

CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

SECOND Assessment. TEST - 2022

10TH - SOCIAL SCIENCE. Marks - 100.

Part - A. Answer all the questions: . 14* 1 =14

1. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?
a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun Yat sen d) Mao Tsetung
2. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
a) air warfare b) trench warfare
c) submarine warfare d) ship warfare
3. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
a) Britain b) France c) Dutch d) USA
4. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as .
a) Coast b) Island c) Peninsula d) Strait
5. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from ____.
a) Goa b) West Bengal c) Sri Lanka d) Maldives
6. The highest peak in South India is
a) Ooty b) Kodaikanal c) Anaimudi d) Jindhagada
7. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
a) Bhabar b) Tarai c) Bhangar d) Khadar
8. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
a) Loo b) Norwester c) Mango showers d) Jet stream
9. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
10. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Never
11. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
a) Descent b) Residation
c) Naturalisation d) All of the above
12. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
a) Article 352 b) Article 356 c) Article 360 d) Article 368
13. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.
a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29
14. India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th d) 2nd

PART - B.

Answer any ten questions: . 10 × 2 = 20.

Question No: 28 is compulsory:

15. Name the countries in the triple Entente?

1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia

16. List out any two causes for the failure of the league of nation?

1. The unanimity and members was required for all its decision on political issue.
2. Since the league lacked military power of its own it could not enforce its decisions.

17. What do you know the white Terror in Indo China?

1. In 1929 Vietnamese soldiers and Communist Mutinied against the French governor general.
2. The Revolt was crushed it is called white Terror
3. In this Revolt thousands of Rebels were killed.

18. Discuss the importance of Ottawa economics summit?

1. The Great Depression of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
2. All agreed to give preference to British goods.
3. The participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial (British) over non imperial goods.

19. Name the neighbouring countries of India?

1. North Bangladesh 2. East Myanmar.
3. West Pakistan 4. North west China, Nepal, Bhutan.

20. Give the importance of IST

1. India the standard time of India.
2. It is 82°30' E longitude and passes through Mirzapur and roughly bisects the country in terms of longitude.
3. The IST is 5:30 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time GMT.

21. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep?

1. This is a small group of Coral island located off the West Coast of India.
2. It covers an area of 32 square km.
2. Kavaratti is its administrative capital.

22. List the factors affecting climate of India? .

1. Latitude . 2. Altitude 3. Distance from the Sea
4. monsoon wind 5. relief features 6. jet stream.

23. Name the four distinct seasons of India?

1. winter January, February
2. Pre monsoon March, May
3. Southwest monsoon. June, September
4. North East monsoon. October November

24. Name the area which receive heavy rainfall?

1. The Western coast 2. Assam. 3. South Meghalaya.
4. Tripura 5. Nagaland. 6. Arunachal Pradesh

25. What is a constitution?

1. The Constitution is fundamental law of country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government that country is based.
2. It is the vehicle of a nation progress

26. How is President of India elected?

- 1. The President of India is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single Transferable Vote
- 2. The elected members of both houses of Parliament
- 3. The elected members of states and elected members of national capital territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

27. what is the qualification of judges of the supreme court?

- 1. He/she must be a citizen of India.
- 2. He /she should have worked a judge of high court for atleast 5 year.
- 3. He should have worked an advocate of High Court for atleast of 10 years.

28. Define National income?

National income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time normally a year.

Part - C. Answer any ten questions :10 × 5 =50.

Question No :42 is compulsory:

29. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Japan forced a war on China in the year **1894**
- b) The Vietnam Nationalist party was formed in **1927**
- c) The concept of constitution first originated in **USA**.
- d) The constitution of India was adopted on **Nov. 26, 1949**
- e) **Agriculture** is the primary sector in India.

30. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.?

