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COMMON QUARTERLY EXAMINATION - 2018 (22.09.2018)

STD: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

MARKS : 100

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
1	a. Railways	1
2	c. Central powers	1
3	c. San Francisco	1
4	c. Treaty of Rome	1
5	b.1990	1
6	c. 18	1
7	d. New Delhi	1
8	a. Equable	1
9	d. Gurushikkar	1
10	b. Wheat	1
11	c. Bangaluru	1
12	a. GNP (-) Depreciation	1
13	b. 950 dollars	1
14	c. 25.8%	1
15.i.	a. Treaty of servers - Turkey	1
	b. The Security Exchange Act - License to Stock Exchange	1
	c. Duce - Mussolini	1
	d. Atlantic Charter - 1941	1
	e. Robert Schuman - French Foreign Minister	1

15.ii	a. Brahmaputra River - Tsangpo	1
	b. EL - Nino - Weather Phenomena	1
	c. Hydro Electricity - Sivasamudram water falls	1
	d. Golden Fibre crop - Jute	1
	e. Automobile Industry - Chennai	1
16.	<p><u>Taiping Rebellion</u></p> <p>The Americans, the French and other foreign countries signed similar treaties with China. The Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu kings and the foreigners in 1854. The rebellion was known as Taiping rebellion and it was also suppressed.</p>	2
17.	<p><u>Organs of the League of Nations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly 2. The Council 3. The Secretariat 4. An International Court of Justice 5. International Labour Organization 	2
18.	<p><u>Causes for the Great Economic Depression</u></p> <p>✦ The main cause of the depression was the collapse of American Share market.</p>	1
	<p>✦ The Share market collapse was due to speculation on borrowed money.</p>	1
19.	<p><u>Seizure of Power by Mussolini</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ On October 30, 1922, the Fascists organized a march to Rome and Showed their strength. ✦ The government surrendered. ✦ The emperor victor Emanuel II invited Mussolini to form the Government. ✦ Thus the Fascist revolution became a spectacular success as the Fascists seized power without blood shed. 	2

20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ In 1923, he made an attempt to capture power. It was known as ‘Beer hall Revolution’. ✦ But he failed and was arrested for high treason and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. ✦ While he was in prison he wrote a book called Mein Kampf (My Struggle) which became the bible of Nasis. ✦ Soon he was released. 	2
21.	<p><u>Immediate Cause of the Second World War</u></p> <p>In 1939, Hitler demanded from Poland the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Polish Corridor. He also demanded the surrender of Danzig. When Poland refused Hitler made a lightening attack on Poland known as Blitzkrieg on 1, September 1939. This immediate cause resulted the Second world war.</p>	2
22.	<p><u>Specialised Agencies of the UNO</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The world health organization (WHO) 2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 3. The United Nations Internationsl Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) 4. The International Labour Organization (ILO), 5. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) 6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) 7. International monetary fund (IMF) 	2

23.	<p><u>Initial member countries of the EU</u></p> <p>Belgium France Italy Luxemburg Netherlands Germany</p>	2
24.	<p><u>World peace is an essential one</u></p> <p>Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace. World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.</p>	2
25.	<p><u>National Party</u></p> <p>A party recognized by the Election Commission, that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National party.</p> <p>Eg: Congress, BIP.</p>	2
26.	<p><u>Importance of the Himalayas</u> (Write any two points)</p> <p>1. The presence of the Himalayas in north prevents south west monsoon winds and cause rainfall and snowfall. If this mountain is absent, a major part of the Indian sub-continent would have been a hot and dry desert.</p> <p>2. Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the sub continent. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.</p> <p>3. Himalayas forms the source of many perennial rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra.</p>	2

	<p>4. Many hill stations and pilgrimage centres are found in the Himalayas.</p> <p>5. It provides raw materials for forest based industries.</p>	
27.	<p><u>Peninsular rivers</u> (Write any four)</p> <p>1. Mahanadi 2. Godavari</p> <p>3. Krishna 4. Kaveri</p> <p>5. Narmada 6. Tapti</p>	2
28.	<p><u>Types of Monsoon</u></p> <p>1. southwest monsoon</p> <p>2. Northeast monsoon</p>	2
29.	<p>Mica Producing areas of India</p> <p>1. Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>2. Jharkhand</p> <p>3. Bihar</p> <p>4. Rajasthan</p>	2
30.	<p><u>Crop rotation</u></p> <p>It is a system of farming by which different crops are alternately grown on the same land in a specific order.</p>	2
31.	<p><u>Regions of very heavy rainfall</u></p> <p>Areas with over 300cm of rain are the southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Bengal and the west coast region comprising the Konkan and the Malabar coast.</p>	2
32.	<p><u>Factors that determine the location of an industry</u></p> <p>1. Raw material</p> <p>2. Power</p> <p>3. Transport</p> <p>4. Man power</p> <p>5. Water</p> <p>6. Market and</p> <p>7. Government policies</p>	2
33.	<p>1. Just products include gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, jute webs, hessians, carpets, cordage and twines.</p> <p>2. Now just is also being used in plastic furniture insulation, bleached fibers to blend with wool.</p> <p>3. It is also mixed with cotton to make carpets and blankets.</p>	2

