel of the begngal army.

Question 20

Mention any two grievances harboured by the indian soldiers which created an atmosphere favourable to the first war of independence.

Answer:

1. All higher posts were reserved for british in employment.
2. An indian soldier could not rise above the rank of subedar.
3. Indian soldier were required to serve in areas away from their homes without extra and additional bhatta.

Question 21.

Impact of defeat of british in first afghan war.

Answer:

The defeat in the first afghan war increased the self confidence of the indian soldiers, who felt, they could challenge the britain in india too.

Question 22

Immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.

Answer:

The immediate cause of the uprising was the use of greased cartridges in the rifles after biting the end of cartridge with their teeth. It was thought that the cartridges were greased with the fats of cow and pig. So both hindu and muslim soldiers refused to use these cartridges.

Question 23

Mangal pandey?

Answer:

Mangal pandey was a brahmin soldier, who refused to use the greased cartridges on 29th march, 1857 and killed two english officers. He was hanged consequently, this resulted in general uprising in meerut, delhi, kanpur, lucknow and jhansi.

Question 24

What was the result of indian independence on the east india company?

Answer:

The first war of independence ended the east india company's rule in india since the british statesmen thought it unwise to leave the government of vast country in the hands of private trading company.

Question 25

How was the army organised after the first war of independence?

Answer:

The portion of british indian soldiers was increased and different castes and creeds were mixed to avoid any other revolt.

Question 26.

Impact of revolt of 1857 on peshwaship and mughal rule.

Answer :

1. With the death of bahadur shah II the mughal dynasty came to an end.
2. Nana saheb, the last peshwa had taken part in the uprising and had to flee to nepal after the failure of the uprising. So the office of peshwa also came to an end.

Question 27.

Mention any two drawbacks of the first war of independence.

Answer:

1. Lack of common plans
2. Lack of leadership

Class - x

Geography

SOIL RESOURCES IN INDIA [10 class]

Ans 1: Soil is formed under specific natural conditions. It is a mixture of minerals or inorganic matter which result from denudation and disintegration of rocks.

Ans 2 : Soil formation is related to the parent rock material, relief, climate and vegetation. Animals insects and man also play an important role in the formation of soil.

Ans 3 : soil is a mixture of inorganic material , minerals and organic material like humus. Inorganic components like silica, clay and chalk.

Ans 4 : The major soils are alluvial soils, black soils and red soils.

Ans 5 : Alluvial soils are very fertile because every year fresh sediments are deposited by rivers.

Ans 6 : Black soils are formed in situ i.e, formed where they are found. They are called residual soil. These soils have originated from solidification of basic lava spread over large area of Deccan plateau during volcanic activity.

Ans 7 : No black soil does not undergo leaching.

Ans 8 : The other name of black soils are Regur and black cotton soils

Characteristics :

1: Retains moisture and becomes sticky when wet .

2: Releases moisture during dry period.

Ans 9 : Red soil are not suitable for agriculture because it lacks lime, magnesia, phosphate, nitrogen and humus and are rich in potash and become fertile with proper use of fertilizers and irrigation

Ans 10 Leaching is a process in which the mineral nutrients are washed away making the top soil infertile. The example of a leached soil is laterite soil

Ans 11: Alluvial soil is widely distributed over the Ganga basin.

Ans 12 : The most widely transported soil is the alluvial soil.

Ans 13 : Laterite soil is suitable for growing coffee in India .

Ans 14: Laterite soil is found on the summit of eastern ghats.

Ans 15: Mountain soil is rich in humus but deficient in phosphate , potash and lime .

Ans 16: Desert soil is found in those areas which receive rainfall below 50 cm. It features low percentage of organic matter due to dry climate and absence of vegetation. Soil is alkaline in nature as there is no rainfall to wash soluble salt.

Ans 17 : Laterite soils are formed under condition of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry period.

Ans 18 : Monsoon conditions promote leaching of the soil i.e the heavy rainfall washes away the top soil containing silica.

Ans 19: Soil erosion is the removal of the top soil by different agents like wind and water.

Types :

[1] Splash erosion

[2] Sheet erosion

[3] Gully erosion

Ans 20 : Soil conservation is an effort made to prevent soil erosion or reduce the rate of soil erosion.

Ways to reduce erosion:

Aforestation, to check overgrazing and constructing dams and barrages.

Ans 21 : [1] Top soil –it is the uppermost layer of soil consisting of humus which is very fertile.

[2] In situ-the soil formed where they are found.

[3] Bhangar-it consist of old alluvium,contains kankar, pebbles and gravels and are dark in colour.

[4] Khadar-it consist of new alluvial,contain fine sand and clay and are pale brown in colour.

[5] Humus- it is dark organic material in soils produced by the decomposition of vegetables or animal matter and is essential to the fertility of the soil.

