

## SSLC HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION - 2017 SOCIAL SCIENCE – KEY

1. a. Railways
2. c. Luftwaffe
3. a. Russai
4. d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
5. a. 1990
6. c. 22
7. a. 12th Oct, 2005
8. b. Allahabad
9. c. Vizhinjam
10. b. Mineral Resource
11. b. Mineral resource
12. b. Sensor
13. c. Gross National Product
14. b. 2009
  
15. a. Augusta  
b. Begum Hazrat Mahal  
c. Thiru Arutpa  
d. English Newspaper  
e. Avvai Illam
- a. Manasarovar  
b. Sivasamudram  
c. West Begal  
d. Kolkata  
e. Ship building Industry

### 16. **Colonialism**

1. Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
2. It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and minority of foreign invaders.
3. Colonialism is a practice of the concept of Imperialism.

### 17. **Immediate cause for the first world war.**

1. In June 28, 1914 Austrian crown prince Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by a Serbian Lad at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
2. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia with humiliating terms.
3. When Serbia ignored the ultimatum, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1914.
4. This was the immediate cause for the First World War.

### 18. **cause for the Great Economic Depression**

1. The collapse of American share market was the main cause for the Great Economic Depression.
2. The share market collapse was due to speculation of on borrowed money.

### 19. **Amerca declar war on Japan**

1. The Japanese attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1941.
2. This disastrous attack forced the Americans to enter into the war.
3. The very next day USA declared war on Japan.

### 20. **revolt at Delhi.**

1. Disunity among the Indians.
2. The educated Indians did not support the movement.

3. The Revolutionaries had no common idea.
4. It did not extend beyond North India.
5. South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan did not participate.
6. A large numbers of rulers of the Indian states and the big Zamindars did not join the movement.

#### **21. Prathana Samaj**

1. Prathana Samaj was founded in Bombay in 1867 by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.
2. It advocated inter-dining, inter-caste marriage, widow re-marriage, improvement of women, down trodden classes and the abolition of Purdha System and Child marriage.
3. Night school, asylums, orphanages were established for the downtrodden people.
4. Mahadeva Govinda Ranade worked for the promotion of Prarthana Samaj.

#### **22. Surat Split**

1. The Congress session held at Surat in 1907, was a battle ground between the moderates and the extremists.
2. A rift arose between them over the election of the congress president.
3. The Congress was divided and extremist left the congress.

#### **23. Achievement of Justice Party**

1. Abolished Devadasi system.
2. Opened Andhra and Annamalai University
3. Staff selection board created
4. Women were granted the right to vote
5. Reservation of appointment in local bodies for non-brahmins.
6. Hindu religious endowment bill passed.

#### **24. Function of Election Commission**

1. It gives recognition to the political parties.
2. It allots symbols for the parties as well as independent candidates who stand for the election.
3. It announces the dates of election and the dates on which the votes will be counted and the declaration of the final results.

#### **25. Museum of Human Race**

1. India has a population of more than hundred crores made up of diverse ethnic groups, divided into number of castes, professing different religions, speaking hundreds of languages and dialects.
2. It is this marvelous diversity of people in India which has made it both a museum and laboratory for the study of man.  
Hence India is rightly called the "Museum of human race".

#### **26. islands belonging to india.**

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Lakshadweep

#### **27. Monsoon**

1. The word 'Monsoon' owes its origin to an Arabic word 'Mausim' which means 'season'.
2. The winds which reverse their directions completely between the summer and the winter are known as Monsoon winds.
3. The term was used by Seamen to describe system of alternating winds over the Arabian Sea.
4. These winds appear to blow from Southwest for six months and from northeast for another six months.

**28. characteristics of the tropical evergreen forests.**

1. Tropical evergreen forests are found in region receiving annual rainfall of more than 200 cm.
2. The trees in these forests are ever green and do not shed their leaves.
3. The trees are very dense and composed of tall trees reaching upto the height of above 60 metres.
4. The undergrowth mainly consists of bamboos, ferns and climbers.