34.	<u>Examples for Tertiary sector</u> Trade, Hotel industry , Transport, Storage, Communication, Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Social services.	2
35.	<u>Gross domestic product</u> Gross domestic product is the total value of output [goods and services] produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the county.	2

Distinguish between (write any relevant 2 points)

4x2=8

36.	GMT	IST	
	It is known as Greenwich mean time	It is known as Indian standard time	1
	GMT is calculated on 0° longitude	IST is calculated on 82°30' East longitude.	1
	It is used to calculate world time.	It is used to calculate Indian time.	

37.	West Coastal Plains	East Coastal Plains	
	It stretches from rann of kutch in the north to kanniyakumari in the south	It stretches from the West Bengal to kanniyakumari	1
	The Northern part of West coastal plains is called Konkan coast.	The Northern part of East coastal plains is called Northern Circars.	1
	The Southern part of West coastal plains is called Malabar coast.	The Southern part of West coastal plains is called Coromandal coast.	

38.	High rainfall region	Low rainfall region	
	Areas with rainfall between 200 to 300cm	Areas with rainfall less than 50 cm.	1
	Middle Ganga Valley, Western Ghats, Eastern Maharashtra , Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.	Northern part of Kashmir, Western Rajasthan, Southern Punjab and regions of the Deccan.	1

39.	Metallic Minerals	Non metallic minerals	
	The metallic minerals contain metals.	The Non metallic minerals are minerals which do not contain metals.	1
	Example Iron, copper, Manganese, Bauxite and Gold.	Example Mica, Limestone, Gypsum, Potash, Coal etc.	1

40.	Wind energy	Thermal energy	
	Power generated by using the force of wind	Power generated by heating fossil fuel such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.	1
	It is a Renewable resource of energy	It ia a non Renewable resource of energy	1

41.	Cash crops	Plantation crops	
	They form export material that can earn foreign exchange.	It is an important beverage crop.	1
	Examples: Sugarcane , Cotton, Jute, Oilseeds, Tobacco	Examples : Tea ,Coffee, Rubber	1

42.	Mono cropping	Dual cropping	
	Only one crop is raised on a farm at a time	Two crops are raised on a farm at a time	1
	Unicropping is also called monocropping.	Dual cropping is also called double cropping	1
	Eg: Tea, Coffee and sugarcane.	Eg: wheat is cultivated along with mustard.	

43.	Agrobased Industries	Mineral Based Industries	
	These industries use agricultural products as their basic raw material	Mineral based industries use both metallic and non – metallic minerals are raw materials	1
	These industries are labour intensive	These industries are capital and machine intensive	1
	Eg: cotton textiles, just industry sugar industry	Eg: iron and steel industry Aluminium industry	

Section IV

Choose any two of the following and answer all the questions given under each caption.

44. BATTLE OF PLASSEY AND BUXAR

4 marks

a)	Siraj – Ud – Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757.	1
b)	Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.	1
c)	The policy of Lord Dalhousie was “Doctrine of Lapse”.	1
d)	Queen Victoria’s proclamation was issued in 1858.	1

45. FASCIST PARTY:

4 marks

a)	Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini	1
b)	“Believe, Obey, Fight” and “The More Force, The More Honour”.	1
c)	‘Exaltation of the State Protection of Private property and Spirited Foreign Policy	1
d)	‘Everything within the state Nothing against the state Nothing outside the state’	1

46. RESULTS OF THE WAR:

4 marks

a)	Japan was occupied by American forces under General McArthur.	1
b)	America and Russia.	1
c)	India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya	1
d)	UNO was established in 1945	1

47. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNO:**4 marks**

a)	Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (NTBT) in 1963 and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty(CTBT) in 1996	1
b)	The UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio – de – Janeiro (Brazil)	1
c)	All the countries adopted “Agenda 21”-, a blueprint to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.	1
d)	It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt.	1

SECTION V**Note: Answer four questions by selecting one option from each part 4x5=20****48.a. Effects of Imperialism**

<p>Positive effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The powerful nations developed the transport and communication facilities in the weaker nations. ✦ Formal educational system was introduced. They improved medical care, and better methods of sanitation. ✦ They introduced new farming methods, to get increased food production. ✦ These changes meant less death in the colonies, and overall improvement in the standard of living. ✦ It promoted order, discipline and unity in countries. <p>Negative Effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The colonies had no freedom. They were exploited and treated as slaves. 	5
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- ✦ Imperialism led to the exploitation of the natural resources of the colonies.
- ✦ The colonies were used as the suppliers of raw materials and markets for finished products.
- ✦ The colonies plunged into poverty and unemployment due to the disappearance of indigenous industries.
- ✦ The traditional pattern of agriculture was completely changed as the natives were forced to cultivate raw materials than food crops.
- ✦ The introduction of western culture and education led to the loss of traditional culture of the colonies.
- ✦ It also led to the extinction of some native races of Africa due to slave trade.
- ✦ The policy of racial discrimination was practiced in some colonies.

48.b.Relief , Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

- ✦ The policy formulated to overcome depression by FD Roosevelt is known as New Deal. It includes Relief, Recovery and Reforms.
- ✦ The Tennessee valley Authority was established for the promotion of construction of dams, power plants, navigation projects, flood control projects, soil conservation and reforestation programmes.
- ✦ The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was set up to provide with 500 million dollars to be given to the state and local governments.
- ✦ Federal Reserve Bank was set up to provide loans to banking institutions and industries.
- ✦ The security Exchange Act 1934, issued license to stock exchange.
- ✦ The National industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.
- ✦ The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was passed to provide compensation to farmers who curtailed agricultural production there by to raise prices.

48.c. Major achievements of the UNO

- ✦ UNO has rendered a great service in establishing peace and security by solving various problems generally political disputes by Security Council, Legal disputes by International court of Justice and others by special agencies.
- ✦ The UNO has solved many international disputes and preserves peace in the world through peaceful negotiations.
- ✦ It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
- ✦ It has signed NTBT in 1963 and CTBT in 1996.
- ✦ At the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, all countries adopted 'Agenda 21' a blue print to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.
- ✦ The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the international research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) have supported programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries.
- ✦ The UNO played a vital role in the Suez canal crisis of 1956. It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt. The UNO also settled the Korean War and Vietnam War.

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49.a. Pancha sheel and Policy of Non-Alignment

Pancha sheel

India is called by the name of 'A Great Peace Maker'. In 1955 at the Bandung conference Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister of India declared the five principles of peace. It was known as 'Pancha sheel'.

- ✦ Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.

- ✦ No country should attack any other country.
- ✦ No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
- ✦ All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
- ✦ Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Policy of Non-Alignment

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

49.b. Types of Elections in India

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

Direct election

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

Indirect Election

The citizens do not directly take part in the election . The elected representatives are the voters here. The members of the Rajya Sabha ,the President and Vice President are elected in this manner.

By Elections

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

Mid-term polls

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

49.c. Role of Opposition parties

- ✦ The success of the democracy depends to a great extent on the constructive role of the opposition parties.
- ✦ In every democracy all the parties cannot get majority seats all the time in the parliament.
- ✦ The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties.
- ✦ The party which gets majority seats in the lok sabha next to the ruling party is called the recognized opposition party.
- ✦ The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.
- ✦ The work of the ruling party is very important. All the powers mentioned in the constitution are exercised by the ruling party.
- ✦ The opposition party also functions in an effective manner, and their work is no less important than that of the ruling parties.
- ✦ To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.
- ✦ The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.
- ✦ Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the news papers.
- ✦ The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also.
- ✦ During the question hour, the opposition parties criticize the government generally.
- ✦ The criticisms of these parties make the ruling party correct its actions.
- ✦ Thus the opposition parties try to restrain the government from abusing its power.

50.a. Any one of the branches of south west monsoon.

