

COMMON HALFYEARLY EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2018

STANDARD 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART I

I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. a. Peking
2. a. Heligoland
3. d. Lighting war
4. b.Swami vivekananda
5. a.Dr.Rajendra Prasad
6. b. Peace
7. d. traders
8. d. Nilgiris Hills
9. b. Pune
10. c. Alluvial soil
11. a. Air Transport
12. a. GNP(-)Depreciation
13. b.1991
14. b.Mixed economy

PART II

15.MATH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| i) a. Jean Monnet | -- | French Politician |
| b. Atlantic Charter | -- | F.D.Roosevelt |
| c. Fuhrer | -- | Leader |
| d. Frontier Gandhi | -- | Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| e. Vaikkam Hero | -- | E.V.Ramasamy |
| ii) a. Jute Industry | -- | West BengalHot air balloon |
| b. Wave energy | -- | Vizhinjam |
| c. Global warming | -- | Green House |
| d. Acid Rain | -- | Sulphur -di-oxide |
| e. Automobile Industry | -- | Satellite |

SECTION – II

16. What is imperialism?

Define Imperialism

1. The term imperialism refers to the Policy of extending a country's rule over the others.
2. The aggressive behavior of one state against the other
3. A country's dominant over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources

17. What are the organs of the League of Nations?

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council
3. The Secretariat
4. An International Court of Justice
5. International Labour Organization

18. Write a note on National Industrial Recovery Act.

1. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising their wages and lowering their working hours.

19. Write note on the scorched Earth Policy.

1. The Russian followed the Scorched Earth Policy.
2. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses.
3. So that Germans could not gain anything.
4. After a long besiege of five months, Germans were able to capture only the empty city of Moscow and they retreated in Jan , 1944.

20. Why was not the revolt widespread?

1. The disunity was the foremost cause.
2. It did not extend beyond North India. South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan kept quiet.
3. A large numbers of rulers of the Indian states and the big Zamindars did not join the movement.

21. What is the meaning of Theosophy?

Theosophy meaning is to preach about God and Wisdom . Theos means God and Sophos means wisdom.

22. What was the Mountbatten's Plan?

- ✚ India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian Union and the Pakistan Union.
- ✚ The princely states were given the option to join either of the two new nations or to remain independent.

23. Who was called Veera Tamilannai? Why?

- ✚ Dr. S.Dharmambal was called Veera Tamilannai. Appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title "Veera Tamilannai".

Part - II

24. Name the areas identified by the SAARC countries for mutual co-operation?

1. Transportation
2. Postal Service
3. Tourism
4. Meteorology
5. Health
6. Agriculture and
7. Telecommunication.

25. What is democracy? Mention the types of democracy.

- ✚ According to Abraham Lincoln “Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people”.
- ✚ Democracy can be classified into two
 1. Direct Democracy
 2. Indirect Democracy

Part - III

26. Name a few well – known holy places in the Northern Mountains of India.

Amarnath, Kedernath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi.

27. Name the region of very heavy rainfall in India.

1. The southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas
2. Assam
3. Bengal
4. The West Coast Region comprising the Konkan

28. List out the micro nutrients and Macro nutrients found in the Fertile Soil.

- ✚ Soil fertility is determined by the presence of “Micro Nutrients” and “Macro Nutrients” in the soil.
- ✚ Micro Nutrients are Sulphur, Chlorine , cioer, manganese, molybdenum, boron, Iron, cobalt, Zinc.
- ✚ Macro nutrients are nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous.

29. Write any two challenges in Indian agriculture.

1. Gamble of monsoon :

Indian agriculture is a gamble of monsoon . Monsoons are irregular unevenly distributed and uncertain . So agriculture is influenced.

2. Construction work :

Rapid increase in the construction work of Industries and residential buildings reduce the extent of cultivable lands.

3. Global climatic changes :

Global climatic changes affects agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on the crops, soil,livestock and pests.

4. Environmental problem :

The previous strategies for more productivity cause serious problems of environmental and natural resource degradation.

5. Future technology

In future technologies must result not only in increase productivity level but also ensure the quality of natural resources.

30. What are the agro based industries? Give examples.

1. These industries use agricultural products as their basic raw materials.

Ex. a. Cotton textile Industry b. Sugar Industry c. Jute Industry

32. What are the different means of Mass communication.

✚ Radio, Television, Newspaper, internet are the different means of Mass communication

33. What are the important aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction?

There are some important aspects of disaster risk reduction.

