

QB365 Question Bank School

Half Yearly Model Question - 2023

10th Standard

Social Science

Total Marks : 100

PART - A

14 x 1 = 14

Answer The All Questions :

- 1) With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) **Pope** (d) Spain
- 2) The Speaker of a State is a
(a) Head of State (b) Head of government (c) President's agent (d) **None of these**
- 3) A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
(a) **Mettur** (b) Papansam (c) Sathanur (d) Thungabhadra
- 4) In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____
(a) Dausig (b) **Port Arthur** (c) Sakata (d) Miyako
- 5) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is located at _____
(a) Newyork (b) The Hague (c) Paris (d) **Geneva**
- 6) Dr. Sun Yat Sen founded the political party named _____ in Tokyo.
(a) Republican (b) Democratic (c) **Kuomintang** (d) Conservative
- 7) Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures _____
(a) **Equality before law** (b) Prohibition of discrimination (c) Equality of opportunity
(d) abolition of titles
- 8) Generally, the _____ does not belong to the state where he is appointed.
(a) Cheif Minister (b) **Governor** (c) Election Commision (d) Chief Justice
- 9) The most affected part of the British administration was the _____ system.
(a) military (b) public service (c) **revenue** (d) educational
- 10) The Interim government headed by _____ was formed in September 1946.
(a) Jinnah (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (c) Lal Bahadursastri (d) Liaqat Ali Khan
- 11) Vellore leather accounts for more than of the country's export of leather and leather related products.
(a) **12** (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15
- 12) India and Bangladesh share the longest land boundary of _____ kilometres.
(a) 3069 (b) 3106 (c) **4096.7** (d) 3097.6
- 13) The Chief Minister's comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in _____
(a) 2007-2008 (b) 2008-2009 (c) 2009-2010 (d) **2011-2012**
- 14) _____ gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.
(a) SIPCOT (b) **TANSIDCO** (c) TIDCO (d) TIIC

Answer The All Questions :

15) Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- Answer :** i) This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India.
 ii) The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
 iii) One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats.
 iv) The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills.
 v) The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats. The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

16) What are the factors controlling the climate of India?

Answer : Climate of India is affected by the factors of latitudinal extent, altitude, distance from seas, monsoon wind, relief features and jet stream.

17) What are the factors on which different sources of irrigation depend upon?

- Answer :** 1. Topography
 2. Availability of surface or groundwater
 3. Soil
 4. Nature of river
 5. Rainfall
 6. Requirement of crops

18) What are the socio-economic factors for uneven distribution of population?

Answer : Socio-economic factors consists of the religion, culture, political issues, economy, human settlements, transport network, industrialization, urbanization, employment opportunity etc.

19) Write a note on 'Magna Carta'.

Answer : 'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England in 1215 under pressure from the barons. This is the first written document relating to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

20) Write a short note about Acquisition of Citizenship.

- Answer :** i) **By Birth:** All persons born in India on or after January 26,1950 are treated as citizens by birth.
 ii) **By Descent :** A person born outside India on or after January 26,1950 shall be a citizen of India by descent, if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth
 iii) **By Registration :** A person can acquire citizenship of India by registration with appropriate authority
 iv) **By Naturalization:** A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship, on application for naturalization to the Government of India
 v) **By Incorporation of Territory :** In the event of a certain territory being added to the territory of India. The Government of India shall specify the persons of that territory who shall be citizen of India.

21) Where and by whom was the communist party of India founded?

Answer : Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded at Tashkent, Uzbekistan in October 1920. M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherjee, and M.P.T. Acharya were some of its founding members.

22) Name the members of the defence committee set up by the Congress.

Answer : The Congress set up defence committee comprising Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali.

23) Group the districts of Tamil Nadu into low, moderate, and heavy rainfall regions.

Answer :

S. No	Distribution of Rainfall	Regions
1.	Low Rainfall	Nammakkal, karur, Erode, Thuthukudi, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Thiruchirappalli, perambalur, Krishnagiri.
2.	Moderate Rainfall	Puddukottai, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Dindigal, Theni, Vellore.
3.	Heavy Rainfall	Kancheepuram, chennai, Villupuram, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Nilgiri.

