

SSLC – SOCIAL SCIENCE

IMPORTANT 2 MARK QUESTION & ANSWERS

History

1. Define Imperialism

1. The term imperialism refers to the Policy of extending a country's rule over the others.
2. The aggressive behavior of one state against the other
3. A country's dominant over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources

2. What is colonialism?

1. Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
2. The policy adopted by the European countries from AD 1492 –AD 1763 is known as Colonialism.

3. How did China become an international colony?

1. The combined army of foreign powers defeated the Boxers and marched to Peiking the capital of China.
2. Empress dowager fled the capital.
3. The U.S.A and England formulated the open door policy or "Me too policy "
4. The Chinese territories were partitioned among the foreign powers for trade rights. Thus China became an international colony.

4. Write a note on Taiping Rebellion

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

5. What do you know about economic or tariff control ?

1. Some powerful nations took over the complete charge of the finances of a weaker nations.
2. This method was called Economic or tariff control .
3. For example before World War I, the Turkish economic system was actually controlled by the Ottoman Public Dept Administrarion.

6. What was the immediate cause of the First World War ?

1. In June 28, 1914 the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife Isabella were assassinated at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia by a Serbian lad.
2. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia with humiliating terms.
3. When Serbia ignored the ultimatum , autria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

7. Why did America enter the First World War ?

1. In 1917 Germany drowned four merchant ships of America, including Lustiania with her submarines.
2. More than hundred Americans died in this incident which made the American president Woodrow Wilson angry.
3. Hence, on the 6th April 1917 Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.
4. So America entered the war.

8. Mention any two terms of the treaty of Versailles.

1. German army was reduced
2. A huge war loss was imposed on Germany.
3. Germany gave up Alsace and Lorraine to France.
4. She also gave up her the Saar coal field to be occupied by France for a period of 15 years.

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

1. The General Assembly
2. The council
3. The Secretariat
4. The International Court of Justice.
5. International Labour organization

10. What were the causes for the Great Economic Depression ?

1. The main cause of the depression was the collapse of American share market.
2. It was due to speculation on borrowed money.
3. The great Deprission began on Oct 24, 1929 with the fall in the prices of shares.

11. Write a note on national Industrial Recovery Act.

1. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising their wages and lowering their working hours.

12. What does the term “Fascism” mean ?

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

13. What were the four pillars of Fascism ?

1. Charismatic leadership
2. Single party rule under the dictator
3. Terror and
4. Economic control.

14. What did Hitler declare ?

One people,
one state and
one leader.

15. Write a brief note on Munich agreement.

1. This agreement was signed between Neville Chamberlain and Hitler at Munich.
2. By this agreement Germany was allowed to annex Sudetenland but not to conquer any other territories.
3. In 1939, Hitler violated the munich agreement by annexing the whole of Czechoslovakia.

16. What was the immediate cause for the second world war ?

1. Hitler demanded Poland to construct a military road.
2. He also demanded the surrender of Danzig,
3. When Poland refused it Hitler made a lightening attack known as Blitzkrieg on Sept 1 1939. As Britain wanted to protect Poland declared war on Germany on Sept 3 1939 and France was also joined with Britain.
4. Thus started the Second world war.

17. Write a note on the Scorched Earth Policy

1. The Russian followed the Scorched Earth Policy.
2. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses.
3. So that Germans could not gain anything.
4. After a long besiege of five months, Germans were able to capture only the empty city of Moscow and they retreated in Jan , 1944.

18. Why did America declare war on Japan ?

1. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour.
2. This disastrous attack forced Americans to enter into the war.
3. The very next day the USA declared war on Japan.

19. What are the main objectives of the UNO ?

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To develop friendly relations among nations
3. To settle international disputes by peaceful means
4. To be a centre for all nations to achieve these goals

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

1. The World Health Organisation (WHO)
2. UNESCO
3. UNICEF
4. ILO
5. FAO and
6. IBRD

21. Mention any two achievements of the UNO

1. It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of soviet troops from Afganistan.
2. It signed Nuclear Test Ban treaty – 1963, comprehensive Test Ban treaty – 1996

22. What are the principal objectives of the EU ?

1. European Citizenship,
2. Ensure Civil rights of European citizens
3. Promote social progress,
4. Protect European Security and Justice.

23. What are the organs of the EU ?

1. European Parliament
2. European Council
3. European commission
4. Court of Justice
5. Court of Auditors.

24. What is the significance of the Euro ?

1. Single European currency, circulated on 1st January 2002
2. The symbol of the Euro is €
3. Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border
4. It promotes free trade policy

25. Name the important leaders and centres of the mutiny.**Leaders :**

1. Rani Lakshmi Bai,
2. TantiaTope,
3. Nana Saheb,
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal
5. Kunwar Singh

Cetres:

1. Barrackpore
2. Meerut
3. Delhi
4. Lucknow
5. Agra
6. Jansi
7. Banaras
8. Central India, etc.

26. Mention the importance of Queen Victoria's proclamation.

- 1 A royal durbar was held at Allahabad in nov 1 1858.
2. The proclamation issued by Queen Victoria is described as the Magna Carta of India.
- 3 .India came under the direct control of British
4. It gave regard to ancient customs and rites.
5. It granted general pardon to all the offenders except those who had directly taken part in the murder of the British subjects.

