

2nd Terminal Exam 2017
SOCIAL SCIENCE

1- Russian

2- GPS

3- State has the right to take decision on national and international affairs independently without any external control. This supreme authority of a state is called sovereignty.

4- We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from the primary social institution of family. Family has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.

5- To ensure access to secondary education

- To improve educational facilities

6- Surcharge:

Additional tax imposed on tax is called surcharge. Generally, surcharge is imposed for a specific period

Cess:

Additional tax imposed by the government for certain specific purposes is called cess. Cess will be discontinued when enough money is received.

7- *To prepare a generation that favours English life styles*

to get the support of a fraction of Indian society to create middle class Indians to dominate Indians through English education.

8- To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish.

To divide Punjab and Bengal

To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add

North West Frontier province to Pakistan or not

To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal.

9- Respect and protect aged people.

Don't complain against injustice

There is nothing wrong in disposing garbage in public places.

10- The earth's revolution, the tilt of the axis, the parallelism of the earth's axis

11- Altitude of the place

- Nature of the slope

- Shape of the landform

12- The expenditure incurred by the government for constructing roads, bridges and harbours, starting up new enterprises, setting up educational institutions, etc. are considered as developmental expenditure.

Expenditure incurred by way of war, interest,

pension, etc. are considered as non-developmental expenditure.

13- a) V.D. Savarkar b) Ghadar Party C) Surya Sen D)- Anuseelan Samithi

14- Harmattan - Sahara desert

Loo - the north Indian plain

Foehn - valleys of the Alps

Chinook - eastern slope of the Rockie mountains

15 Map

16- Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and

revolutions all over the world

Guided human rights activities

Put forward the concept of republican form of government

Prepared the first written constitution.

Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

17- Large scale import of machine made textiles in India.

Low price of machine-made textiles

Expansion of railway

Imported textiles could reach the villages.

Traditional weavers lost their village markets.

Due to high export tax, textiles exported to Britain lost its market.

18- Agriculture and industrial sectors flourished.

Eradication of poverty

Improvement in education sector

Formation of iron and steel industrial firms.

Major dams.

19- Focusing on primary and continuing education

Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to

Universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools. Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district

Encouraging girls' education

20- Obligatory functions

Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost are said to be obligatory functions. Protection of boundary, maintain internal peace, protect rights.

Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state.

Implementation of functions like education, health care etc.

21- a) Grave b) Fort c) Church d) Tube well

22- 1. Marginal Information/Primary information

2. Physical/Natural features

3. Cultural/Man-made features

The general information given outside the margins in topographic maps are known as marginal/primary information.

Water bodies such as rivers, streams, springs,

etc. as well as the different land forms are the physical features

Settlements, different types of roads, boundaries, places of worship, agricultural lands, post office, police station, bridges, etc. are a few cultural features

23- The shaking of aircraft affects the quality of photos.

The aircraft requires open space for takeoff and landing.

Picturisation of large areas is not practical.

Frequent landings for refueling increase the cost.

24- • They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth.

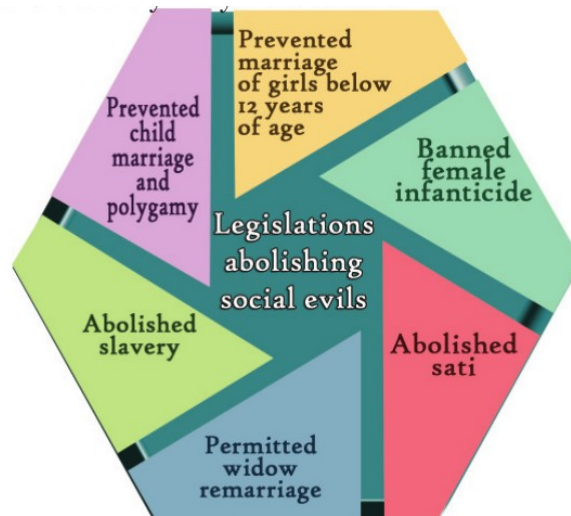
One third of the earth comes under its field of view.

