

**SSLC MODEL EXAMINATION, MARCH – 2022**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**(English)**

Total Score: **80**

**PART – I**

**Questions from 1 to 10 carry 1 score each.**

**(A) Answer any 4 Questions from 1 to 6.**

**4 X 1=4**

1. Akkamma Cheriyan.
2. Aerial Remote Sensing.
3. Governor
4. Vallathol Narayana Menon.
5. December 22.
6. Adolf Hitler.

**(B) Answer all Questions from 7 to 10**

**4 X 1=4**

7. Micro Finance.
8. Veluthampi.
9. Cotton.
10. Police Station.

**PART – II**

**Questions from 11 to 18 carry 2 score each.**

**(A) Answer any 4 Questions from 1 to 6.**

**3X 2=6**

**11. Two types of taxes** -Direct Tax  
-Indirect Tax

**12. Advantages of water transport.**  
-The cheapest means of transport.  
-Suitable for large scale cargo transport.  
-Does not cause environmental pollution.  
-Most suited for international trade.

**13. Role of the family in the promotion of civic consciousness.**

- We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from the primary social institution of family.
- Family has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.
- Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic Consciousness.
- The concept that each individual is for the family and the family is for the society should be developed in the family atmosphere.

**14. Two rights of consumers provided by the Consumer Protection Act of 1986?**

- The right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
- The right to be informed about the quality related aspects of goods and services.
- The right to have access to goods and services at fair prices.
- The right to be heard and to seek redressal (solution) at appropriate forums.
- The right to consumer education.

**15. Two uses of topographical maps?**

- Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
- For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
- For urban planning.
- To understand land use.
- To understand the topography.
- For resource conservation and allocation.
- For computerized form of maps - GIS

**(B) Answer any 2 Questions from 16 to 18.**

**2X 2=4**

**16. Benefits of E-governance.**

- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

**17. Mention any two Types of Budget**

- Balanced budget:- When income and expenditure are equal, it is called a balanced budget.
- Surplus budget:- When income is more than expenditure, it is called surplus budget.
- Deficit budget:- When expenditure is more than income, it is called deficit budget.

**18. Any two Uses of remote sensing technology**

- For the assessment of weather and its observations
- For ocean explorations
- To understand the land use of an area.
- For the monitoring of flood and drought
- For identifying forest fires in deep forests and to adopt controlling measures
- To collect data regarding the extent of crops and spread of pest attack
- For oil explorations
- To locate ground water potential places

**PART – III**

**Questions from 19 to 25 carry 4 score each.**

**(A) Answer any 3 Questions from 19 to 23.**

**3X4=12**

**19. Explain how healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country.**

- Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.

- Natural resources can be utilized properly.
- Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
- Economic development is possible through increase in production.

**20. Four Main principles of India's foreign policy**

- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Trust in the United Nations Organization
- Peaceful co-existence
- Panchsheel principles
- Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- Policy of Non – alignment

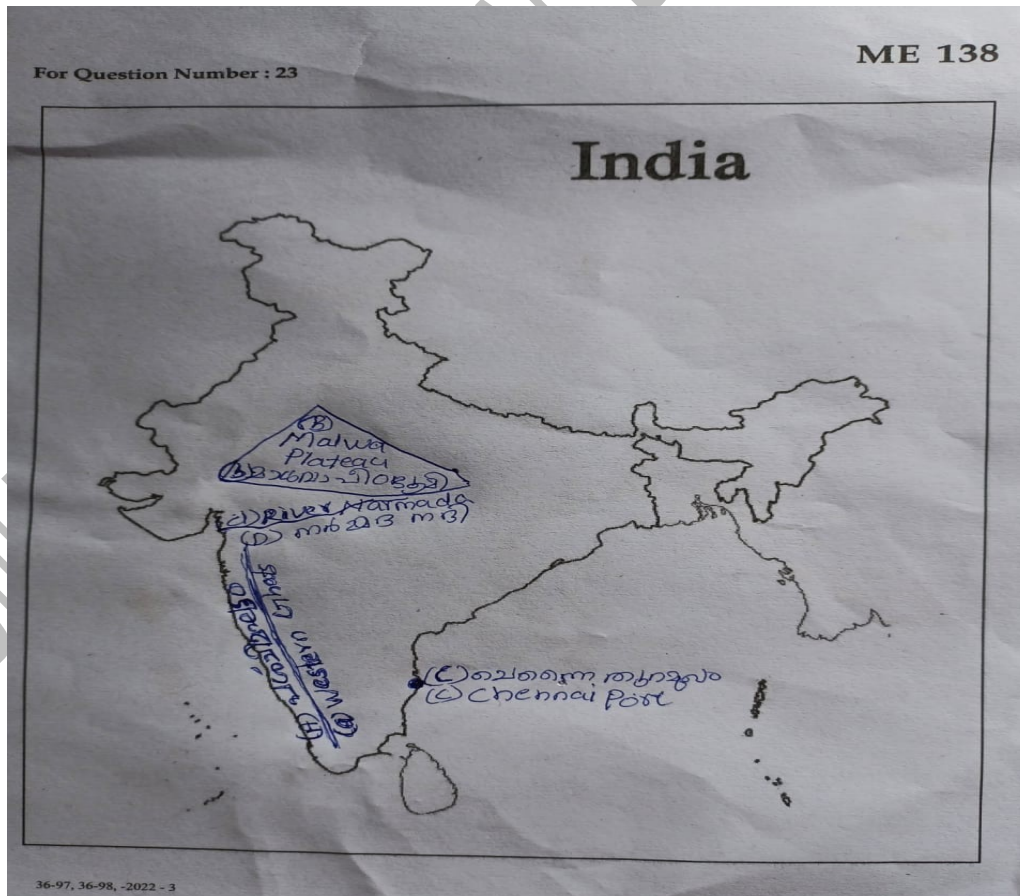
**21. Common methods of study in sociology**

