

**SSLC HALF YEARLY PUBLIC EXAMINATION – 2013-14**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE – KEY ANSWERS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

**SECTION – I**

<b><u>PART – I</u></b>			<b>14 x 1 = 14</b>
1	d	Manchu rule	
2	c	Lord Canning	
3	a	Nationalism	
4	d	Adayar	
5	b	Ashan	
6	c	22	
7	d	Traders	
8	a	Abode of Snow	
9	b	Equable	
10	a	Desert soil	
11	b	Delhi	
12	b	950 Dollars	
13	b	1950	
14	b	1991	
<b><u>PART – II</u></b>			<b>2 x 5 =10</b>
15 i)	<b>Match the Following:</b>		<b>5 x 1 = 5</b>
	a	Woodrow Wilson - America	
	b	Mein Kampf - My struggle	
	c	Scorched Earth Policy - Russia	
	d	Martin Luther of Hinduism - Swami Dayananda Saraswathi	
	e	Veera Tamilannai - Dr.S. Dharmambal	
ii)			<b>5 x 1 = 5</b>
	f	Terai Plain - Marshy land	
	g	Sugarcare - Uttar Pradesh	
	h	Lignite - A type of coal	
	i	Software Industry - Bangalore	
	j	TIROS - USA	

<b><u>Part I – History</u></b>		
<b>16</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This was the last form of the new imperialism.</li> <li>2. It merged at the Paris peace conference (1919) by General Jan Smut of South Africa.</li> <li>3. Most of the former colonies and other backward regions were assigned to the League of Nations.</li> <li>4. The League delegated its authority subject to some restrictions, to various states as its agents or “Mandatories” (Any 2 points)</li> </ol>	<b>2 Marks</b>

17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The collapse of American share Market</li> <li>2. It was due to speculation on borrowed money</li> </ol>	2 Marks
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charismatic leadership</li> <li>2. Single part rule under a dictator</li> <li>3. Terrorism</li> <li>4. Economic control</li> </ol>	2 Marks
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Japanese had attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941.</li> <li>2. The disastrous attack force the Americans to enter into the war.</li> <li>3. The very next day the USA declared war on Japan.</li> </ol>	2 Marks
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. European Parliament</li> <li>2. Council of the European Union</li> <li>3. European Commission</li> <li>4. Court of Justice</li> <li>5. Court of Auditors</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	2 Marks
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It confirmed the earlier treaties of the East India company with the Indian princes.</li> <li>2. It promised to pay due regard to the ancient rites and customs of India.</li> <li>3. It granted general pardon to all offenders except those who had directly taken part in the murder of the British subjects.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2 Marks
22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Surendranath Banarjee, 2. Dadabai Naoroji,</li> <li>3. Pheroze Sha Mehta, 4. Gopala Krishna Gokhale and 5. M.G.Ranade were some of the important moderate leaders.</li> </ol> <p>(Any four Leaders)</p>	2 Marks
23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An ancient time, there was a cruel practice of Devadasi System in Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>2. Appreciating Muth;alshmi's role in the agitation against Devadasi system, She was nominated to the Tamil Nadu legislative council in 1929.</li> <li>3. In the Assembly, with the help of Justic Party she enacted a law abolishing Devadasi system.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2 points)</p>	2 Marks
<b>Part – II</b>		
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.</li> <li>2. No country should attack any other country.</li> <li>3. No one should try to interface in the internal affairs of others.</li> <li>4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.</li> <li>5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 4 points)</p>	2 Marks
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hinduism, 2. Jainism, 3. Buddhism, 4. Islam, 5. Sikhism, 6. Christianity 7. Vedic 8. Zoroastrianism are the religious</li> </ol>	2 Marks

