

KARUR DISTRICT QUATERLY EXAM SEPTEMBER-2024 ANSWER KEY**STD:10****TIME: 3: 00 HRS****SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE PART: I****MARKS: 100****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****14x1= 14**

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARKS
1.	b) Japan	1
2.	c) Hiroshima	1
3.	c) NATO	1
4.	b) 1829	1
5.	a) Parsi Movement	1
6.	c) Srilanka	1
7.	a) Isohyets	1
8.	d) Kachch	1
9.	c) Jute	1
10.	d) Coimbatore	1
11.	d) i, ii & iii are correct	1
12.	c) Tamil Nadu	1
13.	b) Sultan of Golconda	1
14.	c) Tamil Nadu	1

PART : II**II. ANSWERS ANY TEN OF THE FOLLOWING IN SHORT Q.NO :28 IS COMPULSORY 10x2= 20**

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARKS
15	<p>How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War(1894-95) surprised the world. Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur. By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia. 	2
16	<p>Define "Dollar Imperialism."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining. It dominating over distant lands through economic aid. 	2
17	<p>Who were the three prominent dictators of the post-World War I?</p> <p>Italy – Mussolini Germany – Hitler Spain - Franco</p>	2
18	<p>Write a note on Mao's Long March.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Chiang Kai-shek had built a circle of fortified posts around the communist positions. By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party. In 1934, the communist army of about 100000 set out on the Long March. The march has become legendary. 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Of the 100000 who set out, only 20,000 finally reached northern Sheni late in 1935, after crossing nearly 6000 miles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They were soon joined by other communist armies. By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people. 	
19	<p>List the social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government to legislate against them to Sati, Child Marriage, and Polygamy. • He advocated the rights of Widow to remarriage. • He wanted polygamy to end • His key role in abolishing sati in 1829. 	2
20	<p>State the west following rivers of India.</p> <p>Narmada, Tapti, Mahi and Sabarmathi are the west following rivers of India</p>	2
21	<p>Name the four distinct seasons of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter season (January - February). • Summer season (March - May). • Southwest monsoon or Rainy season (June - September). • Northeast monsoon season (October - December). 	2
22	<p>State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Black soil is derived from the basalts of Deccan trap. ❖ It is black in colour due to presence of titanium and iron. ❖ Its nature is sticky when wet high degree of moisture retentivity. 	2
23	<p>Define the resource and state its types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource. ❖ Natural resources include air, water, soil, minerals, fossil fuels, plants, wild life etc. ❖ Based on continued availability, the resources are categorised into two types. They are 1. Renewable Resources 2. Non- Renewable resources 	2
24	<p>What is communication? What are its types?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas. • Technology does wonders in communication fields. • Communication is categorized in to: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal Communications. 2. Mass communications. 	2
25	<p>How is President of India elected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. ❖ The Electoral College consists of: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) The elected members of both houses of Parliament and ii) The elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry. 	2
26	<p>What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He should be a citizen of India. ➤ He must have completed 35 years of age. ➤ He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature. ➤ He should not hold any other profitable occupation. 	2
27.	<p>Write any two the positive impact of Globalization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market. 2. Standard of living has increased. 3. Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns. 4. Globalization increasing the GDP of a country. 	2
28.	<p>Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme. 	2

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education ▪ Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS) ▪ Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme ▪ Mid-Day Meal Programme | |
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PART : III**III. ANSWERS ANY TEN OF THE FOLLOWING Q.NO :42 IS COMPULSORY****10x5= 50**

