

# TAMIL NADU CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE

COMMON QUARTERLY EXAMINATION – 2025

Perambalur District | Std. X | Detailed Answer Key | English Medium

## PART – I : Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of the 19th century?

**Answer: (b) Japan**

2. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?

**Answer: (c) Pope**

3. When was the Charter of the UN signed?

**Answer: (b) June 26, 1945**

4. Who was the author of the book *Sathyarthaprakash*?

**Answer: (a) Dayananda Saraswathi**

5. When was North and South Vietnam united?

**Answer: (b) 1976**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ river is known as the sorrow of Bihar.

**Answer: (c) Kosi**

7. Western disturbances cause rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: (c) Punjab**

8. The longest dam in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: (c) Hirakud Dam**

9. The Anthracite coal has \_\_\_\_\_ carbon.

**Answer: (a) 80 to 90% carbon**

10. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

**Answer: (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies**

11. What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

**Answer: (c) 25 years**

12. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: (d) Waterways**

13. Primary sector consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: (a) Agriculture**

14. Who granted the English "Golden Firman" in 1632?

**Answer: (b) Sultan of Golconda**

## **PART – II : Short Answer Questions**

The question paper instructs students to answer any 10 questions. Complete model answers are given here for reference.

**15. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.**

The three countries of the Triple Entente were **Britain, France and Russia**.

**16. Define "Dollar Imperialism".**

Dollar Imperialism refers to the use of a country's financial and economic power, particularly investments and loans, to extend political influence over other countries. The term is especially associated with the United States' economic influence in other nations.

**17. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.**

On **7 December 1941**, Japan launched a surprise attack on the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The attack severely damaged the U.S. Pacific Fleet and led the United States to enter the Second World War.

**18. What was the Marshall Plan?**

The Marshall Plan was an American programme announced in 1947 to provide economic assistance for the reconstruction of European countries devastated by the Second World War. It also aimed to promote economic recovery and contain the spread of communism.

**19. Write a note on the reform of Ramalinga Adigal.**

Ramalinga Adigal, popularly known as Vallalar, preached universal love, compassion and equality. He opposed caste discrimination and stressed *Jeevakarunya* (compassion towards all living beings). He established the **Sathya Dharma Salai** at Vadalur to provide food to the needy and founded the **Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam**.

## 20. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

India's land neighbours are **Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar**. Its neighbouring island countries are **Sri Lanka and Maldives**.

## 21. Name the seasons of agriculture in India.

The three major agricultural seasons are:

1. **Kharif** – crops are sown with the onset of the southwest monsoon and harvested in autumn.
2. **Rabi** – crops are sown in winter and harvested in spring.
3. **Zaid** – short summer cropping season between the Rabi and Kharif seasons.

## 22. Define the resources and state its types.

A resource is anything that has utility, is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable for satisfying human needs.

Resources may be classified as:

- **Natural and Human-made resources**
- **Renewable and Non-renewable resources**
- **Biotic and Abiotic resources**
- **Actual and Potential resources**

## 23. What is migration? State its types.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for a temporary or permanent change of residence.

Major types include **internal migration** and **international migration**. Internal migration may occur within a district, between districts, between states, or from rural to urban areas. Migration may also be classified as **temporary or permanent** and **voluntary or involuntary**.

## 24. List out the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.

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

## 25. Write a short note on money bill.

A Money Bill deals exclusively with matters such as taxation, borrowing of money by the Government of India and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It can be introduced only in the **Lok Sabha** and only on the President's recommendation. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies whether a bill is a Money Bill. The Rajya Sabha can only recommend changes and must return it within 14 days.

## 26. What is the importance of the Governor of a State?

- The Governor is the constitutional head of the State.
- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and appoints other ministers on the Chief Minister's advice.
- The Governor summons, prorogues and can dissolve the Legislative Assembly as provided by the Constitution.
- The Governor gives assent to State Bills and may reserve certain Bills for the President.
- The Governor has certain discretionary powers under the Constitution.
- The Governor plays an important role when no political party obtains a clear majority in the Assembly.

## 27. What is per capita income?

Per capita income is the average income per person in a country.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{National Income} \div \text{Total Population}$$

## 28. Write some names of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

Important nutrition-related programmes in Tamil Nadu include:

- **Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme**
- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**
- **Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme**
- Programmes implemented through **Anganwadi centres** for children and mothers

## PART – III : Detailed Answer Questions

The question paper asks students to answer any 10 questions; Question 42 is compulsory.

## 29. Fill in the blanks.

- i. In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered heavy losses.
- ii. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was **Ferdinand Lassalle**.
- iii. **Radar** is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
- iv. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang Party was **Chiang Kai-shek**.
- v. **Oru Paisa Tamilan** was started by **Iyothee Thass**.

