

TAMIL NADU CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE

COMMON QUARTERLY EXAMINATION – 2025–26

Detailed Answer Key | English Medium

PART – I : Multiple Choice Questions

1. To which country did the first Secretary General of the League of Nations belong?

Answer: (a) Britain

2. Who made Peru a part of their dominions?

Answer: (b) Spaniards

3. When did the Japanese formally sign their surrender?

Answer: (a) 2 September 1945

4. The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.

Answer: (b) NATO

5. Assertion: Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and Homes for widows.

Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.

Answer: (b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

6. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate India from _____.

Answer: (c) Sri Lanka

7. _____ is a line joining places of equal rainfall.

Answer: (a) Isohyets

8. _____ is a cash crop.

Answer: (a) Cotton

9. Electronic capital of India is _____.

Answer: (a) Bengaluru

10. The length of Golden Quadrilateral super highways in India is _____.

Answer: (a) 5846 km

11. Under which Article can financial emergency be proclaimed?

Answer: (c) Article 360

12. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by _____.

Answer: (a) The President

13. India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.

Answer: (c) 70

14. _____ Revolution was born in India paving way for self-sufficiency in food grain production.

Answer: (c) Green Revolution

PART – II : Short Answer Questions

The examination asks students to answer any ten. All answers are provided here for reference.

15. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

Mustafa Kemal Pasha led the Turkish national movement, abolished the Sultanate, established the Republic of Turkey in 1923 and introduced secular and modern reforms. He is known as the founder of modern Turkey.

16. What was the result of Mussolini's March on Rome?

The March on Rome in October 1922 forced King Victor Emmanuel III to invite Mussolini to form the government. Mussolini subsequently established a Fascist dictatorship in Italy.

17. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

Hitler gained support through powerful propaganda, promises to end unemployment and economic hardship, appeals to German nationalism, opposition to the Treaty of Versailles and promises to restore Germany's greatness. Fear of communism and support from sections of industrialists and the middle class also helped him.

18. Write a note on Third World countries.

Third World countries generally refer to developing countries, particularly those of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which emerged from colonial rule and faced problems such as poverty, underdevelopment and economic dependence. Many followed a non-aligned foreign policy during the Cold War.

19. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

Ramalinga Adigal (Vallalar) preached universal love, compassion and equality. He opposed caste discrimination and stressed *Jeevakarunya*. He established the Sathya Dharma Salai for providing food to the needy and founded the Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam.

20. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

India's neighbouring countries are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Sri Lanka and Maldives are the neighbouring island countries in the Indian Ocean.

21. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

The western coast, the north-eastern states and the sub-Himalayan regions receive heavy rainfall. The windward slopes of the Western Ghats also receive very high rainfall.

22. Mention the plantation crops of India.

The major plantation crops are **tea, coffee and rubber**. Coconut and spices are also important plantation/commercial crops in suitable regions.

23. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.

Type	Approximate carbon content
Anthracite	80–95%
Bituminous	60–80%
Lignite	40–55%
Peat	Less than 40%

24. Define “International trade”.

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between different countries. It includes both exports and imports.

25. What is meant by citizenship?

Citizenship is the legal status of being a member of a particular country, with rights and duties recognised by that country's Constitution and laws.

26. What is the qualification of judges of the Supreme Court?

A person must be a citizen of India and must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years, or an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years, or be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

27. What is per capita income?

Per capita income is the average income per person. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Per capita income} = \text{National income} \div \text{Total population}$$

28. Define “Human Development Index”.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of human development based mainly on **health/life expectancy, education and standard of living/income**. It is used to compare the level of human development among countries.

PART – III : Detailed Answer Questions

The examination asks students to answer any ten; Question 42 is compulsory. Complete model answers are given below.

29. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**.
- ii. **Sun Yat-sen** was known as the “Father of Modern China”.
- iii. **Godavari** river is known as the Vridha Ganga.
- iv. The Constitution of India was adopted on **26 November 1949**.
- v. WTO agreement came into force from **1 January 1995**.

30. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

- It was established in 1920 to maintain international peace and security.
- It settled several minor disputes between countries through negotiation.
- It worked for disarmament and promoted collective security.
- It undertook humanitarian activities relating to refugees, health, labour and suppression of slavery and trafficking.
- Its agencies promoted international cooperation in social and economic fields.
- However, it failed to prevent aggression by Japan, Italy and Germany and ultimately failed to prevent the Second World War.

31. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

- Millions of people were killed, injured or displaced and enormous destruction occurred.
- European economies and cities were devastated.
- Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated and occupied or restructured.
- The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, leading to the Cold War.
- The United Nations was established in 1945 to promote peace and international cooperation.
- Colonial empires weakened and the process of decolonisation accelerated in Asia and Africa.
- The war also led to major political, economic, scientific and technological changes.

32. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers in the cause of women.

Social reformers played a major role in improving the status of women in India. Raja Rammohan Roy opposed sati and supported women's rights. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for widow remarriage and women's education. Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule promoted education for girls and worked against caste and gender discrimination. Reformers such as Kandukuri Veeresalingam supported widow remarriage and women's education in South India. Periyar strongly opposed child marriage, caste oppression and the denial of equal rights to women. These reform movements encouraged women's education, opposed harmful customs and helped create social and legal reforms.

33. Distinguish between the following.

A(i) Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
Originate mainly from the Himalayas and glaciers.	Originate mainly in the Peninsular Plateau and Western Ghats.
Generally perennial because they receive water from snow and rain.	Mostly seasonal and depend mainly on monsoon rainfall.
Have long courses and form extensive floodplains.	Generally have shorter courses and flow through harder terrain.
Examples: Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra.	Examples: Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Narmada.

A(ii) Northeast Monsoon and Southwest Monsoon

Southwest Monsoon	Northeast Monsoon
Generally blows from June to September.	Generally blows from October to December.
Brings most of India's annual rainfall.	Brings important rainfall to Tamil Nadu and the southeast coast.
Has Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal branches.	Winds blow from the northeast towards the sea and pick up moisture over the Bay of Bengal.

B. Give reason: Agriculture is the backbone of India.

A large section of India's population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. It provides food, raw materials for industries and employment, contributes to national income and supports exports. Therefore agriculture plays a major role in the Indian economy.

34. Describe the forests of India.

- **Tropical Evergreen Forests:** Found in areas of heavy rainfall such as the Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the North-East. They remain green throughout the year.
- **Tropical Deciduous Forests:** The most widespread forests, occurring in regions of moderate rainfall. Trees shed leaves during the dry season.
- **Tropical Thorn Forests:** Found in dry and semi-arid areas such as Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of the Deccan.
- **Mountain Forests:** Occur at different altitudes in the Himalayas and other mountain regions, with vegetation changing with height.
- **Mangrove Forests:** Grow in tidal coastal areas and river deltas, especially the Sundarbans.

35. What is multipurpose project? Write about any two multipurpose projects of India.

A multipurpose river valley project is designed to use river water for more than one purpose, such as irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, drinking water supply, navigation and fisheries.

Bhakra–Nangal Project: Built on the Sutlej River, it provides irrigation and hydroelectric power and helps control floods.

Damodar Valley Project: Developed on the Damodar River, it provides flood control, irrigation and hydroelectric power and supports industrial development.

36. Describe the major challenge of Indian industries.

Major challenges include inadequate infrastructure, shortage and high cost of power, outdated technology in some sectors, shortage of skilled labour, competition from international producers, environmental concerns, high production costs and difficulties in obtaining finance and modernising industries. Improving technology, infrastructure, skills and productivity is essential for greater competitiveness.

37. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

38. Critically examine the powers and functions of the Parliament.

- **Legislative:** Makes laws on subjects within its constitutional powers.
- **Financial:** Controls public expenditure and taxation; the Union Budget is presented before Parliament.
- **Executive control:** Questions ministers, debates government policies and can hold the Council of Ministers accountable.
- **Constituent:** Participates in the amendment of the Constitution.
- **Electoral:** Elected members of Parliament participate in the election of the President and Vice-President.
- **Judicial:** Exercises certain powers relating to impeachment and removal of constitutional authorities according to the Constitution.

39. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.

- **GDP:** Value of final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during a given period.
- **GNP:** GDP plus net factor income from abroad.
- **NNP:** GNP after deducting depreciation.
- **National Income:** Net income earned by the factors of production of a country, commonly represented by NNP at factor cost.
- **Per Capita Income:** National income divided by population.

40. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

The Green Revolution was introduced to increase food-grain production and achieve self-sufficiency in food. India faced food shortages and dependence on food imports, especially during the 1960s. The use of high-yielding variety seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, mechanisation and improved agricultural practices greatly increased the production of wheat and rice in suitable regions.

41. Draw a time-line for the following: Write any 5 important events of world history (1920–1940).

Year	Important event
1920	League of Nations came into existence.
1922	Mussolini came to power in Italy after the March on Rome.
1925	Locarno Treaties were signed.
1929	Great Depression began with the Wall Street Crash.
1933	Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.

Any other five correct events within 1920–1940 may be accepted if chronologically arranged.

42. Mark the following places on the map of the World.

Locations:

1. **Hiroshima** – Japan, western Honshu island.
2. **Moscow** – western Russia.
3. **Greece** – southeastern Europe.
4. **Hawaiian Islands** – central North Pacific Ocean.
5. **Morocco** – north-western Africa.

PART – IV : Long Answer / Map Questions

43(a). Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

- **Militarism:** European nations increased military strength and armaments.
- **Alliance system:** Europe was divided mainly into the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- **Imperialism:** Competition for colonies and resources increased rivalry.
- **Nationalism:** Extreme nationalism and the desire for national independence created tensions.
- **Balkan crisis:** Rivalries among Balkan states and European powers created instability.
- **Immediate cause:** Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, triggering the wider conflict.

43(b). Classify and explain the roadways in India.

Type	Explanation
National Highways	Connect important cities, state capitals, ports, industrial centres and strategic locations across the country. They are managed primarily by the Central Government/NHAI.
State Highways	Connect state capitals with district headquarters and important towns within a state.
District Roads	Connect district headquarters with towns and villages and provide regional connectivity.
Village Roads	Connect villages with one another and with nearby towns and markets.
Border Roads	Constructed and maintained in border areas for strategic and transport purposes.

44(a). Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

1. **Malwa Plateau** – west-central Madhya Pradesh.
2. **Pulicat Lake** – north of Chennai, on the Andhra Pradesh–Tamil Nadu coast.
3. **Northern Circars** – coastal Andhra Pradesh along the Bay of Bengal.
4. **Pamir Knot** – Pamir region, north of the Indian subcontinent.
5. **Himalayas** – northern mountain arc of India.
6. **Direction of South-West Monsoon wind** – arrows generally from the southwest towards India.
7. **Cold Desert** – Ladakh region.
8. **Neyveli** – Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu.

44(b). OR – Mark the following places on the outline map of India.

1. **Karakoram** – extreme north of the Indian subcontinent.
2. **Mt. Everest** – Nepal–Tibet border region of the Himalayas.
3. **Mountain Soil** – Himalayan region.
4. **Bhakra Nangal Project** – Sutlej River, Himachal Pradesh/Punjab region.
5. **Narmada** – central India, flowing westwards to the Arabian Sea.
6. **Wheat-growing areas** – mainly north-western and northern plains.
7. **Salem** – Tamil Nadu.
8. **Thoothukudi** – south-eastern Tamil Nadu coast.

Quick Answer Key – Part I

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	A – Britain	8	A – Cotton
2	B – Spaniards	9	A – Bengaluru
3	A – 2 September 1945	10	A – 5846 km
4	B – NATO	11	C – Article 360
5	B – Both correct; Reason explains Assertion	12	A – President
6	C – Sri Lanka	13	C – 70 years
7	A – Isohyets	14	C – Green Revolution