



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

NEET , JEE AND BOARD EXAM COACHING CENTRE
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CELL: 99655-31727, 94432-31727

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION DEC 19

X - SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWERKEY

MARKS: 100

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
1	a. T. Muthuswamy	1
2	d. USA	1
3	c. 10 July 1806	1
4	b. Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion	1
5	c. Raja Rammohan Roy	1
6	b. Bhakra Nagal dam	1
7	c.Tanks	1
8	d. Cotton	1
9	a. 3 and 15	1
10	a. Dharmapuri	1
11	a.Once	1
12	c.Bhutan	1
13	d.Total value of goods and services	1
14	c.(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct	1
Part II Answer any 10 Questions Question No. 28 is compulsory		
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monroe, the President of the USA, then came up with his famous Munroe doctrine, which declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States.• This threat frightened the European powers and kept them away from South America. By 1830 the whole of South America was free from European domination.	2
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the First World, while the communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second world.	2

	<p>States outside these two were called Third World.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the term was originally introduced, the Third World principally consisted of the developing world, the former colonies of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. • With the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the process of globalisation and economic competitiveness, the term Third World has lost its relevance. 	
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse. 	2
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periyar was critical of patriarchy. He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system. • Right from 1929, when the Self-respect Conferences began to voice its concern over the plight of women, Periyar had been emphasising women's right to divorce and property. Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". This, he said, treats woman as a thing. • He wants it substituted by "<i>valkaithunai</i>," a word for marriage taken from the Tirukkural. Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. • He was a strong champion of birth control and contraception, and said that motherhood was a burden to women. • In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled the dream of radical reformers by the introduction of the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989, which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance. 	2
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sudden approach of south west monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'. 	2
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gulf of Mannar • Nandadevi • the Nilgiris • Nokrek • Pachmarhi • Simlipal • Sundarbans • Agasthiyamalai • Great Nicobar • Kanjanjunga <p>(Write any five)</p>	2

21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tamil Nadu is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the north, Karnataka in the northwest and Indian Ocean in the south. Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka, which lies to the southeast of India. 	2
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. ❖ Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. ❖ Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. ❖ It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports. 	2
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court. Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. 	2
24.	<p>Member countries of BRICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil Russia India China South Africa 	2
25.	<p>Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country. It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.</p> $\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$	2
26.	<p>“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”</p>	2

27.	<p>Direct Taxes Some direct taxes are income tax, wealth tax and corporation tax.</p> <p>Indirect Taxes Some indirect taxes are stamp duty, entertainment tax, excise duty and goods and service tax (GST).</p>	2
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a scientific management of water resources in our country. Construction of dam across rivers is aimed at many purposes. • Hence, it is termed as multi-purpose river valley projects. The various purposes of a dam serves are irrigation, hydro power generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purpose, controlling floods, development of fisheries, navigation etc. • Generally, majority of multipurpose projects are combination of irrigation and hydro-power which are the major aims of the projects. 	2
29.	<p>Part III Answer any 10 Questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.</p>	
	i. Rhineland	1
	ii. 21 %	1
	iii. M. Fathima Bheevi	1
	iv. direct	1
	v. Thenpennai	1
30.	i. Syngman Rhee - Korea	1
	ii. Transvall - Gold	1
	iii. Ayyavazhi - Vaikuda Swamigal	1
	iv. Therthagiri - Odanilai	1
	v. Thozhilalan - Singaravelar	1
31.	i. Tehri - Highest dam in India	1
	ii. Paper industry - Neapanagar	1
	iii. INSAT - Satellite Communication	1
	iv. Gypsum - Thiruchirapalli	1
	v. Pothigai Hills - Kanyakumari	1
32. a.	<p>i. Marine Fishing</p> <p>Marine fishing is also called inshore fish or neritic fishing, carried out in oceans and seas.</p> <p>Large mechanized boats are used for fishing.</p>	<p>Inland Fishing</p> <p>Inland fishing is carried out in lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters and swamps</p> <p>Catamaran, diesel boats are floating nets are used in fishing.</p>
	2	

