

QUARTERLY EXAMINATION - 2023

CLASS: X

Time : 3.00 Hours

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Reg.No

MAX MARKS : 100

PART - I

1) Answer all the Questions :-

14 X 1 = 14

Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

- To Which country did the first secretary General of League of Nations belong?
a) Britain b) France c) Dutch d) USA
- Which president of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" Policy towards Latin America?
a) Franklin D.Roosevelt b) Truman c) Woodrow wilson d) Eisenhower
- Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
a) Battle of Guadal Canal b) Battle of Midway
c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle El Alamerin
- Choose the correct Statement .
Assertion (A) : America's Marshall plan was for reconstruction of the war ravaged Europe
Reason (R) : The US Conceived the Marshal plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under into influence
a) Both (A) and (R)are correct but (R)is not the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R)are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and () is the correct explanation of (A)
d) (A) is Wrong and (R)is correct
- Annie Besant spread the osophical ideas Through her news paper called
a) Young India b) New India c) Hindu d) Harijan
- The highest peak in south India is
a) Ooty b) Kodaikanal c) Anaimudi d) Jindagada
- Climate of India is labelled as
a) Tropical humid climate b) Equatorial climate
c) Tropical Monsoon climate d) Temperate climate
- The road was renamed as Grand Trunk
a) Golden Quadrilateral b) Shahi c) Expressway d) National Highway
- Black soils are also called as
a) Arid soils b) Saline soils c) Regur soils d) mountain Soil
- The City which is called as the manchester of south India is
a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai d) Coimbatore
- We borrowed the fundamental Duties from the
a) American Constitution b) Canadian constitution
c) Russian Constituition d) Irish constitution
- The Governor of the State is appointed by the
a) Prime minister b) Chief minister c)President d) Chief Justice
- India signed the Dunkel proposal in
a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d)1994
- is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS
a) Kerala b) Andhra pradesh c) Tamilnadu d) Karnataka

PART - II**II) Answer any 10 questions No.28 is Compulsory:-****10X2 = 20**

15. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
16. How did the Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
17. Name the Bretton Woods twins
18. Write a note on Third world countries?
19. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj
20. State the west flowing rivers of India
21. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall
22. State the types of agriculture practices in India
23. What are minerals and state its types?
24. Define "International trade"
25. List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the state
26. What is the Qualification of judges of the supreme court?
27. Write the types of Globalization.
28. Name the three dimensions of poverty?

PART - III**III) Answer any 10 questions Q.No.42 is compulsory.****10 X 5 = 50**

29. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| i) Hall of mirrors | - | Electrical goods |
| ii) Matteotti | - | Tribunals |
| iii) Coromandel coast | - | Versailles |
| iv) Mica | - | Italy |
| v) Armed forces | - | Southern part of East coastal plain |

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

31. Analyse the effects of the world war II

32. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of women.

33. Distinguish between : a) i) Weather and climate ii) Metallic and Non metallic minerals

b) Give reason for the following Agriculture is the backbone of India.

34. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga

35. Write about south west monsoon

36. Describe the major challenges of India Industries

37. Explain the Salient features of the Constitution of India.

38. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

39. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC

40. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

41. Draw a Time line for the following

Write any five world important events between 1910 and 1940

42. Mark the following places on the **Map of World**

- a) Great Britain b) France c) Italy d) Japan e) Morocco

PART - IV**IV) Answer any two questions****2 X 8 = 16**

43. a) Assess the Structure and the activities of the UN [OR]

b) What are the factors which affect the climate of a place. Explain monsoon winds and jet Streams.