## 30. Analyse the effect of the World War II.

- Millions of people were killed, injured and displaced.
- Large-scale destruction occurred in Europe and Asia.
- Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated.
- The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers.
- The Cold War developed between the two superpowers and their respective blocs.
- The **United Nations** was established in 1945 to maintain international peace and security.
- European colonial powers weakened and the process of **decolonisation** accelerated.
- The war produced major political, economic, scientific and technological changes.

## 31. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of the 19th century.

- Indian society suffered from social evils such as **sati, child marriage, caste discrimination and restrictions on women**.
- Women were denied equal access to education and social opportunities.
- Rigid customs and superstitions were widely prevalent.
- The spread of **Western education** introduced new ideas of rationalism, liberty, equality and human rights.
- The growth of printing, newspapers and modern communication helped spread reformist ideas.
- Indian intellectuals and reformers began questioning harmful social and religious practices.
- Reform movements aimed at social equality, women's education, widow remarriage and the removal of caste-based discrimination.

### 32. Distinguish between:

#### (i) Weather and Climate

| Weather                                               | Climate                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Atmospheric condition at a particular place and time. | Long-term average pattern of weather of a region.             |
| Changes over a short period such as hours or days.    | Studied over a long period, generally about 30 years or more. |
| Example: today's temperature or rainfall.             | Example: the monsoon climate of India.                        |

#### (ii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

| Western Ghats                                       | Eastern Ghats                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Run parallel to the western coast.                  | Run roughly parallel to the eastern coast.                                    |
| More continuous and higher.                         | Lower and discontinuous.                                                      |
| Higher rainfall on the windward side.               | Dissected by major east-flowing rivers such as Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery. |
| Anai Mudi is the highest peak of the Western Ghats. | Arma Konda is the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats.                          |

#### Give reason: The Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

The Himalayas were formed comparatively recently in geological history due to the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate. Their rocks have been folded and uplifted, and the mountains are still tectonically active. Hence they are called **young fold mountains**.

### 33. Describe the forests of India.

- **Tropical Evergreen Forests:** Found in areas of heavy rainfall such as the Western Ghats, North-East India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Trees remain green throughout the year.
- **Tropical Deciduous Forests:** The most widespread type. Trees shed leaves during the dry season. They occur in regions of moderate rainfall.
- **Tropical Thorn Forests:** Found in dry and semi-arid regions, particularly Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of the Deccan Plateau.
- **Mountain Forests:** Found at different altitudes in the Himalayas and other mountain regions; vegetation changes with altitude.
- **Mangrove Forests:** Found in tidal coastal areas and river deltas. The Sundarbans are a major example.

### 34. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

The cotton textile industry is concentrated mainly in regions where cotton is available, markets are large, transport is convenient, labour is available and power and water are accessible.

- **Maharashtra:** Mumbai and surrounding areas are major centres.
- **Gujarat:** Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and other centres are important.
- **Tamil Nadu:** Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode and Madurai are important textile centres.
- **Karnataka:** Bengaluru and other centres have cotton textile activities.
- Other centres occur in **Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.**

### 35. Explain the importance of satellite communication in India.

- Provides communication links over large distances.
- Supports **television, telephone, internet and broadcasting** services.
- Helps in **weather forecasting** and monitoring cyclones and other natural hazards.
- Supports **remote sensing** for agriculture, water resources, forests and land-use planning.
- Helps in disaster management and emergency communication.
- Supports education, telemedicine and other developmental services in remote areas.
- Assists national development, resource management and strategic applications.

### 36. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

- India has a **written and detailed Constitution**.
- It establishes India as a **sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic**.
- It provides a **parliamentary form of government**.
- It establishes a **federal system with a strong Union**.
- It guarantees **Fundamental Rights** to citizens.
- It includes **Directive Principles of State Policy**.
- It provides for an **independent judiciary**.
- It establishes **single citizenship** and universal adult franchise.
- It provides constitutional mechanisms for amendment and judicial review.

### 37. What are the duties and functions of the Prime Minister of India?

- The Prime Minister is the **head of the Council of Ministers**.
- Advises the President on the appointment of ministers and allocation of portfolios.
- Coordinates the work of different ministries.
- Acts as the principal link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- Leads the government in Parliament and plays a key role in framing government policies.
- Advises the President regarding important appointments and other matters as provided by the Constitution.
- Represents the country in important national and international affairs.

### 38. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain.

GDP can be estimated using three approaches:

1. **Production or Value Added Method:** Calculates the value added by different sectors of the economy by adding the value of final goods and services or sectoral value added.
2. **Income Method:** Adds factor incomes such as wages, rent, interest and profits generated in the production process.
3. **Expenditure Method:** Adds expenditure on final goods and services, including consumption, investment, government expenditure and net exports.

In principle, all three methods should give the same GDP when correctly measured.