1) Mitigation 2) Early Warning System 3) Disaster Preparedness 4) Recovery

Part - IV

34. What is per capita Income?

✚ Per capita Income is obtained by dividing the National Income by the Population of a country.

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

35. What is Multi National Corporation ?

Multi National corporations are business firms operating in several countries but centrally managed from one (home) country.

SECTION – III

Distinguish between any four of the following:

36. Delta and Estuary

Delta	Estuary
A triangular shaped alluvial tract, formed at the mouth of a river.	The mouth of the river where tidal effects are felt and where fresh water and sea water mix.
Ex.: Cauvery Delta, Ganga Delta	Ex.: Narmada and Tapti

37. Windward side and Leeward side of the mountain.

1	WINDWARD SIDE OF MOUNTAINS*	LEEWARD SIDE OF MOUNTAINS*
1	The wind striking side of the mountain is called windward side of a mountain.	The other side of the mountain which is sheltered from the wind is called Leeward side of a mountain.
2	West coastal line including Mumbai, Coastal Karnataka and Northern Kerala lie on the windward side of Western Ghats.	Eastern coastal line including Pune and Bangalore lies on the Lee ward side of Western Ghats.
3	Wind ward side receives very heavy to heavy rainfall.	Lee ward side receives very less rainfall.
4	Mumbai lies on the windward side of the Western Ghats.	Pune lies on the Leeward side of the Western Ghats.

38. Tropical Evergreen forest and Tropical Monsoon Forest.

1	TROPICAL EVER GREEN FOREST *	TROPICAL MONSOON FOREST *
1	Evergreen forests are found in the regions where the range of annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.	Monsoon forests are found in areas where the range of annual rainfall is 70-200 cm.
2	These forests are found in Western slopes of Western Ghats & North Eastern region of India.	Monsoon forests cover a large area of Southern as well as Northern India.
3	Ebony, Mahogany, Bamboo, Rubber, Teak, Rosewood, Iron-wood trees are the trees found in these forests.	Sandalwood, Sisam, Sal & Redwood are the most commonly found in the monsoon forest.
4	These forests are evergreen and do not shed their leaves.	They are not so dense as evergreen and shed their leaves in summer.

39. Food crops and Cash crops

Cash crops		Food crops	
1	In this type, crops are produced on a large scale.	1	In this type, crops are produced for family consumption.
2	These crops are mainly cash crops.	2	Mainly food crops are produced.
3	This type of agriculture is otherwise called "Extensive agriculture".	3	This type of agriculture is known as "Intensive agriculture".
4	Example: cereals, cotton, sugarcane, jute etc.,	4	Example: rice and wheat.
5	Exporting them to goods and services bought from overseas producers.	5	The rest is sold in the nearby markets.

40. Air pollution and Noise pollution

2	AIR POLLUTION *	NOISE POLLUTION *
1	Air pollution is a contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances.	Human or machine sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.
2	Volcanic eruption, wind erosion and pollen disposal are the natural causes. Sulphur oxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon-mono-oxide are some other major air pollutants.	Human or machine sound causes Noise pollution.
3	It affects the cardio-vascular systems of the human beings. It also results in Ozone depletion, global warming and acid rain.	Noise pollution can cause hyper-tension, high stress levels, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.

41. National Highways and State Highways.

1	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS *	STATE HIGHWAYS *
1	National highways links the state capitals with national capital.	State highways links the state capitals with the different district headquarters.
2	They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department(CPWD).	They are maintained by the State Public Works Department (SPWD).
3	Example: Varanasi to Kanyakumari - NH-7 Tamil Nadu to Cochin - NH-47	Example: Cuddalore to Chittoor.
4	It runs to a length of 92, 851 kms.	It runs to a length of 1,31,899 kms.

42. Telephone and Mobile phone

Telephone	Mobile phone
Telephone is the form of oral communication.	Mobile phone is the form of oral and Written communication.
It provide instant communication	Mobile phones help us to connect with people anywhere at anytime.