- Social survey
- Interview
- Observation
- Case study

**22. Quantitative factors that improved the human resource**

- Size of population
- Population density
- Growth of population
- Population structure

23.



(B) Answer any 1 Questions from 24 to 25.

1X4=4

24. Match the items in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B'

'A'	'B'
Admaram Pandurang	Prarthana Samaj
Sree Narayana Guru	Sree Narayana Dharma Paripaalana Yogam
Raja Ramohan Roy	Brahma Samaj
Swami Dayananda Saraswathi	Arya Samaj

25. Name the four seasons in India

- Cold weather season (Winter)
- Hot weather season(Summer)
- South west monsoon season
- Retreating monsoon season.

#### PART – IV

Questions from 26 to 32 carry 6 score each.

(A) Answer any 3 Questions from 26 to 29.

3X6=18

26. What is Citizenship ? Distinguish between Natural citizenship and Acquired citizenship .

-Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation.

Natural citizenship -Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship.

Acquired citizenship -When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation is known as acquired citizenship.

27. List the following.

(I) The purposes for which banks provide cash credit to the public?

- Agricultural purposes
- Industrial purposes
- Constructing houses
- Purchasing vehicles
- Purchasing home appliances

(ii) Three Collateral that the banks accept to provide loans.

- Gold,
- property documents,
- Fixed deposit certificates

28. Features of the Permanent land revenue settlement and the Ryotwari system

**Permanent land revenue settlement**

- Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Lord Convalis British Governor General introduced this system.
- In the permanent land revenue settlement the tax was collected by zamindars.
- Zamindar was the owner of the entire land where he had the jurisdiction to collect tax.
- While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants.
- Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax.

- Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield.
- The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date. (Before introducing this system, tax could be paid in kind).

### **Ryotwari system**

- The Ryotwari system introduced in South India
- The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots).
- The ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them
- The tax rates were frequently increased.

### **29. Comparison between Western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain**

<b>Western coastal plain</b>	<b>Eastern coastal plain</b>
Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari	From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari
Comparatively narrow	Comparatively wide
Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast	Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast
Backwaters and estuaries are seen	Delta formation takes place

**(B) Answer any 2 Questions from 30 to 32.**

**2X6=12**

### **30. Explain the following**

#### **(i) The impact (results) of the First World War?**

- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished. -Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.
- 'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations' - Substantiate.
- A peace conference was convened at Paris in 1919 to discuss post-war situation, under the leadership of the winning allies, Britain and France.
- They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.
- Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.

#### **(ii) Treaty of Versailles**

- According to this treaty, German colonies were divided among the victorious powers.
- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity.
- The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany.
- All war guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.

### 31. Soils in India

- Mountain or forest soil
- Alluvial soil
- Desert soil
- Black cotton soil
- Laterite soil
- Red soil

### 32. Social problems and Suggestions to solve it

Problems	Suggestions
Water scarcity	Effective utilisation of water
Environmental pollution	Garbage treatment at source
Flood	Shifting the residence in safe zone
Corruption	Awareness against corruption

### PART – V

Questions from 33 to 35 carry 6 score each.

