

SSLC PUBLIC EXAMINATION – 2015
SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

SECTION – I

<u>PART – I</u>		14 x 1 = 14
1	a	Francis Ferdinand
2	a	Euro
3	b	Belur
4	a	E.V.Ramasamy Naicker
5	b	Peace
6	b	18
7	a	COPRA
8	b	Allahabad
9	b	Uranium
10	c	Bengaluru
11	a	Delhi
12	c	Agriculture
13	b	Prime Minister of India
14	d	2007-2012
<u>PART – II</u>		2 x 5 =10
15 i)	<u>Match the Following:</u>	
	a	Island of Hong-Kong - China
	b	Black Shirts - Mussolini's followers
	c	Queen Victoria's Proclamation - Magna Carta
	d	Lion of Punjab - Lala Lajpat Rai
	e	Vaikom Hero - E.V.Ramasamy Periyar
ii)	5 x 1 = 5	
	f	Highest Rainfall - Mawsynram in Cherrapunji
	g	Mangrove Forest - Sundhrban
	h	Jute Industry - West Bengal
	i	Village roads - Panchayat
	j	TIROS - United States of America

<u>Part I – History</u>		
16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly 2. The council 3. The Secretariat 4. The International Court of Justice. 5. International Labour organization 	2 Marks
17	The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.	2 Marks
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term "Fascism" is derived from the Latin word "Fasces". 2. It means a bundle or group. 3. Mussolini of Italy, who organized in the beginning groups of young persons or gangs called the Faces, who created terror among the people who were considered enemies of the nation 	2 Marks
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The World Health Organisation (WHO) 2. UNESCO 3. UNICEF 4. ILO 5. FAO and 6. IBRD 	2 Marks
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemned inequalities 2. Compassion to all living things 3. Service to mankind is the service to moksha 4. Preached Jeeva Karunya. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points)</p>	2 Marks
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Congress met at Lahore under Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 2. It declared Purn Swaraj or Complete Independence for India as its goal 	
22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vande Matharam. 2. Enthaium thayum, and 3. Jaya Bharatham. 4. Achamillai, Achamillai 	2 Marks
23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The self Respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion. 2. It fought against traditionalism and superstitions. 3. It advocated women education widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and opposed child marriage. 	2 Marks

Part – II		
24	<p>1. Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace.</p> <p>2. World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.</p>	2 Marks
25	<p>Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity are the religious of India.</p>	2 Marks
Part – III		
26	<p>1. Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the Sub – continent</p> <p>2. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.</p>	2 Marks
27	<p>1. Eastern Himalayas</p> <p>2. Assam</p> <p>3. Bengal</p> <p>4. West Coast Region</p>	2 Marks
28	<p>Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasth</p>	2 Marks
29	<p>1. Land form</p> <p>2. Climate</p> <p>3. Soil types</p> <p>4. Water</p>	2 Marks
30	<p>1. Cotton Industry</p> <p>2. Jute Industry</p> <p>3. Sugar Industry</p>	2 Marks
31	<p>1. Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effects on any living things that drinks , uses or any lives in it.</p> <p>2. These are bacteria, viruses, protozoa and parasitic worms that enter sewage-systems and untreated waste</p>	2 Marks
32	<p>Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.</p> <p>Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent cost for maintenance and operation is low.</p> <p>It ensures steady supply and minimizes transshipment losses and delays pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy. (Any two points)</p>	2 Marks
33	<p>Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.</p>	2 Marks

	Part – IV		
34	Laissez – faire means non-intervention by the Government.		2 Marks
35	Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the Government owned and private owned industries in India.		2 Marks
<u>SECTION – III</u>			MARKS:8
<u>Answer any four of the following</u>			4 X 2 = 8
Any 2 points are enough for each questions to award 2 marks.			
36	<u>GMT</u>		<u>IST</u>
	1	GMT means Greenwich Mean Time.	IST means Indian Standard Time
	2	It is calculated at 0° longitude	In India the centrally located longitude 82°.30'E has been selected as standard meridian for the whole country.
	3	GMT is the reference time for the world time Zones	IST is the official time for the whole of India once 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT
	4	Meridian of GMT passes through London.	Meridian of IST passes through Allahabad.
37	<u>Weather</u>		<u>Climate</u>
	1	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure wind, humidity and rainfall.	Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.
	2	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period	To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed

