



### Super Revision Sheet for 07.03.26

## Section- HISTORY

### Chapter-1 Rise Nationalism in Europe

1. List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code.
2. How did the French Revolution play an important role in creating the idea of the Nation in Europe? Explain.
3. The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. Explain the statement with suitable arguments.
4. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?
5. Identify King Victor Emmanuel II, telling the part played by him in the unification of Italy.
6. Explain the process of unification of Italy.
7. Explain the process of unification of Germany.
8. Describe the process of Unification of Britain.
9. Mention the obstacles in the way of the Italian Unification.
10. How did the Balkans become the source of serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
11. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War?



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### Chapter-2 Nationalism in India

1. How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.
2. How did non - cooperation become a movement? Explain.
3. How did the Non - Cooperation Movement expand to rural areas? Explain with examples.
4. Explain with examples the significance of the Non - cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement.
5. Explain the grievances of the peasants against the government. What steps were taken to organize Peasant Movement to fulfill their demands during the colonial rule?
6. How did plantation workers have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.
7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Non - Cooperation Movement? How did this movement unite the country? Explain.
8. How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.
9. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement become a mass movement? Explain with examples.

10. Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement among different strata of society.
11. Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.
12. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement.



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### **Chapter-5 Print Culture & the modern world**

1. Why were the printed books popular even among illiterate people?
2. Explain the different effects of print revolution.
3. Explain the effects of print revolution.
4. Evaluate the role of print in connecting various communities in different parts of India.
5. 'Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century'. Support the statement with examples.
6. Explain the measures taken by the colonial government to censor the press in India and analyse their effects on the nationalist movement.
7. Evaluate the efforts made by the British in India to impose censorship on the press.

## **Section- GEOGRAPHY**

### **Chapter-1 Resources and Development**

1. What is the need for conservation of resources? Elucidate in the light of Gandhi's view.
2. What is the relevance of the Gandhian model of resource conservation in today's world?
3. What are the steps involved in the complex process of resource planning? Why is resource planning important in the context of a country like India?
4. "Planning is a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India". Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.

### **Chapter-2 Forest and wildlife**

1. What is a national park? Name any two national parks of India.
2. What are biosphere reserves?
3. Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.

**Note :-** Rest of the topics are very important for MCQs

### **Chapter-3 Water Resources**

1. Multi - Purpose projects are Temples of Modern India'. Justify.
2. Write a short note on hydraulic structures of ancient India.
3. How have multipurpose projects and large dams been the cause of many new social movements?
4. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi - arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.
5. Why are different water harvesting systems considered a viable alternative both socioeconomically and environmentally in a country like India?

6. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

## **Chapter-4 Agriculture**

1. Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.
2. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.
3. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the leading tea producing states.
4. Characteristics of Rabi, Kharif and zaid crops.

**Note :-** Read questions on major important crops in India like wheat, paddy, millet etc.

## **Chapter-5 Minerals & Energy resources**

1. Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.
2. Why there is a need of conservation of minerals?
3. "Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour" support the statement with five facts.
4. Explain with examples the significance of the usage of non - conventional sources of energy for the country.
5. Energy saved is energy produced. Assess the statement.
6. Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy. Explain the statement with examples.

## **Chapter-6 Manufacturing Industries**

1. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.
2. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.
3. How do industries increase thermal pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce thermal pollution.
4. How do industries pollute the environment?
5. How do industries increase air pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce air pollution.
6. How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples.
7. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples.
8. Explain the ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced.

## **Section- CIVICS**

### **Chapter-1 Power Sharing**

1. Does a country get more power by actually dispersing the power?
2. What is power sharing? Why power sharing is important in a democracy?
3. Give reason for which power sharing is desirable?



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4. In modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain.
5. "Power is shared between different social groups." Comment on this statement with the help of an example.
6. What does the sharing of power among political parties, pressure groups and movements ensure?
7. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.
8. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different levels of the government.

