



Mount Giris Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Ayyarmalai.

Half Yearly Exam Answer Key – 2016

X

Social Science

Marks:- 100

Time:- 2.30 Hrs.

SECTION – I (Marks: 24)

Part – I

I. Choose the correct answers:

14x1=14

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. b. Colbert | 8. b. Nilgiris |
| 2. b. USA | 9. a. Soil conservation |
| 3. c. First war of Indian Independence | 10. a. Air Transport |
| 4. d. Kerala | 11. b. Sensor |
| 5. c. Panchasheel | 12. c. Living standard of people |
| 6. c. Communication | 13. c. Acharya Vinobhabhave |
| 7. a. 12 th October 2005 | 14. a. 1967 |

Part – II (Attempt both the following)

15. Match the following:-

10x1=10

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| (i) Kaiser William- II | - | Germany |
| (ii) Veto | - | Negative vote |
| (iii) Herald of new age | - | Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| (iv) Chanakya | - | Rajaji |
| (v) Veera Tamilannai | - | Dr. S. Dharmambal |
| (vi) Terai plain | - | Marshy Land |
| (vii) Lignite | - | A type of coal |
| (viii) Apple | - | Himachal Pradesh |
| (ix) Software industry | - | Bangalore |
| (x) Central Railways | - | Mumbai |

SECTION – II (Marks: 20)

II. (i) Answer Any Ten of the following Questions in brief.

(ii) Choose Four from Part – I, One from Part – II, Four from Part – III, & One from Part – IV.

10x2=20

Part – I

- 16. Taiping Rebellion:** At end of the first opium war, China signed the Treaty of Nanking with England. The Americans, the French and other forging powers signed similar treaties with China. The people of China did not like these decisions of the Government. They rebelled against the Manchu kings as well as the foreign powers in 1854. This rebellion is known as the “Taiping Rebellion 1854”.
- 17. Treaty of Versailles:** i] A huge war indemnity was imposed on Germany. Her army was reduced in size. ii] Germany was asked to surrender Alsace and Lorraine to France. She was also asked to give away the Saar coal field to France for a period of 15 years.
- 18. Hitler declares:** One people, One State, One Leader.
- 19. Member countries of EU:** Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, West Germany and Luxemburg.
- 20. Important leaders:** Cawnpore- Nana Saheb and Tantia Tope, Delhi- Bahadur Shah II, Lucknow – Begum Hazarat Mahal, Central India – Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bihar – Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh.

21. **Arya Samaj:** The Arya Samaj was established by swami Dayanada Saraswathi in 1875. The Samaj condemned animal sacrifice, idol worship, ritualism and the idea of heaven and hell. The Samaj opposed child marriage, Polygamy and Purdha system. The Samaj started number of schools and colleges all over the country to impart English knowledge and Vedic education.
22. **The Indian National Congress** was founded in 1885 on the advice of Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant. The first session of the Congress was held at Bombay.
23. **Poem of Subramaniya Bharathiyar:** i] Vande Mataram [in Tamil], ii.] Enthaiyum Thayum. iii] Jaya Bharatham.

Part – II

24. **India has rendered whole hearted support to the UNO:** i] India got its Independence through non-violence policy of Mahatma Gandhi. India adopted the same policy of Ahimsa and peaceful co-existence even after its Independence. ii] India supported the UNO whose main aim is preserve International peace and security.
25. **Definition of Democracy:** Democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Part – III

26. **Holy places of Northern Mountains:** i] Amarnath Temple, ii] Kedarnath Temple, iii] Badrinath Temple, iv] Vaisnavidevi Temple.
27. **Jet streams:** The air current on the upper layer of the atmosphere is known as Jet streams. Jet streams determine the arrival and departure of monsoon winds in India.
28. **Natural Vegetation:** Natural vegetation is the vegetation or plant cover naturally grown on the earth's surface. It is a result of climate, soil and biotic influences.
29. **Cotton growing areas:** Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.
30. **Location of an industry:** Raw materials, Power, Transport, Manpower, Water, Market, Government Policies.
31. **E-waste:** The term e-waste refers to electronic waste most of the electronic goods such as Television sets, mobile phones, and computers are made up of plastic materials. These goods after their usage become waste materials. These materials are not bio degradable and cause environment degradation. Environment pollution that occurred due to electronic goods is termed as e-waste.
32. **Trade and types of trade:** Trade is an act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services. Internal Trade and External Trade.
33. **Disaster Risk Reduction:** i] Mitigation ii] Early Warning System, iii] Disaster Preparedness, iv] Recovery.