24) Write the types and regions of agriculture practices in Tamilnadu.

Answer :

Farming type	Area practiced
Subsistence, intensive, agriculture	Practiced all over Tamil Nadu with few exceptions.
Plantation, Agriculture	Hill slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats
Mixed farming	Banks of River Cauvery and Thenpennai.

PART - C

7 x 5 = 35

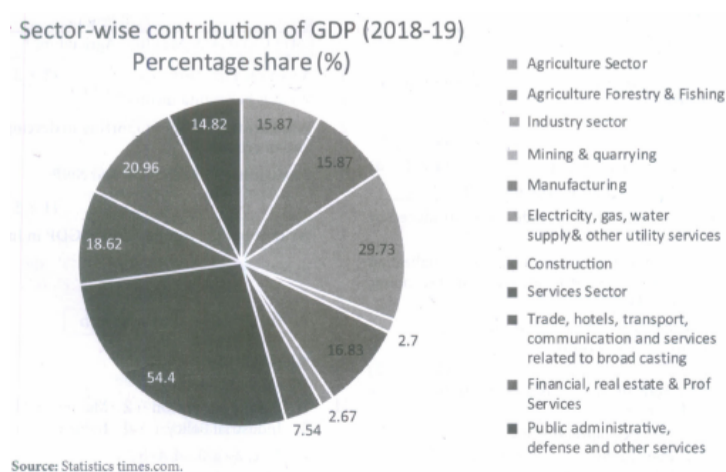
Answer The All Questions :

25) Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the hoogly region.

Answer : Concentration of jute industry in hoogli:

- (i) **Raw material:** Hoogli is very near to the areas of jute cultivation.
- (ii) **Transport:** The waters of Hoogli provide inexpensive transport facilities and there is a good network of railways and roadways.
- (iii) **Water:** There is the abundant water supply for processing of jute.
- (iv) **Labour:** Cheap labour is easily available from West Bengal, Odisha, and Bihar.
- (v) **Kolkata:** The developed urban city provides banking, insurance, and port facilities for export.

26) Analyse the sector wise contribution of GDP for 2018-19 with the help of a pie chart.



Answer :

27) What were the causes and consequences of Vellore Revolt?

Answer : Causes for the revolt:

- i) The British brought the districts of Salem and Dindigul under their control.
- ii) The status of the Raja of Thanjavur was reduced.
- iii) The nawab of Arcot was to cede five districts to the British
- iv) There was continuous opposition from the kings and chieftains which resulted in the revolt.

Grievances of the Indian soldiers:

- i) The sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary and poor prospects of promotion
- ii) The English army officers' scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian Sepoys also angered them.

The New army regulation :

- i) The Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform.
- ii) They were to be cleanly shaven on the chin and maintain uniformity about how their moustache looked
- iii) The new turban added fuel to fire.

Outbreak of the Revolt:

- i) On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, the sepoys started the revolt.
- ii) Colonel Fancourt, who commanded the garrison, was the first victim.
- iii) Colonel Mekerras of the 23rd regiment was killed next.
- iv) Major Armstrong was also killed.
- v) About a dozen other officers were killed within an hour.

Gillespie's Brutality:

- i) Major Cootes, who was outside the Fort, informed Colonel Gillespie, the cavalry commandant in Arcot
- ii) Gillespie reached the fort along with a squadron of cavalry under the command of Captain Young at 9.00 am.
- iii) In the meantime, the rebels proclaimed Fateh Hyder, Tipu's eldest son, as their new ruler and hoisted the tiger flag of Mysore sultans in the Fort.
- iv) But the uprising was swiftly crushed by Col. Gillespie, who threw to winds all war ethics.
- v) In the course of suppression, according to an eyewitness account, eight hundred soldiers were found dead in the fort alone
- vi) Six hundred soldiers were kept in confinement in Tiruchirappalli and Vellore awaiting inquiry.