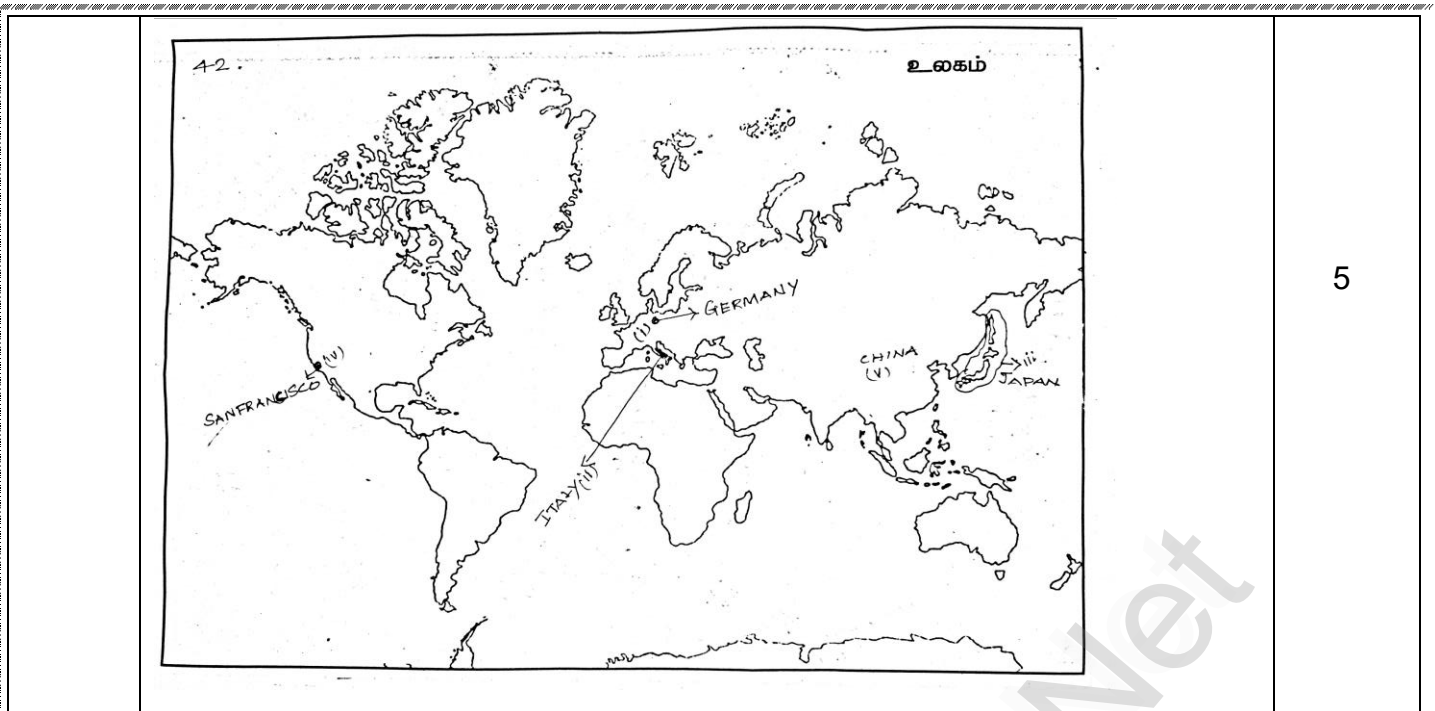
Q.NO	ANSWER	MARKS
29	FILL IN THE BLANKS I).Gestapo II).Dr Sun-yat-sen III). Hydrabad IV). Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha V). Agriculture	5
30	Estimate the work done by the League of Nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. • The League was successful in three issues. • In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. • The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland. • In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League. • The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. • Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire. • After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations. • Thus, the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925. • By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe. 	5
31	Analyse the effects of the World War II. New geo-political power alignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 with a pronounced anti-Communist ideology, and the other by Soviet Russia. • Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist. Nuclear proliferation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Defence spending skyrocketed in many countries. International agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	5
32	Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century 1. English education, introduced with the object of producing clerks, also produced a new English educated middle class. 2. This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts. 3. Christianity also had its effect on the newly emerging middle class. 4. Though small in number, the educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements. 5. The Indian reformers were, however, quite hesitant to subject their old notions and	

	<p>habits to critical scrutiny.</p> <p>6. Instead, they attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures.</p> <p>7. Their ideas and their actions helped to mitigate social evils such as sati, female infanticide, and child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.</p> <p>8. These are the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.</p>	5																														
33.	<p>DIFFERENTIATE THE FOLLOWING</p> <p>I). Weather and Climate</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.No</th> <th>WEATHER</th> <th>CLIMATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.</td> <td><i>The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>It is changeable</td> <td>It is long lasting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>It is day to day condition of atmosphere at any place.</td> <td>It is the average state of weather for a long period.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>We need day to day record.</td> <td>35 ears of weather record is necessary.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>II) Internal Trade and International Trade</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No:</th> <th>INTERNAL TRADE</th> <th>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Trade carried on within the domestic country.</td> <td>Trade carried between two or more country.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Land transport plays a major role in this trade.</td> <td>Water and Air transport play vital role in this trade.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>It is based on nation 's currency</td> <td>It is based on the foreign currency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>It is called domestic or local trade.</td> <td>It is called external trade or foreign trade</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GIVE REASON :</p> <p>Agriculture is the backbone of India.</p> <p>Majority of the India 's population are dependent on agriculture. According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India, for 61.5% of the people are dependent on agriculture. Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture. So, Agriculture is the backbone of India.</p>	Sl.No	WEATHER	CLIMATE	1	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.	<i>The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general.</i>	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 ears of weather record is necessary.	S.No:	INTERNAL TRADE	INTERNATIONAL TRADE	1	Trade carried on within the domestic country.	Trade carried between two or more country.	2	Land transport plays a major role in this trade.	Water and Air transport play vital role in this trade.	3	It is based on nation 's currency	It is based on the foreign currency	4	It is called domestic or local trade.	It is called external trade or foreign trade	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>
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34.	<p>Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.</p> <p>Peninsular Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers. ➤ Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. East flowing rivers ii. West flowing rivers <p>East Flowing Rivers</p> <p>a) Mahanadi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The river Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh. ➤ Its length is 851 km and flows through Odisha. ➤ The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal. <p>b) Godavari</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra, ➤ Godavari is the longest river among the Peninsular rivers -1,465 km. ➤ It is also called Vridha Ganga. ➤ It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before joining Bay of Bengal. <p>c) Krishna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The river Krishna originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar of Maharashtra. ➤ Its length is 1400 km. It is the second longest peninsular river. ➤ It also flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal <p>d) Kaveri</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. 	5																														