	The fish varieties caught are sharks, flying fish, counc, catfish, silver bellies and crabs.	Oysters and prawns are cultured in original nurseries.	
	ii. Alluvial soils	Black soils	
	Formation sediments deposited by streams and rivers when they slowly loose.	Formation Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.	2
	Nature –Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation.	Nature - Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity.	
32. b	<p>The great Indian desert is called Marusthali</p> <p>The Thar desert, also known as the Great Indian desert is a large arid region in the north western part of the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>The desert lies in the western part of the aravalli range and covers 2/3 of Rajasthan state. There are two major divisions in the Thar desert.</p> <p>They are known as the Actual desert region (Marusthali) and the semi desert region. Many different types of sand dunes and salt lakes are seen here.</p>		1
33.	<p>Raja Rammohan Roy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy he published tracts against them and petitioned the government to legislate against them. • He advocated the rights of widows to remarry. He wanted polygamy to end Rammohan Roy condemned the subjugation of women and opposed the prevailing ideas that women were inferior to men. • He strongly advocated education for women. <p>Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows. • He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools. • It was to the credit of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar that the first age of consent Act was enacted in 1860. The age for marriage was fixed as ten years. • It was raised to twelve and thirteen years in 1891 and 1925 respectively. <p>R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They devoted themselves to activitiessuch as inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and 		5

	<p>improvement of women and depressed classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association (1861), the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870) and the Deccan Education Society (1884). • While the above reformers worked among the upper castes, during the same time Jyotiba Phule worked for the uplift of depressed castes and the cause of women. <p>Swami Dayanand Saraswati</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage <p>Jyotiba Phule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage, which was prohibited particularly among high-caste Hindus. • Jotiba and his wife devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women. Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows. 	
34.	<p>The causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The precursor to the revolt was the circulation of rumors about the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle. • There was strong suspicion that the new cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat. • The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading On 29 March a sepoy named Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer. • His fellow soldiers refused to arrest him when ordered to do so. • Mangal Pandey along with others were court-martialled and hanged. • This only fuelled the anger and in the following days there were increasing incidents of disobedience. • Burning and arson were reported from the army cantonments in Ambala, Lucknow, and Meerut. <p>India Becomes a Crown Colony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British were shocked by the events of 1857. • The British Parliament adopted the Indian Government Act, in November 1858, and India was pronounced as one of the many crown colonies to be directly governed by the Parliament. • The responsibility was given to a member of the cabinet, designated as the Secretary of State for India. • The transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown also meant that there was a regular parliamentary review of Indian affairs. 	5

Changes in the Administration

- British rule and its policies underwent a major overhaul after 1857.
- British followed a cautious approach to the issue of social reform.
- Queen Victoria proclaimed to the Indian people that the British would not interfere in traditional institutions and religious matters.
- It was promised that Indians would be absorbed in government services.
- Two significant changes were made to the structure of the Indian army.
- The number of Indians was significantly reduced.
- Indians were restrained from holding important ranks and position.
- The British took control of the artillery and shifted their recruiting effort to regions and communities that remained loyal during 1857.

35 The Forests of India

Tropical Evergreen Forest

- These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall.
- The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region.
- Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya states have this type of forests.
- The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, cinchona, candel, palm, iron wood and cedar.
- These have not been fully exploited due to lack of transport facilities.

Tropical Deciduous Forest

- These are found in the areas with 100 to 200cm. annual rainfall. These are called 'Monsoon Forests'. The mean annual temperature of this region is about 27°C and the average annual relative humidity is 60 to 70 percent.
- The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer. (SubHimalayan - Region from Punjab to

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Assam, Great Plains- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Central India - Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, South India -Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala states are notable for this type of natural vegetation.)

- Teak and sal are the most important trees. Sandalwood, rosewood, kusum, mahua, palas, haldu, amla, padauk, bamboo and tendu are the other trees of economic importance. These forests also provide fragrant oil, varnish, sandal oil and perfumes.

Tropical Dry Forest

- These are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm. annual rainfall. They represent a transitional type of forests.
- These are found in east Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Telangana, West Karnataka and East Tamilnadu.
- The important species are mahua, banyan, amaltas, palas, haldu, kikar, bamboo, babool, khair etc.,

Desert and Semi-desert Vegetation

- These are also called as ‘Tropical thorn forests’.
- These are found in the areas having annual rainfall of less than 50 cm. They have low humidity and high temperature.
- These forests are found in north-west India which includes west Rajasthan, south-west Haryana from 1800 to 3000 m is covered with semi temperate coniferous forests.) Chir, deodar, blue pine, poplar, birch and elder are the main trees of this region.

