

**DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI-6**  
**S.S.L.C. EXAM, MARCH / APRIL -2016**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE – KEY ANSWER**  
**SECTION - I**  
**PART – I**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (14 x 1 = 14)**

Q.NO	ANSWER
1	(a) Industrial Revolution
2	(c) Lusitania
3	(a) America
4	(d) Thiru Arutpa
5	(c) Panchasheel
6	(d) New Delhi
7	(a) March 15
8	(c) Gangotri
9	(d) Jute
10	(c) Mumbai
11	(d) Road transport
12	(b) 950 dollars
13	(b) 1950
14	(c) Acharya Vinobabhave

**PART – II**

**MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**(2 x 5 = 10)**

15 (i) (a)	Duce	Mussolini
(b)	Veto	Negative vote
(c)	Rani Lakshmibai	Central India
(d)	Chauri Chaura	Uttar Pradesh
(e)	Veera Tamilannai	Dr.S.Dharmambal
(ii) (a)	Lava plateau	Deccan
(b)	Wheat	Punjab
(c)	Software Industry	Bangalore
(d)	Northern Railways	New Delhi
(e)	Sensor	Electro Magnetic Radiation

**SECTION –II**

**PART –I (Any Four)**

**10 X 2 = 20**

16	<p>A country's domination over the political and the economical interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[or]</p> <p>It also means that it is a strained relationship between an indigenous majority and a minority foreign invaders .</p>
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17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The collapse of American share market</li> <li>ii) It was due to speculation on borrowed money.</li> </ul>
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Charismatic leadership</li> <li>ii) Single party rule under a dictator</li> <li>iii) Terror and</li> <li>iv) Economical control</li> </ul>
19.	The Japan had attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941. So the America entered into the War
20	<p><u>Any four points</u></p> <p>The World Health Organisation (WHO)          The United Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)          The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF )          The International Labour Organisation (ILO)          Food and Agricultural Organisation ( FLO )          The World Bank ( IBRO )</p>
21	<p>The greased Cartridges supplied for the New Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause of the Mutiny.</p> <p>Believing that the fat of the Cow And Pig had been used to grease these Cartridges both Hindus And Muslims refused to bite them and use</p>
22	<p>Periyar led the Vaikam Sathya Graha in 1924's where the people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the temple.</p> <p>Finally the Travancore Governments relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple. So he was called Vaikam Hero.</p>
23	<p>Two prominent leaders of Punjab Dr.Satyapal and Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested in 1919.</p> <p>More than 10,000 people had gathered in Jallian Wala Bagh to protest.</p> <p>The British troops Commanded by General Dyer surrounded the Bagh and ordered his men to shoot on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed.</p>

### PART – II (Any one)

24	According to Abraham Lincoln "Democracy is a Government of the people, By the People and For the People".
25	<p>Apartheid is the policy of racial discrimination followed in South Africa.</p> <p>By the continuous struggle of Dr. Nelson Mandela, Apartheid was abolished in 1990</p>

## PART- III (Any four)

26	Northern Mountains Northern great plains Peninsular Plateau Coastal plain Islands	
27	South – West Monsoon North - East monsoon	
28	Andhra Pradesh Jharkand Bihar Rajasthan	
29	<u>Any four places</u> Gujarat Maharastra Andhrapradesh Karnataka Tamilnadu Madhya Pradesh Punjab Haryana	
30	Raw material Power Transport Manpower Water Market Government policies	



31	Sulphur Oxide Nitrogen Oxide Carbon Mono Oxide Organic Compounds
32	Trade is an act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services . Trade is of Two Types 1. Internal Trade 2. External Trade
33	Geographical information system is a systematic integration of Computer hardware, Software and Spatial data for computing, storing, displaying, Updating, manipulating and analyzing all forms of geographical referenced data

#### PART-IV (Any one)

34	Per Capita income is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country PCI = National Income / Total population of the country
35	Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market Production is of Primitive methods. Examples : Handlooms, Coir industries

#### SECTION III

Distinguish between (Any four)

4X2=8

(Any two points for all the questions.)

36	<b><u>Western Ghats</u></b>	<b><u>Eastern Ghats</u></b>
	1. It extends from Tapti valley in the north upto Kanyakumari in the South.	It lies between the Mahanadi And Vaigai river
	2. Continuous	Dis-Continuous
	3. It is parallel to the west coastal plain	It is parallel to the East coastal plain
37	<b><u>High rain fall region</u></b>	<b><u>Low rain fall region</u></b>
	1. Areas with 200–300 cms of rainfall	Areas with less than 50 cms of rainfall
	2. Middle Ganga valley, Western ghats, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.	Northern Kashmir, Western Rajasthan, Southern Punjab and interior Deccan.