**29. major determinant factors of agriculture**

1. Land form    2. Climate    3. Soil types    4. Water

**30. agro based industries**

1. These industries use agricultural products as their basic raw materials.
2. Ex.    a. Cotton textile Industry    b. Sugar Industry    c. Jute ndustry

**31. noise pollution**

1. Human or machine sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.
2. Noise pollution can cause hyper-tension, high stress levels, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.

**32. Trade - types**

1. Trade is an act of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
2. There are two types of trade.
  - a. Internal Trade    b. International trade

**33. basic components of remote sensing .**

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

**34. Per Capita Income**

1. Per capita Income is obtained by dividing the National Income by the Population of a country.
2. 
$$\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

**35. Multi National Corporation**

1. Multi National corporations are business firms operating in several countries but centrally managed from one (home) country.
2. Ex. Honda, Suzuki, Hero, Skoda, Nokia, Huyndai

36	WEST COASTAL PLAINS	EAST COASTAL PLAINS
1	The western coastal plain extend from ran of kutch to kanniya kumari	The eastern coastal plain extend from West Bengal to kanniya kumari
2	Northern Part – Konkan coast Southern part – Malabar coast	Northern part – Northern circars Southern part – coromandel coast
3	The plain has numerous back waters and lagoons	These plans has numerous lakes much as chilka, kolleru & pulicat lake
4	It formed by the deltas of Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.	The Narmada river and the Tapti river flows in the region.

37	<b>WEATHER</b>	<b>Climate</b>
1	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere.	Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.
2	It is any place in regard to temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall.	It is determined by latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, wind and position of mountains.
3	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period.	To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed.
4	Weather of a place may change daily.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period.

38	<b>RENEWABLE RESOURCE</b>	<b>NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE</b>
1	Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again after utilization.	Non-renewable resources are resources which cannot be replaced again after utilization.
2	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resources to another.	They are formed over a very long geological periods.
3	Sunlight, air, water and forests are examples of renewable resources.	Minerals like coal and petroleum are examples of non renewable resources.
4	It is an Environment friendly and pollution free.	At the time of production it will make pollution and spoil the Environment.

39	<b>KHARIF CROPS</b>	<b>RABI CROPS</b>
1	It is an important cropping season that starts at beginning of monsoon.	It is an important cropping season that starts at beginning of winter.
2	It ends after autumn season.	It ends at beginning of summer.
3	Duration- June to November.	Duration-November to March.
4	Example: paddy, maize, cotton, millet, jute, sugarcane.	Ex: wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses, linseed, grains.
5	The harvest period is November.	The harvest period is March.

40	<b>AGRO BASED INDUSTRY</b>	<b>MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY</b>
1	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.	These industries use both metallic and non metallic minerals as raw material.
2	Example: Cotton textile industry and jute industry.	Example: Iron and steel industry.
3	Mumbai is the leading Cotton textile centre.	It is located in Chota Nagpur Plateau.

41	<b>WATER POLLUTION</b>	<b>LAND POLLUTION</b>
1	Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological changes in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.	Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of

		contaminated surface water.
2	Water can also be polluted by a number of organic compounds such as oil, plastics and pesticides in the water which are harmful to humans and animals.	Direct discharge of Industrial waste, oil and fuel dumping, leaching of wastes from landfills are also the causes of land pollution .
3	This mainly affects the water based ecosystem.	This mainly affects Soil fertility.
42	<b>NATIONAL HIGHWAYS</b>	<b>STATE HIGHWAYS</b>
2	National highways links the state capitals with national capital.	State highways links the state capitals with the different district headquarters.
3	They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department(CPWD).	They are maintained by the State Public Works Department (SPWD).
4	Example: Varanasi to Kanyakumari - NH-7 ,Tamil Nadu to Cochin - NH-47	Example: Cuddalore to Chittor.

