

TN Board Class 10 Social Science Solved Previous Year Question Papers March 2015

1. Austrian crown Prince was

- (a) Franci Ferdinand
- (b) Francis Duke
- (c) Francis De Lesseps
- (d) Francis Baycon

Answer: a

2. The name of the single European currency:

- (a) Dollar
- (b) Yen
- (c) Euro
- (d) Pounds

Answer: a

3. The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission is at:

- (a) Kanchipuram
- (b) Belur
- (c) Melur
- (d) Hampi

Answer: b

4. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu:

- (a) E.V. Ramasamy Naicker
- (b) Nehru
- (c) Gandhiji
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: a

5. India is a country with unbounded faith in:

- (a) War
- (b) Peace
- (c) Love
- (d) Enemity

Answer: b

6. To vote an election, a person should be above the age of:

- (a) 21
- (b) 18
- (c) 75
- (d) 35

Answer: b

7. The Magna Carta of consumers:

- (a) WHO
- (b) COPRA
- (c) EXNORA
- (d) FAO

Answer: a

8. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through.....

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Aurangabad

Answer: b

9. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the monazite sand?

- (a) Oil
- (b) Uranium
- (c) Thorium
- (d) Coal

Answer: b

10. The city known as Electronic capital is.....

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Bengaluru

(d) Madurai

Answer: c

11. The headquarters of Indian Railways is.....

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Trichy

Answer: a

12. Primary sector consists of.....

- (a) Trade
- (b) Construction
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Telecommunication

Answer: c

13. Chairman of Planning Commission of India is:

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Finance Minister of India
- (d) Vice President of India

Answer: b

14. Eleventh Five-year plan period is:

- (a) 1956 - 1961
- (b) 1997 - 2002
- (c) 2002 - 2007
- (d) 2007 - 2012

Answer: d

15. Match the following:

(i)

Island of Hong Kong	Mussolini's followers
Black shirts	Lala Lajpat Rai
Queen Victoria's Proclamation	E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
Lion of Punjab	China
Vaikam Hero	T.M. Nair
	Secret Police of Mussolini.
	Magna Carta

Answer:

Island of Hong Kong	China
Black shirts	Mussolini's followers
Queen Victoria's Proclamation	Magna Carta
Lion of Punjab	Lala Lajpat Rai
Vaikam Hero	E.V. Ramasamy Periyar

(ii)

Highest Rainfall place	Uttar Pradesh
Mangrove Forest	(Village) Panchayat
Jute Industry	Mawsynram in Cherrapunji
Village Roads	USA
TIROS	West Bengal
	Municipalities and Corporations
	Sundarban

Answer:

Highest Rainfall place	Mawsynram in Cherrapunji
Mangrove Forest	Sundarban

Jute Industry	West Bengal
Village Roads	(Village) Panchayat
TIROS	USA

16. What are the organs of the League of Nations?

Answer: The organs of the League of Nations are:

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council
3. The Secretariat
4. The International Court of Justice
5. International Labour Organization

17. Write a note on National Industrial Recovery Act?

Answer: The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.

18. What does the term 'Fascism' mean?

Answer: The term "Fascism" is derived from the Latin word "Fasces". It means a bundle or group. Mussolini of Italy, who organized- in the beginning groups of young persons or gangs called the Faces, who created terror among the people who were considered enemies of the nation.

19. Mention some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.

Answer: Some of the specialized agencies of the UNO are:

- The World Health Organisation
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- ILO
- FAO and
- IBRD

20. What are the teachings of Vallalar?

Answer: The teachings of Vallalar are:

1. Condemned inequalities

2. Compassion to all living things
3. Service to mankind is the service to moksha
4. Preached Jeeva Karunya.

21. What is the importance of the Lahore Session of the Congress?

Answer: The importance of the Lahore Session of the Congress are:

- The Congress met at Lahore under President ship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- It declared Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence for India as its goal.

22. Mention some of the poems of Subramania Bharathiar.

Answer: Some of the poems of Subramania Bharat are:

1. Vande Matharam.
2. Enthaium thayum.
3. Jaya Bharatham.
4. Achamillai, Achamillai

23. What are the aims of Self Respect Movement?

Answer: The aims of Self Respect Movement are:

- The self Respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion.
- It fought against traditionalism and superstitions.
- It advocated women education widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and opposed child marriage.

24. Why is world peace an essential one?

Answer: World Peace is essential for the following reasons:

1. Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace.
2. World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.

25. Name some of the religions of India.

Answer: Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity are the religious of India.

26. Write any two points on the importance of Himalayas.

Answer: Two points on the importance of Himalayas are:

1. Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the sub - continent
2. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.

