

Social Science

First Revision Test-2022

Key answer

Part-I

Marks

14 x 1 = 14

1. (c) Clemenceau
2. (b) trench warfare
3. (a) 1925
4. (c) 24 October, 1929
5. (b) (A) is correct but (R) is not the correct explanation.
6. (c) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(iv), (4)-(i)
7. (c) Bhangar
8. (a) Pamir knot
9. (c) Punjab
10. (c) Tropical monsoon climate
11. (c) Article 360
12. (d) president
13. (a) Agriculture
14. (a) per capita Income (PCI)

Part-II (Q-28 is compulsory) 10 x 2 = 20

15. England's - Jingoism
France - Chauvinism
Germany - Kultur.
16. In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China, by little Japan in Sino-Japanese war (1894-95) surprised the world. Despite the warning of the three great powers Russia, Germany and France. Japan annexed the Liaotung

Peninsula with port Arthur. By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

17. Mustafa Kemal pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation. Kemal pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

18. The 'Great Depression' also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector. The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained ~~unchanged~~ unchanged. In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state, doubled.

19. When the altitude increases, the temperature decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres of ascent. It is called normal lapse rate.

20. 1. The Northern mountains.

2. The Northern plains.

3. The peninsular plateau.

4. The Coastal plains.

5. The Islands.

21. This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India. It covers an area of 32 sq. km. Kavaratti is its administrative capital. Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldivian Islands by the Eight degree channel.

22. The western Coast, Assam, South Meghalaya Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are the heavy rainfall areas which get more than 200 cm rainfall.

23.

Western Ghats

Eastern Ghats.

1. The Western Ghats forms the western edge of the peninsular plateau.

Eastern Ghats run from southwest to northeast form the eastern edge of this plateau.

2. It runs parallel to the Arabian Sea Coast.

It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal coast.

3. These are continuous mountain ranges

These are discontinuous mountain ranges

4. Anaimudi is a sort of tri-junction of the Anaimalai Range; the Cardamom Hills and Palani Hills.

The Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats at the Nilgiri hills bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

24. A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the courts

25. (i) He must be a citizen of India.

(ii) He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.

(iii) He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.

(iv) He is in the opinion of the President a distinguished Jurist.

4

26. Gross Domestic product (GDP) is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

27. The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy

(eg) A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a "final good". The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk, and sugar are "intermediate goods".

- Since they form a part of the final good, the cup of tea.

28. Gold standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.

Part-III U.No: 42 is
Compulsory

10x5=50

29. (i) Germany was found guilty of starting the war and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All central powers were directed to pay war indemnity.

(ii) The German army was to be limited to 1,00,000 men. A small navy was allowed.

(iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.

(iv) All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.

(v) Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).

(vi) Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.

(vii) Poland was recreated.

30

(i) The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa, and West Asia.

(ii) After the war, the soldiers came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.

(iii) India contributed £ 230 million in cash and over £ 1.25 billion in loans towards war expenses.

(iv) ~~that~~ India also sent war materials to the value of £ 250 million. This caused enormous economic distress.

(v) The war conditions led to rise of Home Rule movement in India.

(vi) The Congress was reunited during the war.

(vii) ~~India~~ Thus the war had multiple effects on Indian society, economy and polity.

31. (i) The two-fold objective of the League of Nations was to avoid war and maintain peace in the world.

(ii) To promote international co-operation in economic and social affairs.

(iii) The League intended to act as conciliator and arbitrator and thereby resolve a dispute in its early

6
Stages.

- (iv) If wars should breakout despite arbitration, the members should apply sanctions to the aggressor first economic and then military.
- (v) The difficulty in achieving the objectives was increased from the beginning by the absence of three Great powers namely USA, Germany and Russia.
- (vi) The latter two joined in 1926 and 1934. While Germany resigned in 1933, Russia was expelled in 1939.

32 (i) Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England.

(ii) England decided to leave the Gold Standard.

(iii) Immediately a great number of countries left the Gold standard.

(iv) Each nation adopted a policy of protectionism and devaluation of currency.

(v) Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending. This led to a worldwide credit contraction.

(vi) Thus the defensive measures adopted by various nations to safeguard their economic interests led to an unprecedented decline in world economic activity.

Repression in politics! The depression changed the political conditions in several countries. In England the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections in 1931. In USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people.

Developments in the post-world war I

The First World War led to the expansion of certain industries in the hope that the war-time boom would continue. When the war came to end, the industries that grew to meet war-time requirements had to be abandoned or modified. The situation was made worse by the political complications caused by the Treaty of Versailles. A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism or in tariff barriers affected world trade.