38	<b><u>Metallic Minerals</u></b>	<b><u>Non-Metallic Minerals</u></b>
1.	Metallic minerals contain metals	They do not contain metals
2.	Eg. Iron, Copper, Manganese, Bauxite and Gold etc.,	Eg. Mica, Limestone, Gypsum, Potassium and Coal etc.,
39	<b><u>Monocropping</u></b>	<b><u>Dual cropping</u></b>
1.	Only one crop is raised on a agricultural field at a time	Two crops are raised on a farm at a time
2.	Eg. Paddy, Tea, Sugarcane	Eg. Wheat along with Mustard
40	<b><u>Agro based Industry</u></b>	<b><u>Mineral based Industry</u></b>
1.	Agro based industries use agricultural products as their basic raw materials	Mineral based industries use both metallic & non metallic minerals as their raw materials.
2.	Eg. Sugarcane industry, Cotton industry	Eg. Iron & Steel industry, Cement
41	<b><u>Water pollution</u></b>	<b><u>Land Pollution</u></b>
1.	Water pollution is any chemical physical or biological change in the quality of water that has an harmful effect	Wastes from cities, pesticides, oil and fuel dumping, industrial waste directly mixed with the soil
2.	This mainly affects the water based ecosystem	This mainly affects Soil fertility
42	<b><u>Export</u></b>	<b><u>Import</u></b>
1.	Export means goods and services sold to foreign countries.	Import means goods and services bought from other countries
2.	Eg. Agricultural products, leather	Eg.-Petroleum, Machineries
3.	India exports nearly 7500 varieties of goods to 190 countries.	India imports nearly 6000 variety of goods from 140 countries
43	<b><u>Air ways</u></b>	<b><u>Water ways</u></b>
1.	Costliest ,Quickest and modern means of transport	Cheapest means of transport
2.	Two types National & International	Eg-Inland Waterways, Ocean routes.

**SECTION – IV (Any two) 2X4=8**

44.	Ambition of Germany a. Kaiser William II b. He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole World . c. He could not tolerate the British saying that the sun never sets in the British Empire. d. Heligoland
45	Franklin D Roosevelt a. In 1932. b. F D R c. "I pledge you ,I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans" d. New Deal.
46	Arya Samaj a. Mul Shankar. b. Swamy Virjanand. c. "Go Back to Vedas" d. Women education, inter caste marriage and inter-dinning
47	K. Kamaraj a. He entered into politics of India by taking part in Vaikam Sathya Graha in 1924 b. Alipore Jail. c. In Sathyamoorthy 's house d. October 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1975.

**SECTION- V  
PART-I**

**ALL THE FOUR QUESTIONS BY SELECTING ONE OPTION FROM EACH. 4 x 5 = 20**

48 (a)	(Explain any five headings) 1. Industrial Revolution 2. National Security 3. Nationalization 4. Balance of power 5. Discovery of New routes 6. Growth of population 7. State of Anarchy (or)
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(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNO has rendered a great service in establishing peace and security</li> <li>2. It solved political disputes by Security Council, legal disputes by International Court of Justice and others by special agencies</li> <li>3. It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of soviet troops from Afghanistan.</li> <li>4. It has signed many NTBT in 1963 and CTBT in 1996</li> <li>5. "Agenda -21" a blue print to promote sustainable development for the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources was adopted in 1992 at Rio de Janero conference.</li> <li>6. The U.N. development fund for women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of women (INSTRAW) have supported programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in 100 countries</li> <li>7. It played a vital role in Suez canal crisis in 1956</li> <li>8. It also settled the Korean war and Vietnam war.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>
(C)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 1907 Bharathi participated in the Surat Conference.</li> <li>2. In Madras, in 1908, he organised a huge public meeting to celebrate swaraj Day</li> <li>3. In April 1907, he become the editor of the Tamil Weekly "INDIA". At the same time he also edited the english newspaper "BALA BHARATHAM"</li> <li>4. His poems "Vande Matharam" "Achamillai, Achamillai", "Enthaiyum, Thayum" Jaya Bharatham were printed and distributed free to Tamil people.</li> <li>5. In 1908, he gave evidence in the case which had been instituted by the British against "Kappalotiya Tamilzhan", V.O. Chidambaram pillai. Hence, British ordered to arrest Bharathi.</li> <li>6. He edited and published the dailies, weekly and monthly and promoted patriotism among Indians.</li> </ol>

