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SECOND MID TERM TEST, NOVEMBER - 2019

STANDARD - X

Time : 1.15 hrs

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marks: 50

Part - I

i) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code with the corresponding answer:- $7 \times 1 = 7$

- 1) Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?
a) Col.Fancourt b) Major Armstrong c) Sir John Cradock d) Colonel Agnew
- 2) Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.
Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.
a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 3) The district with largest mangrove forest cover in TamilNadu is
a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam c) Cuddalore d) Theni
- 4) The district which has the largest forest cover in TamilNadu is
a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode
- 5) Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Panchsheel | ii) Nuclear test at Pokhran |
| iii) Twenty year Treaty | iv) First Nuclear Test |
| a) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii) | b) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) |
| c) (i) (iii) (iv) (iii) | d) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv) |
- 6) Which year the Farakka accord on sharing of Ganga waters signed between India and Bangladesh?
a) 1977 b) 1981 c) 1979 d) 1980
- 7) _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
a) United States of America b) India c) Singapore d) UK

Part - II

Answer any 5 questions:-

$5 \times 2 = 10$

- 8) What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu?
- 9) Write about the Kanpur Massacre of 1857.
- 10) What is 'Teri'?
- 11) Name the major islands of TamilNadu.
- 12) Name the neighbouring countries of India.
- 13) What are the effects of Green Revolution?
- 14) Write short note on Goods and Service Tax

SHIVAM

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Part - III

Answer any five questions:-

5×5=25

15) Fill in the blanks:-

- Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of _____ for eight years.
- The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was _____.
- _____ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
- _____ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.
- In the year _____ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.

16) Match the following:-

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| i) Theerthagin | - | Ramalihganar |
| ii) Bahnerman | - | Pre-monsoon |
| iii) Munda Rebellion | - | Titu Mir |
| iv) Mango Shower | - | October to December |
| v) North east monsoon | - | Odanilai |

17) a) Distinguish between

- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats of TamilNadu.
- Tropical evergreen and Tropical deciduous forest of TamilNadu.

b) Give Reason: Guddalore is a multiprone disaster zone.

18) Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.

19) What is desertification and write about the areas affected by it in TamilNadu.

20) Write a detailed note on Non-Alignment.

21) Draw a time line for the following:-

Write any five important events between 1920-1940.

Part-IV

Answer any one of the following under each caption:-

1×4=4

22) a) Dheeran Chinnamalai

- When was Dheeran Chinnamalai born?
 - How did he earn the title 'Chinnamalai'?
 - Name the Diwan of Tipu Sultan.
 - Why and where was he hanged to death? [or]
- b) The Revolt of 1857.
- Who assaulted his officer, an incident that led to the outbreak of 1857 revolt?
 - Who was proclaimed the Sahhensha-e-Hindustan in Delhi?
 - Who was the correspondent of London Times who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt?
 - What did the Queen's proclamation say on matters relating to religion?

23) Mark any four of the following places on the given outline map of TamilNadu.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|
| i) River Cauvery | ii) Mountain Soil | iii) Alluvial soil | 1×4=4 |
| iv) Veilar | v) Eastern Ghats | vi) Varusanadu Hills | |
| vii) Anaimalai | viii) Thamirabarani | | |



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SECOND MID TERM TEST - NOVEMBER- 2019

**X - SOCIAL SCIENCE
TENTATIVE ANSWERKEY**

MARKS: 50

| Q.No | ANSWERS | MARKS |
|--|--|---------------|
| | PART - I | |
| i) Choose the correct answer | | 7x1=7 |
| 1. c) Sir John Cradock | | 1 |
| 2. c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A | | 1 |
| 3. c) Cuddalore | | 1 |
| 4. a) Dharmapuri | | 1 |
| 5. * i, iv, iii, ii | | 1 |
| 6. a) 1977 | | 1 |
| 7. a) United States of America | | 1 |
| | PART - II ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS: | 5X2=10 |
| 8. Significance of the Battle of Kalakadu: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli. Besides the 1000 sepoy of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab. He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic. Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar. In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed. | 2 |
| 9. Kanpur Massacre of 1857. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The siege of Kanpur was an important episode in the rebellion of 1857. The besieged Company forces and civilians in Kanpur were unprepared for an extended siege and surrendered to rebel forces under Nana Sahib, in return for a safe passage to Allahabad. The boats in which they were proceeding were burned and most of the men were killed, including British Commander of Kanpur Major General Hugh Wheeler. | 2 |
| 10. 'Teri': The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri . | | 2 |

| | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 11. | Major islands of Tamil Nadu. Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni, Island Grounds, Kattupalli Island, Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial are some major islands of Tamil Nadu. | 2 |
| 12. | Neighboring countries of India: ❖ India is a vast country with Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west ❖ China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north ❖ Bangladesh to the east ❖ Myanmar to the far east ❖ Sri Lanka (from south-east) and Maldives (from south-west). | 2 |
| 13. | Effects of Green Revolution : ❖ Increase in production and productivity ❖ Scientific cultivation ❖ Change in cropping pattern ❖ Development of Industries ❖ Change in Attitudes | 2 |
| 14. | Goods and Service Tax : Goods and service tax is defined as the tax levied when a consumer buys a good or service. That aims to replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and state governments. GST would eliminate the cascading effect of taxes on the production and distribution of goods and services. It is also a "one-point tax" unlike value-added tax (VAT), which was a multipoint tax. | 2 |
| | PART - III ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS: | 5X5=25 |
| 15. | Fill in the blanks: i) Gopalanayakar ii) Kol revolt iii) Solaikaradu iv) Bhutan v) 2013 | 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 16. | Match the following: i) Theerthagiri - Odanilai ii) Bannerman - Ramalinganar iii) Munda Rebellion - Titu Mir iv) Mango Shower - Pre-monsoon v) North east monsoon - October to December | 1 1 1 1 1 |

| 17. | <p>a) i) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="311 141 1311 534"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.N</th><th>Western Ghats</th><th>Eastern Ghats</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Continuous range of hills.</td><td>Discontinuous range of hills</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Height ranges from 2000-3000 meters</td><td>Height ranges from 1100-1600 meters</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Highest peak in Dodabetta 2637m</td><td>Highest peak is Servarayan temple 1623 m</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>It has passes like Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil</td><td>The hills of Eastern Ghats separate plains from plateaus.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | S.N | Western Ghats | Eastern Ghats | 1 | Continuous range of hills. | Discontinuous range of hills | 2 | Height ranges from 2000-3000 meters | Height ranges from 1100-1600 meters | 3 | Highest peak in Dodabetta 2637m | Highest peak is Servarayan temple 1623 m | 4 | It has passes like Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil | The hills of Eastern Ghats separate plains from plateaus. | 2 |
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| 4 | It has passes like Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil | The hills of Eastern Ghats separate plains from plateaus. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>ii) Tropical evergreen and Tropical deciduous forests.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="311 568 1311 1185"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th><th>Tropical evergreen forests</th><th>Tropical deciduous forests.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Found in regions that receive heavy rainfall</td><td>Found in the margin of semi-evergreen and evergreen forests</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>It is a dense multi-layered forest and are evergreen</td><td>Trees reach a height of 30m and shed their leaves during dry season.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Important trees are cinnamon, Malabar ironwood, panasa, java plum/jamun, jack, kindal, ayani etc.</td><td>Important trees are silk cotton, kapok, kadamba, dog teak, woman's tongue, axlewood and siris.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | S.No | Tropical evergreen forests | Tropical deciduous forests. | 1 | Found in regions that receive heavy rainfall | Found in the margin of semi-evergreen and evergreen forests | 2 | It is a dense multi-layered forest and are evergreen | Trees reach a height of 30m and shed their leaves during dry season. | 3 | Important trees are cinnamon, Malabar ironwood, panasa, java plum/jamun, jack, kindal, ayani etc. | Important trees are silk cotton, kapok, kadamba, dog teak, woman's tongue, axlewood and siris. | 2 | | | |
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| 3 | Important trees are cinnamon, Malabar ironwood, panasa, java plum/jamun, jack, kindal, ayani etc. | Important trees are silk cotton, kapok, kadamba, dog teak, woman's tongue, axlewood and siris. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b) Cuddalore is a coastal district affected by Tropical cyclone floods and was also affected by Tsunami in 2004 and earthquake 11 August 2011. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | <p>Outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British charged the Nawab of Arcot with disloyalty and forced a treaty on him. According to this Treaty of 1801, the Nawab was to cede the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli to the Company and transfer all the administrative powers to it. <p>(a) Grievances of Indian Soldiers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> But the resistance did not die down. The dispossessed little kings and feudal chieftains continued to deliberate on the future course of action against the Company Government. The outcome was the Vellore Revolt of 1806. The objective conditions for a last ditch fight existed on the eve of the revolt. The sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary and poor prospects of promotion. The English army officers' scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoys also angered them. The state of peasantry from which class the sepoys had been recruited also bothered them much. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With new experiments in land tenures causing unsettled conditions and famine breaking out in 1805 many of the sepoys' families were in dire economic straits. • The most opportune situation came with the sons and the family members of Tipu being interned in Vellore Fort. • The trigger for the revolt came in the form of a new military regulation notified by the Commander-in- Chief Sir John Cradock. • According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform. • They were to be cleanly shaven on the chin and maintain uniformity about how their moustache looked. • The new turban added fuel to fire. The most objectionable addition was the leather cockade made of animal skin. • The sepoys gave enough forewarning by refusing to wear the new turban. Yet the Company administration did not take heed. <p>(b) Outbreak of the Revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoys of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt. • Colonel Fancourt, who commanded the garrison, was the first victim. • Colonel McKerras of the 23rd regiment was killed next. • Major Armstrong who was passing the Fort heard the sound of firing. • When he stopped to enquire he was showered with bullets. • About a dozen other officers were killed within an hour or so. • Among them Lt. Elly and Lt. Popham belonged to His Majesty's battalion. | |
| 19. | <p>Desertification:</p> <p>Desertification is a process/type of land degradation in which a relatively dry area of land becomes a desert losing its bodies of water as well as vegetation and wildlife. It is caused by climate change particularly through global warming and through over exploitation through human activity.</p> <p>Areas affected by Tamil Nadu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Desertification is one of the major problems of Tamil Nadu. ❖ According to the desertification atlas prepared by the ISRO about 12% of the total geographical area is under desertification and land degradation. ❖ Theni, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari are the worst affected districts. ❖ About 12,000 hectares (120 Sq.km) were affected by sand deposition in Theni and Rajapalayam. | 5 |
| 20. | <p>Non-alignment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by V. Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953. ❖ Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. | 5 |