Alpine Forest

- It occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400 m altitude. These are purely having coniferous trees. Oak, silver fir, pine and juniper are the main trees of these forests.
- The eastern parts of Himalayas has large extent of these forests.

Tidal Forest

- These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or swamp forests.
- The delta of the Ganga- Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest. The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for **tidal forests**.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are also known as mangrove forest. <p>Coastal Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are littoral forests. Generally, coastal areas have these types of forests. Casurina, palm and coconut are the dominant trees. • Both the eastern and western coasts have this type of forests. The coasts of Kerala and Goa are known for this type. <p>Riverine Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These forests are found along the rivers on Khadar areas. These are known for tamarisk and tamarind trees. The rivers of Great Plains are more prominent for this type of natural vegetation. 	
36.	<p>Road safety rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Aware of the road signals ❖ Stop, look and cross ❖ Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching; ❖ Don't rush on roads; ❖ Cross roads in pedestrian crossings; ❖ Don't stretch hands while driving vehicles; ❖ Never cross road at bends and stay safe in a moving vehicle. 	5
37.	<p>Salient features of Indian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world. • It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries. • It is partly rigid and partly flexible. • It establishes a federal system of government. • It establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states. • It makes India as a secular state. • It provides an independent judiciary. • It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination. • It provides single citizenship. • It makes special provisions for minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. 	5

38. **The reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives.**

BRICS:

- ❖ Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are leading emerging economies and political powers at the regional and international level.
- ❖ The BRICS organisation's headquarters is in Shanghai, China.
- ❖ BRICS opened up a possibility for countries of the Global South to challenge the Global North.
- ❖ India is an active member and this collaboration paves way for India to build its global profile.

Reason for the formation of BRICS

- ❖ To be an alternative to World Bank and IMF to challenge U.S. supremacy.
- ❖ To provide self-owned and self-managed organisations to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations

Objectives of BRICS

- ❖ To achieve regional development
- ❖ It acts as a bridge between developed and developing countries
- ❖ To contribute extensively to development of humanity
- ❖ To establish a more equitable and fair world
- ❖ Boost intra BRICS trade in their local currencies to increase trade cooperation and cope with the current international financial crisis.
- ❖ To promote the technological information exchange among the member states.
- ❖ To enhance inclusive economic growth that will lead to an increase in the creation of jobs, fight against poverty and accelerate the economic transformation of members.

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<p>39.</p>	<p>The challenges of Globalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefits of globalization extend to all countries that will not happen automatically. • The fear that globalization leads to instability in the developing world. • The industrial world that increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right, and employment practice. • It leads to global imbalance. • Globalization has resulted with the embarrassment. • Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labor and slavery. • People started consuming more junk food. This caused, the degradation of health and spread of diseases. 	<p>5</p>
<p>40.</p>	<p>Textile industry cluster in Tamilnadu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country. ❖ Because of the development of cotton textile industry since the colonial period, Coimbatore often referred as the "Manchester of South India". ❖ At present, most of the spinning mills have moved to the smaller towns and villages at a radius over 100 to 150 km around the Coimbatore city. ❖ Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country. ❖ Palladam and Somanur, small towns near Coimbatore and the villages near these towns, are home to a dynamic powerloom weaving cluster as well. ❖ Powerloom is however more widespread with Erode and Salem region too having a large number of power loom units. ❖ Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear. ❖ It accounts for nearly 80% of the country's cotton knitwear exports and generates employment in the range of over three lakh people since the late 1980s. It is also a major producer for the domestic market. ❖ Because of its success in the global market, it is seen as one of the most dynamic clusters in the Global South. While initially most firms were run by local entrepreneurs, at present, some of the leading garment exporters in India have set up factories here. Apart from body building, Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed 	<p>5</p>

covers and towels.

