

**Unit: 2 The World between two world wars**  
**Part – A**

**I. One Mark Questions.**

**1. When did the first huge stock market crash occur in America?**

- a) CE 1919
- b) CE 1929
- c) CE 1939
- d) CE 1949

**Answer :- b) CE 1929**

**2. When the fascist party was formed in Italy?**

- a) CE 1919
- b) CE 1929
- c) CE 1939
- d) CE 1949

**Answer :- a) CE 1919**

**3. What is the name of autobiographical book written by Adolf Hitler?**

- a) Peace and war
- b) White Terror
- c) Mein Kampf
- d) Revolutionary youth movement

**Answer :- c) Mein Kampf**

**4. Choose the correct statement:**

- (i) The first huge market crash in the USA occurred on 24 October 1924.
  - (ii) The ban on African national congress was lifted in 1966.
  - (iii) Nelson Mandela was imprisoned 27 years for his protest against Apartheid in South Africa.
- a) i) and ii) are correct b) ii) and iii) are correct  
c) i), ii) and iii) are correct c) i) and iii) are correct

**Answer :- c) i) and iii) are correct**

**5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?**

- a) Europe
- b) Latin America
- c) India
- d) China

**Answer :- b) Latin America**

Part – B

**II. Very Short Answer.**

**6. Write a short note about “Boers”**

The descendents of original Dutch Settlers of South Africa, Also known as Afrikaners, were called Boers, Their language is Afrikaans

**7. Write about the Monroe Doctrine**

Monroe doctrine, which declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States.

**8. What do you know of the white Terror in Indo-China?**

In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General. This was followed by a large-scale peasant revolt led by the Communist. The revolt was crushed followed by what is called “White Terror”. Thousands of rebels were killed

Part – C

**III. Short Answer.**

**9. Explain about the Apartheid in south Africa.**

- Apartheid, which means separateness, became the racial policy of the Nationalist Party in 1947. From 1950 onwards a series of laws came to be enforced. The whole country was divided into separate areas for the different races
- Marriage between white and non white was forbidden. Nearly all schools were brought under government control so that education different from that of the Whites could be implemented for Africans

**10. Write a Essay about “Ho Chi Minh”**

Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) Was born in Tong king. When Ho Chi Minh was twenty-one, he went to Europe. After working as a cook in a London hotel. He went to Paris. In the Paris peace conference, he lobbied for the independence of Vietnam. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French colonialism on Trial, Made him well known as a Vietnam Nationalist. In 1921 he became a founder -member of the French Communist Party. Two years later he went to Moscow and learned revolutionary techniques then. In 1925 he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement

**11. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.**

- There were two major political parties in South Africa – the unionist party which was mainly British, and the South Africa Party which had largely Afrikaners (Boers)
- The first prime minister, Botha belonged to the South Africa Party. He ruled in Cooperation with the British. But a militant section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog
- Herzog wanted a twin policy of supremacy of whites over Blacks and Afrikaners over British
- In the 1920 elections, the National Party gained forty-four seats, The south Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured forty one seats

## 10th Social Science – Assignment II Answer Key

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- The Britishdominant Unionist Party now merged with the South Africa Party .This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner Controlled National Party..

### Part – D

#### IV. Write in detail.

#### 12. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

(i) In 1919, a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the National socialist German worker's Party which later came to be known as Nazi Party. One of these men was Adolf Hitler.

(ii) In 1923, Hitler abortively attempted to capture power in Bavaria. But this proved a blunder. He was sent to prison. In the Presidential election of 1932, the communist party polled about 6,000,000 votes. This alarmed capitalists and property owners. Hitler exploited this opportunity to usurp powers.

(iii) In 1933, Hitler was made the Chancellor of Germany. Having acquired power, he brought an end to the parliamentary democracy established in Germany after the First World War. (iv) He converted Germany into a highly centralised state. All political parties except the Nazi Party were declared illegal. The army of brown-shirted and jack-booted storm-troopers was expanded.