44. a) Mark the following places on outline **map of India**

- i) Vindhya Range ii) Mt. Everest iii) Palk Strait iv) River Mahanadi

- v) Sundarbans vi) Heavy rainfall region vii) Black soil region viii) Mumbai [OR]

- b) i) Aravalli range ii) Chhota Nagpur plateau iii) Gulf of Mannar iv) River Narmada

- v) North East Monsoon wind direction vi) Mountain forest vii) Hirakud dam

- viii) Kolkata

VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYA MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL, PANNAIKADU PIRIVU**KODAIKANAL, DINDIGUL DISTRICT****QUARTERLY EXAMINATION (DINDIGUL DISTRICT) KEY – SEPTEMBER 2023****CLASS: 10 STD****SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY****MARKS: 100****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:****20*1=20**

1	a) Britain	8	d). National Highway
2	a) Franklin D. Roosevelt	9	c) Regur soils
3	b) Battle of Midway	10	d). Coimbatore
4	c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A	11	(c) Russian Constitution
5	b). New India	12	(c) President
6	c. Anaimudi	13	d) 1994
7	c) Tropical Monsoon Climate	14	c) Tamil Nadu

II. ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (Q.NO: 28 IS CUMPULSORY)**10*2=20****15 What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?**

- ♣ Turkey's rebirth as a nation thanks to the role played by Mustafa Kemal Pasha was remarkable.
- ♣ Kemal pasha modernized turkey and changed it out of all recognition.
- ♣ The support of the Soviet Union was of great help to him

16 How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture

- ✱ The value of farm produce declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ✱ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.

17 Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- ★ The World Bank
- ★ The International monetary Fund

18 Write a note on Third World Countries.

- ✱ The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the first world.
- ✱ The communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second world.
- ✱ State outside these two was called third world.

19 List the social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj?

- ➔ Customs of Sati
- ➔ Child Marriage
- ➔ Polygamy

20 State the west following rivers of India.

- ★ Narmata
- ★ Tapti
- ★ Mahi
- ★ Sabarmathi

21 Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

- Western Coast
- Meghalaya
- Tripura
- Nagaland
- Arunachala Pradesh

22 State the types of agriculture practices in India?

- ✱ Subsistence Farming
- ✱ Shifting Agriculture
- ✱ Intensive Farming
- ✱ Dry farming

23 What are the minerals and its types?

- ☆ On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories.
- ☆ They are i). Metallic ii). Non-Metallic

24 Define International Trade?

- ✘ Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International Trade.
- ✘ It is also called as external trade or foreign trade.
- ✘ Export and Import are two components of International trade

25 List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.

- ✱ Legislative relations
- ✱ Administrative relations
- ✱ Financial relation

26 What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
- He is in the opinion of the president, a distinguished jurist.

27 Write the types of globalization.

- ★ Archaic Globalization

- ★ Proto Globalization
- ★ Modern Globalization

28 Name the three dimensions of poverty?

- Health,
- Education,
- Living Standards,
- Income,
- Disempowerment,
- Quality Of Work
- Threat From Violence.

III. ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (Q.NO: 42 IS CUMPULSORY)

10*5=50

29 Match the following:

- i). Hall of Mirrors - Electrical Goods
- ii). Matteotti - Tribunals
- iii). Coromondal Coast -Versailles
- iv). Mica - Italy
- v). Armed Forces - Southern part of East coastal plain

- i). Versailles
- ii). Italy
- iii). Southern part of East coastal plain
- iv). Electrical Goods
- v). Tribunals

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

- ★ All central powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- ★ The *German army* was to limited.
- ★ The *union of Austria and Germany* was forbidden and Germany was to acknowledge and respect the independence of Austria.
- ★ Germany was forced to revoke the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest*.
- ★ *Alsace - Lorraine* was returned to France.
- ★ The former Russian territories of *Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania* were to be independent.

31 Analyze the effects of the World War II.

- i). New geo-political power alignment:
 - ★ *World War II* changed the world in fundamental ways.
 - ★ The world was polarized into *two main blocs* led by superpowers.
 - ★ One led by the *United States* and the other by *Soviet Russia*.