(A) Answer any 2 Questions from 33 to 35.

2X8=16

### 33. Civil Disobedience Movement

#### (i) Lahore session of the Indian National Congress

- Lahore session of the Indian National Congress 1929 chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru
- The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
- It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.
- With the civil disobedience Gandhiji meant to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government.

#### (ii) Proposals that Gandhi put forward as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement

- To lift salt tax.
- To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers.
- To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes.
- To release political prisoners.
- To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.
- To dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians.
- To start coastal shipping service.
- To implement prohibition of liquor.

#### (iii) Reason - Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.
- This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
- The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
- There was three fold hike on salt price.
- The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.

#### **(iv) centres of Civil Disobedience Movement**

- Payyannur in Kerala,
- Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu,
- Bombay in Maharashtra,
- Noakhali in Bengal and
- North West Frontier Province.

#### **34. Planetary Winds**

- Trade winds
- Westerlies
- Polar easterlies

##### **Trade winds**

- The winds are constantly blowing from the sub tropical high pressure belt of both hemispheres towards the equatorial low pressure belt is known as Trade winds.
- The Trade winds blows From  $30^{\circ}\text{N}$  &  $30^{\circ}\text{S}$  latitude to  $0^{\circ}$  latitude.
- As these winds blow from the north east in the Northern Hemisphere, they are known as north east trade winds.
- This wind is blowing from the south east in the Southern Hemisphere, so it is known as the South east trade winds
- The equatorial low pressure zone where the trade winds from both the hemispheres converge is known as the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).

##### **Westerlies**

- The Westerlies are blow continuously from the sub tropical high pressure zones ( $30^{\circ}$  latitudes) into Sub polar low pressure zones ( $60^{\circ}$  latitudes) In both hemispheres.
- As the direction of these winds is mostly from the west, they are known as the westerlies.
- Due to the vast expanse of oceans in the Southern Hemisphere the westerlies are stronger in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern Hemisphere.
- The ancient mariners had given different names to the rough westerlies in the Southern Hemisphere, such as 'Roaring Forties' (along  $40^{\circ}$  latitudes), 'Furious Fifties' (along  $50^{\circ}$  latitudes) and 'Shrieking Sixties' ( $60^{\circ}$  latitudes).

##### **Polar Easterlies**

- The cold polar regions are centres of high pressure.
- The polar winds are the cold winds that blow from these high pressure areas towards the sub polar low pressure belts.
- These winds blow from the East in both the hemispheres due to the Coriolis Force.
- Hence these are known as polar easterlies.
- These winds play a significant role in determining the climate of North America, the eastern European countries, and Russia.

#### **35. The Russian revolution**

##### **(i) Writers**

- Maxim Gorky,
- Leo Tolstoy,
- IvanTurgenev,
- Anton Chekhov
- Karl Marx and Frederick Engels

### **(ii) February Revolution.**

- Workers' organizations called "the Soviets" were formed all over Russia to conduct strikes
- When the strikes gained massive strength, the emperor was compelled to form a legislative assembly called Duma.
- Ignoring the Marxism protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War Social Democratic Workers Party
- A lot of Russian soldiers founded by Karl Marx and were killed in this war.
- Food shortage became severe by 1917.
- Thousands of women marched along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March 1917 clamouring for bread.
- The workers organized protest march in Petrograd.
- Though the soldiers clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers.
- It was the tragic experience during the First World War that induced them to do so.
- The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.
- A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.
- This revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.

### **(iii)October Revolution**

- A group of soviets did not approve of the provisional government.
- Vladimir Lenin, who had been in Switzerland, came to Russia and strongly opposed the provisional government.
- He argued that the entire power should be transferred to the Soviets if they were to realize the aims of the revolution.
- The Bolsheviks and the Soviets supported him.
- They propagated that only proletarians' (workers) government could eradicate centuries old economic backwardness and inequality.
- In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an armed Rebellion against the provisional government.
- Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks.
- This event, through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution (as per Russian Calendar).

### **(iv)Results of Russian Revolution?**

- Russia withdrew from the first World War.
- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants.
- Gave importance to public sector.
- Introduced centralized planning.
- Achieved develops in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.

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**ALL THE BEST**