43. Automobile Industry and Software Industry

Automobile Industry	Software Industry
Automobile industries are commercial based.	Software Industry industries are based on human resources .
The growth of Automobile industry in India is only after the independence.	These industries are applicable only for skilled and young professionals
Ex.: Suzuki, General Motors, Ford etc.	Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai

Section – IV

Caption:

44. First World War

a. Mention the day(date) When it began and ended

The first world war began in July 28, 1914 and lasted till November 11, 1918.

b. Distinguish between Central Powers and Allies.

Central powers – Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary

Allies - France, Britain and Russia

c. What are the countries that fought in the battle of Jutland in 1916

Rumania, Germany, Britain

d. How did the First World War come to an end?

The first world war came to an end by the “Paris Peace Conference” of 1919

45. Adolf Hitler:

a. Where was Adolf Hitler born?

Austria

b. What did he organize?

National socialist – Nazist party

c. How were Hitler’s followers called?

Hitler's followers were called "Brown Shirts"

d. Name the secret police of Hitler.

The secret police of Hitler "Gestapo"

46. Ramalinga Adigal

a. How was Ramalingal Adigal popularly known as?

Ramalingal Adigal popularly known as "Vallalar"

b. What is the meaning of 'Jeeva Karunya'?

The meaning of Jeeva Karunya is Mercy to life.

c. Why did he start Sathya Dharma Salai?

He started Sathya Dharma Salai for feeding the poor.

d. Name the compilation of Ramalinga Adigal's devotional songs.

Thiru Arutpa

47. C. Rajagopalachariyar:

a. When and where was he born?

On December 10th 1978 at Thogarapalli

b. Name the party founded by Rajaji.

Swatandra Party

c. Mention the book written by Rajaji.

Rajaji wrote Sakkaravarthi Thirumagal, Vyassar Virundu and Commentaries on Gita and Upanisad.

d. Why was he often referred as "Chanakya"?

For his diplomatic Skills

Section – V

48. a What were the effects of Imperialism?

Advantages:

1. The imperialistic countries developed the transport and communication facilities in colonies.
2. Better medical care and sanitation facilities were introduced.
3. Improved new farming methods and increased food production.
4. Such kind of improvements provided better standard of living.
5. The colonies were provided Education.
6. It promoted order and discipline and unity in countries.

Disadvantages:

1. The colonies lost their freedom.
2. They were exploited and treated as slaves.
3. The colonies were used as the supplies of raw materials and markets for finished products.
4. The colonies plunged into poverty and unemployment due to the disappearance of indigenous industries.

5. Traditional culture of the colonies got affected due to the introduction of Western culture.
6. Due to slave trade Africa faced the extinction of some of its races.
7. Some colonies suffered due to the policy of racial decimations.

(OR)

b. What are the major achievements of the UNO?

1. **Peace and Security** : UNO has rendered a great service in establishing Peace and Security.
2. **International Court of Justice** : Political disputes by Security Council, Legal disputes by International Court of Justice and others by special agencies solved the problems.
3. **International disputes** : UNO has solved many International disputes.
4. **Peaceful negotiations** : It preserves peace in the world through peaceful negotiations.
5. **Settled disputes** : It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
6. **Nuclear Test Ban treaties** : It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT in 1996.
7. **Conference of environment** : UN has conducted the conference of environment and development at Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
8. **Agenda 21** : “Agenda 21” a blueprint to promote economic development and protect sustainable development for the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources was adopted 1992 at Rio de Janeiro conference.
9. **Women Issues** : The UN 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 over 100 countries.
10. **Quality of life** : It has supported many programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries.
11. **Suez Canal crisis** : The UNO played a vital role in the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt.
12. **End of War** : The UNO also settled the Korean War and Vietnam War.

(OR)

c. Write a paragraph on the formation and achievement of the justy party.

Achievements of the Justice Party:

1. The Justice Party improved the Status of Depressed Classes.
2. **Education** :
College committees were created to regulate the higher educational institutions. In 1925, Andhra University and in 1929 Annamalai University were opened.
3. **Right to vote** :
In 1921, Women were granted the right to vote.
4. **Mid-day meal** :
It introduced mid-day meal scheme.
5. **Hindu Religious Endowment Bill** :
To regulate temple accounts, Temple Committees were created.

In 1926 the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed.

Part - II

49. a. **Write a paragraph about Pancha sheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.**

i. Pancha sheel:

India is called by the name of „A Great Peace Maker“. It followed five principles which are popularly known as „Pancha sheel“. Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on these five principles.