	3	Weather of a place may change daily.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period
38	<u>Renewable resource</u>		<u>Non-renewable resource</u>
	1	Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again.	It cannot be replaced again after utilization.
	2	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resource 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.
39	<u>Subsistence Agriculture</u>		<u>Commercial Agriculture</u>
	1	In this type crops are produced for family consumption.	In this type crops are produced on a large scale.
	2	Mainly food crops are produced (Any four places)	These crops are mainly cash crops.
	3	This type of agriculture is known as "Intensive agriculture".	This type of agriculture is otherwise called "Extensive agriculture".
	4	<u>Example:</u> Rice and wheat	<u>Example:</u> Cereals, Cotton, Sugarcane, Jute etc.,
	5	The rest is sold in the nearby markets	Exporting them to other countries and for earning foreign exchange.
40	<u>Iron and steel Industry</u>		<u>Software industry</u>
	1.	These industries are based on mineral resources	these industries are based on human resources
	2	Tisco, Bhilai, Bokaro	Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai
	3.	These industries are applicable for both skilled and unskilled labours	These industries are applicable only for skilled and young professionals

41	AIR POLLUTION		NOISE POLLUTION
	1	It is a contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substains.	Human or Machines created sound that distrubts the activity or balance of humans or animal life is known as noise pollutions.
	2	Air pollution directly affect the cardio – vascular system of Humans.	Noise Pollution can cause hybertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.
42	Roadways		Railways
	1	Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport.	Indian Railways provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers.
	2	They link different parts of our country.	It brings people from the farthest corner of our country.
	3	It is used by all sections of people in the society	It promotes trade, tourism education and national integration. (Any two)
	4.	The roads are classified into village roads, District roads, State Highways, National Highway, Golden Quadrilateral Super ways, Express ways, Border roads and international High ways.	Railway lines are classified into three categories namely Broad guage, Meter Gauge and narrow guage.
43	INTERNAL TRADE		INTERNATIONAL TRADE
	1	This Trade is based on the Nations country.	This trade is based on foreingn currency
	2	Its a domestic territory of a country	Its carried on between yeo or more country.
	3	land transport plays a major role In the movement of goods	ocean transport plays a major role in the.
<u>SECTION – IV</u>			2 X 4 = 8

44	<p><u>Course of the war</u> a) 1914-1918 b) The countries which were on the side of Germany. c) The countries which were on the side of Britain. d) Artillery, Tanks and Submarine.</p>	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
45	<p><u>Adolf Hitler.</u> a) Austria b) Custom officer. c) Nazist Party. d) Main kampf</p>	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
46	<p><u>Dr.B.R.Ambedkar</u> a) April -14-1891,MHOW (MP) b) Bahiskrit Hitkarani Sabha c) Bharat Ratna in 1990 d) To give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank.</p>	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
47	<p><u>Jallian Wala Bhag</u> a) Dr.Satyapal and Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlew b) In Jallian Wala Bhag at Amritsar c) General Dyer d) Renounced his Knighthood in protest against in the incident.</p>	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
<u>SECTION - V</u>		
<u>PART - I</u>		
48 a	<p>F.D. Roosevelt formulated New Deal policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Tennessee vally Authority It promotes dams, power, navigation, flood control, soil conservation. 2. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration Money granted to the state and local governments. 3. The Federal Bank 	5 Marks

	<p style="text-align: center;">Provided loans to industries.</p> <p>4. The security exchange Act It issued license to stock exchange.</p> <p>5. The National Industrial Recovery Act Raising wages and lowering working hours.</p>	
48 b	<p>Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disunity among the Indians 2. The revolt was not widespread 3. The educated Indians did not support it. 4. No modern weapons with rebels 5. No match to the British generals. 6. The rebels had no common idea 	
48 c	<p><u>Quit India movement:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Cripps Mission failed, changed in Gandhiji's attitude. 2. Gandhiji asked British to Quit India 3. Congress passed a resolution on 8th August 1942 4. Gandhi said I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. 5. We shall do or die 6. Important leaders were arrested and violent riots took place everywhere. 	
<u>PART - II</u>		
49 a	<p>1 Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on the five principles called Pancha Sheel Principles they are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others. (ii) No country should attack any other country. (iii) No one should try to interface in the internal affairs of others. (iv) All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit. (v) Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence. <p>These Pancha Sheel greatly enhanced the international status of India.</p> <p>Non Alignment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) After the second world war the world was divided into 	5 Marks