27. What was the immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857?

1. The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Riffles was the immediate cause for the revolt.
2. The cartridges had to be bitten off before loading .
3. Believing that the fat of cow and pig had been used to grease these cartridges, both Hindus and muslims refused to use them as the cow is sacred to Hindus and the pig is detestable to Muslims.

28. What are the services rendered by the Agra Samaj ?**Arya Samaj opposed :**

1. Child marriage
2. polygamy
3. Purdha system
4. Casteism and
5. Sati

Samaj Supported :

1. Women education
2. Inter-caste marriage and
3. Inter dining.

29. What are the teachings of Vallalar ?

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

30. Mention the main principles of the Theosophical society .

1. To develop the feelings of fraternity
2. To study ancient religion, philosophy and science
3. To find out the laws of nature.

31. Point out the impacts of social and Religious reform movements in the 19th Century ?

1. These movements helped to abolish Sati, Child marriage and unsociability
2. It promoted education, encouraged widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages and inter dining

32. What were the aims of the Indian National Congress ?

1. Expansion and greater representation of legislative Councils
2. Freedom of press
3. Holding of Indian Civil Service examination in India.
4. Reduction of Military expenditure
5. Taxation should be made lighter

33. Name some of the important moderate leaders

1. S.N.Banerjee
2. Dadabai Naoroji
3. Pheroze Shah Mehta
4. Gopala Krishna Gokhale and 5. M.G.Ranade.

34. Mention the importance of Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress 1916?

1. The moderates and the extremists joined together.
2. The Congress and Muslim league Co-operated with each other to achieve self Government
3. It was at this session Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji for the first time.

35. What are the changes introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935?

1. Introduced provincial autonomy
2. Abolished diarchy in the provinces
3. Established Federal Government at the Centre.
4. Federal Court
5. Federal Reserve Bank

36. What was the resolution passed in the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929?

1. Congress met under the leadership of Nehru
2. It declared Poorna Swaraj
3. The tri-colour flag was unfurled on the banks of river Ravi and admist the slogans “ vande matharam “

37. Write a short note on the cabinet Mission

1. Pethick Lawrence, A.VL.Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps visited India
2. It proposed to form a Constituent Assembly.
3. It recommended an interim government
4. Consequently, jan 26 1930 was celebrated as Independence day all over the country, now we celebrate this day as Republic day

38. Write a brief note on Vellore Mutiny

1. The Revolt broke out in 1806
2. Hindu soldiers were prohibited from smearing religious marks on their fore head.
3. The Muslims were ordered to shave their beard and trim their moustache.
4. The second son of Tipu, Fateh Hyder declare as the ruler.

39. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj

1. Opening of new schools, free education, mid-day meals scheme.
2. Constructed dams and canals to improve agriculture.
3. Started new industries.
4. started mid day meals scheme.

40. Why do we call Periyar as “Vaikam Hero”?

1. In Vaikam the people of downtrodden community were allowed to enter into the temple
2. With the effort taken by Periyar the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple.
So he is called the Vaikam Hero.

41. Narrate Dr.Muthu Lakshmi’s role in the agitation against Devadasi system.

1. She fought vigorously against this system
2. She made active propaganda against devadasi system
3. This system was abolished by law.
4. Appreciating her role in the agitation against devadasi system she was nominated to the TN Legislative council.

Geography

1. What are the main physical divisions of India?

1. Northern mountains
2. Northern Great Plains
3. Pennisular plateaus
4. Coastal plains
5. Islands

2. Write any two points on the importance of the Himalays.

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

3. Name a few well known holy places in the Northern mountain of India.

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

4. Name the Islands belonging to India .

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Lakshadweep

5. Name the factors determining the climate of India?

1. Latitude
2. Altitude
3. Distance from the sea
4. Wind
5. Position of mountains

6. What do you mean by Monsoon?

1. The word 'Monsoon' owes its origin to an Arabic word "Mausim" meaning season.
2. The winds which reverse their directions completely between the summer and the winter is known as monsoon winds.

7. Name the regions of heavy rainfall in India.

1. The southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas
2. Assam
3. Bengal
4. The west coast region comprising the Konkan
5. The Malabar coast

8. What do you mean by the burst of monsoon?

1. South west monsoon give rain with violent thunderstorms indicating the onset of the monsoon and lightning.
2. This phenomenon is often termed as "Monsoon Burst" .