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

ii. The policy of Non – alignment:

1. After Second World War the world was divided into two hostile blocs – the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc.
2. Both of them trying to increase their influence at the cost of the other.
3. But India has not joined either of these two blocs.
4. Whenever any difference arises between these blocs, India tries to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards the World Peace.

b. **Write a paragraph on National Integration.** □ (AP-13, JU-12, 13,SE-12)

1. In spite of diversity in physical features, its influence on person“s living, their varied habits, religious faiths, language, food and dress habits make the people look different.
2. But the heritage of India binds them together.
3. Humanism, spiritual urge, brotherhood, friendship, love for all and religious tolerance make the Indians live in unity and harmony.
4. The feeling and thought that all are Indians and brothers and sisters help towards the growth of National Integration along with National symbols, National flag, and National anthem.

10th Social Science Five Mark Questions Way to Success

5. United we live, divided we fall is the spirit with which the Indians live and safeguard National Integration.

This unity of India which we have achieved is basically the result of cultural heritage which has developed through the ages right from the days of the Indus culture.

c. Write a paragraph on the rights of Consumers

1. Right to protect:

The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property.

2. Service and price:

The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods; should be properly informed, assurance of access to variety of goods and services at competitive price.

3. Right assured:

In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.

4. Consumer welfare:

The consumer's interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare.

5. Right to settlement:

They seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation of consumers and right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.

6. RTI Act:

The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on 12th Oct 2005.

7. Fundamental rights:

The RTI enables all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

Part - III

50. a. Mention the importance of Himalayas.

1. Climatic influence:

Himalayas prevents the South-West monsoon winds cause rainfall and snowfall.

2. Physical barrier :

Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the sub – continent.

3. Prevents foreign invasion

It is permanently frozen and prevents foreign invasion.

4. Source of perennial rivers

The Himalayas are source of many perennial rivers like Indus and Ganges.

5. Religious centers

Many hill resorts and religious centers are found in Himalayas.

6. Sheltering wild life

It is also the home for many plants and animal species.

7. Copious rainfall

South west monsoon winds are prevented from moving beyond resulting in copious rainfall.

b. What is smog? What are the effects of smog? □ (JU-15)

Smog :

1. The word smog is a combination of the words smoke and fog.
2. The smog effect is created when sunlight, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide are mixed together.
3. Major producers of smog include automobiles, fires, waste treatment, oil production, industrial solutions, paints and coatings.
4. Smog includes carbon monoxide, dirt, dust and ozone.

Effects of Smog:

1. Smog causes a smoky dark atmosphere.
2. It decreases visibility and creates haze throughout the area.
3. It causes lung failure and pneumonia.
4. Smog is not only a city problem. Wind carries smog away from urban areas and harms other areas too.
5. Agriculture is also affected by Smog.

c. Explain the various components of Remote sensing.

The four basic components of a remote sensing are

1. Target
2. Energy source
3. Transmission path
4. Sensor.



1. Target

- i. The target is an object or material that is being imaged.
- ii. The components in the system work together to measure and record information about the target without actually coming into physical contact with it.

2. Energy source

i. The Energy source provides electromagnetic energy to the target.

ii. The energy source can be classified into two

1. Passive System

That is sun, irradiance from earth's materials

2. Active System

It is irradiance from artificially generated energy sources such as radar. The electromagnetic

radiation interact with the target, depending on the properties of the target and the radiation.

3. Transmission path

Transmit information from the target to sensor.

4. Sensor

i. Sensor is a device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR).

ii. Sensors can be classified on the basis of energy receive into Passive sensors and Active Sensors.

1. Passive Sensors

It detects natural radiation that is emitted or reflected by the object or surrounding area being observed.

Example : Cameras used for taking favorite pictures during daylight.

2. Active Sensors

It transmits their own signal and measure the energy that is reflected from the target.

Example: Radar.

Part – IV

51. a. Write down the Objectives of Eleventh Five year plan.

Objectives of Eleventh five year plan:

1. Increasing the public investment in irrigation, rural electrification and rural roads.
2. To reduce the subsidies in power, fertilizer.
3. Promoting agricultural research.
4. To ensure environmental protection.
5. Larger employment opportunities.
6. To develop rural infrastructure.
7. To abolish poverty.
8. To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

b. Explain the various Power Programs in Tamil Nadu. □ (AP-14, JU-13,14,SE-12,)

Power programs in Tamil Nadu:

1. Thermal Power :

Thermal power stations are in 1. Ennore 2. Tuticorin 3. Mettur 4. Basin Bridge 5. Neyveli.