<b>43</b>	<b>Internal Trade</b>	<b>International Trade</b>
1	Local trade is carried within the domestic territory of a country.	External trade is a trade carried on between two or more countries.
2	Land transport plays a major role in the movement of goods.	Ocean transport plays a major role in the movement of goods.
3	This trade is mostly based on the nation's currency.	This trade is carried on foreign currency.
4	This internal trade helps to promote a balanced regional growth in the country.	This trade leads to rapid economic progress of a country.

#### 44. **Ambition of Germany:**

- a. Kaiser William II
- b. He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.
- c. The British saying "The sun never sets in the British Empire"
- d. Heligoland

#### 45. **End of the War:**

- a. Normandy
- b. French forces
- c. Hitler committed suicide.
- d. August 6, and August 9, 1945.

#### 46. **Brahmo Samaj :**

- a. Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- b. Precepts of Jesus Christ, The Guide to Peace and Happiness
- c. Universal religion based on the principle of One Supreme God.
- d. **Atmiya Saba**

#### 47. **K. Kamaraj :**

- a. By taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924.
- b. Alipore jail
- c. In Sathya murti's house
- d. October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1975.

#### **48. a. Causes of the failure of the League of Nations.**

- 1. Settling disputes :**  
The League of Nations did not succeed in its prime aim of settling disputes among nations through peace.
- 2. U.S.A not a member :**  
The U.S.A could not become a member, hence the league looked like a building without deep foundation.
- 3. Member nations :**  
Whenever the member nations were not happy with the attitude of the League, they were permitted to go out.
- 4. Japan resigned :**  
The League protested against the capture of Manchuria by Japan in 1931. So Japan resigned from the League. It weakened the League.
- s. Permanent force :**  
The League of Nations did not have a permanent force or army of its own to implement its policies.
- 6. Rise of dictatorship :**  
The rise of dictatorship in Italy, Japan and Germany weakened the chances of success of the League.
- 7. Lacked practical wisdom :**  
The statesman who dominated the League lacked practical wisdom and it began to be called by some as 'Geneva Conference of Fools'

#### **b. importance of Three Round Table Conferences**

##### **Round Table Conferences (1930-32)**

- 1) The First Round Table Conference (1930)**
- 2) The Second Round Table Conference (1931)**
- 3) The Third Round Table Conference (1932)**

##### **1. The First Round Table Conference (1930)**

1. The British could not suppress the civil disobedience movement.
2. In order to solve the prolonged deadlock called the first Round Table Conference London in 1930.
3. Congress was not attended and it ended in failure.

##### **2. The Second Round Table Conference (1931)**

1. As per the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji attended this conference.
2. No decision could be reached regarding the communal questions and constitutional changes.
3. When Gandhiji landed in India he was arrested and the Congress was banned.
4. So the Civil Disobedience Movement was once again revived.

##### **3. The Third Round Table Conference (1932)**

1. No Congress leaders participated in the Third Round Table Conference.
2. It ended in failure without the participation of the Congress Leaders.

### **c. results of the Second world war**

1. **Losses :**  
Over 50 millions lost their lives  
The destruction of life and property was on a much large scale.
2. **End of Dictatorship :**  
It sounded the death knell to dictatorship in Germany and Italy.
3. **Dividing Germany :**  
Germany was divided into two parts.
4. **Japan Surrender :**  
American forces occupied Japan under General Mc Arthur.
5. **Weakened Country :**  
The war weakened Britain and France.
6. **Super power countries :**  
America and Russia became super power countries.
7. **Cold war :**  
A cold war started between Russia and America.
8. **Freedom countries :**  
India, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt and Malaya got freedom from Britain.
9. **End of imperialism :**  
European countries gave up the policy of imperialism and colonialism.
10. **UNO formed :**  
UNO was set up to maintain International peace and harmony.

### **49. a. Pancha sheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.**

#### **1. 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.

#### **2. 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. types of election.**

#### **Types of elections in India:**

In India, people elect their representatives through direct and indirect elections.