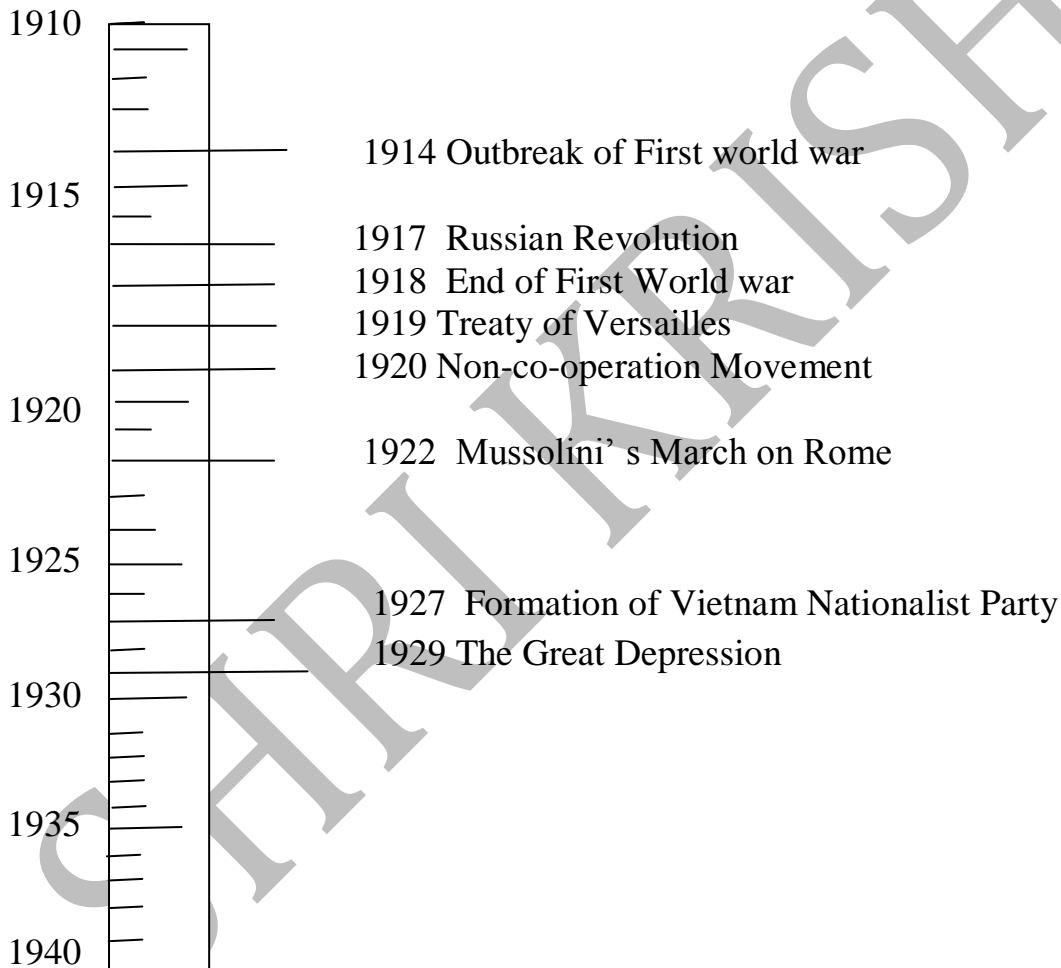
- ❖ Bhavani and Kumrapalayam are again major centres of production of carpets, both for the domestic and the global markets. Apart from such modern clusters
- ❖ There are also traditional artisanal clusters such as Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.
- ❖ Even these clusters have witnessed a degree of modernisation with use of powerlooms in several units.

41. Time line between the year of 1910 – 1940

Marks : 5

Any five Events

Scale : (1 Unit = 5 years)