2. Hydel Power :

Hydel power stations are in

1. Mettur 2. Kundah 3. Periyar Dam 4. Kothayar Dam 5. Pykara 6. Singara and 7. Moyar.

3. Atomic Energy :

Atomic power stations are in 1. Kalpakkam 2. Koodankulam.

4. Wind Energy:

It is a non-conventional form of energy. The windmills are situated in 1. Coimbatore

2. Kanyakumari 3. Tuticorin 4. Ramanathapuram and 5. Tirunelveli.

5. Biomass Energy:

This is another kind of non-conventional energy.

This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts.

c. Write about the functions of Modern Welfare State.

Function of Modern welfare state:

1. Protective functions:

1. Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state.

2. So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides

protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

2. The Administrative function:

The three important wings of the state are Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

3. Social Security functions:

The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.

4. Economic Functions:

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.

SECTION -VI

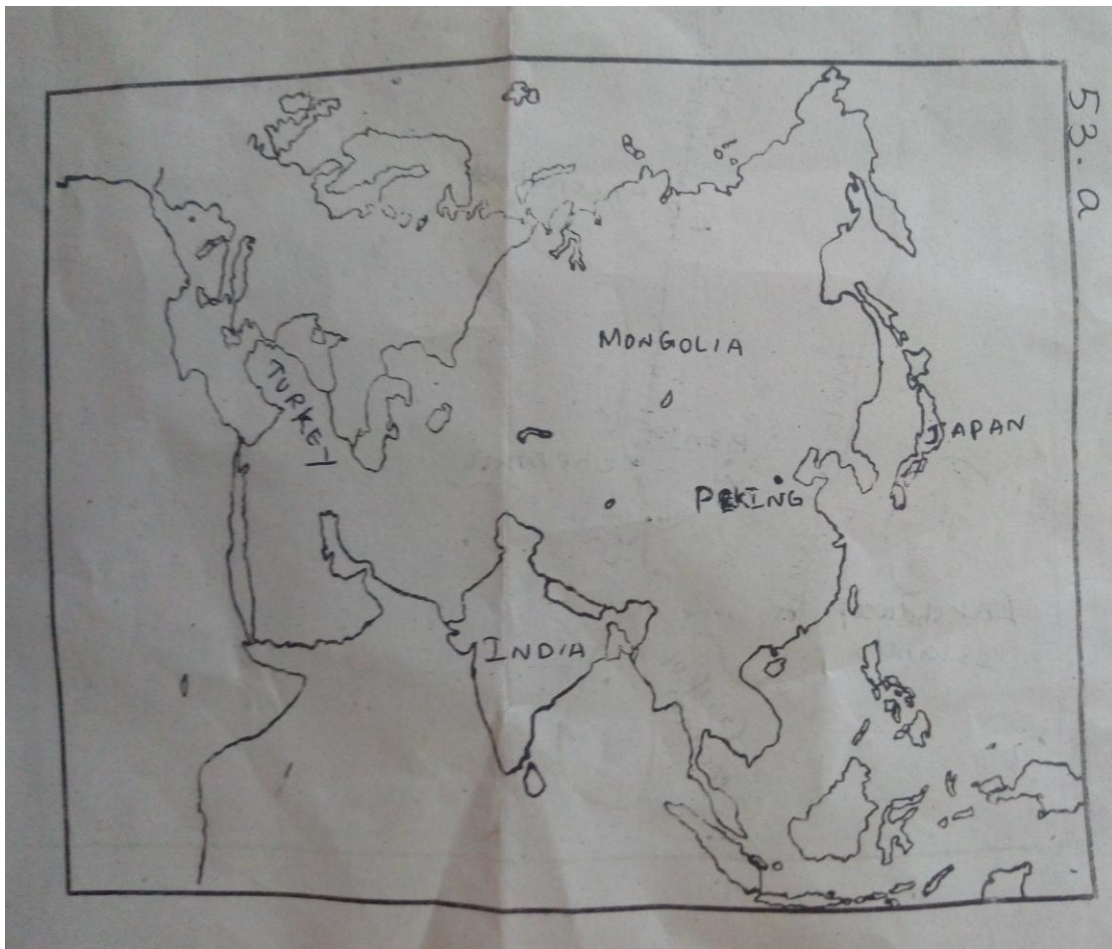
52. Time Line for the following:

Any Five important Indian historical events between the years 1900 – 1920

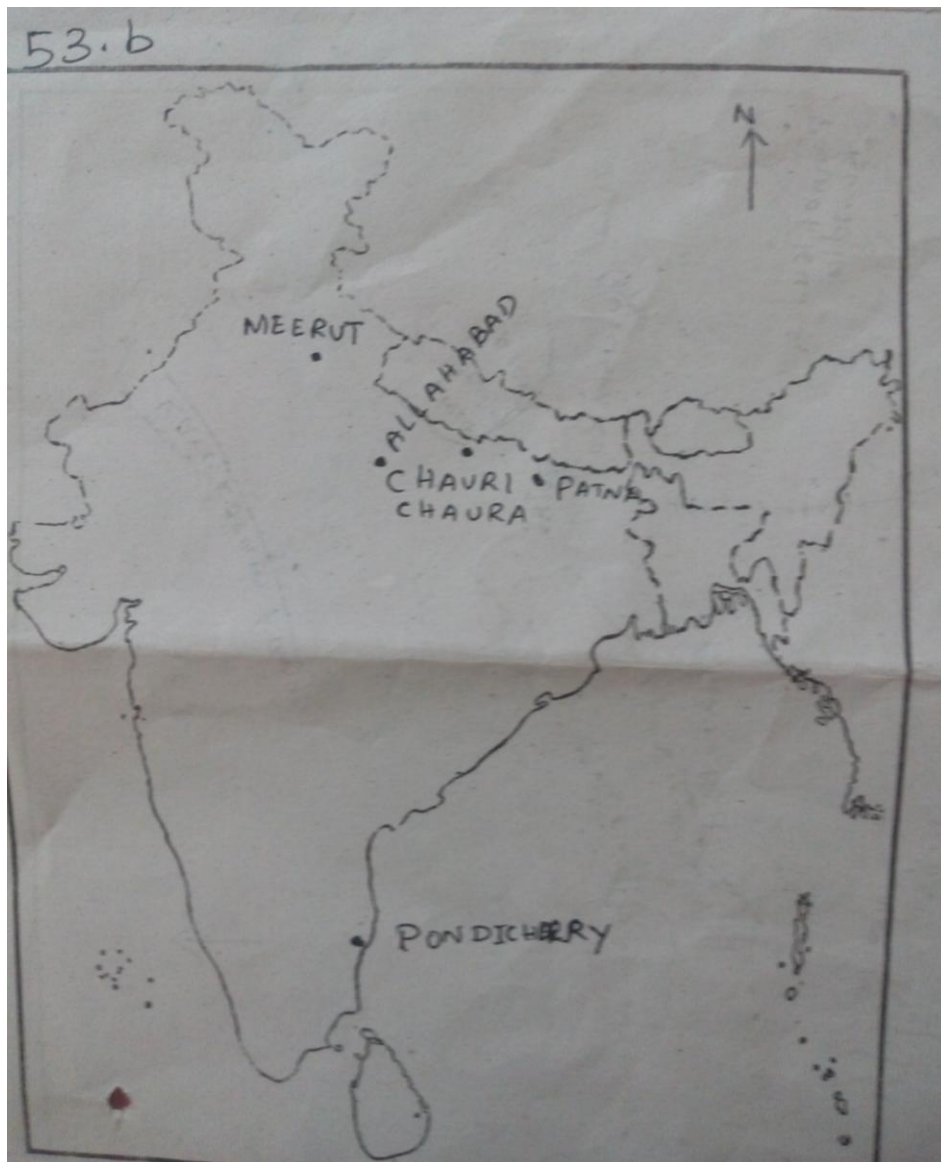
1905	--	Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement
1906	--	Birth of Muslim League
1907	--	Surat Split
1909	--	Minto – Morley Reforms
1911	--	Cancellation of Bengal Partition
1914	--	Out break of First World War
1916	--	Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact
1917	--	August Declaration
1919	--	Montague – Chelmsford Reforms, Rowlatt Act, Jallian Walabagh Massacre
1920	--	Non co-operation movement, Khilafat Movement