	<b>of India.</b>	<b>(Any 6 points)</b>	
	<b>Part – III</b>		
26	1. Amarnath 4. Vaishnavi devi temple	2. Kedarnath 3. Badrinath	2 Marks
27	1. Laatitude 4. Distance from the sea	2. Altitude 3. wind 5. Position of Mountains	2 Marks
	<b>(Any 4 points)</b>		
28	1. All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as natural resources. 2. Ex : Sun, Air, Water		2 Marks
29	1. Gugaroy 4. Karnataka 7. Punjab	2. Maharastra 5. Tamil Nadu 8. Haryana	2 Marks
	<b>(Any 4 points)</b>		
30	1. The literal meaning of manufacturing is to make by hand but in the present day context. 2. The conservation of raw materials into more useful and valuable fabricated articles with the help of machines is called manufacturing.		2 Marks
31	1. India produces about 3,80,000 tonnes of e-waste generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers 2. This is one of the major threats of environments degradation the worst radiation incident world wide.		2 Marks
32	1. Border Roads are the roads constructed along the northern and north eastern borders of our country. 2. These roads are constructed and maintained by border Roads Organisation (BRO) which was set up in 1960 by the Government of India. 3. BRO is regarded as a symbol of nation, building, national integration and an inseparable component in maintaining the security of the country. 4. The organization has constructed 46,780 km. of roads in different terrain.		2 Marks
	<b>(Any two points)</b>		
33	Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.		2 Marks
	<b>Part – IV</b>		
34	1. Laissez fair means non intervention by the government in economical activities. 2. The government functions as a welfare state catering to the needs and aspirations of the people.		2 Marks
35	1. Nehru's Government followed the policy of mixed economy. 2. It means the co-existence of both private and public sectors industries.		2 Marks

<b>SECTION – III</b>			<b>MARKS:8</b>
<b>Answer any four of the following</b>			<b>4 X 2 = 8</b>
<b>Any 2 points are enough for each questions to award 2 marks.</b>			
<b>36</b>	<b><u>Western</u></b>		<b><u>IST</u></b>
	1	It is a system of continuous hills	It is a system of discontinuous hills.
	2	It extends from Tapti valley to kaniyakumari	It extends from Mahanadi river in Orissa to Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu
	3	It is parallel to west coast line	It is almost parallel to east coast line
	4	Most of the rivers originate in the Western ghats drain into the Arabian sea	Drain into Bay of Bengal
<b>37</b>	<b><u>Weather</u></b>		<b><u>Climate</u></b>
	1	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure wind, humidity and rainfall.	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure wind, humidity and rainfall.
	2	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period
	3	Weather of a place may change daily.	Weather of a place may change daily.
<b>38</b>	<b><u>Wind energy</u></b>		<b><u>Thermal energy</u></b>
	1	It is produced from the Speed of the wind using wind mill.	It is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc.,
	2	Tamilnadu, Andhrapradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhyapradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have wind energy producing centres.  (Any four places)	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Delhi have Thermal energy producing Centres. (Any four places)
	3		

		<b>The initial expenses for erection of wind mills are huge.</b>	<b>The initial expenses are much more than wind energy.</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>KHARIF CROP</b>		<b>RABI CROP</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>It is an important cropping season that starts before monsoon and ends after autumn season</b>	<b>It is an important cropping season that starts at beginning of winter and ends at beginning of summer</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>Duration- June to November</b>	<b>Duration-November to March</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>Eg: paddy, maize, cotton, millet, jute, sugarcane</b>	<b>Eg: wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses, linseed, grains</b>
<b>40</b>		<b><u>Agro based Industry</u></b>	<b><u>Mineral based industry</u></b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>Agro based industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.</b>	<b>Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b><u>Ex.</u> Cotton Textile Industry and Jute Industry.</b>	<b><u>Ex.</u> Iron and Steel Industry</b>
<b>41</b>	<b><u>Water Pollution</u></b>		<b><u>Land Pollution</u></b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>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.</b>	<b>Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water.</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>This mainly affects the water based eco-systems</b>	<b>This affects the soil fertility</b>
<b>42</b>	<b><u>Exports</u></b>		<b><u>Imports</u></b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.</b>	<b>Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas produces.</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>India exports nearly 7,500 goods to 190 countries of the world.</b>	<b>India imports nearly 6,000 goods from 140 countries.</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>Tea, spices, Iron Ore, Leather,</b>	<b>Machines, transport</b>

