



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

Common Quarterly Exam 2017 – 2018 Answer Key

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
2. d. Belgium
3. b. Mussolini
4. a. Lightning war
5. b. 1963
6. c. 25
7. b. Chief Electoral Officer
8. a. Mt Everest
9. b. Equable
10. b. Uranium
11. d. Millets
12. d. Total value of goods & services
13. c. Living standard of people
14. a. 15.8

Part – II (Attempt both the following)

15. Match the following:-

10x1=10

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| (a) Duce | - | Mussolini |
| (b) Fuhrer | - | Hitler / Leader |
| (c) Atlantic charter | - | F.D. Rooswelt |
| (d) French politician | - | Jean Monnet |
| (e) Britain | - | Lloyd George |
| (a) Largest Lake in Kerala | - | Vembanad |
| (b) Highest rainfall place | - | Mawsyram |
| (c) Lignite | - | Neyveli |
| (d) Rubber | - | Kerala |
| (e) Coffee | - | Karnataka |

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. Imperialism: The term imperialism refers to the policy of extending a country's rule over the other. A country's dominance over the economic and political interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources is called imperialism.

17. **America enter into 1st world war:** America was neutral during the first few years of the 1st world war. In 1917, Germany sunk four merchant ships of America including Lusitania, more than hundred American civilians lost their lives. America became angry. Woodrow Wilson, the American President declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. Thus, America entered the First World War.
18. **Four pillars of Fascism:** 1. Charismatic leadership 2. Single party rule under a dictator, 3. Terror, 4. Economic control.
19. **Munich Agreement:** Hitler followed an aggressive foreign policy. He demanded Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain came forward to mediate between the two nations. An agreement was signed at Munich in 1938. As per this agreement Germany allowed to occupy Sudetenland with a condition that she would not annex any more Czech territory.
20. **Immediate cause of the 2nd world war:** In 1939, Germany demanded from Poland the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Polish Corridor. He also demanded the surrender of the city of Danzig. When Poland refused, Germany made a Blitzkrieg attack on Poland. The German invasion of Poland became the immediate cause for the 2nd world war.
21. **Main objectives of the UNO:** i. To maintain international peace and security. ii. To develop friendly relations among member nations. iii. To settle international disputes by peaceful means. iv. To remain as a centre for helping nations to achieve these goals.
22. **Organs of the EU:** (i. European parliament. (ii. Council of European Union. (iii. European Commission. (iv. Court of Justice (v. court of Auditors.
23. **Causes for the Great Economic Depression:** (i. The collapse of American stock market. (ii. People speculated on shares using borrowed money. (iii. Failure of the banks in lending credit to industries.

Part – II

24. **Policy of Apartheid:** The racial discrimination policy followed by South African government is called Apartheid. The white minority people of South Africa denied equal rights to the native black Africans.
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. **Factors determining the climate of India:** 1. Latitude, 2. Altitude, 3. Distance from sea, 4. Wind, 5. Position of mountains.
28. **Monsoon:** (i. the word monsoon is derived from an Arabic word **Mausin** meaning **Season**. Thus, monsoon means season. (ii. The word was also used by seamen to describe a system of alternating winds that blow over the Arabian sea.
29. **Properties of fertile soil:** (i. Presence of micro nutrients such as sulphur and chlorine. (ii. Presence of macro nutrients such as nitrogen and potassium.

30. **Millets:** Crops such as jowar, bajra and ragi are called millets. Millets are coarse grain and dry crops. They are cultivated in poor soil. They are rich in nutritional content higher than wheat and rice. They also provide fodder for cattle.
31. **Cotton growing areas:** 1. Gujarat, 2. Maharashtra, 3. Andhra Pradesh, 4. Karnataka, 5. Tamil Nadu, 6. Madhya Pradesh, 7. Punjab and Haryana are the cotton growing areas of India.
32. **Manufacturing:** The processing of converting raw materials into finished products with the help of machines is known as manufacturing.
33. **Characteristics of the tropical evergreen forest:** (i. evergreen forest are found in regions with annual rainfall more than 200 cm. (ii. Trees of these forests do not shed their leaves in summer. (iii. These forests have tall trees whose height is more than 60 m. (iv. These forests have dense growth of trees which prevent the sunlight to reach the ground.

Part – IV

34. **Laissez-faire:** Laissez-faire means non-intervention of government in production, distribution and consumption activities of the country.
35. **Percapita income:** The average income received by a citizen of a country per year is called Percapita Income. Percapita Income is arrived by dividing the national income by population of the country. Percapita Income = National income / Population.

SECTION – III (Marks: 8)

III. Distinguish between Any Four of the following:-

4x2=8

36.

