

## SSLC HALF YEARLY EXAM – 2016-17

### SOCIAL SCIENCE – KEY

- |                             |                |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. b. Colbert               | 2. b. U.S.A    | 3. c. First War of Indian Independence |
| 4. d. Kerala                | 5. c. Panchael | 6. c. Communication                    |
| 7. a. October 12, 2005      | 8. b. Nilgris  | 9. a. Soil Conversion                  |
| 10. a. Airways              | 11. a. Sensor  | 12. c. Living Standard of people       |
| 13. c. Acharya Vinobhabhave |                | 14. a. 1967                            |
15. (i) a. Germany    b. Negative vote    c. RajaRam MohanRoy    d. Rajaji    e. Dr.S.Dharmambal
- (ii) a. Marshy Land    b. A type of coal    c. Himachal Pradesh    d. Bengaluru    e. Mumbai

#### 2 Marks

#### 16. Taiping Rebellion.

1. . The Americans, the French and other foreign countries signed treaties with China.
2. The Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu King and the foreigners in 1854.
3. This rebellion was known as Taiping Rebellion .

#### 17. Treaty of Versailles.

1. A huge war indemnity was imposed on Germany.
2. Her army was reduced and surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to France.
3. The Overseas possessions of Germany were divided among the victorious nations.

#### 18. Hitler Declare

Hitler became the Leader of Germany and declared  
 “One people,  
 One State,  
 One Leader”.

#### 19. initial member countries of the EU.

- |              |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Belgium   | 2. France     | 3. Italy        |
| 4. Luxemburg | 5. Northlands | 6. West Germany |

#### 20. leaders and centres of Mutiny.

Important Leaders	Centres
1. Rani Lakshmi Bai	- Jhansi
2. Tantia Tope	- Kanpur
3. Nana Saheb	- Kanpur
4. Kunwar Singh	- Bihar
5. Begum Hasrat	- Lucknow
6. II Baghadur Shah	- Delhi

#### 21. Services of Arya Samaj

1. Through his motto Go back to Veda Swami Dyananda Saraswathi created the feeling of self – confidence and self – respect.
2. The Arya Samaj opposed child marriage, polygamy, purdha system, casteism and sati.
3. It advocated women education, inter-caste marriage and inter-dining.

4. He started the Suddhi Movement to reconvert the Hindus who had been converted to other religious, earlier.
5. It insisted on education of the women and upliftment of the depressed classes.
6. The Samaj started a number of schools to impart English and Vedic Education called Dayananda Anglo Vedic (DAV) schools and colleges.

**22. Indian National Congress.**

In 1885, Allan Octavian Hume

**23. papers edited by Subramaniya Bharathiyar in 1907.**

1. Tamil weekly - India
2. English News paper - Bala Bharatham

**24. India has rendered whole hearted support to the UNO – Justify.**

1. India has rendered whole – hearted support to the United Nations to bring World Peace and making the policies of the UNO a great success.
2. It tried to solve many problems by giving full support to UNO.

**25. Democracy – Abraham Lincoln**

According to Abraham Lincoln, ‘Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people’.

**26. holy places in the Northern mountain of India.**

1. Amarnath
2. Kedarnath
3. Badrinath
4. Vaishnavidevi Temples

**27. jet streams affect the climate of India**

1. Air currents in the upper atmosphere is known as Jet streams.
2. It determines the arrival and departure of monsoon winds in India.
3. It also brings the Western disturbance from Mediterranean sea to India causing rainfall to Punjab and Haryana.

**28. natural vegetation**

1. All vegetation from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as natural vegetation.
2. Ex. Grass, plant, etc.,

**29. cotton growing areas**

1. Gujarat
2. Maharashtra
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Karnataka
5. Tamil Nadu
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Punjab

**30. factors that determine location of an Industry.**

1. Raw material
2. Power
3. Transport
4. Manpower
5. Water
6. Market
7. Government policies.

**31. e –waste.**

1. E-waste generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers.
2. India produces about 3,80,000 tonnes of e-waste generated.
3. This is one of the major threats of environmental degradation and worst radiation incident worldwide.

**32. trade - types**

1. Trade is an act of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
2. There are two types of trade.
  - a. Internal Trade
  - b. International trade

**33. important aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction.**

1. Mitigation
2. Early Warning System
3. Disaster Preparedness
4. Recovery

**34. study of National Income**

1. To measure the size of the economy and level of country's economic performance.
2. To measure the production of goods and services.