Consequences of Revolt :

- i) Six of the rebels convicted by the Court of Enquiry were blown from the guns; five were shot dead, eight hanged.
- ii) Tipu's sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta.
- iii) The officers and men engaged in the suppression of the revolt were rewarded with prize money and promotion
- iv) Col. Gillespie was given 7,000 pagodas. However, the commander-in-chief Sir John Cradock, the Adjutant General Agnew and Governor William Bentinck were held responsible for the revolt, removed from their office, and recalled to England.
- v) The military regulations were treated as withdrawn.

Estimate of Revolt :

- i) The Vellore Revolt failed because there was no immediate help from outside.
- ii) Recent studies show that the organising part of the revolt was done perfectly by Subedars Sheik Adam and Sheik Hamid and Jamedar Sheik Hussain of the 2nd battalion of 23rd regiment and two Subedars and the Jamedar Sheik Kasim of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment.
- iii) Vellore Revolt had all the forebodings of the Great Rebellion of 1857.
- iv) The only difference was that there was no civil rebellion following the mutiny.
- v) The 1806 revolt was not confined to Vellore Fort.
- vi) It had its echoes in Bellary, Walaiabad, Hyderabad, Bengaluru. Nandydurg and Sankaridurg.

28) Mark the following places on the outline map of India

- i) Jhansi
- ii) Meerut
- iii) Barrackpore
- iv) Delhi

v) Lucknow

Answer :

29) Given an account of Self Respect Movement.

Answer : (i) The Self-Respect movement advocated a casteless society devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.

(ii) The movement declared rationality and self-respect as the birthright of all human beings and held these as more important than self-rule.

(iii) The movement declared illiteracy as a source for women's subordination and promoted compulsory elementary education for all.

(iv) The movement demanded women's emancipation, deplored superstitions, and emphasised rationality. The movement also advocated self-respect marriage

(v) The Self-Respect Movement championed not only the cause of the non-Brahmin Hindus, but also that of the Muslims.

(vi) The Self-Respect Movement extolled the lofty principles of Islam such as equality and brotherhood.

30) Explain about Panchsheel principles.

Answer : i) Panchsheel derived from Sanskrit words (panch = five, sheel = virtues).

ii) The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (Panchsheel) between India (Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru) and China (Premier Chou-En-Lai) was signed on 28 April 1954, which stated that the two governments entered into an agreement based on the following principles:

a. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

b. Mutual non-aggression

c. Mutual non-interference

d. Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit

e. Peaceful co-existence

iii) These principles were incorporated in the Bandung Declaration signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia.

31) Write a note on history of industrialisation in Tamil Nadu.

Answer : a) Colonial period:

- i) There is a lot of evidence for the presence of industrial activities such as textiles, shipbuilding, iron and steel making, and pottery in pre-colonial Tamil Nadu.
- ii) Here are two sets of factors that have contributed to the process.
- iii) The introduction of cotton cultivation in Western and Southern Tamil Nadu by the colonial government led to the emergence of a large-scale textile sector in these parts.
- iv) Second, an increase in trade during this period led to industrial development around two of the most active ports in the region, Chennai and Tuticorin.
- v) Match factories too emerged during the colonial period in the Sivakasi region.
- vi) Port-related activity too contributed to the growth of the region.
- vii) Leather production was also taking place in Dhedigul, Yellow, and Ambur areas.
- viii) In Western Tamil Nadu a number of textile industries sprang up.
- ix) It led to the rise of a number of small workshops for repair and producers of machinery components.

b) Post independence period:

- i) Large enterprises were set up by both central and state governments. Some of them are....
- ii) Chennai Integral coach factory.
- iii) Thiruchirappalli BHEL.
- iv) AVADI - Heavy vehicles - Tanks.
- v) Chennai Ashok Leyland and Standard Motors.
- vi) Salem Steel plants.
- vii) Textiles, electric motors, pumpsets and agricultural machinery in Coimbatore.
- viii) Cotton knitwear in Tiruppur.
- ix) Home furnishing in Karur.
- x) Hosur industrial cluster.