27. Name the regions of very heavy rainfall.

Answer: The regions of very heavy rainfall are:

1. Eastern Himalayas
2. Assam
3. Bengal
4. West Coast Region

28. Name the mica producing areas of India.

Answer: The mica producing areas of India are Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.

29. What are the major determinant factors of agriculture?

Answer: The major determinant factors of agriculture are:

1. Landform
2. Climate
3. Soil types
4. Water

30. What are agrobased industries? Give examples

Answer: Industries related to textiles, sugar, paper and vegetable oil are known as agro-based industry. These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials. For eg: Cotton Industry, Jute Industry, Sugar.

31. What is water pollution?

Answer: Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has harmful effects on any living things that drinks, uses or any lives in it. These are bacteria, viruses, protozoa and parasitic worms that enter sewage-systems and untreated waste.

32. State the advantages of pipeline transport.

Answer: The advantages of pipeline transport are:

- Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as underwater.
- Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent cost for maintenance and operation is low.
- It ensures steady supply and minimizes trans-shipment losses and delays pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy.

33. What is meant by Remote sensing?

Answer: Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.

34. What is Laissez - faire?

Answer: Laissez - faire means non-intervention Government.

35. What is Mixed Economy?

Answer: Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the Government owned and Private owned industries in India.

36. GMT and IST

Answer: The difference between GMT and IST are:

Greenwich Mean Time	Indian Standard Time
The Greenwich Mean Time was established by the Royal Observatory in 1675 with the purpose of assisting navigators at sea.	The Indian Standard Time was established as the official time zone of India upon its independence on August 15th, 1947.
The term Greenwich Mean Time is used commonly in the United Kingdom and in the Commonwealth of Nations such as Australia, New Zealand and many other countries of the Eastern Hemisphere.	Indian Standard Time is used observed in India and Sri Lanka but it takes references from the UTC (Universal Time Coordinate). The UTC has been developed as a successor to the Greenwich Mean Time.

37. Weather and Climate

Answer: The difference between Weather and Climate are:

Weather	Climate
Weather is a day-to-day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to	Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.

temperature, pressure wind, humidity and rainfall.	
It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period.	To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed
Weather of a place may change daily.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period.

38. Renewable resource and Non-renewable resource

Answer: The difference between renewable and non-renewable resources are:

Renewable Resources	Non renewable Resources
This type of resource can be used over and over throughout its life.	This type of resource should be used limitedly.
They are the energy resources which cannot be exhausted as they are present in unlimited quantity.	They are the energy resources which can be exhausted one day as they are present in a limited quantity only.

39. Commercial and Subsistence Agriculture

Answer: The difference between Subsistence Agriculture and Commercial Agriculture are:

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
The type of farming done to meet family needs is called subsistence farming.	If farming is done for the purpose of business or profit, it is called commercial farming.
The land area used for subsistence farming is considerably small.	Commercial farming requires large areas of land.

40. Iron and steel industry and Software industry.

Answer: The difference between Iron and Steel Industries and Software Industry are:

Iron and Steel Industries	Software Industry
Iron and steel industries are mostly located in the Chotanagpur Plateau region.	The department of electronics has established an "Electronic park" in different parts of our country.

There are 11 integrated steel plants, and 150 mini steel plants rolling and rerolling mills in India.	At present there are more than 500 software firms in India.
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41. Air pollution and Noise pollution.

Answer: The difference between Air Pollution and Noise Pollution are:

Air Pollution	Noise Pollution
Air pollution refers to the release of harmful contaminants (chemicals, toxic gases, particulates, biological molecules, etc.) into the earth's atmosphere.	Noise pollution refers to the excessive amount of noise in the surrounding that disrupts the natural balance. Usually, it is man-made, though certain natural calamities like volcanoes can contribute to noise pollution.
Volcanic eruptions, wind erosion, evaporation of organic compounds and natural radioactivity are the natural causes of air pollution.	The unwanted sound can damage physiological and psychological health.

42. Roadways and Railways.

Answer: The difference between roadways and railways are:

Roadways	Railways
Roadways are easy to construct and maintain.	Railways are not easy to construct and maintain
Construction of roads is less expensive.	Construction of railways is expensive.

43. Internal trade and International trade.

Answer: The difference between Internal trade and International trade are:

Internal Trade	International Trade
Also known as Domestic or Local Trade	Also known as External Trade
Land transport plays a major role.	Ocean transport plays a major role
Based on the nation's currency.	Different countries are involved.