Class - X

BIOLOGY

D. Long answer type

1. Due to the shortage of water the leaves droop down and loose their turgidity. This flaccid condition of leaves is called wilting. Some plants show wilting of their leaves at noon even when the soil is well watered because the rate of transpiration at that time is higher than the rate of absorption of water by the roots.

2. The stomata in most plants are more numerous on the lower surface of a leaf instead of being on the upper surface because lower surface is less exposed to sunlight as compared to upper surface.

3. Cover a potted rose plant. With a transparent polythene bag tied its mouth around the base of the stem of the plant in sunlight for an hour or two. Drops of water will soon appear on the inner side of the bag due to saturation of water vapour given out by the leaves. A

similar empty polythene bag with its mouth tied and kept in sunlight will show no drops of water. This is a control to show that plants transpire water. Therefore this experiment demonstrates transpiration in rose plant. (Diagram is on page no.55, fig.5.1)

4. Photometer is a device which measures the rate of water intake by a plant, and this water intake is almost equal to the water lost through transpiration.

5. Lenticular transpiration is the transpiration which occurs through lenticels which are present on the old green stems of the plant. These are the minute openings which remain open all the time.

LENTICULAR TRANSPIRATION

- a. It occurs through lenticels.
- b. The amount of lenticular transpiration is very small.

STOMATAL TRANSPIRATION

- a. It occurs through stomata.
- b. The amount of stomatal transpiration is very large.

6.(a) The intensity of sunlight

(b) temperature

(c) velocity of wind

7. The huge quantities of water released into the atmosphere by stretches of fields and particularly forests through transpiration, which increases the moisture in the atmosphere and brings rain.

8. No, these are not the dew drops. These drops are actually the water drops which are coming out from the margins of the leaves in humid conditions due to the less rate of transpiration and excess amount of water present in the plant body.

9.(a) The rate of transpiration is directly affected by intensity of light. If the intensity of light is more the rate of transpiration will be more, if the intensity of light is less the rate of transpiration will be less.

(b) The rate of transpiration is inversely proportional to humidity. If the humidity is high the rate of transpiration will be less and if the humidity is less in the atmosphere, then the transpiration will be more.

E. Structured/Application Skill Type

1.(i) left uncoated because in this leaf transpiration occurs from both surfaces so it will be the most limp.

(ii) coated on both surfaces because both the sides of the leaf is covered by Vaseline so it shows least limping.

2(a) Transpiration

(b) To prevent evaporation from the surface of water.

(c) To measure the amount of lost water during transpiration.

(d) yes more rate of transpiration will be their. In shot more loss of weight of plant.

3.(a) Ganong's photometer

Transpiration

Exercise A multiple choice type

Solutions

1(a) open stomata, dry atmosphere and moist soil

2(a) increase

3(d) atmosphere is dry and temperature is high

4(c) sunken stomata

5(d) hydathodes

6(d) transpiration

7(d) hot, dry and windy

8(a) stomata

9(c) loss of water, as water vapour, by a plant.

Exercise B

Very short answer type

1 Name the following:

(a) lenticels

(b) guttation

(c) potometer

(d) nerium

(e) ganong's potometer

- (f) cuticle, stomata
- (g) hydathodes
- (h) guttation

2 fill in the blanks:

- (a) vapour, aerial
- (b) stomata, transpiration
- (c) suction, water

C short answer type

1 functional activity

- (a) hydathodes and guttation
- (b) leaf spines and reduced transpiration
- (c) lenticels and lenticular transpiration/diffusion of gases
- (d) xylem and conduction of water

2(a) true or false

(1) false

Most transpiration occurs at midday

(2) true

(3) true

(4) false

Potometer is an instrument used for measuring the rate of transpiration in green plants.

3 Give suitable explanation for the following:

(a) Higher rate of transpiration is recorded on a windy day rather than on a calm day because transpiration increases with the velocity of wind. If the wind blows faster, the water vapour released during transpiration is removed faster and the area outside the leaf does not get saturated with water vapour.

(b) Excessive transpiration results in the wilting of leaves because the rate of transpiration exceeds the rate of absorption of water by the roots. Hence the cells lose turgidity.

(c) Out of total water absorbed by plants only a small quantity of this water is used by the plant in photosynthesis and other activities. The rest of it is almost lost to the atmosphere as water vapour as a result of transpiration. So, water transpired is the water absorbed.

(d) More transpiration occurs from the lower surface of a dorsiventral leaf because in a dorsiventral leaf more stomata are present on the lower surface as compared to upper surface.

(e) Cork and bark are made up of flattened dead cells with fatty substance which is impermeable to water and gases and thereby, help in preventing loss of water.