- ❖ It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.
- ❖ It was the largest political grouping of countries in a multilateral fora.
- ❖ The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations.
- ❖ Non-aligned countries have been successful in establishing a foundation of economic co-operation among underdeveloped countries.
- ❖ Another noteworthy fact is that it has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement :

- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.

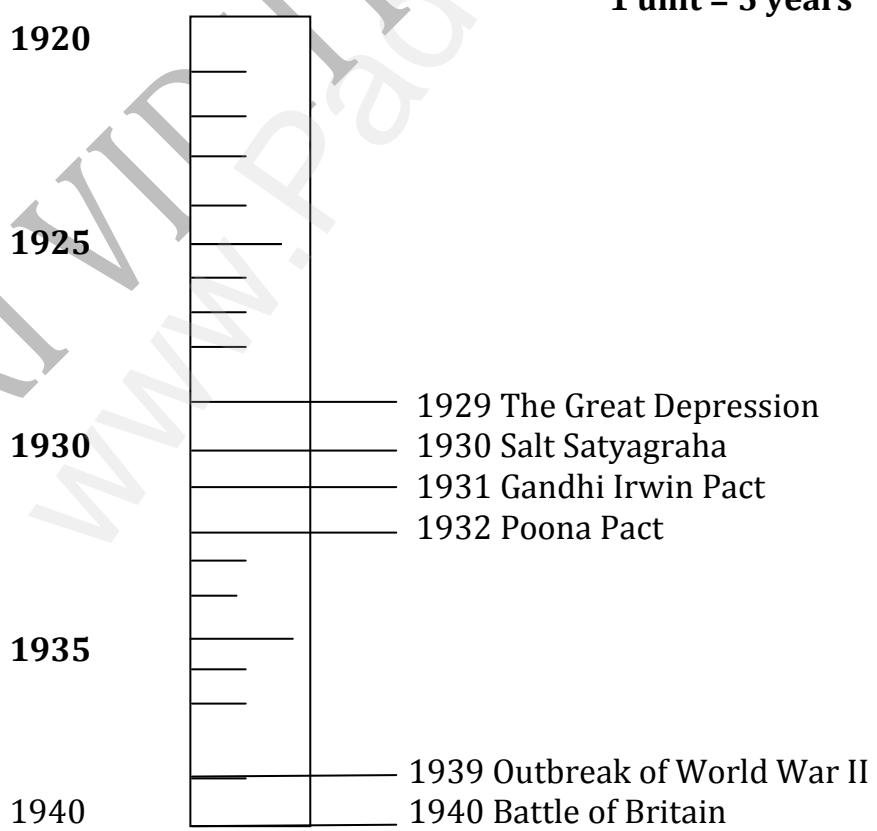
First Nuclear Test at Pokhran (Rajasthan)

- ❖ The Non-alignment roots did not prevent India from entering into an alignment with the Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty of 1971 (20-year pact of 'peace, friendship and co-operation').
- ❖ Then India embarked on a substantial programme of military modernisation. In 1974, India also conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project, in response to China's nuclear test in 1964 at Lop Nor.

21.