GMT	IST
GMT stands for Greenwich Mean Time.	IST stands for Indian Standard Time.
GMT is the local time at 0° longitude.	IST is the local time at 82° 30'E longitude.
GMT is reference time for the world time zones.	IST is the official time for the whole of India and is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.
Meridian of GMT passes through London.	Meridian of IST passes through Allahabad.

37.-----

38.

South –west Monsoon	North-east Monsoon
These winds originate in the Indian Ocean.	These winds are the retreat (coming back) winds of South-west winds.

These winds travel from sea to land during June to September.	These winds travel from land to sea during October and November.
These winds are moisture laden and bring rainfall to greater part of India.	These winds do not carry moisture till they reach the Bay of Bengal.

39.

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.

40.

Renewable resource	Non-renewable resource
These resources can be reproduced again and again after consumption.	These resources cannot be reproduced after consumption.
Air, water, sunshine are renewable resources.	Minerals and Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources.
The rate of formation of these resources is slow to moderate.	The rate of formation of these resources is extremely slow.

41.

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.

42.

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.

43.

Tropical evergreen forest	1. Tropical monsoon forest
These forests are found where annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.	These forests are found where annual rainfall is between 70 cm – 200 cm.
The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves during summer.	The trees of these forests shed their leaves during summer.
Rosewood, Ebony and Mahogany are the important trees found in these forests.	Teak, Sal, Sisham and Sandal wood are the important trees found in these forests.

SECTION – IV (Marks: 8)

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

44. Battle of Plassey and Buxar:

- a. Suraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757.
- b. Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.
- c. The Doctrine of Lapse.
- d. The Queen Victoria's Proclamation was issued in 1858.

45.: Course of the 1st world war:

- a. The first world war A.D. 1914- A.D. 1918.
- b. The countries on the side of Germany were called the Central Powers.
- c. The countries on the side of Britain were called the Allies.
- d. Artillery, tanks and submarines were used in the war.

46. Adolf Hitler:

- a. Adolf Hiter was born in Austria in 1889
- b. His father was a custom officer.
- c. He organized a group of men called the National Socialists in 1919, which became Nazist party.
- d. Mein Kampf (My struggle)

47. Achievements of EU:

- a. The symbol of the Euro is €
- b. Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles experienced by the European companies doing business across Europeans borders.

c. There are present 28 members in EU.

d. The European Research Council allocates funds to European research projects.

SECTION – V (Marks: 20)

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

4x5=20

Part – I

48.(a) **Effect of Imperialism:** A country's dominance over the political and economical interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources is called imperialism.

Positive effects:

(i). Imperialism led to the development of transport and communication system.

(ii). Imperialism led to the improvement of educational and medical care of the native people.

(iii). Imperialism promoted law and order, discipline and unity in native countries.

Negative effects:

i. Imperialism led to the economic exploitation of the people. The people in native countries lost dignity, pride and became slaves of the Europeans.

ii. The colonies were used as the suppliers of raw materials and markets for the finished products.

iii. The colonies became the centre of poverty and unemployment due to the disappearance of local industries.

iv. The farmers were forced to cultivate raw materials than food crops.

v. The introduction of western culture led to the loss of traditional culture.

vi. Racial discrimination and slave trade were practiced in Africa.

(or)

(b) **Relief, Recovery and Reforms:** FD Roosevelt formulated a policy called New Deal Policy to overcome the Great Economic Depression.

i. The Tennessee Valley Authority was established for the promotion of construction of dams, and power plants. Navigation projects and flood control projects. Soil conservation and reforestation programmes.

ii. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration was set up which gave 500 million dollars to various state and local governments.

iii. Federal Reserve Bank was setup to provide loans to banking institution and industries.

iv. The Security Exchange Act was passed which issued license to Stock Exchanges.

v. The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed to reform the conditions of the workers.

vi. The Agriculture Adjustment Act was passed to provide compensation to farmers who curtailed agricultural production.

(or)

(c) **Causes for the Second world war:**

- i. The Treaty of Versailles was very harsh on Germany. The Treaty had stamped Germany as an aggressor and levied a huge war indemnity. Germany was humiliated. She wanted to take revenge against the Allies.
- ii. A great spirit of Nationalism arose in the European countries. The concepts like “Germany for Germans” “Italy for Italians” emphasized nationalism in a manner which led to tension among the European countries.
- iii. Japan emerged as a world power after 1st world war. The industrial development and economic growth forced Japan to follow the policy of imperialism. Japan joined Germany, and Italy to forge a military alliance called “Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis”.
- iv. The world witnessed the rise of new ideologies, such as Democracy, Communism, Fascism and Nazism. Most of the European countries were ruled by dictators. These dictators glorified the principles of war and conquest. These glorifications ended in the 2nd world war.
- v. German invasion of Poland became the immediate cause for the 2nd world war. Hitler demanded from Poland the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Poland. When Poland refused, Hitler declared war and invaded Poland.