**35. Globalization?**

1. Globalisation refers here a country draw raw materials from any source of the world and manufacture goods and services.
2. The finished goods also find a place in the global market.
3. Thus globalization is the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.

36	WEST COASTAL PLAINS	EAST COASTAL PLAINS
1	The western coastal plain extend from ran of kutch to kanniya kumari	The eastern coastal plain extend from West Bengal to kanniya kumari
2	Northern Part – Konkan coast Southern part – Malabar coast	Northern part – Northern circars Southern part – coromandel coast
3	The plain has numerous back waters and lagoons	These plans has numerous lakes much as chilka, kolleru & pulicat lake
4	It formed by the deltas of Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.	The Narmada river and the Tapti river flows in the region.

37	LOO	NORWESTERS
1	Loo wind originate in desert area of blow over north and North western part of the country	Norwesters originate in Bay of Bengal blow over North and North Eastern part of country.
2	They are strong, dry as well as hot wind	They are strong as well as moisture laden winds
3	They do not bring rainfall	They bring heavy to very heavy rainfall
4	These winds are dry and dust storms	These winds are local thunder storms

38	WIND ENERGY	THERMAL ENERGY
1	It is produced from the speed of wind using wind mill	it is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc.,
2	Tamilnadu, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have wind energy producing centers	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan , Karnataka, Kerala ,Orissa and Delhi have thermal energy producing centers
3	The initial expenses for erection of wind mills are huge	The initial expenses are much more than wind energy

39	<b>KHARIF CROP</b>	<b>RABI CROP</b>
1	It is an important cropping season that starts before monsoon.	It is an important cropping season that starts at beginning of winter
2	It ends after autumn season.	It ends at beginning of summer
3	Duration - June to November	Duration - November to March
4	Eg: paddy, maize, cotton, millet, jute, sugarcane	Eg: wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses, linseed, grains
5	The Harvest period is November	The harvest period is March

40	<b>MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY</b>	<b>AGRO BASED INDUSTRY</b>
1	These industries use both metallic and non metallic minerals as raw material	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials
2	Ex: iron and steel industry	Ex: cotton textile industry and jute industry
3	Its located in Chota Nagpur Plateau	Mumbai is the leading Cotton textile centre.

41	<b>WATER POLLUTION</b>	<b>LAND POLLUTION</b>
1	Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it	Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water
2	Water can also be polluted by a number of organic compounds such as oil, plastics and pesticides in the water which are harmful to humans and animals	Direct discharge of Industrial waste, oil and fuel dumping leaking of waste from landfills are also the causes of land pollution

42	<b>EXPORT</b>	<b>IMPORT</b>
1	Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency	Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers
2	India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries of the world	India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries
3	Eg: tea, spices, iron ore, leather, cotton, textile	Eg: machines, transport equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint

43	<b>NATIONAL HIGHWAYS</b>	<b>STATE HIGHWAYS</b>
1	National highways links the state capitals with national capital	State highways links the state capitals with the different headquarters
2	They are maintained by the central public works department(CPWD)	They are maintained by the state public works department (SPWD)
3	Eg: Varanasi to Kanyakumari –NH-7 Ernakulam to cochin-NH-47	Eg: Cuddalore to Chittoor
4	It runs to a length of 70,548 kms.	It runs to a length of 1,31,899 kms.

#### 44. Fascist Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini:

- a. "Italy must expand or perish" is the slogan
- b. In 1939
- c. Sicily Island
- d. Mussolini was shot dead by his own countrymen in 1945

**45. Second World War:**

- a. Versailles Treaty
- b. Winston Churchill
- c. Rome – Berlin - Tokyo axis
- d. 1945

**46. Revolt at Central India:**

- a. Rani Lakshmi Bai
- b. Gwalior
- c. She was killed
- d. Escaped but captured and put to death

**47. The Mount battern Plan:**

- a. Mount battern
- b. Mount battern
- c. India to be divided into Indian Union and Pakistan Union
- d. Accepted this plan

**48. a) result of the first world war****1. Heavy loss :**

It caused a heavy loss of property and human lives

**2. League of Nations :**

The League of Nations was formed with the main aim of averting another war.

**3. Democracy :**

Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.