	<p>two hostile blocs – the American bloc and the Russian bloc.</p> <p>(ii) India has not joined either of these two blocs.</p>	
49 b	<p>Unity in Diversity</p> <p>Language:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are about 845 language spoken in india 2. language is a means of communication 3. language become the instrument of growth development and common 4. the growth of Indian language led Indian literature to reach its zeniths <p>Literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ramayanam and Mahabharata are the two great vepics of india Thirukural bynb thiruvalluvar is greatest literary work in tamil 2. The bhagavad gita is the holy book of hindus umaruppulavar s seerappuranam tells the life history of prophet mohammed . <p>(Any five)</p>	
49 c	<p>Measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect consumers are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizen consumers, clubs have been established in every educational institution. 2. Consumer education is given to rural masses through women self help groups and panchayat level federations. 3. A monthly magazine 'Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam' is published to create awareness among the masses. 4. Consumer awareness messages are propagated through radio, television and short video films. 	
PART - III		
50 a	<p>Origins of the Himalayas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Himalayas are not a continueous range of mountains. 2. It has a series of several, more or less parallel or converging ranges separated by valleys and plateaus. 	<p>(Any five)</p> <p>5 Marks</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Millions of years ago, there was only one large land mass on the surface of the earth and it was surrounded by oceans on all sides. 4. The Landmass was called 'Pangea' surrounded by a water body known as 'Panthalasa'. 5. The land mass was split in two parts. The northern part was known as 'Angarland' and the southern part was known as 'Gonadawana land'. 6. The sea separating these two was called the 'Tethys Sea'. The rivers from Angara and Gondwana deposited their sites along the 'Tethys Sea'. 7. After a long period the deposits due to tectonic forces uplifted to form fold mountains called the Himalayan ranges. <p style="text-align: center;">Thus, the Himalayas are originated.</p>	
b	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian agriculture is a gamble of monsoon . Monsoons are irregular unevenly distributed and uncertain . So agriculture is influenced. 2. Rapid increase in the construction work of Industries and residential buildings reduce the extend of cultivatable lands. 3. Global climatic changes affects agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on the crops, soil, livestock and pests. 	
c	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has the ability to provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame. 2. It detect features of inaccessible areas that cannot be reached human vision. 3. Cheaper and rapid method of acquiring data and continuous information over a geographical area 4. It helps the planners for formulating policies and programmes to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment. 5. It enable the cartographers to prepare Thematic maps with a great speed and accuracy Ex. Geographical maps. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five)</p>	

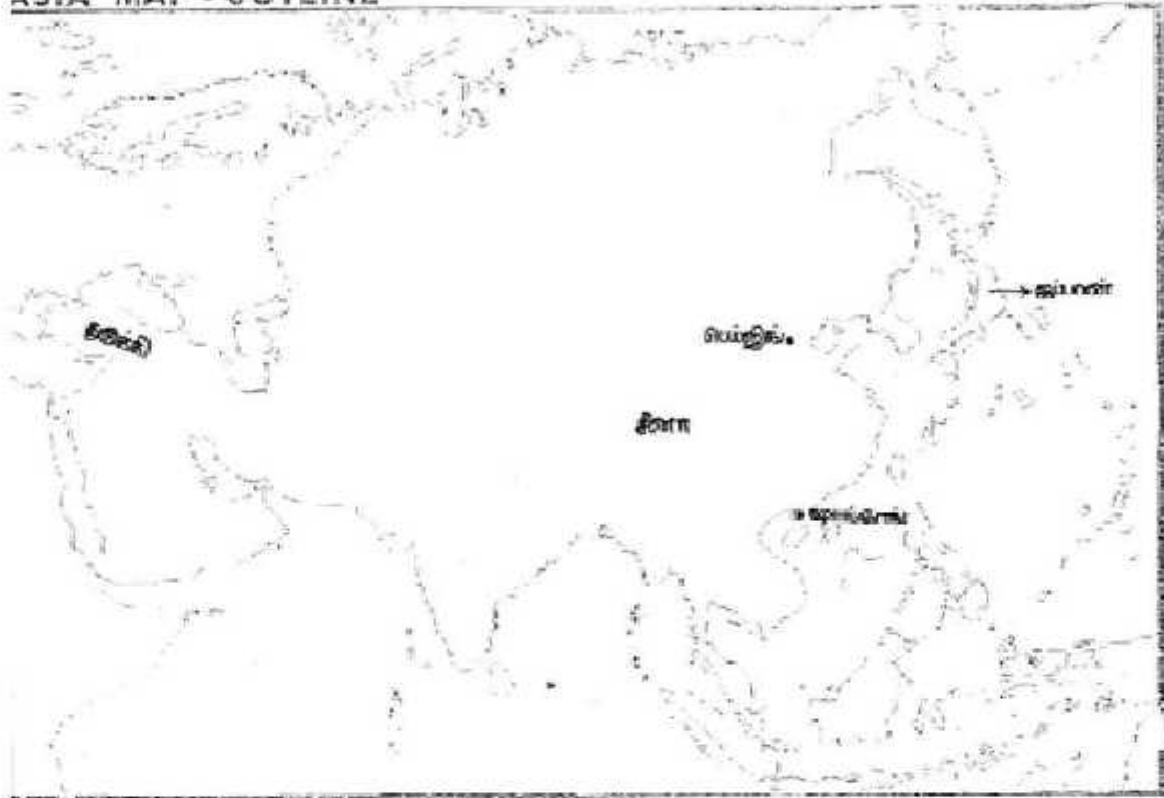
Part - IV		
51 (a)	<p>1.To measure the size of the economy and level of country economics performance</p> <p>2. To measure the production of goods and services</p> <p>3.To trace the trend or speed of the economics growth of our country in relation to previous year and that of other country</p> <p>4.To know the contribution of primary secontry and tertiary sector in the national income</p> <p>5.To help government to formulate development plans and policies to increase economics growth</p>	5 Marks
(b)	<p>Method of calculating National Income:- The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Product Method 2. Income Method 3. Expenditure Method <p>1. <u>Product Method :</u> In this Method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.</p> <p>2. <u>Income Method:</u> In this method, the income and payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.</p> <p>3. <u>Expenditure method:</u> In this method we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and saving.</p>	
(c)	<p><u>Eleventh Five year plan (2007-2012)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the public Investments in Irrigation Rural electrification and Rural roads. 2. To reduce the subsidies in power fertilizers. 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. 	