As the movement of these satellites corresponds to the speed of rotation of the earth, it stays constantly above a specific place on the earth.

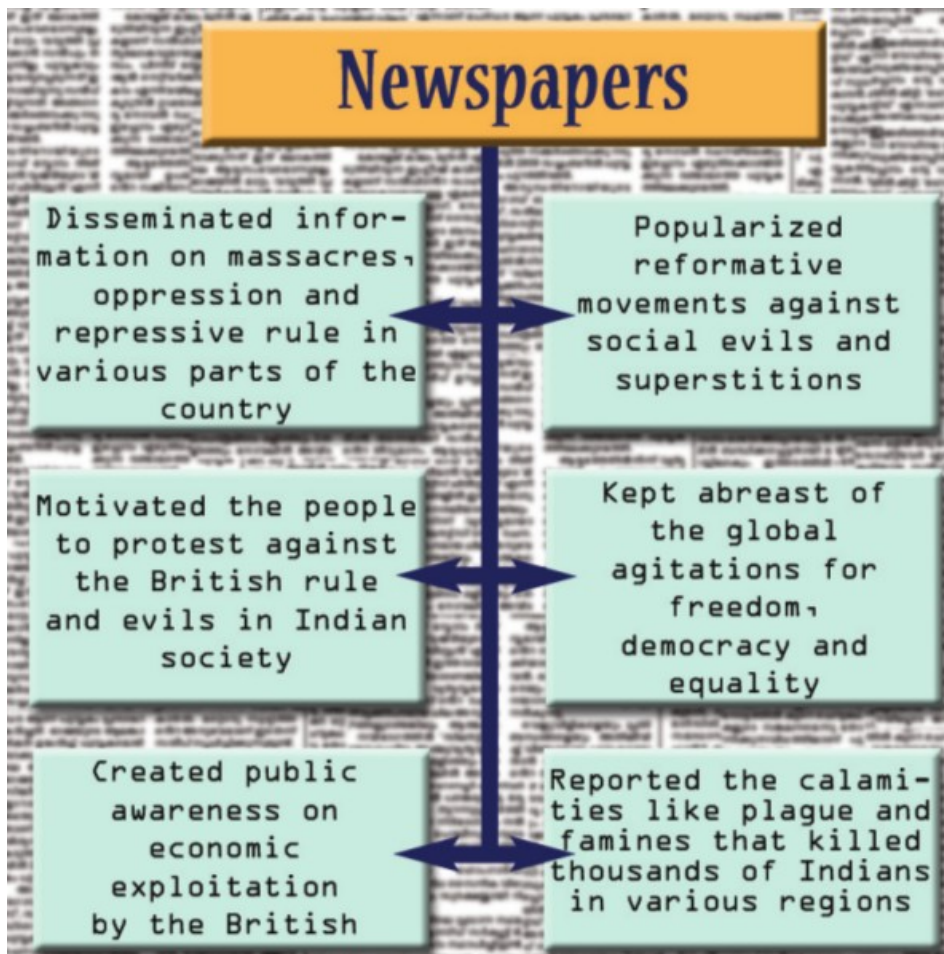
This helps in continuous data collection of an area.

- It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.