##### **1. Direct Elections:**

1. The citizens themselves elect the representatives through votes.
2. Members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are elected in this manner.

##### **2. Indirect Elections:**

1. The citizens do not directly take part in the election.
2. The elected representatives are the voters here.

3. The members of the Rajya Sabha, the President and Vice - President are elected in this manner.

**Some other Election methods:**

**1. By-Elections:**

1. By-elections held when an elected candidate from a constituency dies or resigns from the parliament or the state legislatures.
2. Under these circumstances elections will be held only in those constituencies. Such elections are called by-elections.

**2. Mid-term polls:**

1. Some times it happens that the Parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the whole period of five years for various reasons.
2. Then they are dissolved, elections are held. These elections are called the mid-term polls.

**c. measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the Consumers**

1. Establishment of Citizen Consumer clubs in every educational institution.
2. Providing consumer education to rural masses through Women Self Help Groups / Panchayat level federations and through Residents Welfare associations in urban areas.
3. Generating awareness through sectoral workshops / seminars.
4. Publication and distribution of monthly magazine under the caption. "Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam".
5. Propagating consumer awareness messages through Radio / Television Media and short video films.
6. With the motive of developing citizen as a "Valuable Consumer" various consumer organizations are serving together with Government of Tamil Nadu in providing consumer education to general public.

**50. a. branches of the South West Monsoon**

**Two branches of South - West monsoon winds are as follows:**

1. Arabian sea branch
2. Bay of Bengal branch

**1. Bay of Bengal Branch**

1. The Bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoon is a moisture bearing wind.
2. It strikes against the Kasi, Garo and Jaintia Hills and causes heavy rainfall in Cherrapunji
3. A part of this branch gets deflected by Himalayas and moves towards the west giving rain to Gangetic plains.
4. As it moves further it gives scanty rainfall to Punjab and Haryana.
5. It finally meets the Arabian sea branch at the foot hills of Himalayas and gives heavy rainfall along the Siwaliks.

**b. accounts of the iron and steel industries of India**

**1. Tata Iron & Steel :**

- i. Tata Iron & Steel company was established in 1907 at Jamshedpur.
- ii. It is the oldest and largest integrated steel plant of India.
- iii. India ranks 10<sup>th</sup> in the production of iron and steel in the world.

**2. Indian Iron & Steel**

Indian Iron & Steel Company (TISCO) produces pig iron & crude steel.

**3. Visveshwaraya Iron & Steel Ltd**

Its major products are alloy and special steel.

**4. Hindustan Steel Ltd**



- i. **Hindustan Steel Ltd** (HSL), Bhilai has started making plates for ship building industry.
- ii. **Hindustan Steel Ltd.**, (HSL) – Rourkela, produces hot and cold rolled sheets, galvanized sheets and electrical steel plates.
- iii. **Hindustan Steel Ltd.**, (HSL) - Durgapur, specializes manufacture of alloy steel, construction material and railway items like wheel axles and sleepers.
- iv. **HSL-Bokaro**: The sludge and slog of the plant are used in making fertilizer at Sindri.
- s. **The Salem Steel Plant**:  
Its steel is exported to many advanced countries in the world.
- 6. **The Vijayanagar Steel Plant** :  
The Vijayanagar Steel Plant has been set up at Tornagal in Karnataka.
- 7. **The Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant** :  
The Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is a major export oriented steel plant.

### c. Applications of Global Positioning Systems.

GPS is considered a dual-use technology, meaning it has significant military and civilian applications.

1. **Civilian use** :  
Surveying, Map-making, Navigation, Cellular Telephony and Geo fencing are the main civilian use of GPS.
2. **Military use** :  
Navigation, Targer tracking, Missile and projectile guidance, Search and Rescue, and Reconnaissance are the main military use of GPS.
3. **Commerial use** :  
GPS has become a widely used and a useful tool for commerce, scientific uses, tracking and surveillance.
4. **Geologists use** :  
Farmers, surveyors, geologists and countless others perform their work more efficiently, safely, economically and accurately, because GPS helps them with information.
5. **Everyday uses**:  
GPS accurate timing facilitates everyday activities such as banking, mobile phone operations, and even the control of power grids.