Part – IV

34. **Needs for study of National Income:** i] The study of National Income is necessary to measure the size of the economy and level of country's economic performance. ii] The study helps the government to formulate development plans and policies to increase economic growth.
35. **Globalization:** Globalization is integration of domestic economy with world economy. Globalization links domestic economy to the global economy in terms of economic, financial, trade and communication. The finished goods find their place in domestic as well as foreign markets.

SECTION – III (Marks: 8)

III. Distinguish between Any Four of the following:-

4x2=8

36.

West Coastal Plains	East Coastal Plains
West Coastal Plains stretch from the Rann of Kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.	East Coastal Plains stretch from delta region of West Bengal in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
Most of the West Coastal Plains lie between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.	Most of the East Coastal Plains lie between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
Konkan Coast and Malabar Coast are the two divisions of West Coastal Plain.	Northern Circar and Coromandal Coast are the two divisions of East Coastal Plains.
Lakes, lagoons and backwaters are the features of West Coastal Plains.	Well defined sand beaches, deltaic regions and straight shorelines are the features of East Coastal Plains.

37.

Loo	Norwesters
Loo winds are strong hot winds.	Norwesters are thunder storms.
These winds blow over North-western part of India.	These winds blow over North-eastern parts of India.
These winds do not bring rainfall.	These winds bring thunder shower in summer.

38.

Wind energy	Thermal energy
The energy generated using wind power is called wind energy.	Energy generated through heat obtained by burning coal or natural gas is called thermal energy.
Initial expenses for erecting wind mills are huge.	Initial expenses in producing heat is cheaper compared to wind energy.
Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala and Lakshadweep are wind energy producing centres.	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Odisha are the thermal energy centres.

39.

Kharif Crop Season	Rabi Crop Season
This season starts in June and ends in early November.	This season starts in November and ends in March.
Crops depend on southwest monsoon rain.	Crops depend on northeast monsoon rain or perennial water source.
Paddy, maize, cotton, millets, jute and sugarcane are grown during this season.	Wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses, linseed grains are grown during this season.

40.

Agro-based industry	Mineral based industry
These industries use agriculture products are raw materials.	These industries use metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.

These industries are located nearer to the agricultural field such as cotton belt and sugar belt.	These industries are located nearer to the source of minerals such as coal fields and iron ore fields.
Cotton industry and Jute industry are agro-based industries.	Iron and steel industry, cement industry are mineral based industry.

41.

Water Pollution	Land Pollution
Contamination of water due to discharge of harmful substances in water.	Contamination of land surface by the discharge of harmful Urban waste matter.
Bacteria's, Viruses, Protozoa and parasites present in water are the main reasons for water pollution.	Discharge of industrial waste, domestic waste present in fertile land/unused land surface are causes for land pollution.
Water pollution damages the food chain and aquatic life.	Land pollution damages soil fertility, plant growth and becomes source for the growth of harmful viruses.

42.

Exports	Imports
The goods and services that are sold to a foreign country or foreign consumer are called exports	The goods and services that are purchased from a foreign country or foreign producer are called imports.
India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries.	India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries.
Mica, Bauxite, Tea and Coffee are the major exports from India.	Machineries and Petroleum are the main imports of India.

43.

National Highways	State Highways
These highways link the state capitals of different states to the National capital.	These highways link district head quarters of different districts to the State capital.
These highways are constructed and maintained by Central Public Work Department (CPWD).	These highways are constructed and maintained by state public works department (SPWD).
National highway (NH17) connects Kerala and Tamil Nadu.	Cuddalore - Chittor highway is a State highway.

SECTION – IV (Marks: 8)

IV. Choose Any Two of the following and Answers all the Questions given under each Caption:- **2x4=8**

44. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini:

- a. "Italy must expand or perish" was the slogan of Mussolini before the nation.
- b. He captured Albania in 1939.
- c. The Island of Sicily.
- d. Mussolini was shot dead by his own country men.