(f) Transpiration is a process in which water evaporates from a plant specially through the

stomata of the leaves. In this way transpiration helps to low down the temperature of the plant in hot weather. When the body temperature rises sweat glands excrete small amount of water along with urea and salts to the surface of skin and it also cools the body by evaporation. So in this way perspiration and transpiration helps to cool the body temperature of the organism.

(g) On a bright sunny day the leaves of certain plants roll up because the rate of transpiration exceeds the rate of absorption of water by roots.

4 true or false

(a) true

Because potometer is attached by a leaf shoot which contains numerous stomata.

(b) true

Because both are the pores on plant body through which transpiration occurs.

(c) false

Because if humidity is high then transpiration is less and vice versa.

(d) true

Because it is an adaptation of plant to reduce transpiration.

(e) true

Because at that time the intensity of sunlight is more which favours transpiration.

5 Differentiate between guttation and bleeding

GUTTATION

1 It is a loss of water as droplets along the margins of leaves.

2 It occurs through hydathodes found at the end of veins.

BLEEDING

1 It is the direct flowing out of plant sap.

2 It occurs from the ruptured or cut surfaces of a plant.

Class - x

English language

Total English -10

Chapter -1 is solved in the book

Chapter-2

Q.5 (a) 1. was affected

2. made

3. fermented

4. became

5. working

6. converts

- 7.turns
- 8.packs
- b) 1.up
- 2.of
- 3.away
- 4.in
- 5.into
- 6.over
- 7.after
- 8.for

- c)1. The examination had begun before we reached the hall.
- 2.I don't care whether Manav join me or not.
3. As it is very cold,we can't wear cotton clothes.
- 4.Since you helped him ,he will be grateful to you.

- d)1.Hardly had the train arrived when all rushed into the compartments.
- 2.There was a collision between a bus and a car.
- 3.How long can I bear it?
- 4.You cannot come with us for the picnic unless your father permits you.
- 5.We had never met each other since 2009.
- 6.The Commander ordered the soldiers not to give up and march on.
- 7.Put your tools away lest people should fall over them.
- 8.I wish I had been appointed to the post.

Chapter-3

Q.5.

- a)1.doubled
- 2.shows
- 3.generated
- 4.was processed
- 5.compared
- 6.worst
- 7.collected
- 8.treated
- b) 1.by
- 2.into
- 3.with
- 4.away
- 5.about
- 6.up
- 7.away
- 8.towards

- c)1.As it was very hot I could not go out.
- 2.The room is too small to accommodate all of us.
- 3.The book that I borrowed from my neighbour is good.
- 4.Aditi was too terrified to speak

- d)1. I suggested to my sister that we should go to the market the next day for shopping.
- 2.As he is poor,he cannot afford such expensive treatment.
3. In spite of being rich man, he is not proud.
- 4.Bina inherited a big fortune from her father.
- 5.He pleaded for his ignorance of law.
- 6.It is believed that he was involved in the crime.
- 7.I wish I had taken my doctor's advice.
- 8.He not only passed the examination well but also won the first prize.

Chapter-4

Q.5 a)1.wants

- 2.disposal
- 3.adopted
- 4.mandated
- 5.will give
- 6.bringing
- 7.stopped
- 8.have seen that

b) 1. Under

- 2.down
- 3.after
- 4.over
- 5.on
- 6.up
- 7.for
- 8.without

- c)1. Ankita as well as Kalyani is pretty.
- 2.Everybody knows that the shopkeeper is cunning.
- 3.I do not know why he is not coming to school.
- 4.He is poor however not a cheat.

- d)1.Tagore was one of the most famous artists.
- 2.Unless you tell the truth ,you will be punished.
- 3.He asked if he might have a cup of milk.
- 4.If he is given some more time,he will complete this work by tomorrow.
- 5.We organised a function so that we may raise funds for the school.
- 6.Who has not heard of the Quit India Movement?
- 7.I prefer small towns to big cities.
- 8.In spite of being too young she was appointed by them.

Chapter-5

Q.5 a)1.to control

- 2.published
- 3.shows
4. cools
- 5.are created
- 6.aid

7. understanding
8. help

- b)1. on
2. by
3. aside/away
4. forth
5. through
6. on
7. up
8. under

- c)1. I would not have completed the task but for Anu's help.
2. Mr Khosla cannot be late as he is punctual.
3. Kindly tell me why you did not complete your project.
4. We will wait for you till you come back.

- d)1. The police not only kept a watch on his movements but also tapped his phones.
2. Everyone will admit that she is honest.
3. If you had not helped me I would not have succeeded.
4. He spent his whole life here since his birth.
5. The principal said, "I will look into the case."
6. In spite of knowing him for long, I have not developed respect for him
7. John did not understand why Anita was annoyed with him.
8. Tom can run faster than anybody else in our team.