- 1. Germany was found guilty of starting the war and here ore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. The Reparation commissions set up the compensati n 6600 million pounds to be paid.
- 2. The Germany Army was to be limited to 00, 00 men. A small Navy was allowed.
- 3. The union of Austria and Germany w s forbidden.
- 4. All German colonies become ma ated territories under the League of Nations.
- 5. Germany was forced to re oke the Treaty of brest Litovsk and Bucharest.
- 6 Alsace, lorraine was returned to France.
- 7. Poland was recreated.

31. Estimate the work done by the league of Nation?

- 1. The league was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. The league was successful in three issues.
- 2. In 1920 is disputes arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Island
- 3 The league ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
- 4. The League was asked to settle the Frontier between Poland Germany in upper Silesia which was successfully resolved by the league.

- 5. The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria and the league ordered a ceasefire.
- 6. The league had been successful until signing of the **Locarno Treaty** in 1925. By the Treaty Germany, **Πορτογαλία**, Belgium Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in western Europe.
- 7. After 2 years the US and Russia began to the participate in the non political activities of the league.

32 Distinguish between the following:

A) Himalaya rivers	Peninsula rivers
They originate from the Himalayas, Long and wide	The originate from the Western, short and Narrow
Perennial in nature, useful for navigation	Non p rennial in nature, Not useful for navigation
B) Weather	Climate
The state of atmosphe e of a place at giv n point of time, c ng daily	weather condition in an area over a long period of time, Records of 35 years of weather
A da to day condition of at osphere	Average state of weather

C) Give reason.: Mountains are cooler than the plains ?

As per the normal lapse rate temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 C for every 1000 metres of ascent.

33). Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.?

Three Divisions are 1. The Trans Himalayas 2 Himalayas. 3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.

1. The Trans Himalayas : i. The Trans Himalayas are about 40 km wide.

- ii. It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
- iii It consists Zaskar, Ladadh, Kailash and Karakoram ranges

2. Himalayas : i. It is an young fold mountain.

- ii. It consists of many ranges.
- iii The main divisions are (i) Greater Himalayas or Himadri (ii) The Lesser Himalayas or The Himachal. (iii) The Siwaliks or the Outer Himalayas.

3. Purvanchal Hills :

- i. These are the Eastern off shoot of Himalayas.
- ii Many hills are located along the border of India
- iii It extended in the North eastern States of India.

Importance of Himalayas.

- i. Himalayas block South West Monsoon wind and it causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- ii It form a natural barrier.
- iii It is the source for perennial rivers.

- iv Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.
- v . Many Hill stations Pilgrim Centres are here
- vi . It provides raw materials for forest based Industries

34. Write about South West Monsoon?

1 The Southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate

2.The onset of the monsoon takes place normally by the first week of June and covers the whole country by 15th July.

3.Prior to the onset of the Southwest monsoon, the temperature in North India reaches up to 46° C.

4.The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the '**Burst of monsoon**'.

5.The monsoon wind strikes against the Southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches.

i.) Arabian sea branch ii) Bay of Bengal branch.

i. **Arabian sea branch** : i. The Arabian Sea branch of Southwest monsoon given heavy rainfall of the West coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats.

ii The other part which advances towards North is obstructed by Himalayan mountains and results in heavy rainfall in North.

iii As the Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and Western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

2 . **Bay of Bengal branch**: i The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards North-east India and Myanmar.

ii This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo, khasi, Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heavy rainfall caused at **Mawsynram located in Meghalaya**.

iii. Overall about 75 %of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon.

35.Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India?

1.It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.

2. It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.

3.It is partly rigid and partly flexible.

4. It establishes a federal system of government.

5. It makes India as a secular state.

6. It provides an independent judiciary.

7. It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.

36. Point out the Fundamental Rights.?

The Fundamental rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35

1.Right to equality:

Article 14 – Equality before law.

Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.

Article 18 – Abolition of titles except military, academic.

2. Right to Freedom

Article 19 – Freedom of speech expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.

Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.

Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.

Article 21A – Right to elementary education.

Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

3. Right against Exploitation:

Article 23 . – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc

4 Right to religion:

Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain.