42. Mark the following places on the India map

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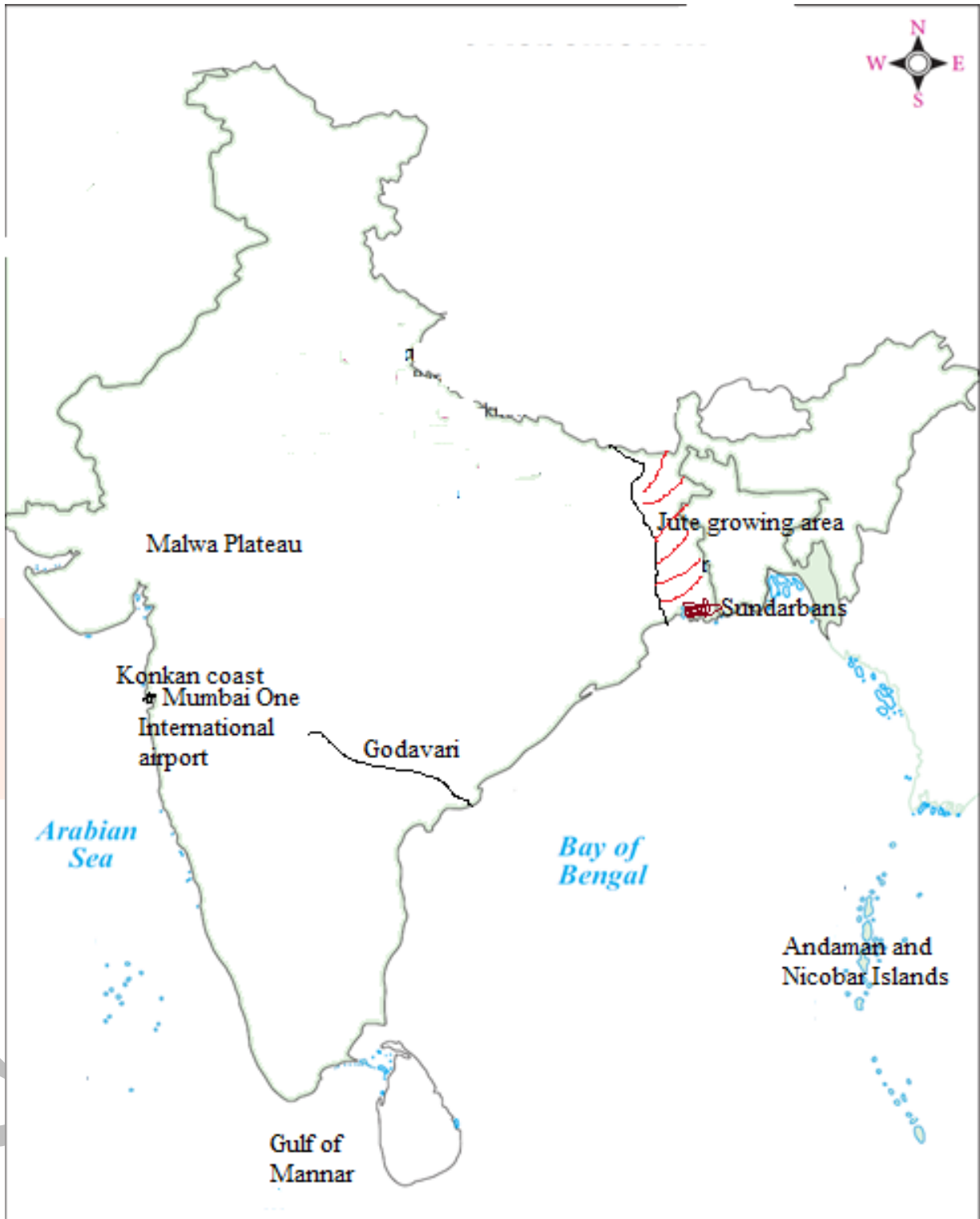


43.a.	Ho Chi Minh	
	i. Ho Chi Minh was born in Tongking	1
	ii. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, <i>French Colonialism on Trial</i> , made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist	1
	iii. Revolutionary Youth Movement means an organization for the training of Vietnamese nationalists.	1
	iv. Viet Minh	1