**4. Germany :**

The army of Germany was reduced and to pay high war indemnity.

**5. Treaties :**

The victorious nations forced the defeated nations with unfair treaties, it sowed the seeds for another world war.

**6. Independence :**

Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia were granted independence.

**7. 14 points :**

President Woodrow Wilson put forward his famous fourteen points.

**b) activities of the Ramakrishna Mission.****1. Medical Mission :**

The Ramakrishna Mission has its own hospitals, charitable dispensaries, maternity clinics, tuberculosis clinics and mobile dispensaries.

**2. Training Nurses :**

It also maintains training centers for nurses.

**3. Orphanages Home :**

Orphanages and homes for the Ramakrishna Mission has established many renowned educational institutions in India.

**4. Education Institution :**

In educational activities, the Ramakrishna Mission has established many renowned educational institutions in India.

**5. Own centres :**

It has own University, Colleges, Vocational training centers.

**6. Relief operations :**

It has also involved in disaster relief operations during famine, epidemic, fire, flood, earthquake, cyclones and communal disturbances.

**7. Lighting system :**

It played an important role in the installation of Photovoltaic (PV) lighting system in the sundarbans region of West Bengal.

**8. Provide Electricity :**

The PV lighting was used to provide electricity to the people who were traditionally depending on kerosene and diesel.

**c) formation and achievements of the Justice Party.**

**Formation of Justice Party:**

1. The justice Party officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India.
2. This party was established in 1916 by T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.
3. During its early years, the party involved in petitioning the imperial administrative bodies.
4. It demanded more representation for Non-Brahmins in administration.
5. Since this party published Dravidian in Tamil, Andhra Prakasika in Telugu and Justice in English, it is called as Justice party.

**Achievements of the Justice Party:**

1. The Justice Party improved the Status of Depressed Classes.

**2. Education :**

College committees were created to regulate the higher educational institutions. In 1925, Andhra University and in 1929 Annamalai University were opened.

**3. Right to vote :**

In 1921, women's were granted the right to vote.

**4. Mid-day meal :**

Introduced mid - day meal scheme..

**5. Hindu Religious Endowment Bill :**

To regulate temple accounts, Temple Committees were created. In 1926 the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed.

**6. Abolished Devadasi system :**

It abolished Devadasi system, prevented immoral traffic of Women and passed Industrial Act.

**7. Free patta system :**

Free patta system for housing sites to the poor was introduced.

**8. Staff Selection Board**

It created Staff Selection Board in 1924 and it became the Public Service Commission in 1929.

**9. Medical Education :**

It gave encouragement to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Education.

**10. Reservation :**

It provided reservation of appointments in Local bodies and Educational Institutions for Non-Brahmins.

**49. a) SAARC.**

**1. Expansion :**

South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation

**2. Aim :**

India took the initiative to form SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level

**3. Formation of SAARC:**

- SAARC'S first meeting was held at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985.
- Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.

**4. Member countries of SAARC: (PAIN MBBS)**

- The member countries are 1. Bangladesh, 2. Bhutan, 3. India, 4. Maldives, 5. Nepal, 6. Pakistan, 7. Afghaistan and 8. Srilanka.

**5. Activities of SAARC: (SHARP T3)**

The SAARC countries identified mutual co – operation in the following areas, 1. transportation, 2. postal services, 3. tourism, 4. shipping, 5. health, 6. agriculture, 7. rural reconstruction and 8. telecommunication.

**b) role of Opposition party in a democracy.****Role of the opposition party in a democracy:**

1. The Success of the democracy depends to a great extent on the constructive role of the opposition parties.
2. In every democracy all the parties cannot get majority seats all the time in the parliament.
3. The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties.
4. The party which gets majority seats in the Lok Sabha next to the ruling party is called the recognized opposition party. The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.
5. All the powers mentioned in the constitution are exercised by the ruling party. The opposition party also functions in an effective manner, and their work is no less important than that of the ruling parties.
6. To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.
7. The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.
8. Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the news papers.
9. The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also.
10. During the question hour, the opposition parties criticize the government generally.

**c) rights of consumers.****Birth of COPRA:**

The right to redress lead to the passing of the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) in 1986 in India which has been defined as the Magna Carta of consumers.