### 51. a. two basic concepts of National Income

1. **Gross National Product (GNP)** :
  1. Gross National Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
  2. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.
2. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** :
  1. Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.
  2. In the above two concepts Goods and Services are called as follows :
    - Goods** :  
Goods include the total number of cars, motorcycles, ships rail engines, pens, pencils, rice, wheat, edible oils etc.
    - Services** :  
The services include the services of doctors, engineers, teachers, artists etc.

### 3. Net National Product (NNP) :

1. Net National Product is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation

2. That is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Products (GNP).

3.  $NNP = GNP (-) \text{ Depreciation}$

### 1. Net Domestic Product (NDP) :

1. Net Domestic Product is part of Gross Domestic product.

2. Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation).

3.  $NDP = GDP (-) \text{ Depreciation}$ .

### 2. Percapita Income (PCI) :

1. Percapita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in

the  
count  
ry.

2. It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of a country.

3.  $\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

### b. Objectives of Eleventh five year plan:

1. The year 1991 has a special significance in the Indian economy.
2. Many economic measures were introduced to achieve the objectives of new economic policies of government.
3. The economic reforms aimed at rapid industrialization.
4. For this, abolition of industrial licensing, allowing foreign investment, encouragement to private sector and coexistence of public sector and private sector were taken by the government.
5. Because of the economic reforms foreign investment in India is increased many fold.
6. Multi National companies like Nokia, Ford, Hyundai and L&T have made investment in India.
7. More over small scale industries and cottage industries were allowed to expand by providing them concessions.
8. Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market and production is of primitive methods.

#### Example:

Handlooms, Coir industries.

