



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

NEET , JEE AND BOARD EXAM COACHING CENTRE
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FIRST MID TERM TEST – JULY -19
X SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWERKEY

MARKS: 50

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
1	a.Lenin	1
2	ii and iii are correct	1
3	b. Bhakra Nangal dam	1
4	a. The president	1
5	a. Developing Economy	1
6	Gestapo	1
7	Bhargar	1
8	Five	1
9	Small and Medium sized enterprises (SME)	1
10	Hindenburg - Germany	1
11	Coastal forests - Littoral forest	1
12	National Emergency - 1962	1
13	GST - Tax on Goods and Services	1
14	Horticulture - Golden Revolution	1
15.	IV. Answer Briefly (Any Five)	2
	Dollar Imperialism The term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.	
16.	Bretton Woods Twins The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the "Bretton Woods Twins".	2
17.	Island group of Lakshadweep <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India. It covers an area of 32 sq. km. Kavaratti is its 	2

	<p>administrative capital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldivian Islands by the Eight Degree Channel. • The uninhabited “Pitt Island” of this group has a bird sanctuary. • Earlier, it had three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi. • It was named as Lakshadweep in 1973. 	
18.	<p>Burst of Monsoon</p> <p>Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46⁰ c. The sudden approach of south west monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the ‘break’ or ‘burst of monsoon’.</p>	2
19.	<p>Writ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. • It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court. 	2
20.	<p>Different categories of Ministers at the Union Level</p> <p>The ministers are classified under three ranks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cabinet Ministers (ii) Ministers of State (iii) Deputy Ministers 	2
21.	<p>The sectors contribute to the GDP with Example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural sector is known as primary sector. Example: cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal etc. • Industrial sector is known as secondary sectors. Example: cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries. • Tertiary sector is known as service sector it includes Government, scientific research, Transport communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare and Information Technology etc.. 	2

	V. Answer any one of the following caption questions.		
22.	Political Developments in South America		1/2
	a. In 1830		
	b. Five		1/2
	c. In 1898		1/2
	d. The situation created by the Great Depression made it impossible for oligarchic regimes to accommodate the rising expectations of several assertive groups		1/2
23.	Battle of Stalingrad		1/2
	a. In August 1942		
	b. Armaments and Tractors		1/2
	c. Fall Blau (Operation Blue)		1/2
	d. Capturing the city would cut Soviet transport links with southern Russia, and Stalingrad would then enable the invading Germans to have access to the oil fields of the Caucasus.		1/2
VI. Give reasons any one of the following			
24.	The Great Indian desert is called Marusthai The Thar desert, also known as the Great Indian desert is a large arid region in the north western part of the Indian subcontinent The desert lies in the western part of the aravalli range and covers 2/3 of Rajasthan state. There are two major divisions in the Thar desert. They are known as the Actual desert region (Marusthali) and the semi desert region. Many different types of sand dunes and salt lakes are seen here.		2
25.	Rain water harvesting is necessary India experiences tropical monsoon type of climate. It gives a seasonal rainfall. It is not uniform and is highly erratic. Most of the time, the rainfall is scanty hence it is necessary to save available rain water.		2
VII Given Distinguish between the following (any one)			
26.	Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers	2
	The rivers in North India are called the Himalayan rivers	The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers	
	These are perennial rivers.	These are seasonal rivers (non-perennial).	

	Eg. Ganga, Yamuna etc	Eg. Kaveri, vaigai etc	
27.	Rabi Seasons	Kharif crop seasons	2
	October–March	June–September	
	Northern States: Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds, Mustard, Barley	Northern States : Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	
	Southern States: Rice, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar	Southern States: Rice, Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut	

VIII Answer any two of the following questions.