## SECTION- V

## PART -II

49. (a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India took the initiative to form SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level.</li> <li>2. First meeting at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985</li> <li>3. Ahsan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.</li> <li>4. Member countries Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Srilanka</li> <li>5. Afghanistan became its 8<sup>th</sup> member.</li> <li>6. On April 3, 2007 the SAARC has opened its Annual Summit in New Delhi.</li> <li>7. The countries identified mutual cooperation in transportation, postal services, tourism, shipping meteorology, health, agriculture rural reconstruction and telecommunication.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>
(b).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Success of the democracy depends the role of opposition parties.</li> <li>2. The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.</li> <li>3. The leader of opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.</li> <li>4. To check the government, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.</li> <li>5. Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the Govt. policy in the news papers.</li> <li>6. Right to check the expenditure of the Govt.</li> <li>7. During the question hour, the opposition parties criticize the government generally.</li> <li>8. The criticisms of these parties make the ruling party correct its actions</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>



<b>(C)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services.</li> <li>2. The quality, quantity, potency, purity standard and price of goods.</li> <li>3. Single supplier the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.</li> <li>4. The Consumers interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare.</li> <li>5. The genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.</li> <li>6. The Right to information Act was passed by the parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2005.</li> <li>7. The RTI enable all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.</li> </ol>
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### PART – III

<b>50 (a)</b>	<p>(Any five points)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It provides valuable timber for domestic and commercial use and raw material for industries.</li> <li>2. Export of foreign forest products earns valuable foreign exchange.</li> <li>3. Many forest reserves have been developed into tourist centres.</li> <li>4. It helps in controlling soil erosion , land reclamation and flood control.</li> <li>5. Forest meet nearly 40 percentage of the energy needs of the country.</li> <li>6. Grazing cattle in the forest helps in dairy farming.</li> <li>7. They absorb atmospheric carbon di oxides and help in controlling air pollution.</li> <li>8. They help in water percolation and thus maintain underground water table.</li> <li>9. They provide natural habitat to primitive tribes, animals and birds.</li> <li>10. They are the moderate of climate and affect the temperature, humidity and rainfall.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>
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<b>(b)</b>	<p>(Any five points )</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of raw material.</li> <li>2. Location of port facilities for the export of finished goods.</li> <li>3. Well connected through rail and road links with cotton growing areas.</li> <li>4. Humid coastal climate favours yarnning.</li> <li>5. Availability of capital goods and finance.</li> <li>6. Availability of man power.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(or)</p>
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## SECTION V

<b>(c)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.</li> <li>2. Geographers use the remote sensing as a tool to monitor or measure phenomena on the earth lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.</li> <li>3. It is usually done with the help of mechanical devices known as sensors.</li> <li>4. Often these sensors are positioned in helicopters, planes and satellites.</li> <li>5. The sensors record information about an object by measuring the electromagnetic energy that is reflected back and radiated from the object on the earth surface.</li> </ol>
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## PART IV

<b>51(a)</b>	<p>(Explain any two)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gross National Product (GNP)</li> <li>2. Gross Domestic product(GDP)</li> <li>3. Net National Product (NNP)</li> <li>4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)</li> <li>5. Per Capita Income(PCI)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(or)</p>
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<b>(b)</b>	<p>(Explain any five headings)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The foreign investment</li> <li>2. Multi National companies</li> <li>3. Household industries and cottage industries – industrial development</li> <li>4. Liberalisation</li> <li>5. Privitisation</li> <li>6. Globalisation</li> <li>7. Co-existence of private and public sectors.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p>
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<b>(c)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was introduced in the year 1967.</li> <li>2. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms , promoting the use of High Yielding Varieties(HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities to increase the agricultural production.</li> <li>3. As a result of Green Revolution a large number of states benefitted by producing more crops .</li> <li>4. India, to achieve self sufficiency in food grain production.</li> <li>5. Indian Council of Agricultural Research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Patnagar and Coimbatore.</li> </ol>
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**SECTION VI**

**5 Marks**

<b>52</b>	<p><b>1920 to 1940 - Draw a time line (Any five incidents)</b></p> <p>1920 – Non co-operation movement, Khilafat Movement  1922 – Chauri Chaura incident, Suspension of Non-cooperation Movement  1923 – Formation of Swaraj Party  1927 – Formation of Simon Commission  1928 - Arrival of Simon Commission  1929 - Lahore congress  1930 – First round table conference, Salt Satyagraha, Dandi March, Civil Disobedience Movement  1931 – Second round table conference, Gandhi Irwin Pact  1932 - Third round table conference, Poona Pact, Communal Award  1935 - Government of India Act  1939 - Beginning of second world war  1940 - August offer</p>
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53. (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia (5 Marks)

Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sec: \_\_\_\_\_  
Class: \_\_\_\_\_  
School: \_\_\_\_\_

**ASIA - OUTLINE**

The map shows the continent of Asia with several handwritten labels and arrows pointing to specific locations: 'Sakhalin Island' at the northern tip, 'Formosa (Taiwan)' in the East China Sea, 'Canton' on the southern coast of China, 'Saudi Arabia' in the Middle East, and 'Pacific Ocean' to the east. A compass rose is located in the bottom right corner of the map frame.