1. The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property.
2. The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods; should be properly informed, assurance of access to variety of goods and services at competitive price.
3. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.
4. The consumer's interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare.
5. They seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation of consumers and right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.
6. The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2005.
7. It is enable all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

50. a) **one of the branches of South- west Monsoon:**

**Two branches of South – West monsoon winds** are as follows:

1. Arabian sea branch
2. Bay of Bengal branch

**1. Bay of Bengal Branch**

1. The bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoon is a moisture bearing wind.
2. It strikes against the Kasi, Garo and jointed hills and causes heavy rainfall in Cherrapunji
3. A part of this branch gets deflected by Himalayas and moves towards the west giving rain to Gangetic plains.
4. As it moves further it gives scanty rainfall to Punjab and Haryana.
5. It finally meets the Arabian sea branch at the foot hills of Himalayas and give heavy rainfall along the Siwaliks.

b) **cotton textile Industry in Mumbai :**

Mumbai in Maharashtra is the leading cotton textile centre and it is called as the Manchester of India .

The following factors favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

**1. Port facility :**

Location of port facilities for the export of finished goods.

**2. Transport :**

It is well connected through rail and road links with cotton growing areas.

**3. Climate :**

Humid coastal climate favours yarnning.

**4. Capital :**

Capital goods and finance are available in Mumbai.

**5. Manpower :**

Manpower is in plenty.

c) **components of Remote sensing.**

The four basic components of a remote sensing are

1. Target
2. Energy source
3. Transmission path
4. Sensor.

**1. Target**

- i. The target is a object or material that is being imaged.
- ii. The components in the system work together to measure and record information about the target without actually coming into physical contact with it.

**2. Energy source**

1. The Energy source provides electromagnetic energy to the target.
2. The energy source can be classified in to two

**1. Passive System**

That is sun, irradiance from earth's materials

**2. Active System**

That is irradiance from artificially generated energy sources such as radar.

**3. Transmission path**

Transmit information from the target to sensor.

**4. Sensor**

- ii. Sensor is a device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR).
- iii. Sensors can be classified on the basis of energy receive into Passive sensors and Active Sensors.

**iv. Passive Sensors**

It detect natural radiation that is emitted or reflected by the object or surrounding area being observed.

**For Example :** Cameras used for taking favourite pictures during daylight.

v. **Active Sensors**

It transmit their own signal and measure the energy that is reflected from the target.

**For example :** Radar.

51. a) **Functions of Modern welfare state.**

**1. Protective functions:**

1. Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state.
2. So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

**2. The Administrative function:**

The three important wings of the state are legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

**3. Social Security functions:**

The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.

**4. Economic Functions:**

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.

b) **Green Revolution.**

**Green Revolution :**

1. Green revolution was introduced in the year 1967.
2. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities, to increase the agricultural production.

**Effects of the Green Revolution :**

1. As a result of green revolution large number of states benefited by producing more crops.
2. This enabled India to achieve self – sufficiency in food grain production.
3. The credit of introducing the High Yielding Variety seeds goes to Indian Council of Agriculture Research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pantnagar (UP) and Coimbatore.

c) **Power Programmes in Tamil Nadu.**

**Power programs in Tamil Nadu:**

1. **Thermal Power :**

Thermal power stations are in

- |           |              |           |                     |             |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Ennore | 2. Tuticorin | 3. Mettur | 4. basin Bridge and | 5. Neyveli. |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|

2. **Hydel Power :**

Hydel power stations are in

- |           |                |                |                 |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mettur | 2. Kundah      | 3. Periyar Dam | 4. Kothayar Dam |
| 5. Pykara | 6. Singara and | 7. Moyar.      |                 |

3. **Atomic Energy :**

Atomic power stations are in

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kalpakkam and | 2. Koodankulam. |
|------------------|-----------------|

4. **Wind Energy:**

It is a non-conventional form of energy.

