

HISTORY LN-2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORYI Technical Words:

- 1) Charter - Licence
- 2) Paramount - Supreme
- 3) Matchlocks - guns with a lock in which a piece of wick or cord is placed for igniting the powder.

II Short answer type questions:

- 1) Which Indian states were directly affected by the outcome of the Battle of Buxar? (Refer Pg. No. 22.)

Ans: Bengal, Bihar and Odisha were significantly impacted as they came under the British control.

- 2) What did the 'Policy of Paramountcy' justify? (Refer Pg. No. 25)

Ans: (i) The 'Policy of Paramountcy' justified its actions, such as annexing Kingdoms or using other means to threaten the ruler.

(ii) They forced rulers to accept Subsidiary Alliance.

III Long answer type questions:

1. How did the Carnatic Wars contribute to the rise of British supremacy in India?
(Refer Pg. No: 19)

Ans: (i) The rivalry between France and Britain and their conflicting trade interests in India led to the Carnatic wars between 1740 and 1763.

(ii) The wars involved independent rulers and military struggle between the British and the French trading companies.

(iii) The result of this struggle was far-fetched as the French were subdued and the British East India Company became a dominant power in India.

2. Summarize the Anglo-Mysore wars in a short note.

(Refer Pg. No: 24)

Ans: (i) Four Mysore wars were fought between the rulers of Mysore and British [1767-69, 1780-84, 1790-92 and 1799]

(ii) The first Anglo-Mysore war was won by Hyder Ali. However, he died in the second war while his son Tipu Sultan continued to

fight.

(iii) In the third Anglo-Mysore war, the British formed an alliance with other rulers and defeated Tipu Sultan.

(iv) The British tried to impose 'Subsidiary Alliance' on Mysore. However, Tipu Sultan refused and this led to the fourth Anglo-Mysore war.

(v) The fourth Anglo-Mysore war, popularly called the Battle of Seringapatam was the final battle between the British and Tipu Sultan.

CIVICS LN 1 - The Indian Constitution

I Short answer type questions:

1) What is the directive principles of state policy?
(Refer Pg. No. 123)

Ans: The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are the guidelines that help the government in transforming the ideals enshrined in the Constitution into laws that promote socio-economic justice, strengthen the democratic system, safeguard our heritage and maintain peaceful relations with our neighbouring countries.

2) Define the following terms:-

a) Liberty

b) Fraternity

(Refer Pg. No. 120)

Ans: a) Liberty: It means freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

b) Fraternity: It means the feeling of brotherhood towards one and all.

II Long answer type questions:

1. What were the Causes that led to Nepal's transition from a monarch to a federal democratic Republic?
(Refer pg. No. 117)

Ans:

- (i) Under the monarchy, all the powers are vested with the King.
- (ii) So, this caused a widespread disorder and discontentment which led to a change.
- (iii) However, the King continued to be the head of the state and an elected Prime Minister ran the country.
- (iv) In 2002, King Gyanendra, citing political instability, sacked the elected government and ~~was~~ began to take back control.
- (v) In 2006, there was a massive unrest in Nepal to demand a democratic form of government.
- (vi) They wanted a new constitution. They believed that a constitution should be a reflection of the ideals of the people of Nepal.
- (vii) Finally, in 2008, Nepal was declared a Federal Democratic Republic.

Geography: Ecosystem and its Resources.

I. Short answer type Questions:

1) Mention the factors responsible for soil formation.
(Refer pg. no. 212)

Ans: Major factors responsible for the formation of soil are :-

- * nature of the parent rock
- * climatic conditions
- * topography of a place
- * role of organic material
- * the time taken for the soil formation
- * flora and fauna

2) Define ecosystem [Refer pg no 218]

Ans: The area where plants and animals interact in accordance with their physical environment is known as an ecosystem.

3) Suggest any three methods to conserve the land resources (Refer pg. No: 212)

Ans: The following methods must be adopted to conserve the land resources.

- 1) Overgrazing should be restricted
- 2) Land reclamation
- 3) Use of organic manure should be encouraged

II

Long answer type questions:

1. Enumerate the techniques employed to mitigate landslide risks.
(Refer pg. No. 211.)

Ans: Some broad mitigation techniques for a landslide are as follows:

- * Avoid building settlements near landslide-prone areas.
- * Stop the land from slipping by the construction of retention wall.
- * Resist landslide by increasing vegetation cover.
- * Control the movement of landslide along with rainwater and spring flows by the surface drainage control works.

- 2) Natural Vegetation is useful for us in many ways. Justify.
(Refer pg. No 218)

Ans: Natural Vegetation is a valuable resource and it is useful for us in many ways.

- * We get timber, firewood, medicines, lac, paper, herbs, gum, oil etc. from trees.
- * They prevent soil erosion and conserve

the top soil.

- * They act as shelter belts
- * They help us in the conservation of underground water.
- * They also help in maintaining the temperature of the Earth.