28	<p>Activities of the League</p> <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 Åland Islands situated between Finland's west coast and Sweden's east coast. • 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. • Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council. After two years the US and Russia began to participate in the non-political activities of the League. <p>Causes of Failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War. Though it had a worldwide membership, it became very much the centre of European diplomacy. • The unanimity of members was required for all its decisions on political issues. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions. • The founders of this peace organization underestimated the potential of nationalism. The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice. 	5
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Italy Japan and Germany, headed by dictators, refused to be bound by the orders of the League, Britain and France were the only major powers to act decisively. • But both were not enthusiastic supporters of the League, as it was the brainchild of Wilson who could not even convince his country to join the League. 	
29.	<p>Peninsular Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers. Most of these rivers originate from the Western Ghats. • These are seasonal rivers (non-perennial). They have a large seasonal fluctuation in volume of water as they are solely fed by rain. • These rivers flow in valleys with steep gradients. Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East 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 and flows through Odisha. Its length is 851 km. • Seonath, Telen, Sandur and Ib are its major tributaries. The main stream of Mahanadi gets divided into several distributaries such as Paika, Birupa, Chitartala, Genguti and Nun. • All these distributaries form the Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India. • The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal. <p>b) Godavari</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Godavari is the longest river (1,465km) with an area of 3.13 lakh km² among the Peninsular rivers. It is also called Vridha Ganga. • It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra, a portion of Western Ghats. It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before joining Bay of Bengal. • Purna, Penganga, Pranitha, Indravati, Tal and Salami are its major tributaries. • The river near Rajahmundry gets divided into two Channels called Vasistha and Gautami and forms one of the largest deltas in India. Kolleru, a fresh water lake is located in the deltaic region of the Godavari. <p>c) Krishna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river Krishna originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. Its length is 1,400 km and an area of 2.58 lakh sq km. • It is the second longest Peninsular river Bhima, Peddavagu, 	5

Musi, Koyna and Thungabhadra are the major tributaries of this river.

- It also flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal, at Hamasaladeevi.

d) Kaveri

- The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. Its length is 800 km.
- The river kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south Harangi, Hemavati, Kabini, Bhavani, Arkavathy, Noyyal, Amaravathi etc are the main tributaries of the river Kaveri.
- In Karnataka the river bifurcates twice, forming the sacred islands of Srirangapatnam and Sivasamudram.
- While entering Tamil Nadu, the Kaveri continues through a series of twisted wild gorges until it reaches Hogenakkal Falls and flows through a straight, narrow gorge near Salem.
- The Kaveri breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri. At last, it empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

West Flowing Rivers

a) Narmada

- This river rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of about 1057 m and flows for a distance of about 1,312 km it covers an area of 98,796 sq km and forms 27 km long estuary before outfalling into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.
- It is the largest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India. Its principal tributaries are Burhner, Halon, Heran, Banjar, Dudhi, Shakkar, Tawa, Barna and Kolar.

b) Tapi

- The Tapi is one of the major rivers of Peninsular India with the length of about 724 km.
- It covers an area of 65,145 sq km. Tapi river rises near Multai in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of about 752 m.
- It is one of only the three rivers in Peninsular India that run from east to west - the others being the Narmada and the Mahi.
- The major tributaries are Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati, Aner, Nesu, Buray, Panjhra and Bori. It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

30.	Fundamental rights	Directive principles of state policy	5
	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.	

	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government	
	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court	
	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions	
	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy	
	These are natural rights.	These lead to protect human rights	
31.	<p>Any four various terms associated with measuring of National Income</p> <p>1. Gross National Product (GNP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross National Product is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad. $GNP = C + I + G + (X - M) + NFIA$ C = Consumption I = Investment G = Government Expenditure X - M = Export – Import NFIA = Net Factor Income from Abroad) <p>2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Domestic Product (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>3. Net National Product (NNP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation that is we arrive the Net National Product (NNP) by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product. $(NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation})$ <p>4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net Domestic Product (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 (depreciation) $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$ <p>5. 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 		2

dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

6. Personal Income (PI)

- Personal income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes, therefore, personal income can be expressed as follows (PI = NI corporate Income Taxes – Undistributed corporate profits – social security contribution + Transfer payment).

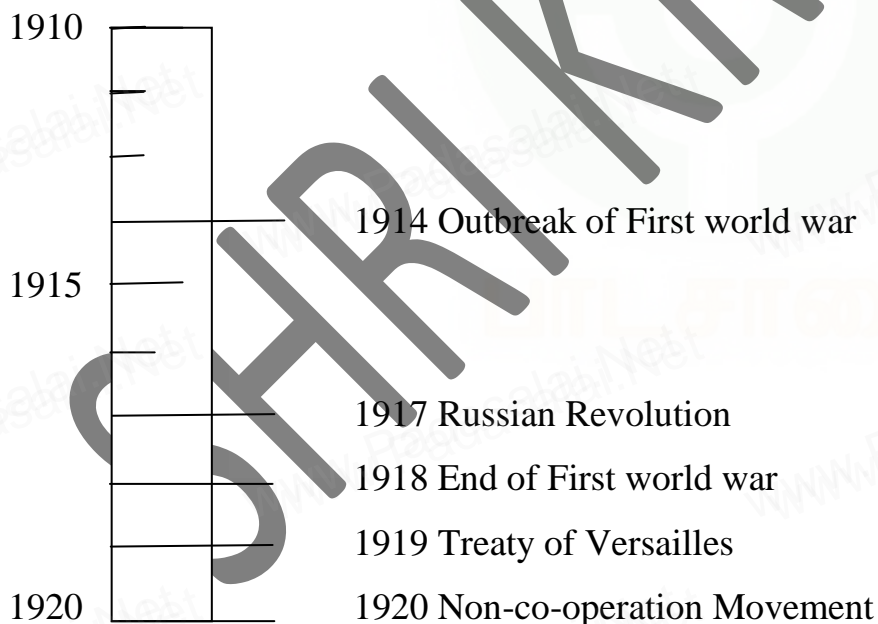
7. Disposable Income (DI)

- Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families, thus, it can be expressed as $\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct Taxes}$
- (From consumption approach $\text{DI} = \text{Consumption Expenditures} + \text{Savings}$)

32. Time line between the year of 1910 – 1920

5

Scale : (1 Unit = 5 years)



33. Given India outline map mark any five places of the following.

5



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

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NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

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FIRST MID - TERM TEST - JULY 2019

X STANDARD

Social Science

Section - I

Time: 1.15 Hrs.

Marks:50

I. Choose the correct Answer :-

5×1=5

- 1) Who said "Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?
 - a) Lenin
 - b) Marx
 - c) Sunyat-sen
 - d) Mao Tsetung
- 2) Choose the correct statements.
 - i) Banking was a major business activity among Jews.
 - ii) Hitler persecuted the Jews.
 - iii) In the concentration camps Jews were killed.
 - iv) The united Nations has currently 129 member countries in it.
 - a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - b) (i) and (iii) are correct
 - c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - d) (i) is correct and (ii) (iii) and iv are wrong
- 3) _____ Dam is the highest gravity.in India.
 - a) Hirakud dam
 - b) Bhakra Nangal dam.
 - c) Mettur dam
 - d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
- 4) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by
 - a) The President
 - b) The Attorney General
 - c) The Governor
 - d) The Prime Minister
- 5) Indian economy is
 - a) Developing Economy
 - b) Emerging Economy
 - c) Dual Economy
 - d) All the above

II. Fill in the blanks:-

4×1=4

- 6) The secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____
- 7) _____ Plains are formed by the older alluivums.
- 8) _____ Writs are mentioned in Article 32.
- 9) _____ Sector is the growth engine of Indian economy.

III. Match the following:-

5×1=5

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 10) Hindenburg | - | Littoral forest |
| 11) Coastel forests | - | Tax on goods and services |
| 12) National Emergency | - | Germany |
| 13) GST | - | Golden revolution |
| 14) Horticulture | - | 1962 |

IV. Answer briefly (Any one)

5×2=10

- 15) Define "Dollar Imperialism"
- 16) Name the Bretton Woods Twins.
- 17) Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.
- 18) What is 'burst of monsoon'?
- 19) What is a writ?

N**2****X - Social Science**

- 20) What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level.
 21) Name the sectors contribute to the GDP with example.

V. Answer any one of the following caption questions:-**4×½=2**

- 22) Political developments in South America.
 a) By which year did the whole of South America become free from European domination?
 b) How many republics came into being from the central America?
 c) In which year was Cuba occupied by the USA.
 d) What made Oligarchic regimes unpopular in South America?
- 23) Battle of Stalingrad
 a) When did Germany attack Stalingrad?
 b) What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?
 c) What was the name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?
 d) What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?

VI. Give reasons any one of the following:-**2×1=2**

- 24) The great Indian desert is called Marusthal.
 25) Rain water harvesting is necessary.

VII. Given Distinguish between the following:-

- 26) Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.
 27) Rabi seasons and Kharif Crop seasons.

VIII. Answer any two of the following questions:-**2×5=10**

- 28) Estimate the work done by the League Nations, pointing out the reasons for its failure.
 29) Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.
 30) Mention the differences between fundamental Rights and Directive principles of the State policy.
 31) Briefly Explain in any four various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

IX. Draw a time line:-**5×1=5**

- 32) Draw the five most important events of the first world war 1910 -1920.
 33) Given India Out line map Mark any five places of the followings. **5×1=5**
 1) Karakoram range
 2) Malwa Plateau.
 3) Kaveri
 4) Mark South - West Monsoon wind Direction.
 5) Sunderbans
 6) Mark alluvial soil region
 7) Jute cultivate areas.