Time Line :1920-1940:

scale
1 unit = 5 years

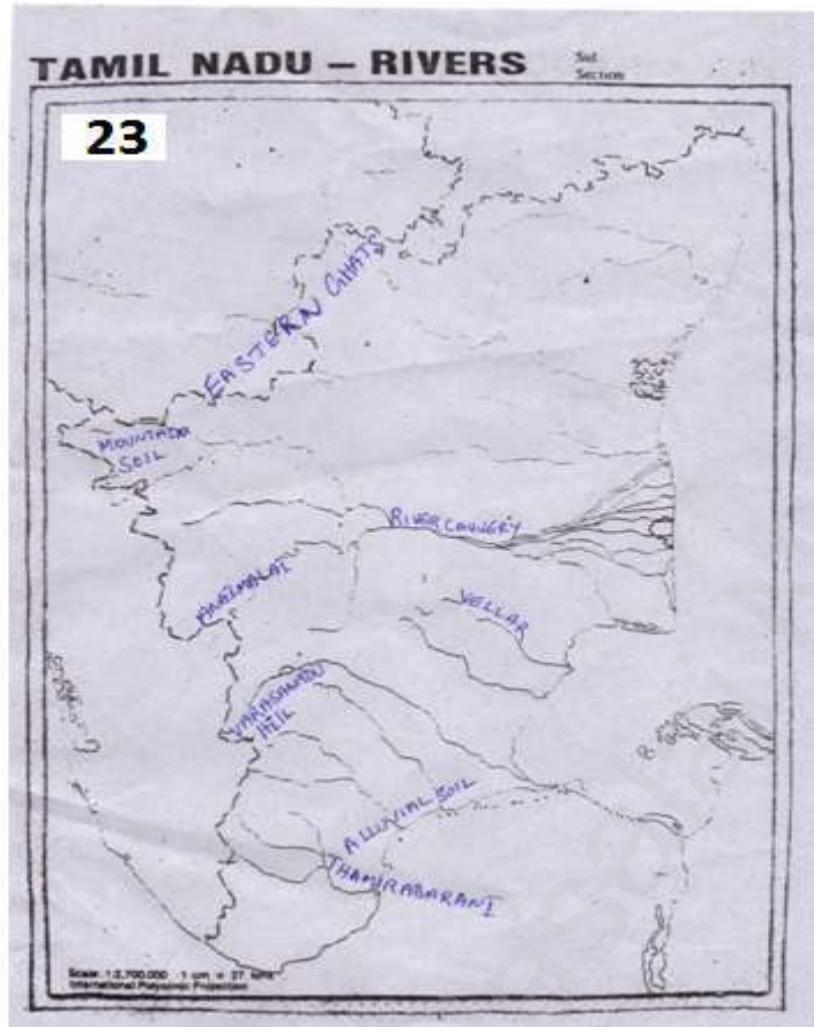


5

| | PART - IV ANSWER ANY 1 OF THE FOLLOWING UNDER EACH CAPTION: | 1X4=4 |
|-----|--|--------------|
| 22. | <p>A) Dheeran Chinnamalai</p> <p>a) When was Dheeran Chinnamalai born?</p> <p>Born as Theerthagiri in 1756 in the Mandradiar royal family of Palayakottai</p> <p>b) How did he earn the title “Chinnamalai”?</p> <p>Kongu region was under the control of the Mysore Sultan, tax was collected by Tipu’s Diwan Mohammed Ali. Once, when the Diwan was returning to Mysore with the tax money, Theerthagiri blocked his way and confiscated all the tax money. He let Mohammed Ali go by instructing him to tell his Sultan that “Chinnamalai”, who is between Sivamalai and Chennimalai, was the one who took away taxes. Thus he gained the name “Dheeran Chinnamalai”.</p> <p>c) Name the Diwan of Tipu Sultan?</p> <p>Mohammed Ali</p> <p>d) Why and where was he hanged to death?</p> <p>After Tipu’s death Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort and fought the British without leaving the place. Hence the place is called <i>Odanilai</i>. He launched guerrilla attacks and evaded capture. Finally the English captured him and his brothers and kept them in prison in Sankagiri. When they were asked to accept the rule of the British, they refused. So they were hanged at the top of the Sankagiri Fort.</p> | 4 |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>B) The Revolt of 1857</p> <p>a) Who assaulted his officer, an incident that led to the outbreak of 1857 Revolt?</p> <p>A sepoy named Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer</p> <p>b) Who was proclaimed the <i>Sahhenshae- Hindustan</i> in Delhi?</p> <p>Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II</p> <p>c) Who was the correspondent of <i>London Times</i> who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt?</p> <p>William Howard Russell</p> <p>d) What did the Queen’s proclamation say on matters relating to religion?</p> <p>Queen Victoria proclaimed to the Indian people that the British would not interfere in traditional institutions and religious matters.</p> | 4 |

23. TAMIL NADU MAP

1X4=4



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