Stock Market Crash in the US: The first huge crash occurred on 24 October 1929. This discouraged investors and consumers to such an extent that more and more people began to sell their shares. But there were no buyers. This was followed by the failure of American banks.

Breakdown of the international system of Exchange:

Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England. So England decided to leave the gold standard. Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard.

- 34.
- (i) Himalayas blocks south west monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.
 - (ii) It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
 - (iii) It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
 - (iv) The northern mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
 - (v) Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples.

35

Growth

Development

(i) It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.

(i) It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.

(ii) Economic growth is the 'Narrower' concept

Economic Development is the 'Broader' concept.

(iii) Quantitative in nature

Qualitative in nature.

(iv) Short term in nature

Long term in nature.

(v) Developed nation

Developing economies.

36

(i) The South west monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.

(ii) The onset of South west monsoon takes place normally over the southern tip of the country.

by the first week of June. ^{advances along with the} ^{Konkan coast in early June and} ^{covers the whole country}

(iii) prior to the onset of the South west monsoon the temperature in north India

reaches upto 46°C.

(iv) The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst' of monsoon.

(v) The monsoon wind strikes against the southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches.

(vi) Arabian Sea branch: The Arabian Sea branch of southwest monsoon gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India.

~~(vii)~~* The other part which advances towards north is obstructed by Himalayan mountains and results in heavy rainfall in north. As Aravalli mountain is located parallel to wind direction, Rajasthan and western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

(vii) Bay of Bengal branch: The Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeast India and Myanmar. This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heaviest rainfall caused at ~~Maws~~ Mawsynram located in Meghalaya. Overall 75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon.

37. (i) It is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.
- (ii) It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- (iii) It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- (iv) It establishes a federal system of Government.
- (v) It makes India as a secular state.
- (vi) It provides an independent Judiciary.
- (vii) It introduces universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.

38. Executive powers:

- (i) Article 77 requires that every executive action of the union shall be taken in the name of the president.
- (ii) He appoints the prime minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the prime minister.
- (iii) He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.
- (iv) These include the appointment of Governors of states, the chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts.
- (v) He appoints the Attorney General

the Comptroller and Auditor General
 the Chief Election Commissioner and
 other Election Commissioners the
 Chairman and other members of the
 Union Public Service Commission Ambassadors
 and High Commissioners to other countries.

Judicial powers:-

(1) Article 72 confers on the President
 power to grant pardons, ~~rep~~ respites
 or remissions of punishment, or to
 commute the sentence of any person
 convicted of an offence.

39.

1. Expenditure Approach:

In this method, the GDP is measured
 by adding the expenditure on all
 the final goods and services produced
 in the country during a specified
 period.

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

2. The Income Approach:-

This method looks at GDP from
 the perspective of the earnings of
 the men and women who are involved
 in producing the goods and services.

The Income approach to measuring

GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$.

(iii) Value - Added Approach:-

A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a 'final good'. The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk and sugar, are "Intermediate goods". Since they form a part of the final good, the cup of tea. One way to measure the market value of the cup of tea is to add the value produced by each intermediate good used to produce it. The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production, gives us the total value of final goods produced in the economy.

40. (i) India has two major island groups namely Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

(ii) The former group consists of 572 islands and located in Bay of Bengal and the later one has 27 islands and are located in Arabian Sea.

(iii) The islands of Andaman and Nicobar are largely tectonic and volcanic ~~origin~~ origin.

(iv) Andaman and Nicobar Islands:-

The area of the island group is about 8249 sq km. The entire group of islands is divided into two they are Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south.

Port Blair is the administrative capital of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- * The Ten Degree channel separates Andaman from Nicobar group. The southernmost tip, the Indira point is a part of Nicobar Island.

(b) Lakshadweep Islands:-

- * This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India.
- * It covers an area of 32 sq km.
- * Kavaratti is its administrative capital.
- * Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldives by the Eight Degree channel.
- * The uninhabited 'Pitt Island' of this group has bird Sanctuary.
- * Earlier, it had three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi. It was named as Lakshadweep in 1923.

(c) Offshore Islands:-

- * Besides the two groups of islands India, has a number of islands along the Western coast, Eastern coast, in the delta region of Ganga and in the Gulf of Mannar.

41. Timeline : 1910 - 1945. (14) any five
unit = 5 years.
10 years

- 1910 — Formation of the Union of South Africa (1910) (or)
- First Balkan war (1912)
- outbreak of World War-I (1914)
- Russian Revolution (1917)
- End of ~~the~~ World War I (1918)
- Paris Peace Conference / Treaty of Versailles (1919)
- 1920 — .. Establishment of League of Nations (1920)
- Mussolini's March on Rome (1922)
- Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party (1927)
- The Great Depression / Locarno Treaty (1929)
- Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany (1933)
- Long March (1934)
- 1935 — .. Mussolini invaded Ethiopia (1935)
- outbreak of World War II (1939)
- 1940 — .. Battle of Britain (1940)
- Pearl Harbour incident (1941)
- Battle of Stalingrad (1942)
- 1945 — .. End of World War II / Formation of UNO (1945)

43(a)

(i) Trust: A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.