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Its length is 800 km. ➤ The river kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga. ➤ It empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar. <p>West flowing rivers</p> <p>a) Narmada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This river rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh. Its length is 1312 km. ➤ It is the largest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India. ➤ The Narmada River out falling into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay. <p>b) Tapti</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tapti river rises near Multai tank in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. ➤ Its length is 724 km. ➤ It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay. 	
35.	<p>State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.</p> <p>Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil is one of the most important natural resources. • Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface. • Soils are generally formed by the weathering of rocks under different conditions. <p>Alluvial soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the sediments deposited by streams and rivers. • The two varieties of Alluvial soils are Khadar and Bhangar. • Khadar is light coloured and Bhangar dark in colour. • Sandy, loam, silt and clay are its nature. Crops growing – Rice and Wheat. • The soil is distributed in Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. <p>Black soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black soil is derived from basalts of Deccan trap. • It is black in colour due to presence of titanium and iron. Crops growing – Cotton. • Its nature is sticky when wet and high degree of moisture retentive. • This type of soil found in Malwa plateau, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana. <p>Red Soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is formed due decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses. • It is rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium and deficient in nitrogen. • Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts. Crops growing – Rice • Red soil is found in Eastern part of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. <p>Laterite soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This soil is formed by the process of leaching. • This soil is composed of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium. • Its nature is more acidic on higher areas and poor in high level, clay and easily retains moisture. • It is found in Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka. Crops growing – Coffee <p>Forest and Mountain soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of these soil - due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation. • Chemical properties - are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime. Crops growing – Coffee, Tea • Their nature is light, sandy and thin. Their character changes with the parent rocks. • These soils found in the forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Western Ghats. 	5
36.	<p>Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.</p> <p>Major challenges of Indian Industries</p> <p>Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below: -</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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. 	5
37.	<p>Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world. 2.It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries. 3.It is partly rigid and partly flexible. 4.It establishes a federal system of government. 5.It makes India as a secular state. 6.It provides an independent judiciary. 7.According to the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination. 	5
38.	<p>What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?</p> <p>Duties and functions of Prime Minister:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister. ▪ The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments. ▪ The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides. ▪ The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting. ▪ The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers. ▪ To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government. ▪ The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers. ▪ The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country. ▪ As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences. 	5
39.	<p>Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.</p> <p>i). Gross National Product (GNP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gross National Product is the total value of produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. ➤ It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad. ➤ $GNP = C + I + G + (X-M) + NFIA$ <p>ii). Gross Domestic Product (GDP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GDP is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country. <p>iii). Net National Product (NNP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NNP 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. ➤ $NNP = GNP - Depreciation$ <p>iv). Net Domestic Product (NDP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NDP is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses 	5

	<p>(depreciation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$ <p>v). Per Capita Income (PCI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. ➤ $\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$ 	
40.	<p>Elaborate the Public Distribution System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tamil Nadu has adopted a Universal's, ▪ The rest of the states in India had a Targeted 'PDS. ▪ Under universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS. ▪ In the targeted PDS, the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria. ▪ Both the Union and the State governments subsidised the supplies distributed through PDS. ▪ Subsequently, the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed by the Indian parliament in 2013. ▪ The NFSA covers 50% of urban households and 75% of the rural households. ▪ These Priority households of this country now have the right to food supply through PDS. ▪ The Union government supplies under NFSA: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice at the rate of ` 3 per kg, Wheat at the rate of ` 2 per kg, Millets at the rate of ` 1 per kg ▪ Tamil Nadu continues to have the "Universal PDS" and supplies rice at free of cost to all card holders. 	5
41.	<p>Draw a time line: any five important Indian events between 1920 to 1950</p> <p>1910 - Non-Formation of the Union of South Africa 1912 – First Balkan War 1914- Outbreak of the world war I 1917 – Russian Revolution 1918 – End of the world war I 1919 – Paris Peace Conference / Treaty of versailles. 1920 – Establishment of League of Nation 1922 – Mussolini's March on Rome 1927 – Formation of Vietnam National Party 1929 – The Great Depression / Lateran Treaty 1933 – Hitler became the Chancellor 1934 – Long March 1935 – Mussolini invaded Ethiopia 1939 – Outbreak of the world war II 1940 – Battle of Britain</p>	5 Any Five Events
42.	<p>Mark the following on the give map of the world</p>	