(v) Hitler Youth was created, and the Labour Front set up. Trade unions were abolished, their leaders were arrested and all workers were compelled to join the German Labour Front. Strikes were made illegal, wages were fixed by the government, and the Labour Front was used by the Nazis to control industry.

(vi) Total state control was extended over the press, theatre, cinema, radio and over education. The Nazi Party's propaganda manipulated public opinion through planned propaganda.

### Assignment

**Class: 10 Subject: Social Science (Geography)**

**Unit: 2 Climate and natural vegetation of India**

### Part – A

#### I. One Mark Questions.

**1. Temperature decreases at the rate of \_ for every 1000 meters of ascent.**

- (a) 7.5° C
- (b) 6.5° C
- (c) 5.5° C
- (d) 9.5° C

**Answer :- (b) 6.5° C**

**2. helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.**

- (a) Loo
- (b) Norwester
- (c) Mango showers
- (d) Jet stream

**Answer :- (c) Mango showers**

3. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as.....

- (a) Tropical evergreen forest
- (b) Deciduous forest
- (c) Mangrove forest
- (d) Mountain forest

Answer :- (b) Deciduous forest

4. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in .....

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

Answer :- (b) Andhra Pradesh

5. .... is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.

- (a) Isohyets
- (b) Isobar
- (c) Isotherm
- (d) Latitudes

Answer :- (a) Isohyets

**Part – B**

**II. Very Short Answer.**

**1. Distinguish between the Weather and Climate.**

Weather	Climate
Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time	Climate is the average of weather for a long period of time at any place
The weather of a place many changes daily	The climate of a place remains for a long period of time
On a particular day, the temperature of Mumbai and Pune may be same	Generally , the climate of Mumbai and Pune considerably differ

**2. Distinguish between the North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.**

North – East Monson	South – West Monson
These monsoon winds blow from the land to sea	The winds blow from the sea to land
These monsoon winds are the retreat (Coming Back) winds of Southwest monsoon	The period of southwest monsoon is from June to September
The period of the North East Monsoon is from October and November	The period of South West monsoon is from June to September
It gives rainfall only to the Coromandal coast	It gives heavy rainfall to most of the

	part of India
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**3. Give reasons Mountains are cooler than the plains.**

- The temperature decreases when the altitude increases
- Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 C for every 1000 metres of ascent
- So the places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains

**Part – C**

**III. Short Answer.**

**1. Write a short note on Monsoon?**

The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word mausim which means season originally this word was used by the Arab navigators several centuries ago

**2. Write a note on The Indian Board for Wildlife?**

1. It was constituted in 1952 to suggest means of protection, conservation and management of wildlife to the government

The Government of India enacted wildlife (protection) act in 1972 with the objective of effectively protecting the wild life of the country and to control poaching, smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife and its diversities

**3. Name the four distinct seasons of India?**

The meteorologists recognize the four distinct seasons in India they are

- Winter season (January – February)
- Summer Season (March – May)
- Southwest monsoon or Rainy Season (June – September)
- Northeast monsoon season (October – December)

**Part – D**

**IV. Write in detail.**

**1. Write about South West Monsoon?**

- The Southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- The onset of the monsoon takes place normally by the first week of June and covers the whole country by 15th July.
- Prior to the onset of the Southwest monsoon, the temperature in North India reaches up to 46° C.
- The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'Burst of monsoon'.
- It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent. The monsoon wind strikes against the Southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches. They are i) Arabian sea branch ii) Bay of Bengal branch

**2. Describe the forests of India?**

- The climate, soil and landform characteristics are the important environment controls of natural vegetation. On the basis of the above factors, the natural vegetation of India can be divided into the following types.

Tropical evergreen forest:

- These forests are found in the region where the annual rainfall is more than 200 cm
- Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar islands, Assam, West Bengal and the Eastern states have this type of forests.

**3. List the factors affecting climate of India? Explain?**

Tropical Deciduous forest:

- These forests are found in the region with the annual rainfall of 100 to 200 cm.
- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana states have these forests
- These forests are called as 'Monsoon forests'.