## **Chapter-2 Federalism**

1. The federal system has two or more sets of Government. Justify the statement.
2. Differentiate between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation', with examples.
3. Why does the exact balance of power between the Central and State Governments vary from one federation to other federations? Explain with example.
4. Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. Justify the statement.
5. Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of States'? Why were some sub - political units of India given a special status?
6. Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation.
7. What challenges did centre - state relations in India face before the 1990s?  
Why is power sharing between centre and state more effective today?
8. What policies strengthened the federalism of India?
9. Name and explain the local bodies that look after the urban areas.
10. Explain the features of third tier of the rural government.
11. Critically examine the concept of decentralization in India.
12. Explain five changes towards decentralisation brought in the Constitution after the amendments made in 1992.



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## **Chapter-3 Gender, Caste & Religion**

1. Examine the standard of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.
2. Examine the factors responsible for the deteriorating status of women in society. What can be done to empower women?
3. I am not religious, why should I bother about communalism and secularism?  
Comment on this statement.
4. Examine the causes of communalism in India. When does the problem of communalism become acute?
5. How far is it correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste - ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicized? Explain.
6. Examine the impact of caste system on Indian democratic system. List out the measures to eradicate effects of casteism.
7. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Explain.
8. Explain any five reasons for the weakening of Caste Inequalities in India.

## **Chapter-4 Political Parties**

1. "The political parties are necessary for democracy". Justify the statement.
2. Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world. Explain the statement with examples.
3. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy.
4. Explain different manners that political parties are still in the grip of some serious challenges.
5. Define Political Party. Describe main challenges faced by the Indian political parties.
6. Explain the problem areas in the working of political parties.
7. Describe the recent efforts that have been made in India to reform political parties.
8. Suggest and explain to reform political parties.

## **Chapter-5 Outcomes of Democracy**

1. How is democracy an accountable and efficient system of government? Explain with suitable arguments.
2. Why is Democratic Government considered as Legitimate Government? Explain.
3. How do people take part in decision making in democracy? Explain.
4. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. Support the statement with examples.
5. Discuss the factors that describe the successful working of democracy in India.
6. How does democracy produce a harmonious social life? Explain.
7. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.

## **Section- ECONOMICS**

### **Chapter-1 Development**

1. How can development for one be destructive for another? Explain.
2. What is development? Why do different people have different developmental goals? Explain with four examples.
3. Explain with the help of examples, how development could mean different things to different people.
4. Analyse the social and economic goals of development.
5. The development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. Explain.
6. What is sustainable economic development? Write the measures to control environmental degradation.
7. Why is sustainability important for development? Explain.
8. Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India.

### **Chapter-2 Sectors of Indian Economy**

1. Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India.
2. Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.
3. What is organised sector? Mention advantages of working in the organised sector.



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4. What are the disadvantages of the unorganized sector?
5. Highlight the features of Private Sector.

**Chapter-3 Money and Credit (V. most chapter one 5 or 3 Mark question is compulsory from this sheet)**

1. Explain the loan activities of banks.
2. Credit pushes the borrower into situations from which recovery is very painful. Support the statement.
3. Define credit. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples.
4. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development. Justify the statement.
5. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.
6. Define Credit. Give examples of formal and informal sources of credit in India. State the advantages of formal sources of credit.
7. The Self - Help Groups (SHG) help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral security. Support the statement with examples.
8. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Support the statement with examples.



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**Chapter-4 Globalisation**

1. How is globalization a multi - dimensional concept? Explain.
2. How would labours are impacted by Globalisation? Explain.
3. Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers. Support the statement with examples.
4. Describe the impacts of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.
5. Describe the major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers.

**ALL THE BEST**

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STANDARD	COMMENCING DATES
11 <sup>th</sup> PCMB	19 <sup>th</sup> March 2026
12 <sup>th</sup> PCMB	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2026
8 <sup>th</sup> CBSE	02 <sup>nd</sup> April 2026
9 <sup>th</sup> / 10 <sup>th</sup> CBSE	26 <sup>th</sup> March 2026
8 <sup>th</sup> / 9 <sup>th</sup> / 10 <sup>th</sup> GSEB	23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2026

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