25-



26-



West coastal plain	East coastal plain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats • From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari • Comparatively narrow • Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast • Lakes and backwaters can be found 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats • From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari • Comparatively wide • Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast • Deltas are formed

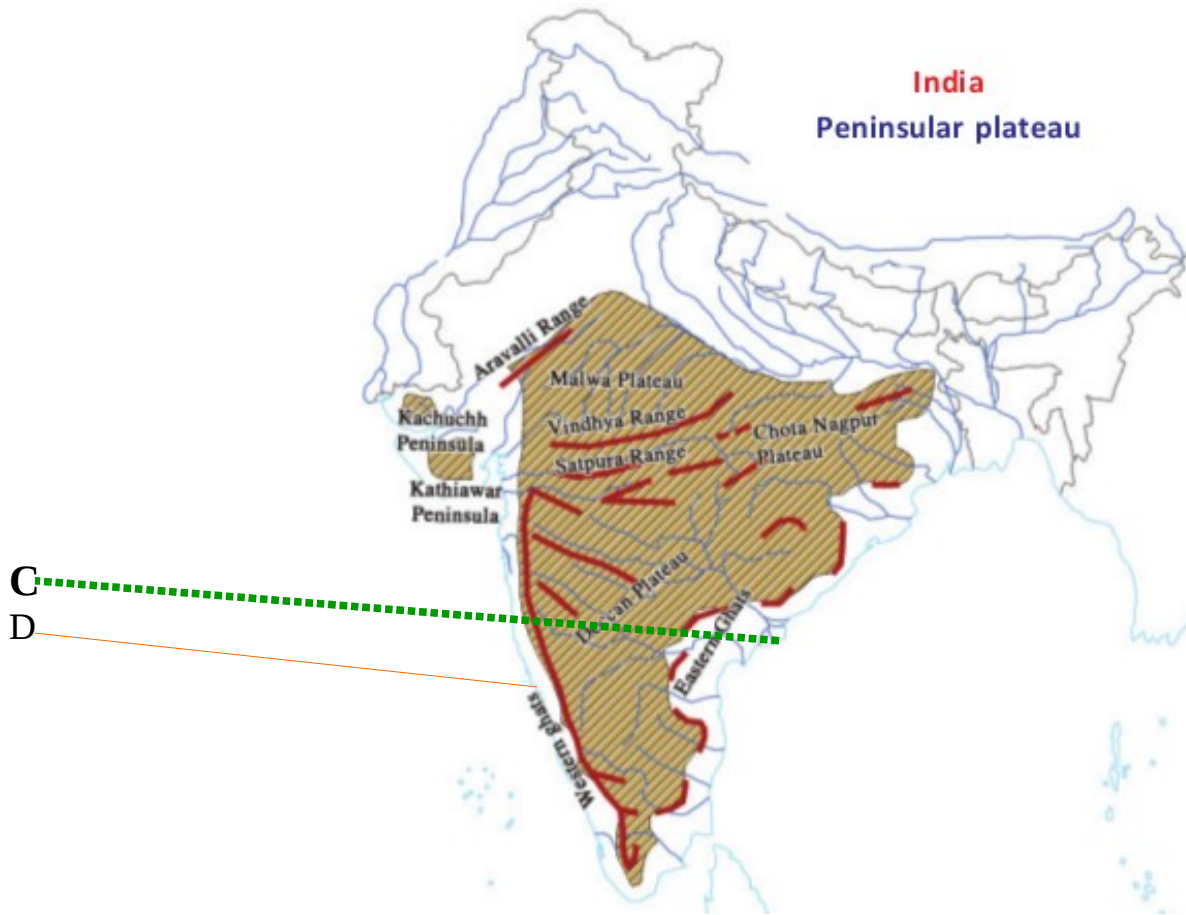
28-

- Indus
- Ganga
- Brahmaputra

Himalayan rivers	Origin	Length	Tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins
Indus	Manasarovar lake in Tibet	About 2280 Km (Only 709 Km of this river flows through India)	• Jhelum •	• • •	Arabian Sea
Ganga	Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier	About 2500 Km	• Yamuna •	• • •	Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra	Chema-yungdung glacier in Tibet	About 2900 Km (Only 725 Km in India)	• Tista •	• • •	Bay of Bengal

Himalayan rivers
• Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges
• Extensive catchment area
• Intensive erosion
• Create gorges in the mountain region and take meandering course in the plains
• High irrigation potential
• Navigable along the plains

15.



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