### c. Power Programmes in Tamil Nadu.

#### Power programs in Tamil Nadu:

#### 1. Thermal Power :

Thermal power stations are in

1. Ennore
2. Tuticorin
3. Mettur
4. basin Bridge and
5. Neyveli.

#### 2. Hydel Power :

Hydel power stations are in

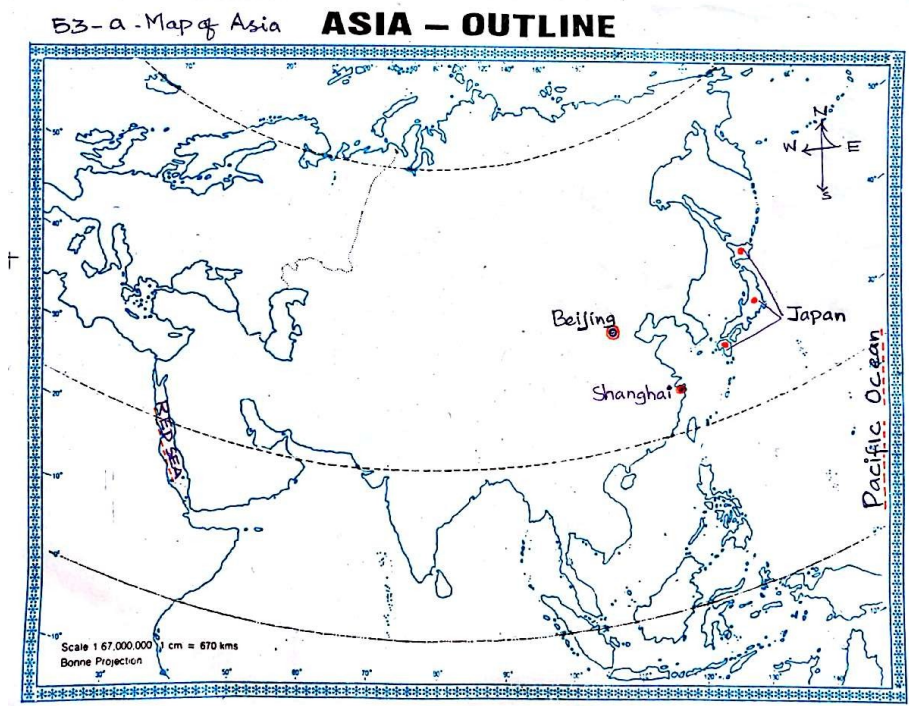
1. Mettur
2. Kundah

3. Periyar Dam
  4. Kothayar Dam
  5. Pykara
  6. Singara and
  7. Moyar.
3. **Atomic Energy :**  
Atomic power stations are in
1. Kalpakkam and
  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 electricite is produced in
1. Namakkal and
  2. Dharnapuri Districts.

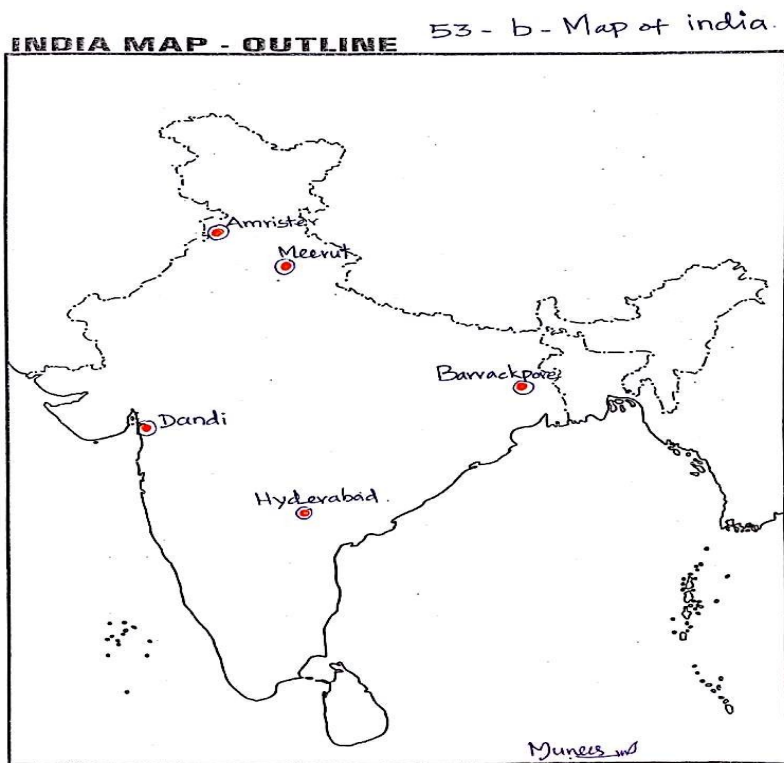
## 52. Time Line 1920 – 1950 (Any Five)

1920	Non co-operation movement, Khilafat Movement
1922	Chauri-Chaura Incident, Suspension of Non co-operation Movement
1923	Swaraj party formed
1927	Formation of Simon Commission
1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
1929	Lahore Congress
1930	Salt Satyagraha, Civil Dsobediance, Dandi March.
1930	First Round Table Conference
1931	Second Round Table Conference, Gandhi – Irwin pact
1932	Third Round Table Conference, Communal Award, Ponna pact
1935	Government of India Act
1939	Beginning of Second World War
1940	August Offer, Demand for Pakistan
1942	Quit India Movement, Arrival of Cripp's Mission
1945	End of the Second World War
1946	Arrival of Cabinet Mission, The Interim Government
1947	Indian Independence Act, Mount Batten Plan, India became Independent.
1948	Assassination of Gandhi
1950	India became Republic, Indian Constitution came into force