PART - D

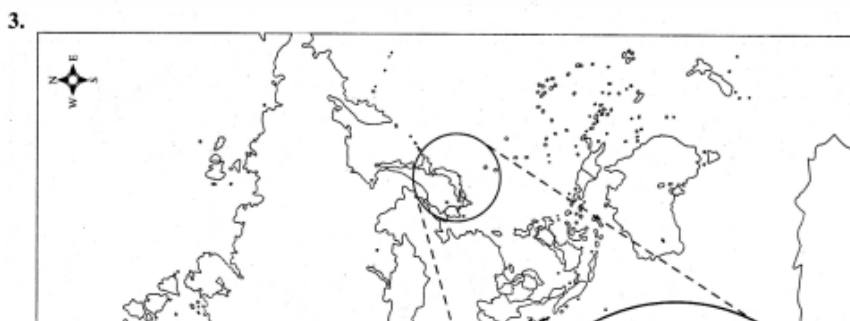
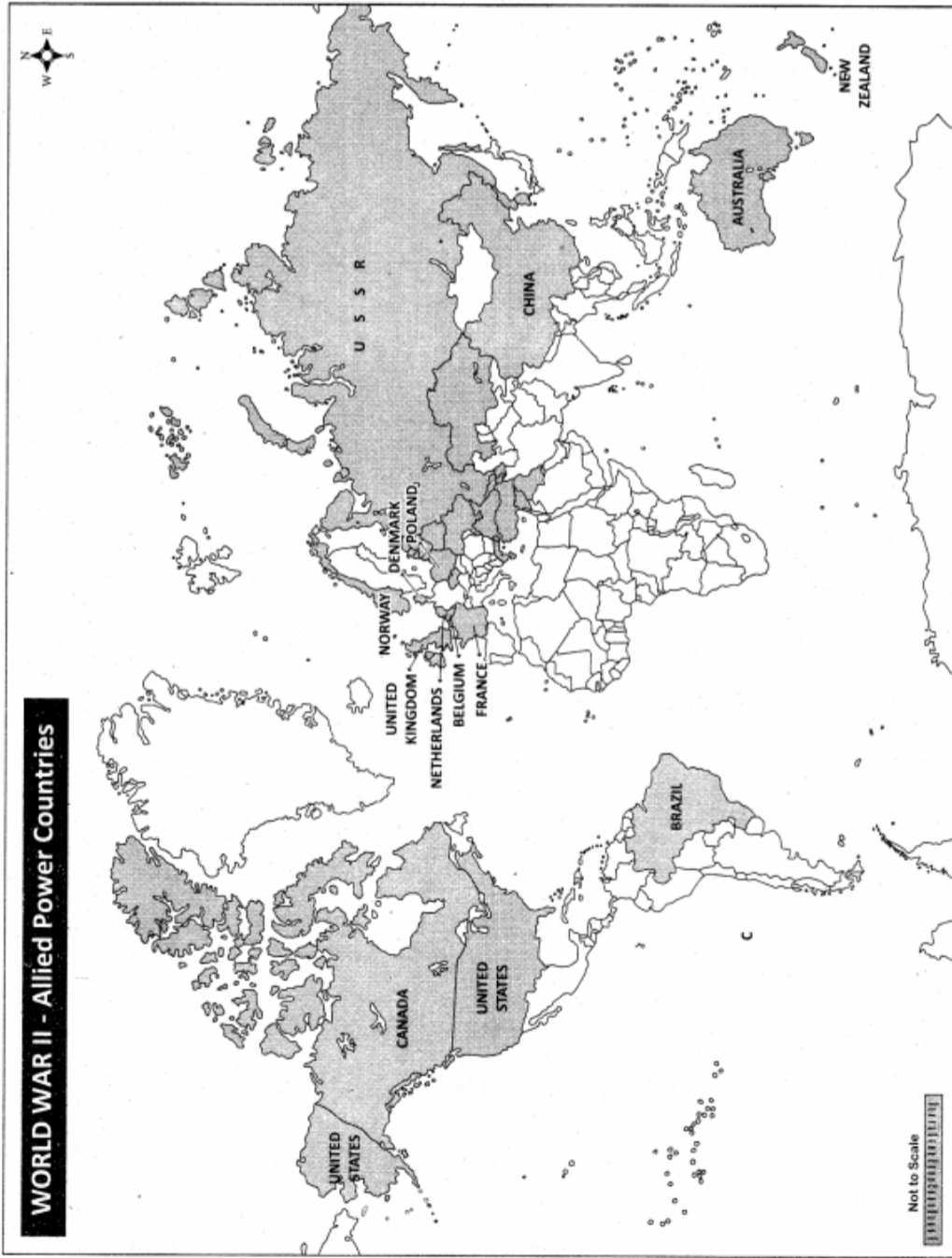