(ii) Battle of Marne:-

At the Battle of the Marne (early September 1914), the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans. Paris was thus saved. The battle of Marne is a memorable for trench warfare.

(iii) Battle of Verdun:

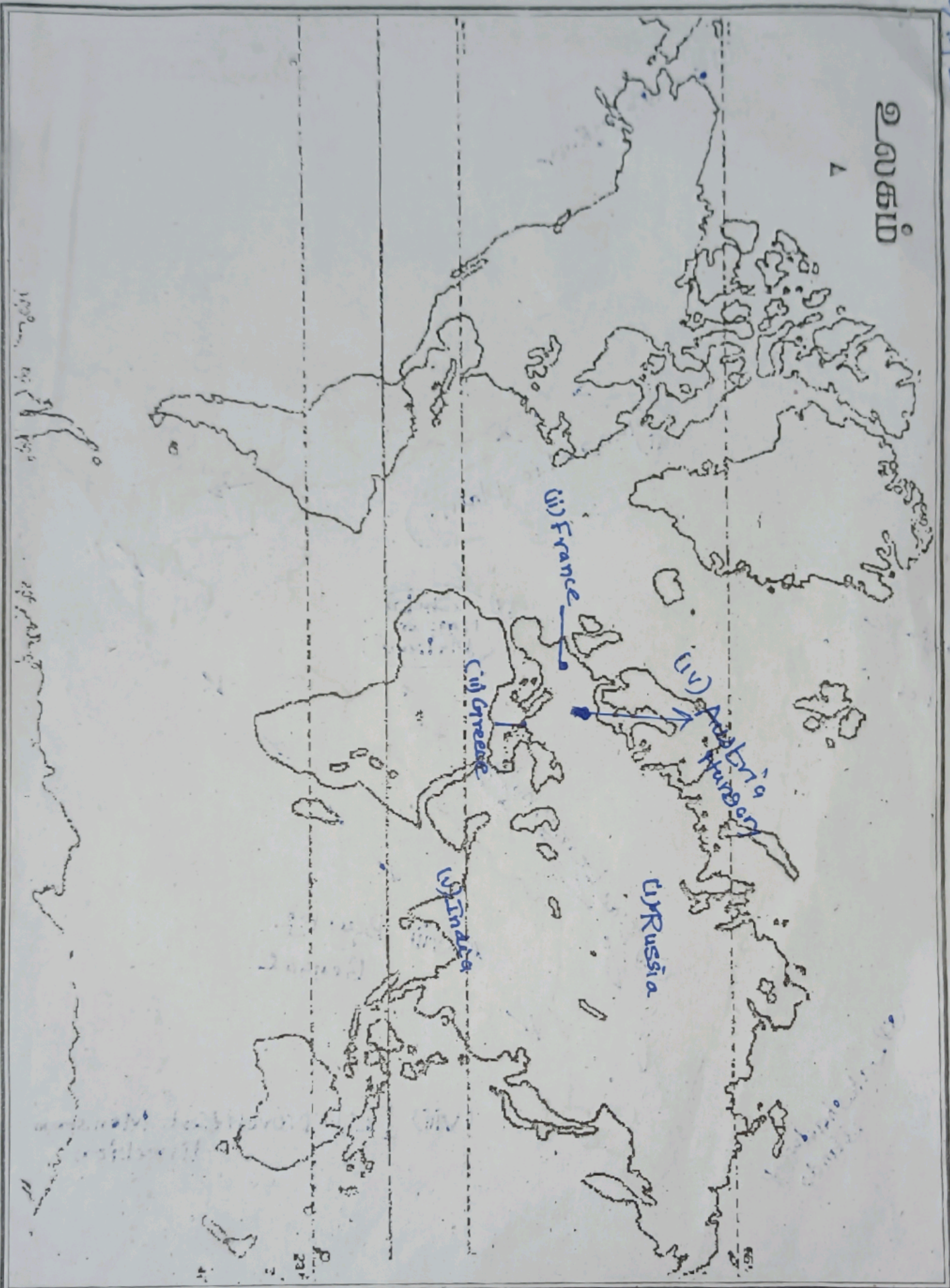
Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line. In the five month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed.