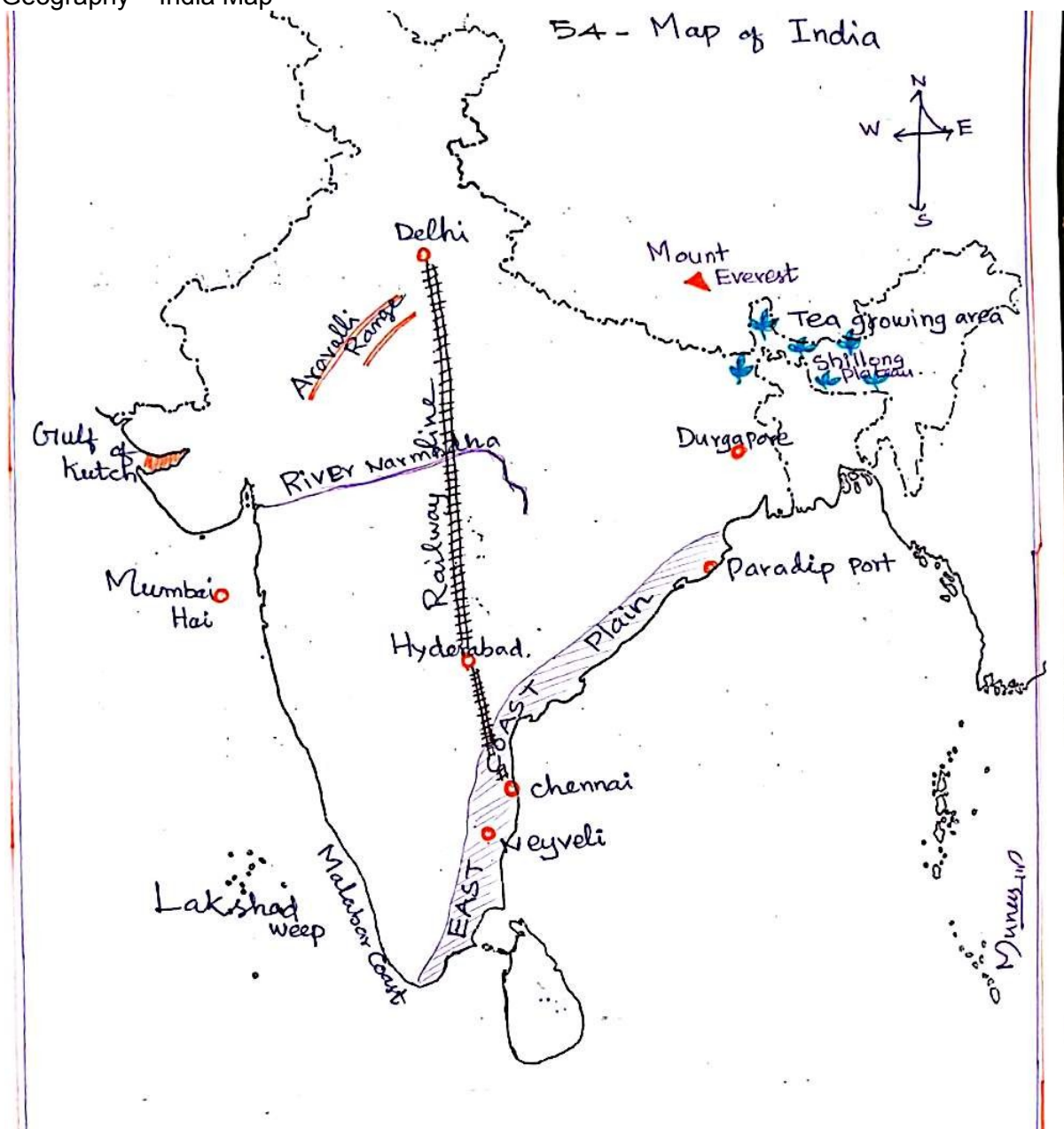
53. a. History - Asia Map



b. India Map



54. Geography – India Map



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**B. Srinivasan**  
Graduate Teacher  
GHS Gangalari  
Krishnagiri DT  
9994394610  
srinivasanb2401@gmail.com