5

PART - IV

IV. ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

2x8= 16

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARKS
43.	<p>Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Hitler and seven men founded the National Socialist German Workers Party. ❖ Hitler has developed violent political biases against Jews. ❖ He associated Judaism with Marxism. ❖ During World War I he served in the Bavarian army. ❖ In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria landed him in prison. ❖ During the time in prison wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle). ❖ All political parties except the Nazi party were declared illegal. ❖ The Hitler Youth was created, and the Labour front set up. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women</p> <p>i). Ram Mohan Roy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚦 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. <p>ii).Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚦 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. <p>iii).Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:</p>	

- ✚ 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).Keshab Chandra Sen:

- ✚ He condemned child marriage

vi). Behrramiji Malabari:

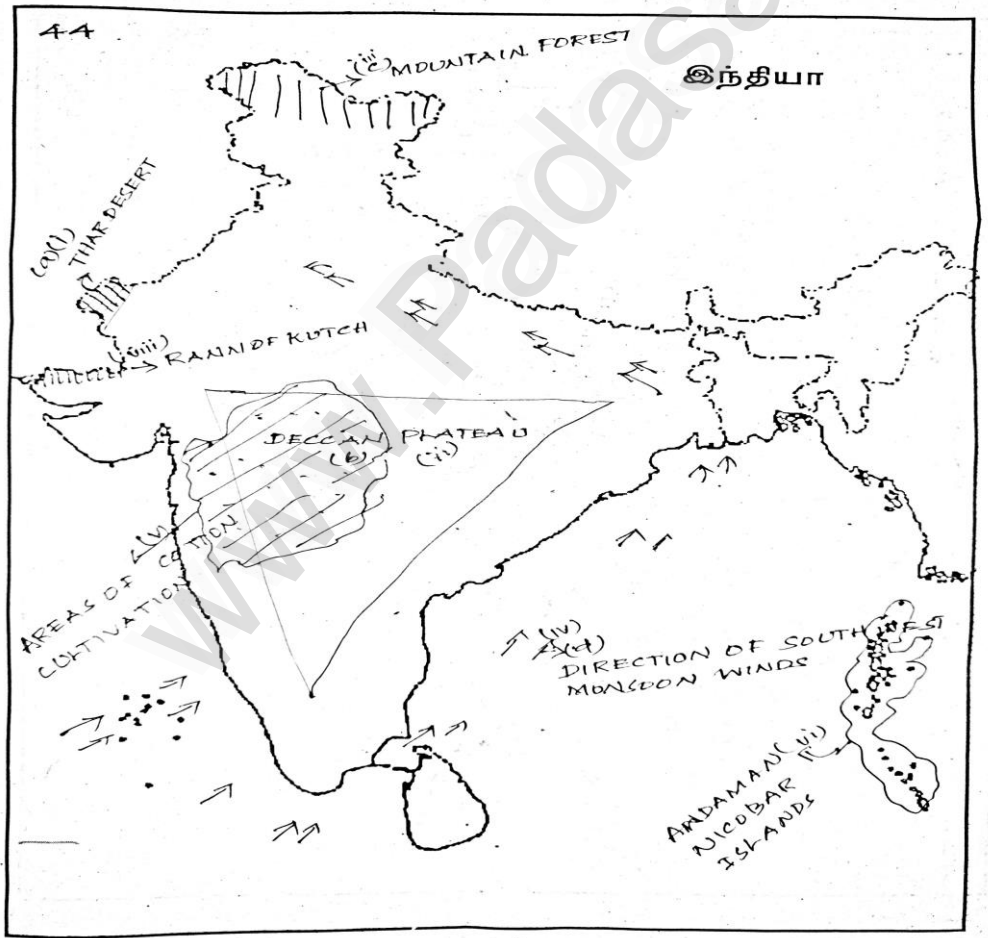
- ✚ Behrramiji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage.
- ✚ Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- ✚ He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

(OR)

8

44.

Mark the following on the give outline map of India



8

(OR)

Mark the following on the give outline map of India