		<b>Cotton, Textile etc., (Any two)</b>	<b>equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint. (Any two)</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>Aerial Photographs</b>		<b>Satellite Photographs</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>Aerial photographs were the first result of remote sensing</b>	<b>Satellite photographs were the revolution remote sensing technology</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>Hot air balloons and airplanes with primitive camera were used to take systematic aerial images</b>	<b>Satellites were used to take systematic satellite photographs</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>Aerial photographs can cover only particulars area of the earth's surface</b>	<b>Satellite photographs can cover greatly extended view of the earth's surface.</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>Limited images can be produced by aerial photographs</b>	<b>The more images can be produced by satellite photographs</b>
<b><u>SECTION – IV</u></b>			<b>2 X 4 = 8</b>
<b>44</b>	<u><b>Adolf Hilter</b></u> <b>a) Austria</b> <b>b) Custom Officer</b> <b>c) Nazist party</b> <b>d) Main kamph (My struggle)</b>		<b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b>
<b>45</b>	<u><b>Ramakrishna Mission :</b></u> <b>a) Guru of Swami Vivekananda – or Kali Temple priest</b> <b>b) Swami Vivekanda</b> <b>c) 1893, at Chicago in the USA</b> <b>d) Swami Vivekananda</b>		<b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b>
<b>46</b>	<u><b>Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy</b></u> <b>a) Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew</b> <b>b) Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar in Punjab</b> <b>c) General Dyer</b> <b>d) Renounced his Knighthood</b>		<b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b>
<b>47</b>	<u><b>K.KAMARAJ</b></u> <b>a) By taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924.</b> <b>b) At Alipore Jail</b> <b>c) In Sathyamurthi's house.</b> <b>d) October 2, 1975</b>		<b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b> <b>1 Mark</b>

<b>SECTION - V</b>		
<b>PART – I</b>		<b>4 X 5 = 20</b>
<b>48 a</b>	<p><b>The Achievements of League of Nations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It settled a problem between Finland and Sweden regarding the ownership of Aaland Island in Baltic.</li> <li>(ii) It solved a boundary dispute in Silesia and prevented war between Poland and Germany.</li> <li>(iii) It settled a dispute between Greece and Italy over the Island of Corfu.</li> <li>(iv) It avoided a war between Greece and Bulgaria over the border disputes.</li> <li>(v) In 1926 Germany was admitted as a member of League of Nations followed by Soviet Russia in 1934.</li> <li>(vi) It solved a border issue between Peru and Columbia.</li> <li>(vii) Through its other organs the League prevented the spread of many diseases.</li> <li>(viii) Solving the problems of refugees and lepers – promoted cultured co-operation among the nations.</li> <li>(ix) It attempted to raise the Standard of Education in various States.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any 5 points)</b></p>	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>48 b</b>	<p><b><u>Result of the Great revolt of 1857</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Administration Changes :</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It put an end to the company's rule in India in 1858 and the administration of India was directly taken over by the British Crown.</li> <li>2. By a special act, both the board of control and the court of directors were abolished.</li> <li>3. The office of the secretary of state for India was created and he was as assisted by and Indian council of 15 members.</li> <li>4. The Governor General of India was designated as viceroy of India.</li> <li>5. The policy of ruthless conquest in India was given up.</li> <li>6. The Indian princes were given the right of adoption.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Social and Religious Changes :</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Full religious freedom was thoroughly re-organized.</li> <li>2. Indians were also given assurance that high posts would be given to them without any discrimination.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Military changes :</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Indian army was thoroughly re-organized</li> <li>2. The number of the European forces were increased</li> <li>3. The Artillery was put under the change of the British</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 :</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proclamation issued by queen Victoria is described as the Magna Carta of India.</li> <li>2. According to queen Victoria's proclamation all powers came to the control of British Queen</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any 10 points)</b></p>	<p><b>2 Marks</b></p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p> <p><b>1 Mark</b></p>