45. The Second World War:

- a. Treaty of Versailles
- b. Winston Churchill

- c. Rome - Berlin - Tokyo Axis.
- d. 1945

46. Revolt at Central India:

- a. Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at Central India.
- b. Gwalior.
- c. She was killed in the battle in 1858.
- d. Tantia Tope escaped but later captured and put to death.

47. The Mountbatten Plan:

- a. Lord Mountbatten became the Governor General of India in 1947.
- b. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Governor General of India.
- c. Lord Mountbatten made an important announcement in June 3, 1947. This was called Mountbatten Plan or June 3rd, plan. According to this plan India had to be divided into two independent countries namely the Indian Union and the Pakistan Union.
- d. The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten plan.

SECTION – V (Marks: 20)

V. Answer all the 4 Questions by selecting one option from each questions:- 4x5=20

Part – I

48.(a) Result of the first world war:

- The first war came to an end by the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.
- The central power were completely defeated by the Allied forces.
- The Treaty of Versailles was signed with Germany.
- A huge war indemnity was imposed on Germany. She was forced to surrender Alsace and Lorraine to France. She was also forced to give
- Away Saar coal field to France for 15 years.
- The Germany Army was reduced in size. Her overseas colonies were divided among the Allied countries.
- separate treaties were signed with Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary and Turkey.
- Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austrtia and Turkey.
- New Republics of Czecholovakia and Poland were born. Austria and Hungary become Republics.
- Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia granted independence.
- Above all, the League of Nations was established to promote peace and security of the world.

(or)

(b) Activities of the Ramakrishna Mission:

- Swami Vivekananda attended the Parliament of World's Religions held at Chicago in USA in 1893. His speech in Hinduism and its importance brought wide spread recognition to him.
- Vivekananda proclaimed that renunciation and service are the twofold national ideals of modern India. The Ramakrishna mission strives to practice these ideals.
- The main activities of Ramakrishna mission are in the field of i] Education and Healthcare, ii] Cultural Activities, iii] Rural Upliftment, iv Tribal welfare, v] Youth movement.
- Ramakrishna Mission has established many renowned educational institutions in India such as universities, colleges, schools and vocational training centres.

- Ramakrishna Mission's contributions in the Health care is very significant. The mission has its own hospitals, charitable dispensaries maternity clinics, tuberculosis clinics and mobile dispensaries.
- The Mission is involved in disaster relief operations, during natural calamities such as famine, epidemic, fire, flood, earthquake and cyclones.
- The Mission played an important role in the installation of photovoltaic lighting system in Sunderbans.
- The Mission has taken a bold step in establishing orphanages and home for the elderly people.
- The contributions of the Mission towards the upliftment of tribal people and rural people is laudable.

(or)

(c) **Formation and achievement of Justice Party:**

- The Justice Party was established in 1916 by TM Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.
- The party was officially known as South Indian Liberation Federation,
- The Justice Party was a political party which ruled the state of Madras Presidency of British India for almost 17 years.
- The Justice Party represented the non-Brahmins movement which engineered a social revolution against the Brahmins.
- The main aim of the party was to influence the British administration for more representation for non-Brahmins in administration.
- The Justice Party is remembered for the introduction of caste based reservations, educational and religious reforms.
- The Justice Party set right the imbalances in society and improved the status of depressed classes.
- The Justice Party established Andhra University in 1925 and Annamalai University in 1929.
- The Justice Party abolished Devadasi System and granted women the right to vote.
- The Justice Party created a staff selection board in 1924 and later it became the Public Service Commission in 1929.

Part – II

49.(a) **SAARC:**

- India is a greater promoter of world peace. She believes that regional cooperation is a major step towards attaining world peace.
- In order to spur regional growth through regional cooperation, the nations of South-east Asia met at Decca in 1985 and formed the South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (AARC).
- The main aim of the association was declared to be an increased interaction between the member countries and expand co-operative efforts in a spirit of partnership and equality.
- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Maldives and Sri Lanka are the founder members of the SAARC.
- In 2007, Afghanistan joined SAARC in its efforts to maintain regional peace.

(or)

(b) **Role of Opposition Party in a Democracy:**

- The opposition party plays an important role in the functioning of the democracy.
- The main function of the opposition party is to criticize the government.