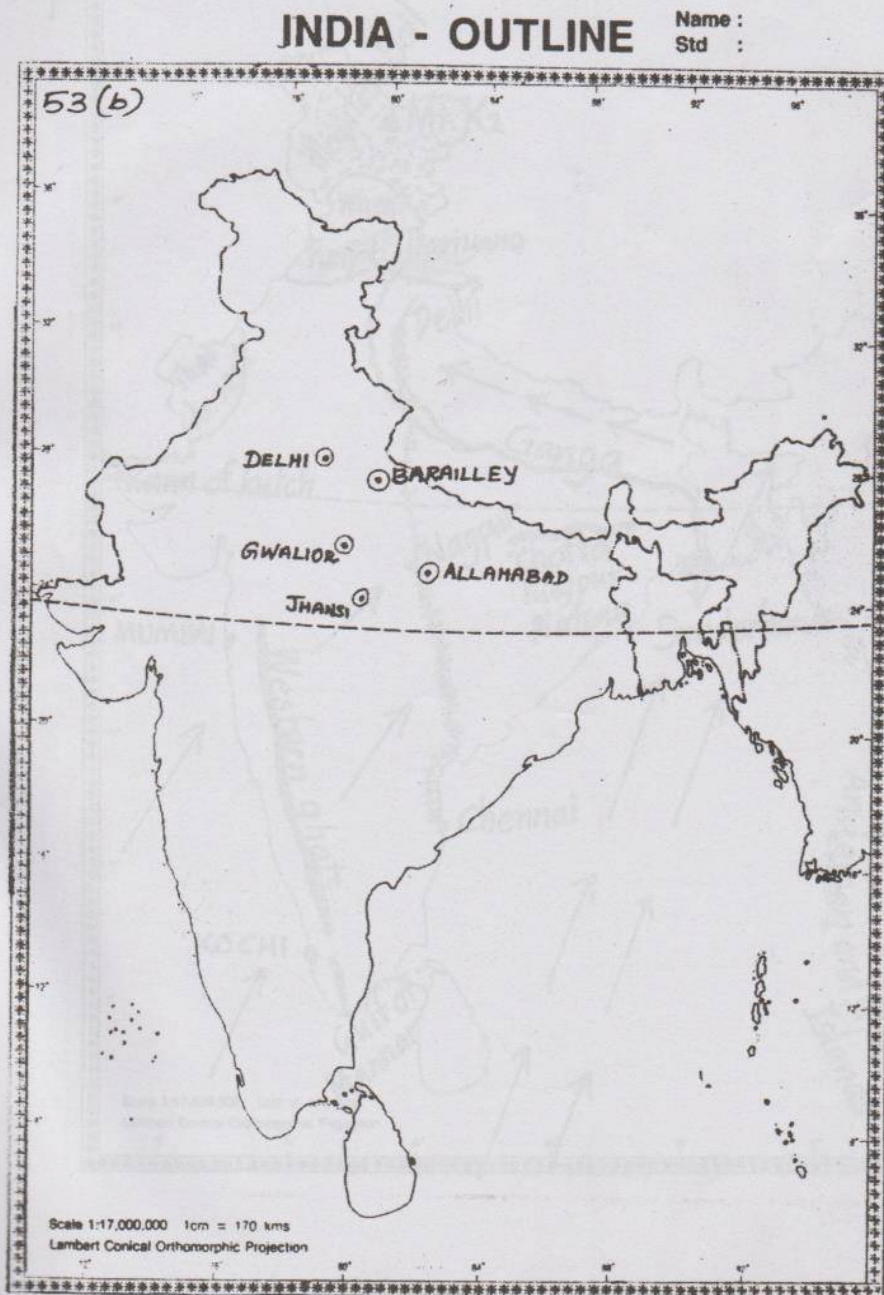
FOR SCHOOL USE ONLY

3(a)



(or)

53. (b). Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.



54. Mark any ten places on the given outline map of India. (10 Marks)

### INDIA - OUTLINE

Name :  
Std :

54