Road transport plays a dominant role	Waterway plays a dominant role
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44. Course of the war

- (a) Give the duration of the First World War
- (b) Who were called central powers?
- (c) Who were called the Allies?
- (d) What was used in the war?

Answer a: The duration of the First World War is 1914 to 1918

Answer b: The side of Germany were called central powers (or) Germany, Austria — Hungary, Italy.

Answer c: The side of Britain were called allies (or) England, France, Russia

Answer d: The weapons used in war are Artillery, Tanks and Submarines

45. Adolf Hitler

- (a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?
- (b) What was his father?
- (c) What did he organize?
- (d) Name the book written by Hitler.

Answer a: Adolf Hitler born in Austria.

Answer b: Customs Officer

Answer c: Nazi Party/ Nationalist Socialists

Answer d: Mein Kampf or My Struggle.

46. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- (a) When and where was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar born?
- (b) Name the Sabha founded by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) How was he honoured by the Government of India?
- (d) Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?

Answer a: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was born in April -14-1891, Mhow (MP).

Answer b: Bahiskrit Hitkarani Sabha.

Answer c: Bharat Ratna in 1990.

Answer d: To give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank

47. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

- (a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?
- (b) Where did the people gather?
- (c) Who was the British military commander of Amritsar?
- (d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do.

Answer a: Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

Answer b: In Jallianwala Bhagat Amritsar.

Answer c: General Dyer.

Answer d: Renounced his Knighthood in protest against in the incident.

48. (a) Write a paragraph about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin. D. Roosevelt.

OR

(b) Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.

OR

(c) Write a paragraph on Quit India Movement.

Answer a: President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the Relief, Recovery, and Reform programs, known as the 'Three R's', at the time of the Great Depression addressing difficulties of mass unemployment and economic crisis. His either, immediate, temporary, or permanent actions and reforms were collectively known as FDR's New Deal. Many Relief, Recovery, and Reform programs were initiated by a series of laws passed between 1933 and 1938. The laws were focused on relief programs, regulating the banks and the stock market, providing debt relief, managing farms, initiating industrial recovery, and introducing public works construction projects.

Answer b: The causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857 are:

- Disunity among the Indians
- The revolt was not widespread

- The educated Indians did not support it.
- No modern weapons with rebels
- No match to the British generals.
- The rebels had no common idea.

Answer c: Quit India Movement - The Cripps Mission arrived in India in March 1942. After Cripps returned, Gandhi put forward a resolution calling for British withdrawal and a non-violent non-cooperation movement against any Japanese invasion. The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on July 14, 1942, accepted the idea of a struggle for India's independence.

Quit India Movement also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti. It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942. The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'. In line with the Congress ideology, it was supposed to be a peaceful non-violent movement aimed at urging the British to grant India independence. The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader. The resolution stated the provisions of the movement as:

- An immediate end to British rule over India.
- Declaration of the commitment of free India to defend itself against all kinds of imperialism and fascism.
- Formation of a provisional government of India after British withdrawal.
- Sanctioning a civil disobedience movement against British rule.

49. (a) Write a paragraph about Pancha Sheel and the policy of Non - Alignment.

OR

(b) Explain how do language and literature help to maintain Unity in Diversity.

OR

(c) What are the measures taken by the Government of Tamilnadu to protect the consumers?

Answer a: Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on the five principles called Pancha Sheel Principles they are:

- Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
- No country should attack any other country.
- No one should try to interface in the internal affairs of others.
- All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
- Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence.

These Pancha Sheel greatly enhanced the international status of India.

Non Alignment: The NAM is an international forum of 120 developing countries that believe in the ideal of non-alignment with the major power blocs. It was established in 1961 in Belgrade, former Yugoslavia under the leadership of the then Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Egypt Gamal Abdel Nasser and the President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. In the aftermath of the Second World War and the decolonisation process, many countries in the developing world in Asia and Africa felt the need for a strong movement towards securing peace and prosperity, and establishing security for all countries. This was when the world was divided into two power blocs, that of the USA and the Soviet Union, especially after the signing of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Most of these countries felt the need for mutual cooperation and coordination with respect to not formally aligning with or against any of the power blocs. The collapse of colonialism and the Cold War led to the need for improved coordination among the Global South. It is interesting to note that the term 'third world' arose during the Cold War era to denote countries that were not aligned to either of the two power blocs.

Answer b: Unity In Diversity - India is a country of diverse social and cultural heritage. We Indians belong to different caste, community, religion and speak different languages. But Indians are united under the single name of BHARAT. There is diversity not only in regard to racial compositions, religious and linguistic distinctions but also in patterns of living, lifestyles, occupational pursuits, inheritance and succession of law and practices and rites related to birth, marriage, death etc. But Indians are bound to live unitedly and peacefully. India is a secular country with total freedom of worship. People follow Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism with cultural diversities. In spite of its physical, religious and racial varieties, the "Indian culture" unites all people. Hence, India is known for her "Unity in Diversity".