9. What do you understand by the term natural resources?

1. All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as natural resources.
2. Ex. Sun light, Water, Air etc.,

10. Name the mica producing areas of India

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Jharkhand
3. Bihar
4. Rajasthan

11. What are the major determinant factors of agriculture?

1. Land form
2. Climate
3. Soil types
4. Water

12. What are the types of agriculture ?

1. Primitive agriculture
2. Subsistence agriculture
3. Commercial agriculture
4. Plantation agriculture.

13. Name the agricultural seasons in India?

1. Kharif
2. Rabi
3. Zaid

14. Why dry crops are grown ?

1. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Orissa, Bihar.
2. They grow well even in the fertile soil.
3. They are drought resistant crops.

15. Name the cotton growing areas of India?

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

16. What are plantation crops?

1. Tea
2. Coffee and
3. Rubber.

17. Define manufacturing.

1. Converting the natural resources into usable product is defined manufacturing.
2. The process of conversion of raw-materials into finished products with the help of machine is called manufacturing.

18. What are the by products of jute industry?

1. Gunny bags
2. Canvas
3. Pack sheets
4. Jute webs
5. Hessians
6. Carpets
7. Cordage and
8. Twins.

19. Name the factors that determine location of an Industry.

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

20. What are agro based Industries? Give example.

1. These industries use agricultural products as their basic raw materials.
2. Ex.
 - a. Cotton textile Industry
 - b. Sugar Industry
 - c. Jute Industry

21. Name any five software centres

1. Chennai
2. Mysore
3. Coimbatore
4. Mumbai
5. Bangalore

22. What is water pollution?

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

23. What is bio - diversity?

1. Bio diversity is the degree of variation of the life forms within a given ecosystem.
2. On the entire planet, rapid environmental changes due to mining and dam constructions cause extinctions.

24. What is meant by pollution due to 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.

25. What is trade? What are the types of trade ?

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

26. State the merits of pipe line transport.

1. Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.
2. It ensures steady supply.
3. Pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy.

27. What is meant by remote sensing?

1. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.
2. Remote – far away ; Sensing – getting information

28. Mention the basic components of remote sensing .

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

29. Define – GIS

1. GIS – Geographic Information System.
2. It is a systematic integration of computer hardware, software and spatial data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analyzing all forms of geographically referenced data.

30. Mention any two applications of GIS.

1. Power companies use GIS to monitor analyse the electricity load on the grid network for a particular area.
2. Transport companies use GIS to locate shortest routes for delivering goods and to save time.

31. Write any two applications of GPS.

1. GPS is a useful tool for commerce, scientific uses, tracking and surveillance.
2. GPS accurate timing facilities every day activities such as banking, mobile phone, operations and even the control of power grids.

Civics

1) Why is World Peace an essential one ?

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.

2) Write a note on the Apartheid .

1. In South Africa the whites, did not give equal rights to the native Africans. By the involvement of Dr.Nelson Mandela, Apartheid came to an end in 1990.

3) Name the areas identified by the SAARC countries for mutual co-operation?

1. Transportation
2. Postal Service
3. Tourism
4. Meteorology
5. Health
6. Agriculture and
7. Telecommunication.

4) What are national parties ?

1. A party recognized by the Election Commission, that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National Party.
2. Eg. : Congress, BJP.

5) What is a Political party ?

1. A Political party is an organized association of people who come together on a common platform with the objective of winning Political Powers.
2. Ex. AIDMK, DMK, PMK, BJP

6) Give a brief note on the functions of the Election Commission.

1. It gives recognition to the Political parties.
2. It allots symbols for the parties
3. It announces the dates of election and the dates on which the votes will be counted and the declaration of the final results.

Economics

1. Define National Income ?

1. In country , National Income is a measures of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.

2. What is Percapita Income ?

1. Percapita Income = $\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

3.What is tertiary Sector?

1. Tertiary sector includes trade , communication, transport , finance , and insurance.
2. It also hotel industry, real estate and social services.

4.What is Laissez – Faire?

1. Laissez faire means non – intervention by the government.

5.What is net Domestic Products

1. Net Domestic Products = Gross Domestic Product (-) Depreciation.

6.Write any 3 objectives of Eleventh five year Plan?

1. To abolish poverty
2. Larger employment opportunities.
3. To ensure environmental protection.

7. What is mixed economy ?

1. Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the government owned and private owned industries.
2. Ex : Transport, Television, Tele Communication

8.What is Liberalization ?

1. Private sectors are encouraged to enter into core industries which are reserved for public sector.
2. It means movement towards a free market system.

9. What is Privatization ?

1. Privatization means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector.
2. It also refers to the setting up of private units in public utility services.

10. What is Globalization ?

1. Globalization means the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.
2. The finished goods also find a place in the global market.