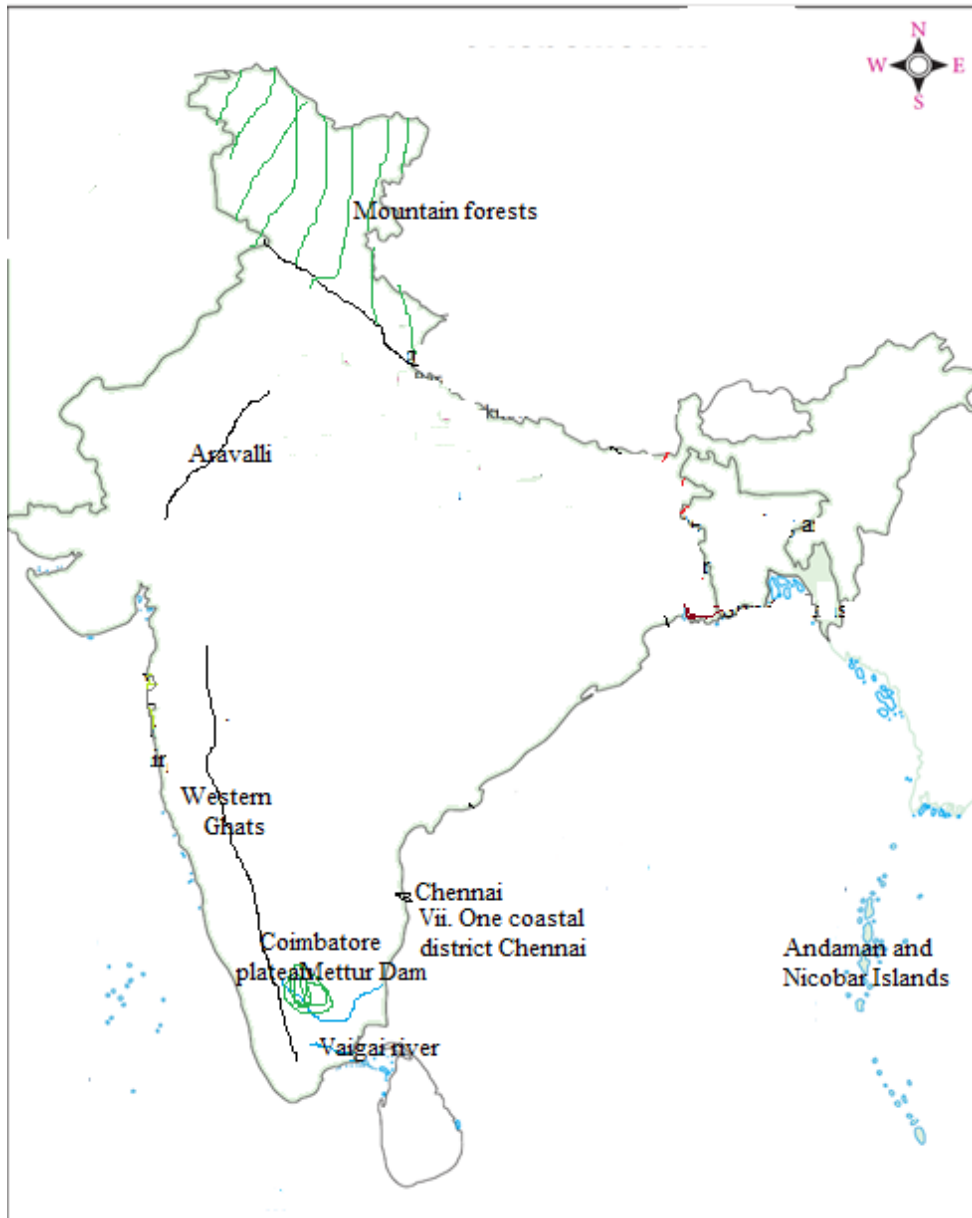
43.b	Ramalinga Adigal	
	i. Ramalinga Adigal compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants. This he called jeevakarunya.	1
	ii. Thiruvartupa.	1
	iii. “Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood”.	1
	iv. Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur .	1
OR		
43.c	Velunachiyar	
	i. Dalavay (military chief) Thandavarayanar	1
	ii. She was trained in martial arts like Valari, Stick fighting and to wield Weapons. She was also adept in horse riding and archery.	1
	iii. Muthu Vadugar, the Raja of Sivagangai	1
	iv. Vellachinachiar	1
43.d.	Periyar E. V. R	
	i. In 1944	1
	ii. Kudi Arasu (Democracy), Revolt, Puratchi (Revolution), Paguththarivu (Rationalism) , and Viduthalai (Liberation).	1
	iii. “caste dharma” the “lower caste” people were denied access to the temples and the streets surrounding the temple. In Vaikom (a town in the then Princely State of Travancore and in present day Kerala), people protested against this practice. In the initial stages George Joseph of Madurai played big role. After the local leaders were arrested Periyar led the movement and was imprisoned. People hailed him as <i>Vaikom Virar</i> (Hero of Vaikom).	1
	iv. Peiyar’s most important work on this subject is Why the Woman is Enslaved?	1

44. Given India outline map mark any five places of the following.

8



OR



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

CREATIVE QUESTIONS

ONE MARKS, TWO MARKS & FIVE MARKS AVAILABLE FOR ALL SUBJECTS.

MATERIALS (GUIDE)

V, VIII, X, XI & XII STD AVAILABLE FOR ALL SUBJECTS

FULL TEST QUESTION PAPER

V, VIII, X, XI & XII STD AVAILABLE FOR ALL SUBJECTS

ONE MARK TEST QUESTION PAPER

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