<p>48 c</p>	<p><b><u>Stages of Non-co-operation movement :</u></b>  <b><u>Non Co-operation movement:</u></b>  (i) The Congress started the Non co-operation movement in 1920.  (ii) In order to show their opposition for the Rowlatt Act, Jallian Wala Bagh massacre and Montague Chelmsford reforms, Gandhi started non-co-operation movement.  (iii) The movement was observed in three stages.  <b><u>First Stage :</u></b>  (i) Indian who received titles and honours from the British renounced them in protest.  <b><u>Second Stage :</u></b>  (i) There were large scale demonstrations including hartals.  (ii) All Government institutions including schools, colleges, offices and legislatures were boycotted.  (iii) Important leaders were arrested and imprisoned.  <b><u>Third Stage :</u></b>  (i) The most important and final stage of the movement non-payment of taxes.  (ii) The congress session held in 1921 at Ahmedabad called upon the people not to pay taxes to the Government till their demands were met.  (iii) The non co-operation movement was in its full swing, hartals and lock-out were all over the country.  <b><u>Reasons of suspended the movement :</u></b>  (i) on February 5, 1922 at Chauri Chaura angry peasants attacked and burnt the police station killing 22 police men.  (ii) Gandhiji was upset and suspended the Non Co-operation movement immediately.</p>	<p>1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark</p>
<b><u>PART - II</u></b>		
<p>49 a</p>	<p><b><u>SAARC :</u></b>  (i) The South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation = SAARC.  (ii) India took the initiative to form SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level.  (iii) SAARC's first meeting was held at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985.  (iv) Ashraf of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.  (v) The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.  (vi) On April 3, 2007 the SAARC has held its Annual Summit in New Delhi, where with Afghan President Hamid Karzai in attendance, Afghanistan became its 8<sup>th</sup> member.  (vii) The SAARC countries identified mutual co-operation in the following areas, transportation, postal service, tourism, shipping, meteorology health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication. (Any 5)</p>	<p>5 Marks</p>



49 b	<p><b><u>Types of Election:</u></b>  <b><u>Types of Election In India :</u></b>  In India, people elect their representatives through direct and indirect elections.  <b><u>Direct Election :</u></b>  (i) The citizens themselves elect the representatives through votes.  (ii) Members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are elected in this manner.  <b><u>Indirect Election :</u></b>  (i) The citizens do not directly take part in the election.  (ii) The elected representatives are the votes here.  (iii) The members of the Rajya Sabha, the president and vice-president are elected in this manner.  <b><u>By – Elections :</u></b>  (i) When an elected candidate dies or resigns from parliament or state By-Elections held on a constituency.  (ii) Under these circumstances elections will be held only in those constituencies.  <b><u>Mid – Term polls :</u></b>  (i) Sometimes it happens  (ii) When the parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the period of 5 years for various reasons they are dissolved.  (iii) Then elections are held. These elections are called the mid term polls.</p>	1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark
49 c	<p><b>Measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect consumers are</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Citizen consumers, clubs have been established in every educational institution.</li> <li>2. Consumer education is given to rural masses through women self help groups and panchayat level federations.</li> <li>3. A monthly magazine ‘Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavagam’ is published to create awareness among the masses.</li> <li>4. Consumer awareness messages are propagated through radio, television and short video films.</li> <li>5. Generating awareness through sectorial workshops / seminars.</li> </ol>	1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark  1 Mark
<b>PART - III</b>		
50 a	<p><b>Importance of Himalayas – prevents southwest monsoon – Heavy rainfall – natural boundary - barrier to invasion – formation of perennial rivers – highest peaks – summer resorts – pilgrim centres.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five)</b></p>	5 Marks

