

Second Term Exam 2017 Social Science Ans Key English Medium

Qn. No.	Value Points	Score	Total score	
Answer all the questions 1 to 16				
1	Election Commission	1	4	
2	Per capita income	1		
3	Pacific	1		
4	Bhaskara II	1		
5	The right of all adult citizens to vote irrespective of caste, religion, race, language, sex, place of birth etc. is universal adult franchise. In India every one who has attained 18 years of age has the right to vote.	1+1	12	
6	Idankai :-those who engaged in trades and handicrafts Valankai:--those who engaged in agriculture sectors	1+1		
7	Pre capita income is an average income ---- as a development index does not take into account social welfare and the equitable distribution of income ---- ignores factors like education, availability of nutritious food and health care facilities that improve the quality of living (any two)	1+1		
8	Forced (push):-- Higher education facilities ,Attractive climate, Better opportunities , source of entertainment Voluntary (pull):-- Unemployment , Natural calamities , Resource scarcity, Poverty, Lack of basic facilities, War etc. (any two)	1+1		
9	Who showed reluctance to luxuries life and gave predominance to spiritual life They consider devotion as a means to reach close to the God they preached to respect all human beings the Sufi's helped to maintain relations among different religions (any two)	1+1		
10	The soil formed by weathering of lava rocks is fertile – Geysers are formed on many volcanic regions volcanic ash is good manure (any two)	1 +1		
11	The Crusades monopoly of gun powder continuous occurrence of plague agricultural production decreased due to climate change	1+1+1		
12	Connect the govt. And people – form public opinion create political awareness correct the wrong policies of the govt. function as a responsible opposition put forward various policies and programmes	1+1+1		12

13	<p>Star pattern:-- settlements formed at the junction where a number of roads join</p> <p>Linear pattern:-- settlement found parallel to roads , rivers, coastlines etc.</p> <p>Circular pattern:-- settlements found around a water body,pastures,places of worship etc.</p>	1+1+1	
14	<p>Orographic rain The moisture laden wind from the sea enters the land and moves upwards along the mountain slopes,it gets cooled then condensed to form clouds. The wind ward side of the mountain receive heavy rainfall</p>	1+1+1	
15	<p>A. Erosion</p> <p>B. Lower course</p> <p>C. Erosion</p> <p>D. Lower course</p>	1+1+1+1	
16	<p>Meera Bai ---- Bhajan</p> <p>Kabir ----- Doha</p> <p>Guru Nanak ---- shabad</p> <p>Basavanna ---- Vachana Sahityam</p>	1+1+1+1	
Answer any Eight 17 to 26			
17	<p>Meanders :-- the river flowing through comparatively gentle slopes take deviations. When the sediments or rocks forms create obstruction to the flow. Such bending course of a river is called</p> <p>Ox-bow lakes :-- meanders may further curve through continuous erosion and deposition. Finally the river takes a straight course . The curves may detached from the main river to form isolated water bodies. These are the ox-bow lakes.</p>	2+2	
18	<p>The govt. fixed the prices of essential commodities the merchants were forced to sell their products at the fixed price</p> <p>black marketeers and hoarders were strictly punished</p> <p>the weights and measures were unified</p> <p>the govt. established granaries to store the grains got from the peasants ---- the corns were distributed during the time of famines at a moderate price</p>	1+1+1+1	
19	<p>Opposed caste system</p> <p>gave priority to gender equality</p> <p>prompted widow remarriage,inter dining and adult marriage questioned the doctrine of rebirth</p> <p>propagated the ideas of liberty and social justice</p> <p>upheld the dignity of labour</p>	1+1+1+1	
20	<p>Man-made ways:--depositing boulders along the sea shores</p> <p>construction of inter locking concrete structures (pulimuttu) planting of mangroves</p> <p>Natural ways:-- the sand moved back and forth by the waves is deposited as sand bars</p> <p>rocks on the sea shores</p>	2+2	

21	<p>According to Bhakti cult everyone was equal in front of God. This strengthened the concept of social equality against caste discrimination the idea of gender equality began to take shape regional languages developed evil practices were questioned</p>	1+1+1+1	8*4=32
22	<p>Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs economic goals -- environmental goals-- social goals</p>	1+1+1+1	
23	<p>Cirque:- Arm chair like valleys formed by glacial erosion is called cirque Moraine:- the sediments carried down by the glaciers will be deposited in the various parts of the valley. These depositional features are called moraines</p>	2+2	
24	<p>a. right to freedom b. right to equality c. cultural and educational right d. right against exploitation</p>	1+1+1+1	
25	<p>Stalactites:- The water with dissolved limestone in it drips from the roof of limestone caves. A portion of this mixture remains on the roof of the caves itself. This deposit of lime grows upside down due to this long continued process. They are called stalactites Stalagmites:- The deposit of lime on the floor of the cave also grows upward as a result of the deposition from above These are called stalagmites.</p>	2+2	
26	<p>Constructed roads connecting major cities constructed rest houses(sarai) implemented uniform taxation postal facilities were efficient implemented efficient coinage system</p>	1+1+1+1	
Answer any two 27 to 30			
27	<p>Mughals:- the country was divided into Subahs, Sarkars, Parganas and villages there was a chain of officials for the administration of each divisions the collection of revenue, judicial administration and supervision of the army were their responsibilities</p> <p>Marathas:- maratha kingdom was divided into Provinces, Districts (Pranths), Parganas and villages. The country was further divided into two: Swarajya and Mogalai two types of taxes, Chawath and Sardeshmukhi were collected from the Mogalai (annexed regions)</p>	3+3	

28	<p>The chola kings divided the country into Mandalams, Valanadus, Nadus and Kottams---a group of autonomous villages formed a Kottam---all the responsibilities and the authorities were vested with the people of the villages---Ur and Sabha functioned for the purpose of village administration---the people of the whole village was included in the Ur---Sabha was only a council of Brahmins---these councils assembled on the premises of the temples</p>	3+3	6+6=12
29	<p>Climate:-the sea breeze during the day and the land breeze in the night regulate the temperature over the coast---oceans play a part in the formation of weather phenomena like rain,wind and cyclones---the coastal regions have moderate climate, whereas severe summer and winter prevail in regions away from the sea Drinking water:-we can purify sea water for drinking purposes---the ocean water is purified through distillation in some places of India--- distillation,evaporation,condensation, electro dialysis and reverse osmosis are the methods of purifying sea water Electricity:-waves and tides are used for the generation of electric power---the waves that strike the turbines on the shores produce electricity by turning them---sea water that enters the reservoir at high tide is released during low tide---the turbine moves at both instances and electricity is generated</p>	2+2+2	
30	<p>Draw the diagrams—page 76 Spring tide:- Figure 5.5--- the sun, moon and the earth come in a straight line on full moon and new moon days--- the tidal force will be intense due to the combined influence of the sun and moon. As a result the tides formed on these days will be stronger. Neap tide:- Figure 5.6---the moon and the sun will be at an angular distance of 90° from the earth after 7 days from the full moon and the new moon days. As the sun and the moon attract the earth from an angular distance of 90° the tides caused are weak. These weak tides are known as neap tides.</p>	3+3	

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16-12-2017