5. Cultural & Educational rights.

Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.

Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish, administer educational institutions

6.Right to constitutional remedies

Article 32 – It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights..

37.Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.?

Executive Powers: 1The constitution vests all the executive powers with the President of India.

2 Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President.

3.He appoints the Prime Minister the Council of Ministers.

4.He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments

These include the appointment of Governors of States, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor

5. General, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners the Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission

6. Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

7. **Judicial powers** :. Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

38. Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. ?

1. Original Jurisdiction:

a. The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction.

b. These may be i) dispute between the Government of India and one or more States

ii) Dispute between two or more states

iii) The writs are issued by Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

2. Appellate Jurisdiction

a. The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.

b. As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of **High Court in civil, criminal and Constitutional** cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.

3. Advisory Jurisdiction

a. The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any questions of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

39.1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income. ?

1 Gross National Product (GNP):

Gross National Product is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.

2 Net National Product (NNP):

Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation. that is we arrive the Net National Product (NNP) by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.

(NNP = GNP - Depreciation)

3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country. .

4. Net Domestic Product (NDP):

Net Domestic Product (NDP) is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of wear and tear expenses. $NDP = GDP - Depreciation.$

5. Per Capita Income (PCI):

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.

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

6. Personal Income (PI):

Personal income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

7. Disposable Income (DI):

1 Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families.

2. can be expressed as $DPI = PI - Direct\ Taxes.$

40. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it s?

GDP of India includes only in the market value of goods and services produced in India

Methods of calculating.

1. Expenditure Approach: GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.

2 The Income Approach:

This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.

3 Value-Added Approach:

In the value-added approach, the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

Example , Tea powder + Milk + sugar = Tea,

Value of intermediate goods, = value of Final goods

41. Write any 5 important events between 1920 and 1940 – world History?

1. 1920 – Establishment of League of Nation.

2. 1922 – Mussolini's March of Rome.

3. 1929 – Lateran Treaty

4. 1934 – Long March
5. 1939 - Outbreak of World War II.
6. 1940 - Battle of Britain.

42. Mark the following places on the given world map.

- i) Great Britain ii) Germany iii) France iv) Japan v) Turkey.



Part - D, Answer all the questions: $2 \times 8 = 16$

43.a) Discuss the main causes of the First world war.?

1 European Alliances and counter Alliances: In 1900 the European Great powers were divided into two a med camp . The central I powers Germany Austria Hungary an taly. The Triple Entente of Britain France and Russia.

2. Violence forms of nationalism : with th gr wth of nationalism the attitude of "my country igh or wrong I supported it" developed.

3. Aggressive attitude of German Emp ror .: The aggressive nature of German Emperor **ka ser W liam II** who proclaimed that Germany would be the e er of the world.

4. Hostility of France towards Germany : France and Germany were old rivals Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

5. The Balkan Wars : They attacked Greece, Serbia Bulgaria and Montenegro for the control of it. In March 1912 they formed Balkan League. The league attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War.

6. Immediate cause : Austrian Crown Prince Ferdinand was killed by Princip a Serbian lad of Bosnia. Germany thought that it should strike first and declared the war.

b) Critically examine the powers and Functions of the parliament.?

Powers of the Parliament.

1. Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts,
2. Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution.
- 3 The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States

function of the Parliament

4. The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of Budget, ventilation of public grievanc s,
5. discussion of variou subjects like development plans, international relations and internal policies.

44a) Mark the f llow ng places on the map of India.

- i) Aravalli mountain range, ii) Ganga, iii) Western Ghats
- iv) Decan P tea v) Direction of Southern west monsoon wind
- vi) K2 peak vii) Karakoram range viii) Gulf of Mannar.

(or)

- b) i) Chennai ii) Mumbai iii) Pulicat Lake iv. Narmada
- v) Andaman and Nicobar Islands vi) Thar Desert
- vii) Palk Strait viii) Delhi international airport.



-----ALL THE BEST STUDENTS -----

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