



X MODEL EXAM ANSWER KEY 2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. *Akkamma Cherian*
2. *Aerial Remote Sensing*
3. *Governor*
4. *Vallathol Narayana Menon*
5. *December 22*
6. *Adolf Hitler*
7. *Micro Finance*
8. *Velluthampi Dalawa*
9. *Cotton*
10. *Police station*
11. *a) direct tax b) indirect tax*
12.
 - *Cheapest means of transport*
 - *Suitable for large scale cargo transport*
 - *Does not create environmental pollution*
 - *Most suited for international trade*
13.
 - *Respect elders*
 - *Foster responsibility in members*
 - *Encourage social service*
 - *Education*
 - *Equips to utilise knowledge for the benefit of society*
 - *Create value based education*
 - *Environmental awareness*
 - *Scientific awareness*
 - *Tolerance*
14.

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 at appropriate forums.

The right to consumer education.

The consumer courts were established as a result of this Act.

15.

- *For military operations and the preparation of military maps.*
- *Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.*
- *Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.*
- *For urban planning.*

16.

Benefits

- *Need not to wait in Government offices for services*
- *Can receive services with the help of I.T.*
- *Government services offered speedy and with less expense.*
- *Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.*

17.

Balanced budget ® Income = expenditure

Surplus budget ® Income > expenditure

Deficit budget ® Income < expenditure

18.

- *For the assessment of weather and its observations*
- *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*

19.

- *Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days*
- *Natural resources can be utilised properly.*
- *Medical expenses can be reduced.*
- *Economic development is possible through increase in production*

20.

- *Resistance of Colonialism and Imperialism*
- *Trust in U.N.O.*
- *Peaceful co-existence*
- *Panchsheel Principles*
- *Hostility to racism*
- *Policy of non alignment*

21.

- *Social survey*
- *Interview*
- *Observation*
- *Case study*

22.

- Education
- Health care
- Literacy rate
- Life expectancy

23. Map

24.

Prarthana Samaj
SNDP
Brahma Samaj
Arya Samaj

25. A Spring B. Summer C. Autumn D. Winter

26. Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation. Citizenship enables a person to experience Political and Civil rights. There are two types of Citizenship.

Natural Citizenship - Citizenship by birth

Acquired Citizenship - It acquire on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation.

27.

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

28. Permanent land revenue system

- 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

Ryotwari system	Farmers pay taxes directly	South Indian regions
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29. Table

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats • From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari • Comparatively narrow • Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast • Backwaters and estuaries are seen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats • From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari • Comparatively wide • Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast • Delta formation takes place

30. Impact

- Millions of people lost their lives
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- Poverty, Unemployment and inflation increased.
- Agriculture industry and communication system were destroyed.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world the league of Nation was formed

Versailles treaty

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

31. Soil

***Black soil (black cotton soil)**

Red soil (soil formed by the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks is comparatively less fertile . The presence of iron gives red colour to this soil)

Laterite soil (formed in the regions with monsoon rains and intermittent hot seasons.)

32. Social Problems **MAKE ANY POINTS**

Solve

- Each one should evaluate his activities critically.
- Should work for ones interest without going against public interest.
- Be the change which you expect from others.
- Equal weight should be given to both right and duties.
- Individuals should act democratically and tolerably.

33. Lahore session

The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929 under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru it was a turning point in the history of

freedom movement in India. 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 Mahatma Gandhi.

Proposal put forward by Gandhiji

- *The 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.*
- *d. To release political prisoners.*
- *e. To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.*
- *f. To start coastal shipping service.*
- *G. To implement prohibition of liquor.*

Salt

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 producers. There was three fold hike on salt price. The demand for lifting salt tax was become a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.

Centers:

Vedaranyam :tamilnadu, payyannur:kerala,Bombay: maharashtra, Noakhali: bengal, Dharasana: Gujarath

34. Trade winds

Winds blow continuously from the sub-tropical high pressure belts to the equatorial low pressure belt. These are known as trade winds. These winds blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere and from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.

Westerlies

Winds blow continuously from the sub-tropical high pressure belts to the sub polar low pressure belts. These winds blow from the Southwest in the Northern Hemisphere and from the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere. As the direction of these winds is mostly from the west, they are known as the westerlies.

Polar Easterlies

The polar winds are the cold winds that blow from the polar 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 the polar easterlies.

35. Writers

Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev and Anton Chekov

February revolution

- *End of Zarist regim*
- *A provisional govt was formed under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky the Menshevik leader.*

October revolution

- *End of the provisional government under the leadership of alexander Kerensky*
- *A government was formed under the leadership of Lenin. The Bolshevik leader.*

9.

- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants.
- Introduced centralized planning.
- Gave importance to public sector.
- Achieved develops in the filed of science, Technology and economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Spread the socialist ideas all over the world.