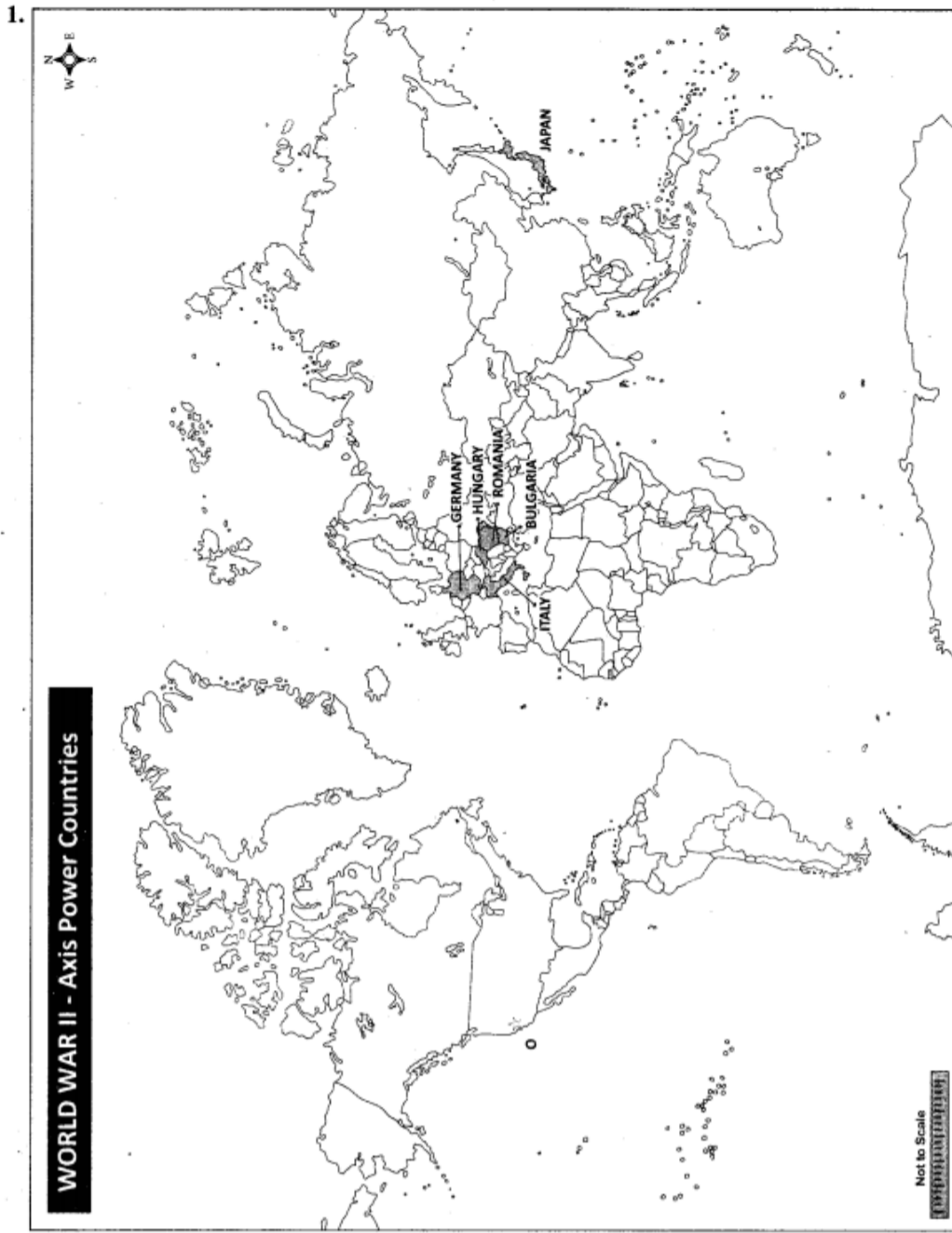
1 x 5 = 5

