

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Q1: Which of the following books is the oldest Japanese book, printed in 868 AD containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations?

- (a) Diamond Sutra
- (b) Harshcharita
- (c) Brihatsutra
- (d) Mrichkatika

Q2: Consider the following statements:

I. Novels, a new literary form, developed in Europe.

II. Novels were religious texts used by Pope and priests to spread their faith among the common people.

III. Novels contained life stories, expressing human experiences, relationships, read by all those who could read.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) I and II
- (b) I and III
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) I and IV

Q3: Agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labor- what type of agriculture is this?

- A. Intensive
- B. Primitive subsistence
- C. Extensive
- D. Plantation

Q3: The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century. Give reason.

Q4: What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?

Q5: Describe the institutional and technical changes introduced in the field of agriculture in India in the recent years.

Q6: Explain Rubber cultivation in India under the following heads:

(i) Importance

(ii) Geographical conditions

(iii) Producing states.

Q7: Read the following extract and answer the following questions:

Jhum cultivation, also known as shifting cultivation or slash-and-burn farming, is a traditional agricultural practice prevalent in northeastern India, particularly in states like Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur. This centuries-old method involves clearing a patch of forest, burning the vegetation, and using the ashes as natural fertilizers. Farmers then cultivate various crops, including rice, maize, and vegetables, in this nutrient-rich soil. While jhum cultivation has sustained indigenous communities for generations, it poses environmental challenges like deforestation and soil degradation. Recognizing these issues, efforts are underway to promote sustainable alternatives, such as terrace farming and agroforestry, to protect the fragile ecosystem while preserving the cultural significance of jhum cultivation. Balancing tradition with sustainability is essential to ensure food security and conserve the biodiversity of India's northeastern regions.

Q1) Write about various regional names given to jhum cultivation in India? (2)

Q2) Write two advantages and disadvantages of Jhum cultivation? (2)