b	<p><b>Automobile industry or software industry:</b></p> <p><b>(i). Automobile industry:</b>  <b>First automobile industry – 1947 – Kurla – Premier automobile – 1948 – Hindustan motors – Uttarpara – 30 years – tremendous progress – Major centres – Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Delhi, Pune, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Sathara, Mysore – Liberalization of economy – foreign collaborations – automobile sector – Suzuki, Honda....</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(or)</b></p> <p><b>(ii). Software Industry:</b>  <b>Indian Economy – Major industry – Cheap wages – skilled professionals – Electronic parks – Chennai, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Mumbai.... – 500 software firms – more employment – India’s national Income – 9% - software and services – Exports to 95 countries.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any five)</b></p>	
c	<p><b>Remote Sensing Technology:</b></p> <p>i. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>ii. Geographers use the remote sensing as a tool to monitor or measure phenomena on the Earth. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>iii. Remote sensing is done with the help of mechanical devices called sensors. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>iv. Often these sensors are positioned in helicopters, planes and satellites. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>v. Electromagnetic energy that is reflected back and radiated from the object on the Earth’s Surface. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any five)</b></p>	
<b>Part - IV</b>		
51 (a)	<p><b>Need the study of National Income</b></p> <p>(i) To measure the size of the economy and level of country’s economic performance. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>(ii) To measure the production of goods and services. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>(iii) To trace and trend or speed of the economic growth of our country in relation to previous year and that of other countries. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>(iv) To know the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in the National Income. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>(v) To help government, to formulate development plans and to increase economic growth. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p>	
(b)	<p><b><u>Green Revolutions:-</u></b></p> <p>1. It was introduced in the year 1967. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>2. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research introduced this new strategy through land reforms. High yielding variety seeds and improved irrigation facilities to increase the agricultural production. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>3. The green Revolution means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety seeds – especially of Wheat and rice. <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p> <p>4. High yielding Variety seeds require regular supply of water <span style="float: right;"><b>1 Mark</b></span></p>	

	fertilizer pesticides and financial resources. 5. The credit of introducing high yielding variety seeds goes to Indian Council of agriculture research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pant Nagar (UP) and Coimbatore. India achieved self sufficiency in food grain production through Green Revolution.	1 Mark
(c)	<b><u>Power programmes in Tamil Nadu:-</u></b> (i) <b><u>Thermal power :</u></b> Ennore, Tuticorin, Mettur, Neyveli (ii) <b><u>Hydel power :</u></b> Mettur, mKundah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar (iii) <b><u>Atomic Energy :</u></b> Kalpakkam and Koodankulam (iv) <b><u>Wind Energy :</u></b> Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli (v) <b><u>Biomass Energy :</u></b> Namakkal and Dharmapuri districts	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
<b>SECTION – VI</b>		5 X 1 = 5
<b><u>Time Line (Any Five)</u></b>		
52	<b>Any five important events between the year 1920 and 1950</b>	
	1920	Non co-operation Movement / League of Nation
	1922	Chauri Chaura incident
	1923	Swarajya Party
	1927	Formation of Simon commission
	1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
	1929	Simon commission 1930 – First Round Table Conference Salt Satyagraha
	1931	Second Round Table / Gandhi Irwin Pact
	1932	Communal award / Third Round Table / Poona Pact
	1935	The Government of India
	1937	Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis
	1939	Second World War
	1940	August Offer / Demand for Pakistan
	1942	Arrival of Cripps's Mission, Quit India Movement
	1945	Second World War ended
	1946	Arrival of Cabinet Mission
	1947	The Mount Battern Plan / Indian Independence Act
	1948	Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi
	1950	India became Republic
		<b>(Any Five)</b>