### 39. Write the challenges of globalization.

- Small producers may face intense competition from large domestic and multinational companies.
- Traditional industries may experience difficulties in adapting to global competition.
- Benefits of globalization may not be distributed equally.
- There can be job insecurity in some sectors due to restructuring and competition.
- Dependence on global markets can expose the economy to international fluctuations.
- Environmental pressure may increase if production expands without adequate safeguards.



#### 40. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is a government mechanism for supplying essential food commodities to people at subsidised prices through a network of fair price shops.

- It aims to ensure **food security**, especially for vulnerable sections.
- Essential commodities such as **rice, wheat, sugar and other items** are distributed according to government policy.
- In Tamil Nadu, the PDS operates through an extensive network of **fair price shops**.
- It helps control food prices and protects poorer households.
- It also supports the government objective of preventing hunger and improving nutritional security.

#### 41. Draw a time line for the following: Write any five important events between 1910 and 1930.

| Year | Important event                                                                                        |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1911 | Chinese Revolution; establishment of the Republic of China followed the overthrow of the Qing dynasty. |
| 1914 | First World War began.                                                                                 |
| 1917 | Russian Revolution.                                                                                    |
| 1919 | Treaty of Versailles was signed; League of Nations was established subsequently.                       |
| 1920 | League of Nations came into existence.                                                                 |
| 1922 | Mussolini came to power in Italy after the March on Rome.                                              |
| 1929 | Great Depression began following the Wall Street Crash.                                                |

Any five correctly dated and chronologically arranged events between 1910 and 1930 may be accepted.

#### 42. Mark the following places on the outline map of the world.

1. **Japan** – East Asia, an island country in the western Pacific Ocean.
2. **France** – Western Europe.
3. **Russia** – Eastern Europe and northern Asia.
4. **Morocco** – North-western Africa.
5. **England** – Southern part of Great Britain, north-western Europe.

## PART – IV : Answer the Following Questions

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

- **Militarism:** European powers expanded their armies and navies and entered into an arms race.
- **Alliance system:** Europe was divided into rival groups, mainly the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- **Imperialism:** Competition for colonies, markets and resources increased tensions.
- **Nationalism:** Extreme nationalism and demands for national self-determination created conflicts.
- **Balkan nationalism and rivalry:** The Balkans became a major centre of political tension.
- **Immediate cause:** Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, leading to the wider conflict through the alliance system.

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**43(b). State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.**

| <b>Soil type</b>           | <b>Characteristics</b>                                                                                                   | <b>Distribution</b>                                                                                   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Alluvial Soil</b>       | Very fertile; rich in potash and lime; suitable for rice, wheat, sugarcane and many crops.                               | Northern Plains, river valleys and deltas; also parts of coastal plains.                              |
| <b>Black Soil</b>          | Clayey, moisture-retentive and rich in lime, iron and magnesium; ideal for cotton.                                       | Deccan Plateau, especially Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and parts of Karnataka and Telangana. |
| <b>Red and Yellow Soil</b> | Red colour due to iron; generally deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and humus.                                           | Large parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.             |
| <b>Laterite Soil</b>       | Develops under high temperature and heavy rainfall; strongly leached; can support plantation crops with proper manuring. | Parts of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Odisha and north-eastern regions.                |
| <b>Arid/Desert Soil</b>    | Sandy, low in humus and moisture; often saline; irrigation improves productivity.                                        | Western Rajasthan and adjoining dry regions of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab.                           |

Mountain/forest soils are another important soil group found in the Himalayan and other mountainous regions.

#### 44. Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

1. **Direction of the Northeast Monsoon** – arrows generally from the north-east/east towards the south-eastern coast, especially Tamil Nadu.
2. **Krishna River** – flows eastwards across Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh into the Bay of Bengal.
3. **Alluvial Soil** – Northern Plains and major river delta regions.
4. **Manganese** – important deposits occur in Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; mark any appropriate major belt.
5. **Seshasachalam** – hills in the Tirupati region of Andhra Pradesh.
6. **Chennai** – north-eastern Tamil Nadu on the Bay of Bengal.
7. **Nagarjuna Sagar Dam** – on the Krishna River on the Telangana–Andhra Pradesh region.
8. **Pamir Knot** – Pamir region, north of the Indian subcontinent, in Central Asia.

**Map-marking note:** Exact placement is expected on the outline map. The descriptions above are provided as location guidance for preparing the answer key.

#### Quick Answer Key – Part I

| Q.No. | Answer                   | Q.No. | Answer                               |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1     | B – Japan                | 8     | C – Hirakud Dam                      |
| 2     | C – Pope                 | 9     | A – 80 to 90% carbon                 |
| 3     | B – June 26, 1945        | 10    | C – Right to Constitutional Remedies |
| 4     | A – Dayananda Saraswathi | 11    | C – 25 years                         |
| 5     | B – 1976                 | 12    | D – Waterways                        |
| 6     | C – Kosi                 | 13    | A – Agriculture                      |
| 7     | C – Punjab               | 14    | B – Sultan of Golconda               |

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