✪ Europe was divided into two: *Communist and non-Communist*.

ii). Nuclear proliferation:

- ♣ The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have *more nuclear powered weapons*.
- ♣ They built a large stockpile of such weapons.
- ♣ *Britain and France* also developed their own nuclear weapons.
- ♣ Countries began to devote *large amount of resources* in developing more and more powerful weapons of *great destructive power*.

iii). International agencies:

- ★ The mistakes of a weak and ineffectual *League of Nations* were not repeated.
- ★ Many international agencies, in particular the United Nations, the *World Bank and the International Monetary Fund* came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

32 Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

i). Ram Mohan Roy:

- ✪ He advocated the rights of widows to remarry.
- ✪ He wanted polygamy to end.
- ✪ He strongly advocated education for women.
- ✪ It concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy.

ii). Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

- ♣ He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- ♣ He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.

iii). Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:

- ★ He declared the practice such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage.
- ★ The alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.

iv). Jyotiba Phule:

- ♣ Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage, which was prohibited particularly among high-caste Hindus.
- ♣ Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.

v). Parsi reform Movement:

- ➞ Behramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage.
- ➞ Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- ➞ He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

33 Differentiate between a). i). Weather and Climate

ii). Renewable resource and Non-renewable resource

b). Give reasons: Agriculture is the backbone of India

S.NO	WEATHER	CLIMATE
1	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general.
2	It is changeable.	It is long lasting.
3	It is day to day condition of atmosphere at any place.	It is the average state of weather for a long period .
4	We need day to day record.	35 years of weather record is necessary.

S.NO	METALLIC	NON-METTALIC
1	It is occur in naturally formed as mineral deposits.	It is occur in limestone, sandstone and shale.
2	Ex: Iron, manganese, copper, bauxite nickel, zinc, etc.	Ex: Mica, limestone, gypsum, nitrate, potash, Coal and etc..
3	Metals are malleable	Non-metals are brittle.
4	They are ductile.	They are non ductile.
5	Good conductors of heat and electricity.	Bad conductor of heat and electricity.

Agriculture is the backbone of India.

- ✿ Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture.
- ✿ Still the agriculture in India employs more than 50% of the population of the country.

34 Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.

- ✗ It extends from the Yamuna River in the west to Bangladesh in the east.
- ✗ The total area covered by this plain is about 3.75 sq.km.
- ✗ River Ganga and its tributaries such as Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Yamuna, Champal, Betwa etc.
- ✗ It is the largest plain of India.
- ✗ The general slope of the entire plain is towards east and south east.

35 Write about South West Monsoon.

- ⊙ The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- ⊙ The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like **ElNino**.
- ⊙ Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46°C.
- ⊙ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the '**burst of monsoon**'.
- ⊙ It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.
- ⊙ The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeast India and Myanmar.

© Over all about 75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon.

36 Describe the major challenges of Indian Industries.

- ★ Shortage and fluctuation in Power Supply.
- ★ Non- availability of large blocks of land.
- ★ Poor access to credit.
- ★ High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
- ★ Non- availability of cheap labourers.
- ★ Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
- ★ Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

37 Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

- It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- It establishes a federal system of government.
- It establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent judiciary.

38 What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

i). Relating to the Council of Ministers:

- The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.

ii). Relating to the Governor:

- ✱ Advocate General of the State.
- ✱ State Election Commissioner.
- ✱ Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission.
- ✱ Chairman and Members of the State Finance Commission.

iii). Relating to State Legislature

- ✱ The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the state legislature.
- ✱ He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

iv). Other function and powers

- ★ As the leader of the ruling party, the Chief Minister has to control the party and develop its disciplines.
- ★ As the leader of the state, he has to keenly consider the demands of the different sections of the people.

39 Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.**Advantages of MNC:**

- ✱ Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost
- ✱ MNC reduces prices and increase the Purchasing power of consumers world wide
- ✱ MNC is able to take advantage of tax variation.
- ✱ Spurring job growth in the local economies

Disadvantages of MNC:

- ✱ They are a way for the corporations to develop a monopoly (for certain products)
- ✱ They are also a detrimental effect on the environment.
- ✱ The introduction of MNC in to a host country's economy may also lead to the downfall of smaller business.
- ✱ MNC breach ethical standards, accusing them of evading ethical laws and leveraging their business agenda with capital.

40. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

- ☉ A country with a massive population growing hungry was perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution.
- ☉ This programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured.
- ☉ Area under food grains was a little more than 98 million hectares during early 1950s.
- ☉ The food situation has steadily improved over a period of 65 years.
- ☉ Yield of food grains has increased four-fold between the time of independence and at present.
- ☉ This growth in food grain production was made possible by the HYV programme, which was implemented as a package.
- ☉ Cheaper farm credit was disbursed to farmers through co-operative banks and societies.

41 Timeline events 1920-1940

Refer the book (any five event for 1920-1940)

42 Mark the following places on the World map :

a). Great Britain b). France c). Italy d). Japan e). Morocco

Refer the book

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

2*8=16

43 a). Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.**i). United Nations:**

- ♠ The Charter of the United Nations was signed on **June 26, 1945 by 51 nations.**
- ♠ Now the **United Nations has 193 member** states and each **one - big or small** – has an equal vote in the United Nations.

ii). General Assembly:

- ✦ Its principal organs which are similar to the *legislative, executive* and *judicial* wings of a state.
- ✦ In the *General Assembly* is the body in which each member state is represented.
- ✦ It meets *once a year* and issues of interest and points of *conflict are discussed* in the Assembly.

iii). Security Council:

- ❖ The Security Council has *fifteen members*.
- ❖ **Permanent members are *United States, Britain, France, Russia and China*.**
- ❖ There are **ten temporary** members who are elected in rotation.
- ❖ These *two bodies* function like a *legislature*.

iv). Administrative Structure:

- ✦ The executive wing of the United Nations is the *UN Secretariat*.
- ✦ It is headed by the *Secretary General*, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- ✦ The Secretary General, along with his *cabinet and other officials*, runs the United Nations.
- ✦ The *International Court of Justice*, headquartered at **Hague in Holland**,

Other Important Organs of the UN

- * Food and Agriculture Organisation (*FAO*),
- * World Health Organisation (*WHO*),
- * *UNESCO* (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation).
- * *UNICEF* (United Nations Children's Fund)
- * *UNDP* (United Nations Development Programme). **(OR)**

b). What are the factors which affects the climate of a plac. Explain monsoon winds and Jet streams?

- ♣ Latitude
- ♣ Altitude
- ♣ Distance from the sea
- ♣ Monsoon wind
- ♣ Jet streams

i). Monsoon wind:

- ♣ The most dominant factor which affects the climate of India is the monsoon winds.
- ♣ These are seasonal reversal winds and India remains in the influence of these winds for a considerable part of a year.
- ♣ Though, the sun's rays are vertical over the central part of India during the mid- June, the summer season ends in India by the end of May.
- ♣ It is because the onset of southwest monsoon brings down the temperature of the entire India and causes moderate to heavy rainfall in many parts of the country.

- ♣ Similarly, the climate of southeast India is also influenced by northeast monsoon.
- ♣ Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time.
- ♣ Climate is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years.

ii). Jet Streams

- ♣ Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.
- ♣ According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau.
- ♣ The easterly jet streams cause tropical depressions both during southwest monsoon and retreating monsoon.

44 Mark the following places on the India outline map :

- i). Vindhya range ii). Mt.Everst iii). Palk Strait iv). River Mahanadhi v). Sundarbans
vi). Heavy Rainfall area vii). Black soil region viii). Mumbai

(OR)

- i). Aravalli range ii). Chotta Nagpur Plateau iii). Gulf of mannar iv). River Narmata
v). North east monsoon wind directions vi). Mountain forest vii). Hirakud Dam viii). Kolkata

Refer the Book

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- ❖ All of the above I mentioned is my own proposed list.
- ❖ This is not final decision.
- ❖ This subject to be changed.
- ❖ If there is any error in this, please correct it.

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