The windmills are situated in

- |               |                |              |                   |                 |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Coimbatore | 2. Kanyakumari | 3. Tuticorin | 4. Ramanathapuram | 5. Tirunelveli. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|

5. **Biomass Energy:**

This is another kind of non-conventional energy. This kind of electricite is produced in

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Namakkal and | 2. Dharnapuri Districts. |
|-----------------|--------------------------|

51. Time Line (1910 – 1930) Write a five

1911	Cancellation of Bengal Partition
1914	Out break of First World War
1916	Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact
1917	August Declaration
1918	End of the First World War
1919	Montague – Chelmsford Reforms, Rowlatt Act, Jallian Walabagh Massacre
1920	Non co-operation movement, Khilafat Movement
1922	Chauri-Chaura Incident, Suspension of Non co-operation Movement
1923	Swaraj party formed
1927	Formation of Simon Commission
1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
1929	Lahore Congress
1930	Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference, Dandi March

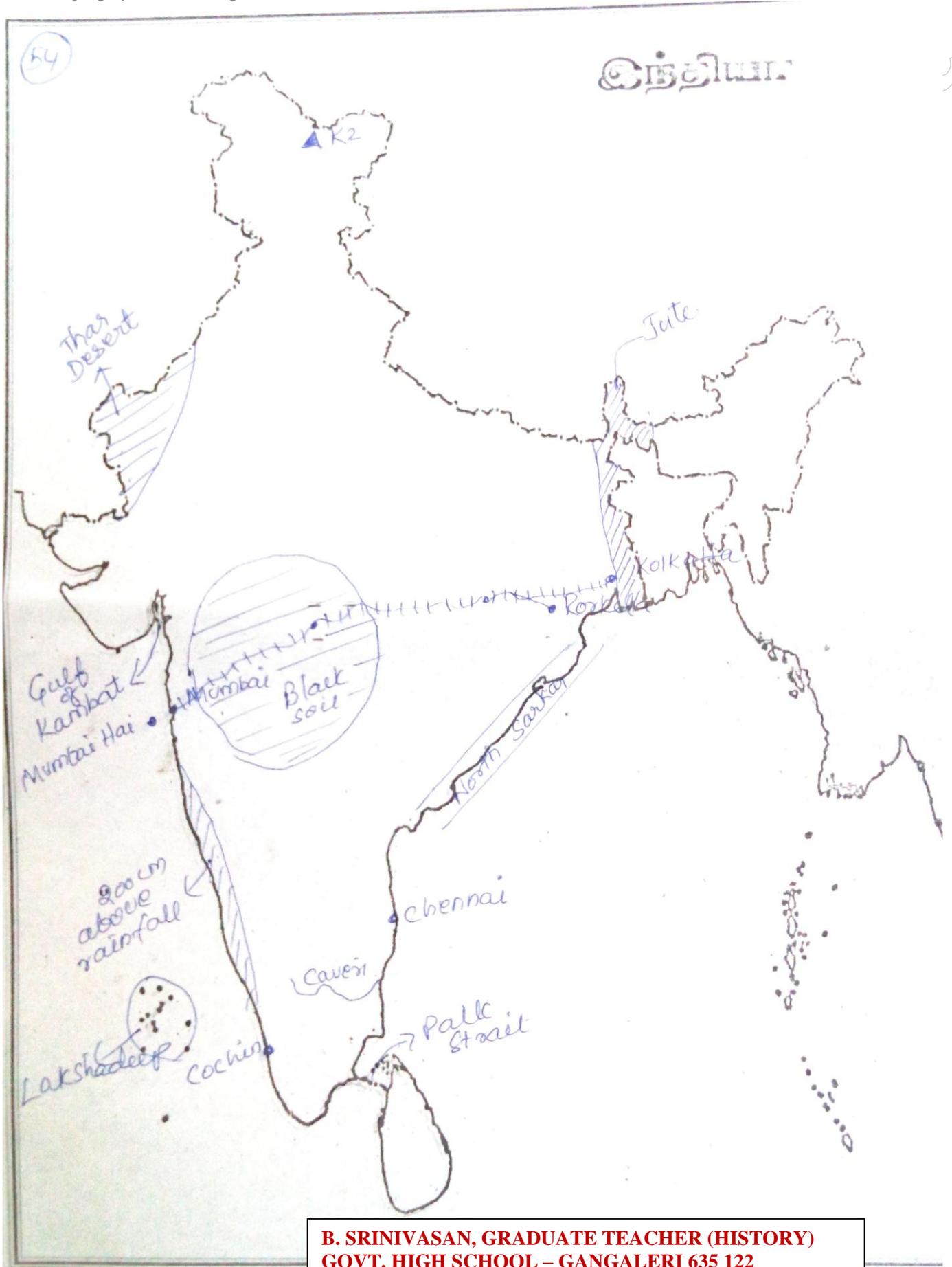
53. Asia Map



b) India



54. Geography - India Map



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