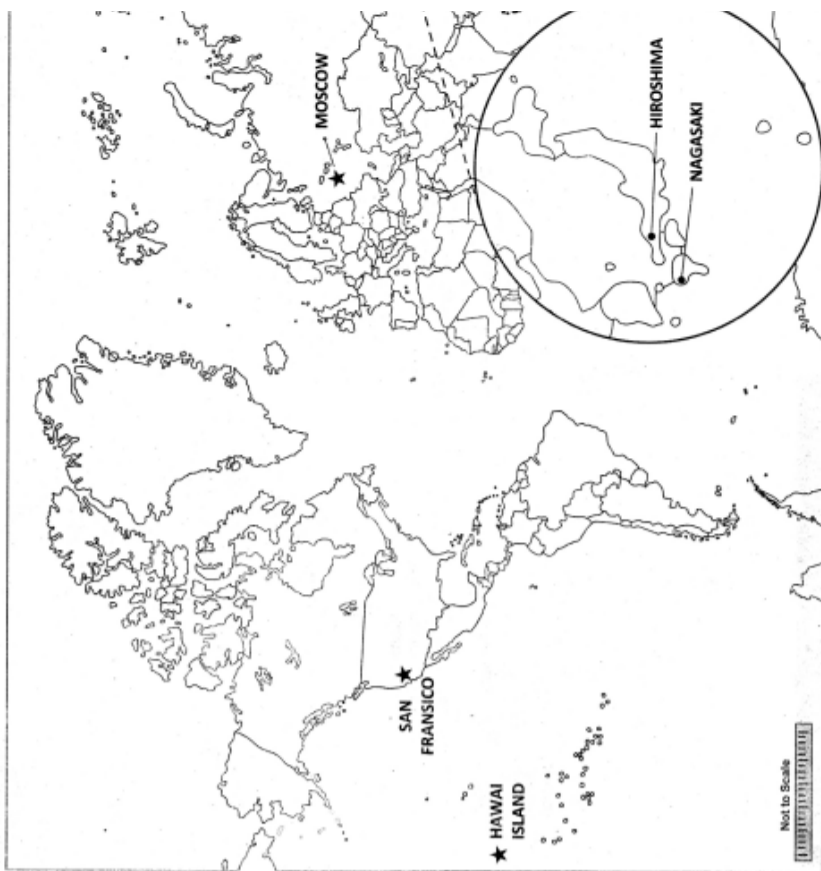
Answer The All Questions :