Part – II

49.(a) **Pancha Sheel and Non-Alignment:**

- Pancha Sheel:**
- i. Pancha sheel is one of the aspects of India’s foreign policy.
 - ii. Pancha Sheel means five principles. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formulated these five principles as a part of Indian’s foreign policy. The policy of Panchasheel was announced in Bandung Conference held in 1955.
 - 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 interfere 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 coexistence.

Policy of Non-Alignment:

- i. After 2nd world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs. The American blocs and the Russian blocs and both of them trying to increase their influence at the cost of the other.
- ii. But India did not join either of these two blocs. Whenever any difference arose between these blocs.
- iii. India tried to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards world peace.

(or)

(b) Types of elections:

- i. **In Direct election:** the people themselves elect the representatives through votes. The members of the Lok Sabha and the members of the state legislatures are elected through direct election.

- ii. **Indirect election:** is a process in which the people do not directly elect their representatives. The elected representatives are the voters here. the members of the Rajya Sabha, the President and Vice-President of India are elected through this method.
- iii. **By election:** are held when the elected member of constituency dies or resigns his position in the Parliament or state legislatures.
- iv. If no party enjoys majority support or loses majority support during the tenure, then the legislature will be dissolved in the middle of its tenure. A fresh elections will be announced. Such elections are the called mid-term elections.

(or)

(c) Role of opposition party:

- i. The main function of the opposition party is to criticize the government.
- ii. The opposition party criticizes the government within the legislature by participating in the discussion.
- iii. The opposition party criticizes the government outside the legislature either through media or through various forms of agitations.
- iv. The opposition party has the right to find mistakes in the policies of the government.
- v. It is the responsibility of the opposition party to check the government from becoming authoritarian.
- vi. The opposition party has the right to check the expenditure of the government.

Part – III

50.(a) Origin of Himalayas:

- i. The Himalayas are not a continuous range of mountains but a series of several, more or less parallel or converging ranges separated by valleys and plateaus.
- ii. Geologists believe that there was only one landmass on the surface of the earth.
- iii. This landmass was surrounded by water on all sides. The landmass was known as Pangea and water body was known as Panthalasa.
- iv. In course of time, the landmass Pangea split itself into two parts. The northern part came to be known as Angara-land and the southern part as Gondawan land. The water-body that separated these two land masses came to be known as Tethys Sea.
- v. In course of time, the rivers that rose on Angara and Gondawana landmasses deposited their silts along the Tethys Sea. During the course of time, the tectonic forces uplifted these deposits in the form of fold mountains. These mountains are now called the Himalayas.

(or)

(b) Rain water harvesting:

- i. Water management means the best usage of available water resources for human benefit.
- ii. Water management not only controls the depletion and degradation but also stores it for future usage.
- iii. Rainwater harvesting is one methods of the water management.

- iv. Rain water harvesting is a process of direct collection and storage of water for use in domestic purposes. Water can also be recharged into the ground for future useage.
- v. Rain water helps use to prevent surface run-off of water and controls the depletion of the vital component of life on earth.

(or)

(c) Current challenges in Indian agriculture:

- i. Indian agriculture is a gamble with monsoon. Monsoon rainfall is irregular and unevenly distributed. Any short fall in rainfall leads to decrease in crops in terms of quality and quantity.
- ii. Industrialization has affected Indian agriculture. Rapid increase industrialization and usage of fertile land for housing development have reduced the extent of cultivable land.
- iii. Global climatic changes affected Indian agriculture. These changes have directly and indirectly affected the crops, fertility or soil, livestock and pests.

Part – IV

51.(a) Functions of modern welfare state:

- (i). **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.
- (ii). **The Administrative function:** The three important wings of the state are legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (iii). **Social Security function:** The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.
- (iv) **Economic functions:** The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.

(or)

(b) Need for the study of National Income:

- i. To measure the size of the economy and level of country's economic performance.
- ii. To measure the production of goods and services.
- iii. To trace the trend or speed of the economic growth of our country in relation to previous years and that of other countries.
- iv. To know the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in the national income.
- v. To help government, to formulate development plans and polices to increase economic growth.

(or)

(c) Basic concepts of National Income:

- i. **Gross National Product:** Gross National Product is the total value of output produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

- ii. **Gross Domestic Product:** Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.
- iii. **Net National Product:** Net National Product is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation. That is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Products
- iv. **Net Domestic Product:** Net Domestic Product is part of Gross Domestic product. Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses.
- v. **Percapita Income:** Percapita 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.

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