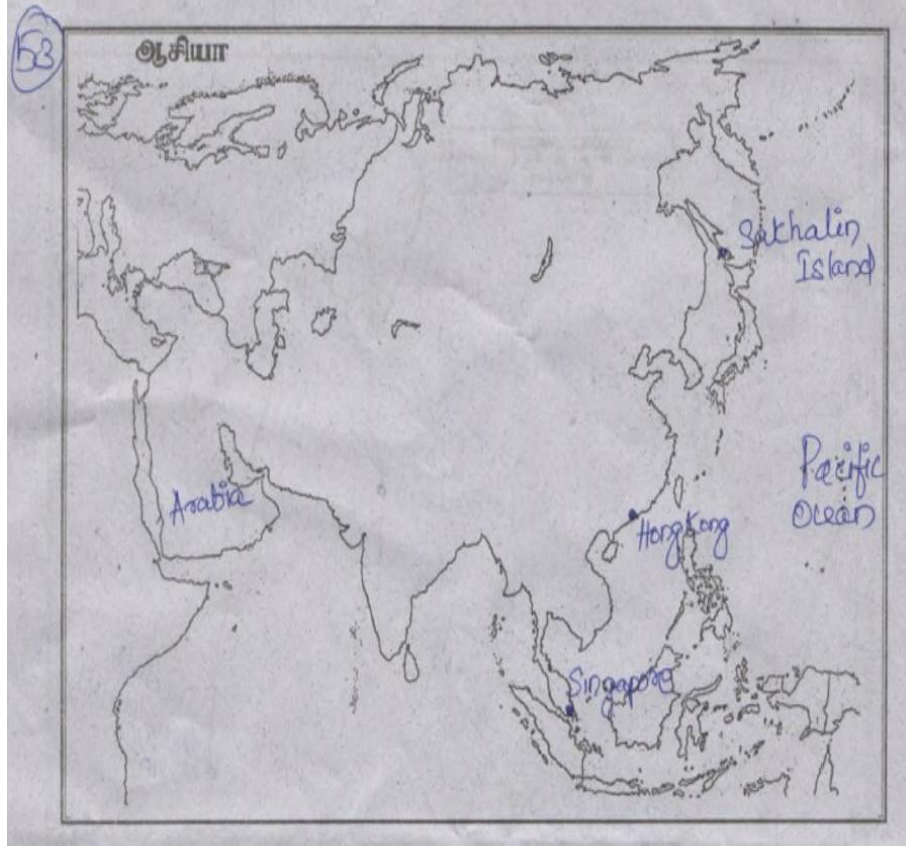
SECTION – VII

Map questions

53  
(a)

Mark the following places in the given outline Map of Asia:

5 X 1 = 5

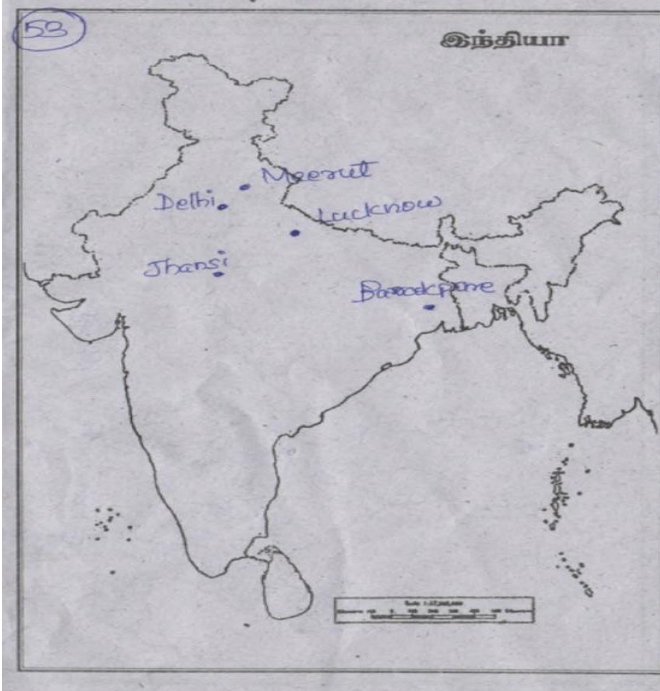


(or)

(b)