SECTION – VII

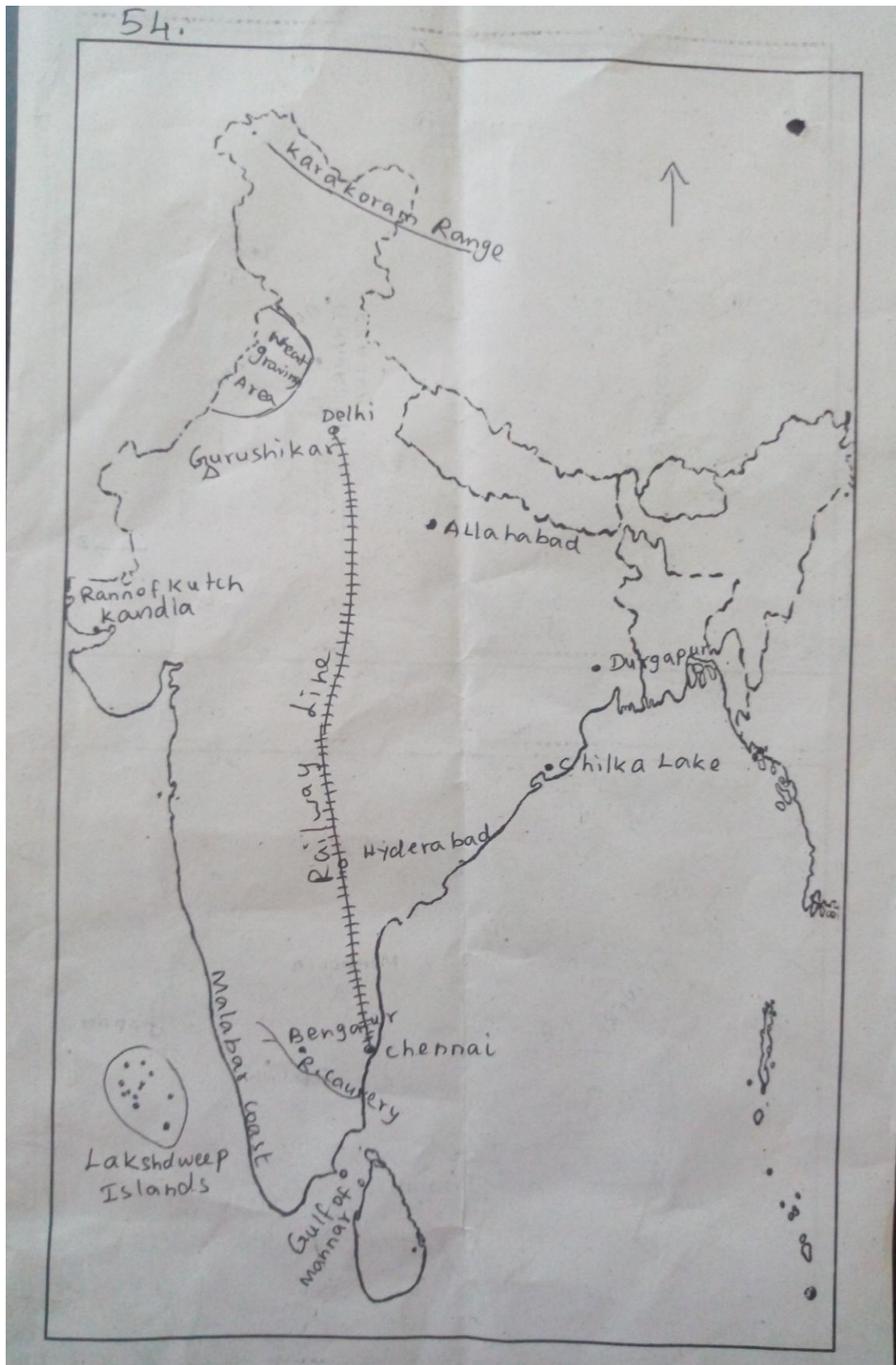
**53. a. Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia:
[1. Mongolia 2. Peking 3. India 4. Turkey 5. Japan]**



1. Pondicherry 2. Chauri Chaura 3. Allahabad 4. Patna 5. Meerut



54. Mark any ten places/region on the given outline map of India:



M.GEETHA,

**V.M.G.RAJASEKARAN – RAMANI SRI SARADA SAKTHI MHSS,
VIRUDHUNAGAR.**

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