- The opposition party criticized the government within the legislature by participating in the discussion.
- The opposition party criticizes the government outside the legislature either through media or through various forms of agitations.
- The opposition party has the right to find mistakes in the policies of the government.
- It is the responsibility of the opposition party to check the government from becoming authoritarian.
- The opposition party has the right to check the expenditure of the government.

(or)

(c) Rights of consumers:

- The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of hazardous goods and property.
- The consumers have the right to seek information on quality quantity, potency, purity and price of goods and services.
- The consumers have the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.
- The consumers have right to represent their complaints at appropriate forums of consumer welfare.
- The consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation.
- The consumers have right to get fair settlement of the genuine grievances.
- The RTI Act of 2005 enables all citizens to access information from public bodies.

Part – III

50.(a) South west monsoon:

- Arabian Sea Branch These are Monsoon winds that blow from sea to land and are moisture laden winds.
- These winds comprises of three parts, each enter India from South-Western direction and move interiors of India.
- The first section of the winds when they strike against the Western Ghats bring very heavy rainfall to the coastal regions.
- The second section of the winds blow through the Vindhya Satpura mountains.
- The winds strike against the Rajmahal hills and cause heavy rainfall in the Chotanagpur region.
- The third section, move towards Rajasthan, travel parallel to Aravalli hills and then reaches Himachal Pradesh.
- These winds get merged with the Bay of Bengal branch and strike against the Siwaliks. The food hills of the Siwaliks get very heavy rainfall.

(or)

(b) Cotton textile industry in Mumbai:

- Mumbai is well connected by rail and road links with cotton growing regions.
- Mumbai has a humid coastal climate needs for yarnning.
- Mumbai has port facility to export the finished textile goods.
- Mumbai has skilled as well as unskilled manpower most suited for cotton textile industry.
- Mumbai is the financial capital of India, and is a good source for capital goods and finance required for cotton textile industry.

(or)

(c) Components of Remote Sensing:

- (i) Target, (ii) Energy source, (iii) Transmission path iv) Sensor.
- The object or material that is being imaged is called Target. Remote sensing collects information about the target without coming into physical contact with Target.
- The energy source provides the required electromagnetic energy to the target. This energy source may be a natural source of energy such as the Sun or an artificial source such as Radar. The remote sensing methodology makes use of wide range electromagnetic spectrum.
- The electromagnetic radiation interacts with the target. The transmit information will be passed on to the sensor.
- Sensor is a device that detects the electromagnetic radiation. Sensors transmit their own signal and measure the energy that is reflected from the target.

Part – IV

51.(a) Functions of Modern welfare state:

- **Protective functions:** Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state.
- So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.
- **The Administrative function:** Three important wings of the state are Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- **Social Security functions:** The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.
- **Economic functions:** The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.
- **Eg:** Grant subsidies loans at lower rate of interest, administered and support prices etc.,

(or)

(b) Green Revolution:

- The process of increasing production of food grains using High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds is called Green Revolution. The Green Revolution particularly in the production of wheat and rice took place in 1967.
- It requires regular supply of water, fertilizer, pesticides and financial resources. Indian council of Agricultural Research took the initiative in promoting HYV seeds to increase agricultural production.
- Government subsidy of fertilizer and pesticides helped the farmers to grow more crops.
- Green Revolution benefited large number of states in India. This enabled India to achieve self sufficiency in food-grain production.

(or)

(c) Various power programs in TN:

- **Thermal Power:** Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Tuticorin, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.
- **Hydel Power:** Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar.
- **Atomic Energy:** Atomic power stations are in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam.
- **Wind Energy:** It is a non-conventional form of energy. The windmills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

- **Biomass Energy:** This is another kind of non-conventional energy. This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts.

SECTION – VI (Marks: 5)

VI. Draw a time Line on the following:-

(5)

52. Any Five important events between the years 1910 to 1930.

- (i) Cancellation of Bengal Partition – 1911
- (ii) Home Rule Movement - 1916
- (iii) August Declaration - 1917
- (iv) Rowlett Act- 1919
- (v) Non-co-operation Movement - 1920.

SECTION – VII (Marks: 15)

VII. Map Questions:-

53.(a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia:-

5x1=5



(b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India:-



54. Marks Any Ten Places/Regions on the Given Outline Map of India:-

10x1=10