32) Mark the following on the world map.

1. Axis Power Countries
2. Hiroshima, Nagasaki
3. United States, Denmark
4. Germany, Italy
5. Moscow, San Francisco

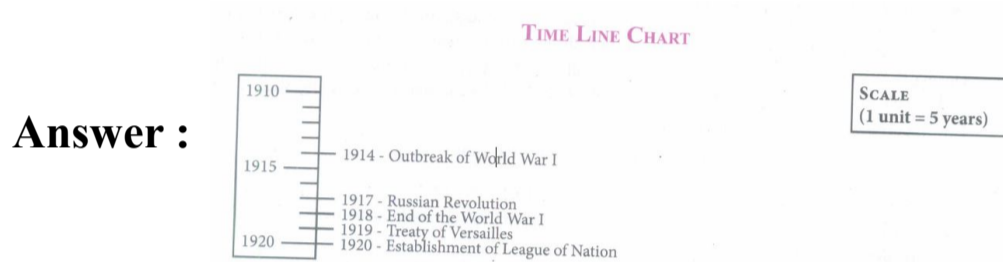
Answer :



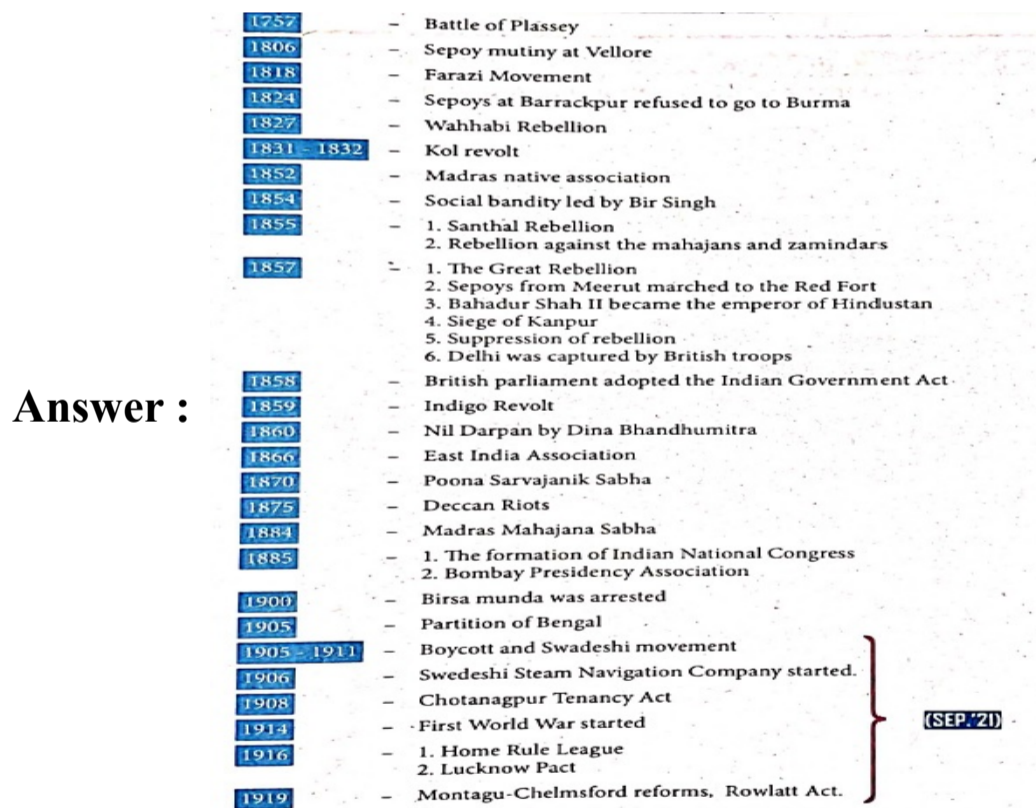


2 x 5 = 10

33) Draw Time Line Chart between 1900 - 1920



34) Draw a time line 1750-1920



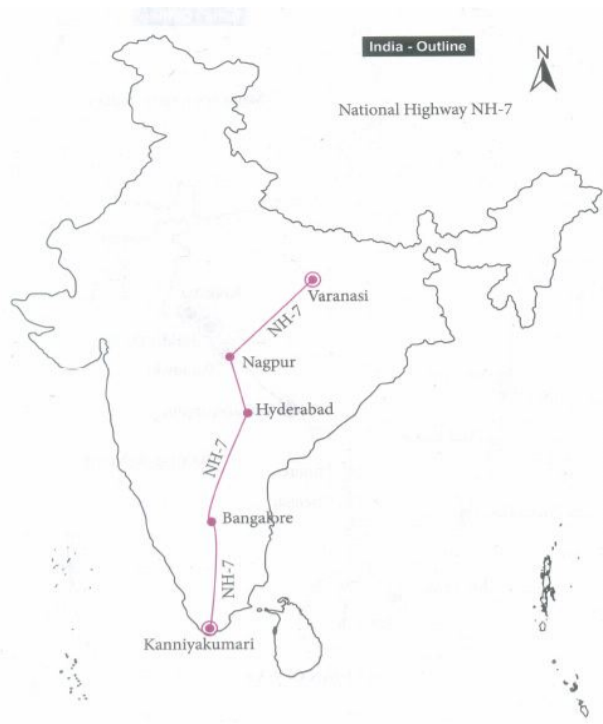
PART - E

2 x 8 = 16

Answer The All Questions :

35) National Highway NH-44.

Answer :



36) Mark important rivers, distribution of soil and forest types on different Tamil Nadu maps.

Answer :