Answer c: Measures taken by Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the consumers are

1. In every educational institution consumer clubs are established.
2. Women self-help groups and Panchayat Level Federations provide consumer education in rural areas in masses.
3. The Residents Welfare associations provide awareness in urban areas.
4. Workshops and Seminars are conducted to create awareness.
5. Through mass media and short video films propagates awareness.
6. Tamil Nadu Nugawor Kavasam - a monthly magazine published and circulated.

50. (a) Explain the origin of the Himalayas.

OR

(b) Discuss any three current challenges in Indian agriculture.

OR

(c) What are the advantages of Remote Sensing?

Answer a: Origins of the Himalayas:

- Himalayas are not a continuous range of mountains.
- It has a series of several, more or less parallel or converging ranges separated by valleys and plateaus.
- Millions of years ago, there was only one large land mass on the surface of the earth and it was surrounded by oceans on all sides.
- The Landmass was called 'Pangea' surrounded by a water body known as 'Panthalasa'.
- The land mass was split in two parts. The northern part was known as 'Angarland' and the southern part was known as 'Gonadawana land'.
- The sea separating these two are called the 'Tethys Sea'. The rivers from Angara and Gondwana deposited their sites along the 'Tethys Sea'.
- After a long period the deposits due to tectonic forces uplifted to form fold mountains called the Himalayan ranges.

Thus, the Himalayas are originated.

Answer b: Three current challenges in Indian agriculture:

- Indian agriculture is a gamble of monsoon. Monsoons are irregular unevenly distributed and uncertain. So agriculture is influenced.
- Rapid increase in the construction work of Industries and residential buildings reduce the extend of cultivatable lands.
- Global climatic changes affects agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on the crops, soil, livestock and pests.

Answer c: The advantages of Remote Sensing are:

- It has the ability to provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame.
- It detects features of inaccessible areas that cannot be reached human vision.
- Cheaper and rapid method of acquiring data and continuous information over a geographical area
- It helps the planners for formulating policies and programmes to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment.
- It enables the cartographers to prepare Thematic maps with a great speed and accuracy
Ex. Geographical maps.

51. (a) Explain the need for the study of National Income.

OR

(b) Explain the methods of calculating National Income.

OR

(c) Write down the objectives of Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Answer a: The need for the study of National Income are:

- To measure the size of the economy and level of country economics performance
- To measure the production of goods and services
- To trace the trend or speed of the economics growth of our country in relation to previous year and that of other country
- To know the contribution of primary secondary and tertiary sector in the national Income
- To help government to formulate development plans and policies to increase economics growth.

Answer b: The Method of calculating National Income:-

The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods.

1. Product Method
2. Income Method
3. Expenditure Method

1. Product Method - In this Method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

2. Income Method - In this method, the income and payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.

3. Expenditure method - In this method we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and saving.

Answer c: Eleventh Five-year plan (2007-2012).

- Increasing the public Investments in Irrigation Rural electrification and Rural roads.
- To reduce the subsidies in power fertilizers.
- Promoting agricultural research.
- To ensure environmental protection.
- Larger employment opportunities.
- To develop rural infrastructure.
- To abolish poverty

- To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

52. Any five important events between the years 1930-1950

Answer: Five important events between the years 1930-1950 are

- 1930 - Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference
- 1935 - Government of India Act
- 1939 - Beginning of the Second World War
- 1940 - Demand for Pakistan, August offer
- 1947 - Mountbatten Plan, Indian
- 1950 - Indian Constitution came into force - India became Republic

53. (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.

- (i) China
- (ii) Turkey
- (iii) Japan
- (iv) Beijing
- (v) Hong Kong

OR

(b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India'

- (i) Meerut
- (ii) Chennai
- (iii) Barakpore
- (iv) Kanpur
- (v) Nagpur

Answer a and b: Activity to be done by yourself.

54. Mark any ten places/regions on the given outline map of India.

- I. Mt. Everest
- II. Palk strait
- III. Desert soil
- IV. Rann of Kutch
- V. Neyveli
- VI. Deccan Plateau
- VII. Mumbai
- VIII. Lakshadweep
- IX. Aravalli Range

- X. One tea growing region
- XI. Direction of North East monsoon winds Bengaluru
- XII. Any one International Airport
- XIII. Kandla Port
- XIV. Delhi

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself.