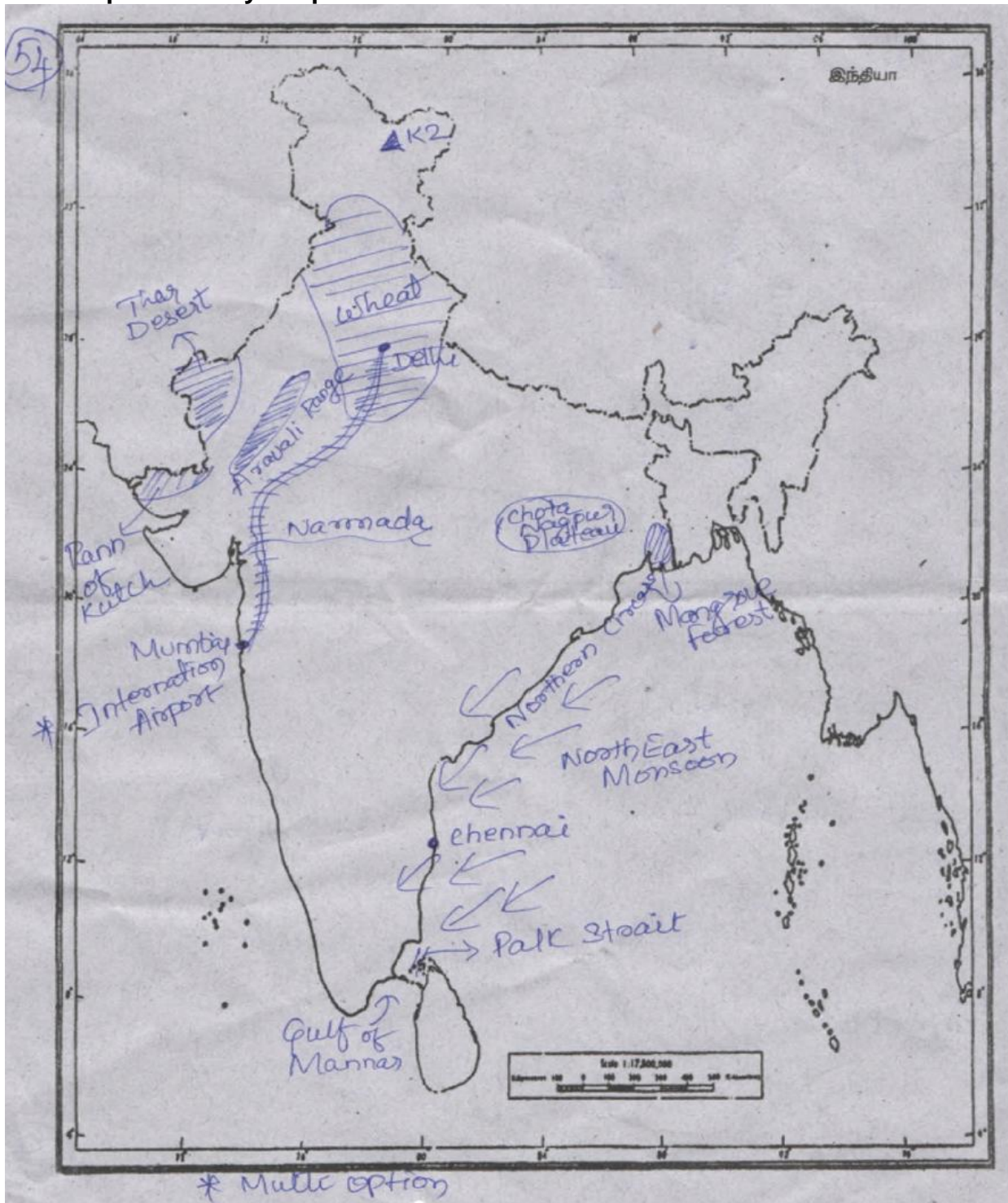
Mark the following places in the given outline Map of India

5 X 1 = 5



54 India Map - Mark any ten places

10 X 1 = 10



B. SRINIVASAN, GRAUDATE TEACHER (HISTORY)  
GOVT HIGH SCHOOL – GANGALERI  
KRISHNAGIRI DT  
CELL : 99943 94610, E-mail : srinivasanb2401@gmail.com