Arabian sea Branch

- ✦ The more powerful Arabian sea branch of monsoon wind brings heavier rainfall. Blowing from the Arabian sea, the first part of the wind first strikes against the Western Ghats.
- ✦ This moisture laden wind is forced to ascend the slopes, condenses and gives heavy rainfall to western coastal region.
- ✦ Mumbai gets a heavy rainfall of over 150 cms as it lies on the windward side of Western Ghats while Pune gets less than 50 cms of rainfall as it lies on the leeward side of the Western Ghats.
- ✦ The second part of this wind blow through the vindhya-satpura ranges and strikes against the Rajmahal hills and cause heavy rainfall in the Chotanagpur plateau region.
- ✦ The third part of this wind moves towards Rajasthan where the Aravalli Mountains stand parallel to the direction of this wind.
- ✦ Hence it is not able to strike against the mountain and does not give any rain to Rajasthan. This is the reason why a part of Western Rajasthan remains to be a desert. This wind then reaches Himachal Pradesh and combines with the Bay of Bengal branch. It gets obstructed by the shiwalik hills and gives a good rainfall to the foot hills of this region.

(OR)

Bay of Bengel Branch

- ✦ This branch of monsoon, blowing from the Bay of Bengal is 'moisture bearing wind'.
- ✦ It strikes against the Kasi, Garo and Jaintia Hills. This moisture laden wind takes a sudden rise over the funnel shaped hills and causes heavy rainfall in Mawsynram, which receives the highest rainfall in India.
- ✦ A part of this branch gets deflected by the Himalayas and moves towards the west giving rain to the Gangetic plains.

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- ✦ As it moves further westwards, it loses its moisture content and gives scanty rainfall to Punjab and Haryana.
- ✦ Finally this wind meets the Arabian sea branch of monsoon wind at the foot hills of the Himalayas and gives heavy rainfall along the siwaliks.
- ✦ Tamilnadu remains dry during this period because it lies in the rain shadow area, of the Arabian sea branch monsoon and it lies parallel to the Bay of Bengal Branch.

50.b.The need for the conservation of natural resources.

We know that nature provides us all resources to satisfy our basic needs but we tend to overexploit it. If we go on exploiting the nature, there will be no more resources available in future. There is an urgent need to conserve the nature.

Some of the needs are

- ✦ To maintain ecological balance for supporting life
- ✦ To preserve different kind of species (biodiversity)
- ✦ To make the resources available for present and future generation
- ✦ To ensure the survival of human race.

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51. c.Factors encouraging cotton textiles industry in Mumbai

Mumbai in Maharashtra is the leading cotton textile centre and it is called as the “Manchester of India”. The following factors favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

- ✦ Location of port facilities for the export of finished goods.
- ✦ Well connected through rail and road links with cotton growing areas.
- ✦ Humid coastal climate favours yarnning.
- ✦ Availability of Capital Goods and finance.
- ✦ Availability of manpower.

5

51.a. Basic concepts of National Income (Any two)

Gross National Product (GNP)

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.

It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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.

Net National Product (NNP)

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 product (GNP)

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

Net Domestic Product (NDP)

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 (depreciation)

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

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.

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

51.b.Methods of Calculating National Income

The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods.

- 1.Product method
- 2.Income method
- 3.Expenditure method

1. Product Method

In this method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

2. Income Method

In this method the income and Payments received by all the people in the country are calculated

3.Expenditure Method

Inthis method we add up the expendituee of all people on consumer goods investment and saving.

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51.c. Functions of Modern Welfare State

1.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.

2.The administration function

The three important wings of the state are legislature. Executive and Judiciary.

3.Social Security functions

The government undertakes social security measures by

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offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed

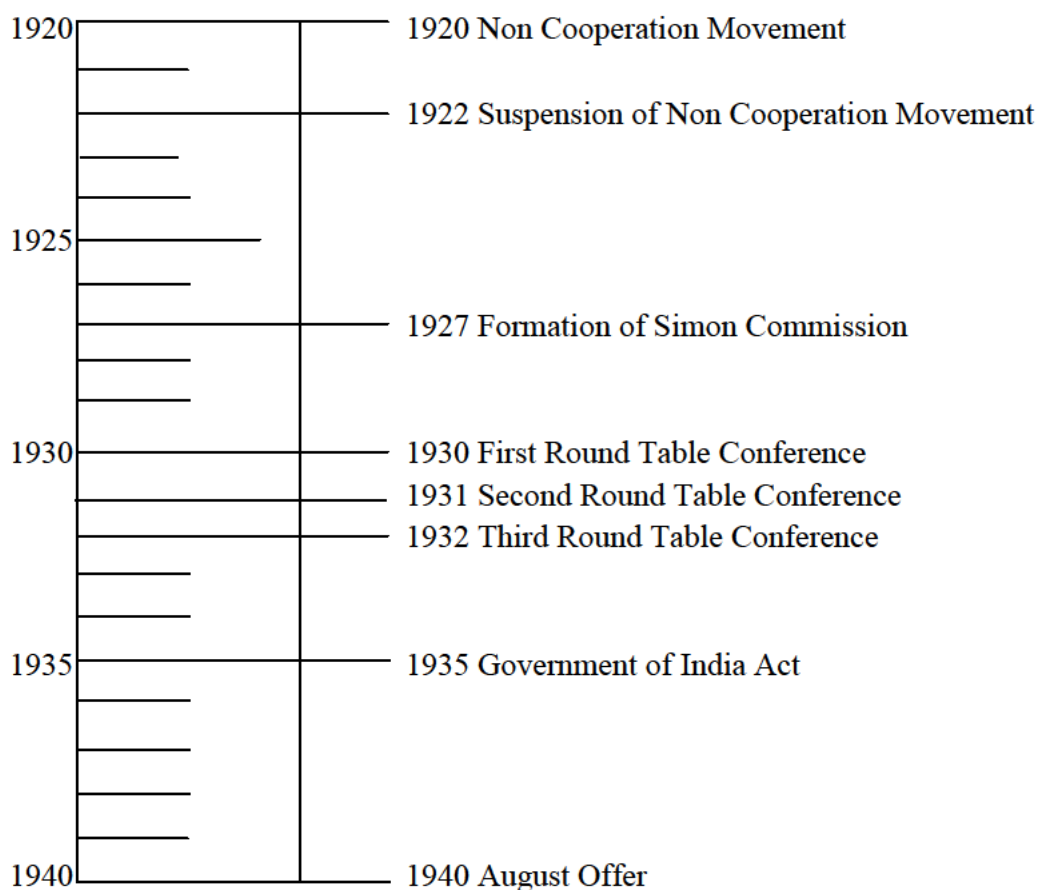
4. Economic functions

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry

Eg. Grant of subsidies loans at lower rate of interest, administered and support prices etc.

52. Time line (Any Five Event) 1920-1940

Scale : (1 Unit = 5 years)

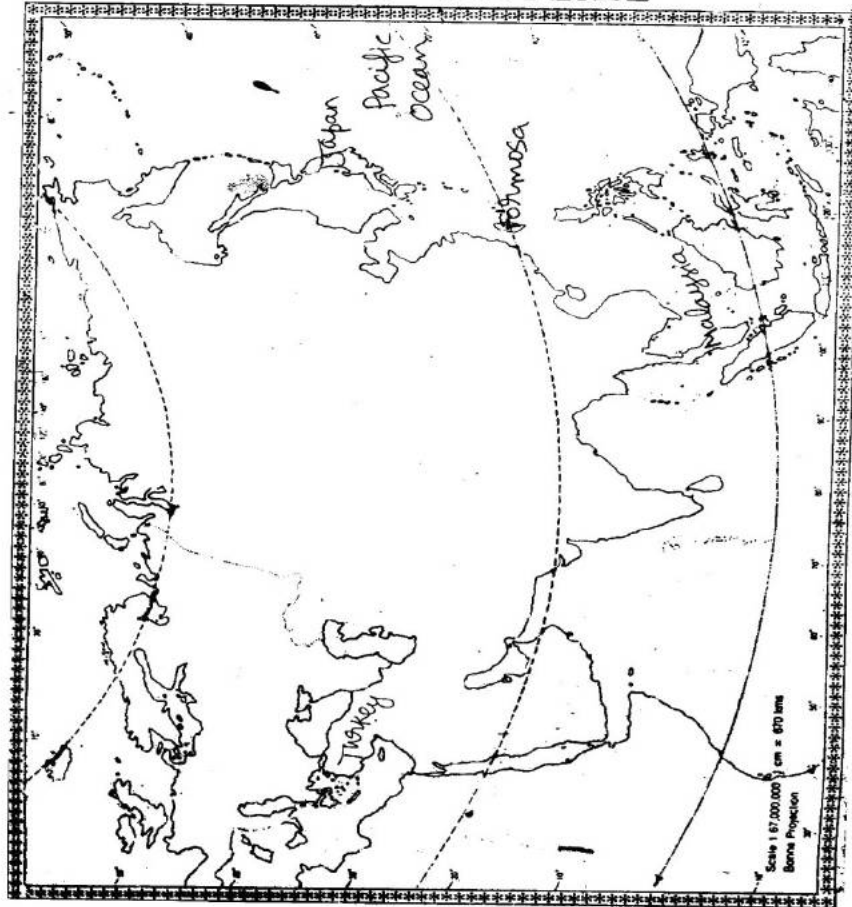


MAP QUESTIONS:

53. a) ASIA

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ASIA – OUTLINE

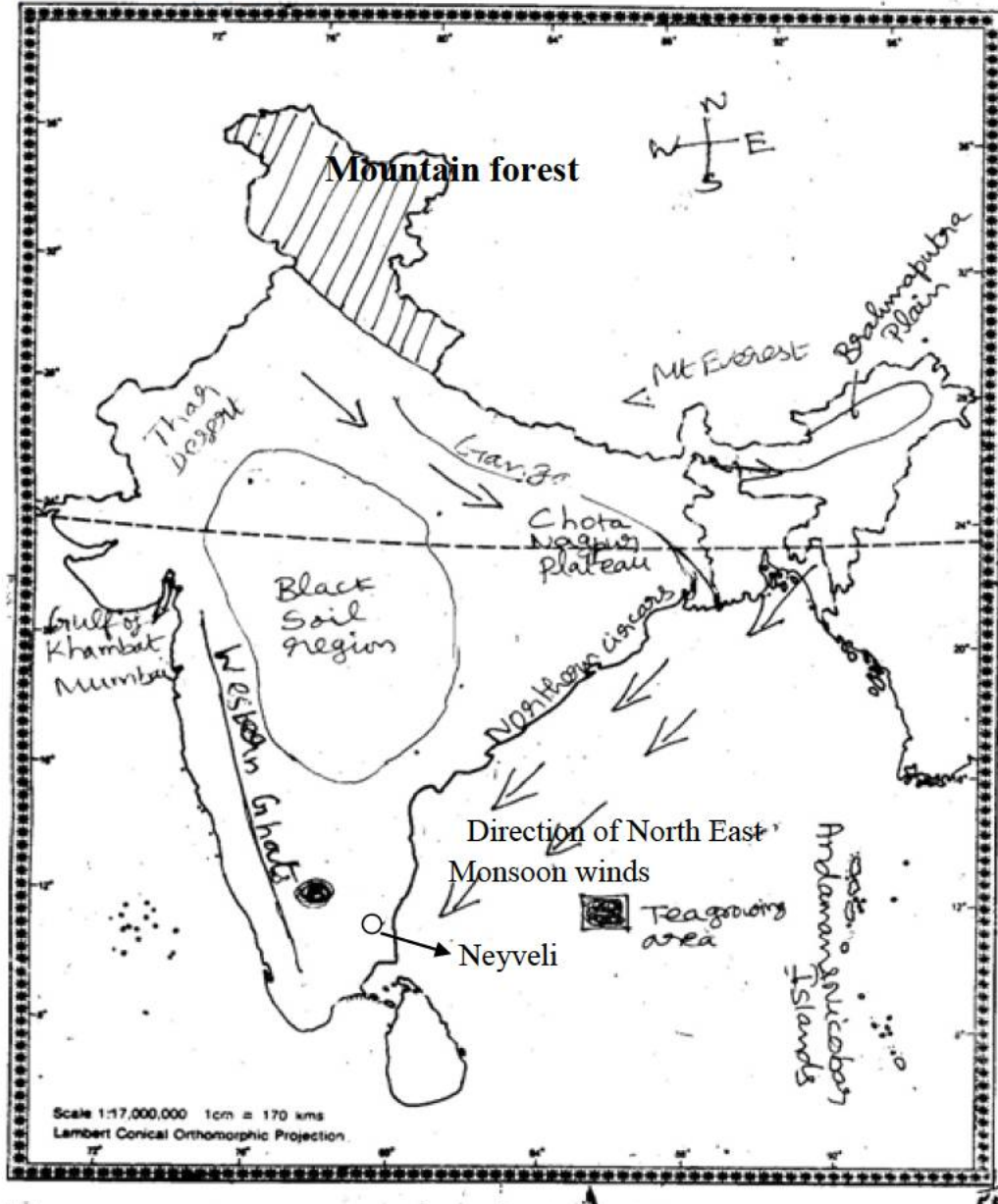


(OR)

53. b) EUROPE

EUROPE – OUTLINE





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