		SECTION – VI	5 X 1 = 5	
<u>Time Line</u>				
52	Any five important events between the year 1930 and 1950			
	1930	First Round Table Conference Salt Satyagraha		
	1931	Second Round Table / Gandhi Irwin Pact		
	1932	Communal award / Third Round Table / Poona Pact		
	1935	The Government of India		
	1937	Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis		
	1939	Second World War		
	1940	August Offer / Demand for Pakistan		
	1942	Quit India Movement		
	1947	India Independence Act		
	1948	Assassination of Gandhi		
	1950	India became Republic.		
53 (a)	Mark the following places in the given outline Map of Asia:		5 X 1 = 5	
	(i)	China		
	(ii)	Turkey		
	(iii)	Japan		
	(iv)	Beijing		
	(v)	Hong Kong	(or)	
(b)	Mark the following places in the given outline Map of India		5 X 1 = 5	
	(i)	Meerut		
	(ii)	Chennai		
	(iii)	Barrackpore		
	(iv)	Kanpur		
	(v)	Nagpur		

SECTION – VII			
53	Map questions – For Blind candidates		
(a)			
	(i)	China	Worlds largest populated country in the world.
	(ii)	Turkey	In october 1914,Turkey entered the First World war.
	(iii)	Japan	Japan emerged as aWorld power after the first World War (or) Japan captured Manchuria in 1931
	(iv)	Beijing	The Capital of China (or) The treaty of Second Opium War at Beijing in 1860
	(v)	Hong Kong	In First Opium War China gave up the island of Hong Kong permanently to England (or) It is an important harbour of China
53	(i)	Delhi	Bahadur Shah II ruled over Delhi
(b)	(ii)	Meerut	The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at Meerut.
	(iii)	Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi Bai ruled over Jhansi
	(iv)	Lucknow	Lucknow was another Centre of rebellion in 1857.
	(v)	Barrackpore	The first sign of unrest appeared at Barrackpore.
54	Mark any ten places / regions on the given outline Map of India		
			10X 1=10
	(i)	Mt. Everest	
	(ii)	Palk strait	
	(iii)	Desert soil	
	(iv)	Rann of Kutch	
	(v)	Neyveli	
	(vi)	Deccan Plateau	
	(vii)	Mumbai	
	(viii)	Lakshadweep	
	(ix)	Aravalli Range	
	(x)	One tea growing region	
	(xi)	Direction of North East monsoon winds	
	(xii)	Bengaluru	
	(xiii)	Any one International Airport	
	(xiv)	Kandla Port	
	(xv)	Delhi	

53(a)

ASIA MAP - OUTLINE



53 (b)

INDIA MAP - OUTLINE