(iv) Peace Conference in Paris

The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919, two months after the signing of the Armistice. Woodrow Wilson (USA) Lloyd George (Prime Minister of England) and Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France) played a very important part in the deliberations. On 28 June, 1919 the Peace Treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

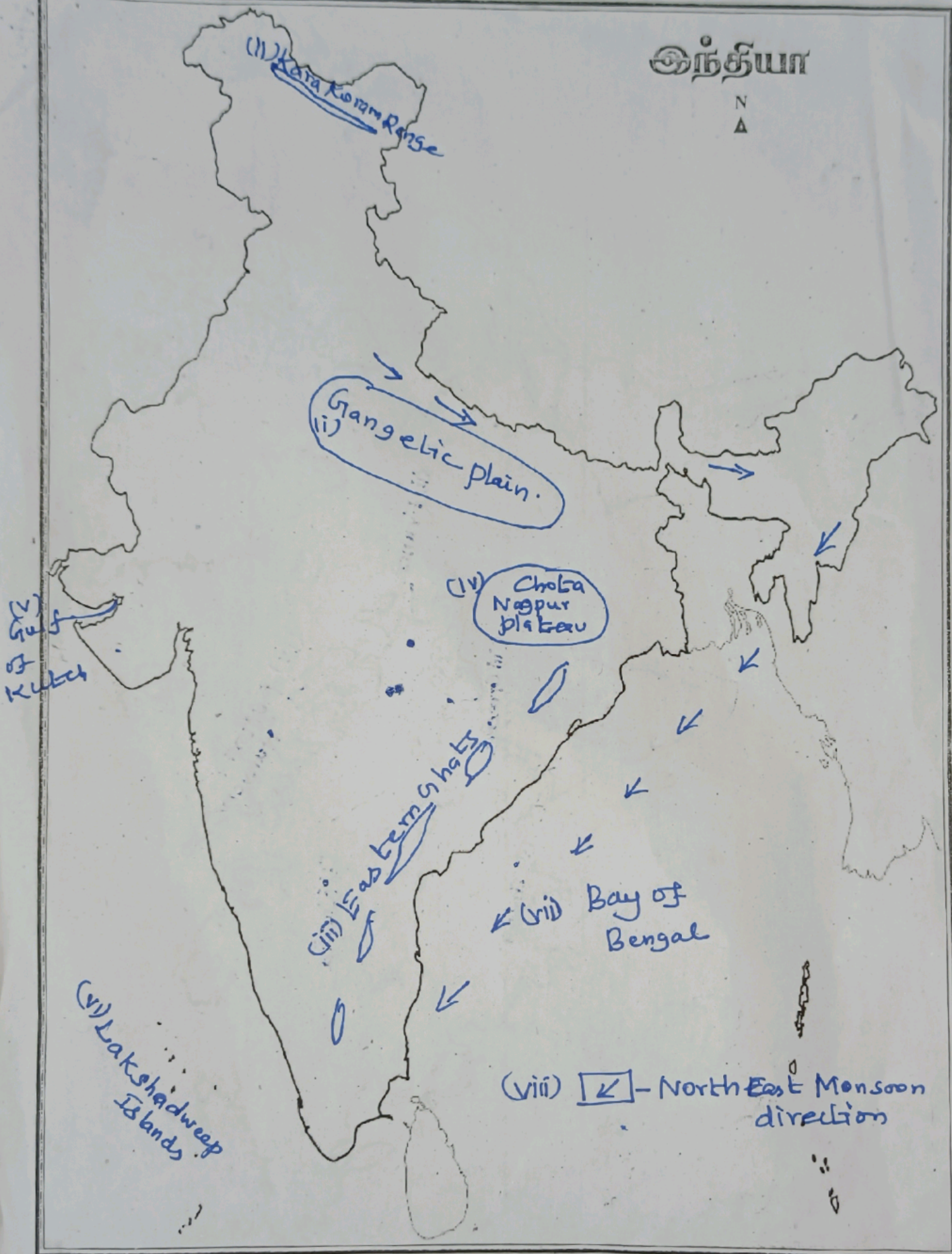
- 43(b) (i) The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity.
- (ii) Through conscription and through air raids the war had involved and affected far more of the population than in the past.
- (iii) 8 million had died in four years, while more than twice as many were wounded and many crippled for life.
- (iv) millions more had succumbed to the worldwide influenza of 1918.
- (v) The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes, — a shortage of men.
- (vi) The most striking of all was the rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R or the Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics, as it was called.
- (vii) America entered the war as a debtor country but it emerged as the moneylender to the world in the aftermath of the war.
- (viii) Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to gain freedom.
- (ix) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation. Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.


உலகம்



44(a)

இந்தியா



(vii)  - North East Monsoon direction

AA(b) (viii) ~~Pamir Knot~~

இந்தியா

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