Tropical Dry forest:

- These forests are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm annual rainfall.
- The important vegetations are amaltas, banyan, bamboo, babool, etc,
- These forests are known as Tropical thorn forest'.

Mountain forest:

- These forests are found in the mountainous ranges. On the basis of altitude and amount of rainfall, these forests are classified into two.
- They are i) Eastern Himalayan forest and ii) Western Himalayan forest

Other Types:

- Alpine forests are found in the slopes of Himalayas with about 2400m altitude.
- Tidal forest found in and around the deltas and estuaries. These forest are known as Sundarbans

**Assignment**

**Class: 10 Social science (Civics) Unit: 2 Central Government  
Part – A**

**I. One Mark Questions:**

**1. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?**

- a) The President
- b) Attorney General
- c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

**Answer :- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha**

**2. The Constitutional Head of the Union is.....**

- a) The President
- b) The Chief Justice
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) Council of Ministers

**Answer :- a) The President**

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

- (a) 18 Years
- (b) 21 Years
- (c) 25 Years
- (d) 30 Years

**Answer :- (c) 25 Years**

**4.The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the**

- a) The President
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) Rajya Sabha

**Answer :- b) Lok Sabha**

**5.Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency.....**

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 360
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 365

**Answer :- b) Article 360**

### **Part – B**

#### **II. Very Short Answer.**

**1.How is President of India elected?**

The president is elected by an electoral college with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote

**2.What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?**

The different categories of Ministers at the Union level are

- Cabinet Ministers
- ministers of States and
- Deputy ministers

**3.What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?**

- He must be a citizen of India
- He should have worked as a judge of High court for atleast 5 years
- He should have worked as an advocate of High court for atleast 10years
- He is in the opinion of the president a distinguished jurist

### **Part – C**

#### **III. Short Answer.**

**1.Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.**

**Powers of the President: Executive power.**

1. Article 77 specifies that every executive action of the union shall be taken in the name of the President.
2. The President appoints the chiefs of defence forces – Army, Navy and Air Force.

**Legislative power:**

1. After the General election (Election to the Lok Sabha) and also at the beginning of the first session each year the President inaugurates the session by addressing.
2. The President has to summon the Parliament.
3. Money bills cannot be introduced in the Lok Sabha without his approval.

**Financial Power:**

- Money bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with his approval.
- Annual Budget is presented in the Parliament in the name of the President.
- 3 Coingency Fond is at his disposal.

**2.Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?**

The supreme court is the guardian of the constitution He performs the following fuction  
1 Original Jurisdiction : The

**3.What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?**

Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister:

- The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the non aligned nations and SAARC nations.



**Part - D**

**IV. Write in detail.**

**1. List out the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.**

**Functions of the Lok Sabha**

- Any bill can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.
- It has the same power as Rajya Sabha to participate in case of impeachment of President and the judges of Supreme Court.
- It has equal power as Rajya Sabha in passing any bill for Constitutional Amendment.
- Lok Sabha members have the power to elect the President and Vice - President.
- Motion of no confidence can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. If it is passed then the Prime Minister and other Council of Ministers need to resign from their post.

**Functions of the Rajya Sabha**

- Any Bill needs to be approved by Rajya Sabha to get passed. If the bill gets stuck for more than six months then President calls for a joint session of both the houses to resolve the deadlock.
- It has the same power as Lok Sabha for passing any bill for Constitutional Amendment.
- The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of President and Vice President. They elect the President and Vice President.
- It has power in the impeachment procedure of President and judges of Supreme Court and High Court.
- Rajya Sabha has the power to make a state list subject into national importance.
- Rajya Sabha can also create or abolish an All India Service.

**Assignment Class: 10 Social science (Economics)**

**Unit-2 Globalization and Trade**

**Part - A**

**I. One Mark Questions:**

**1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?**

- a) Ministerial conference
- b) Director General
- c) Deputy Director General
- d) None of these

**Answer :- b) Director General**

**2. Colonial advent in India.**

- a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
- b) Dutch, English, Danish, French
- c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English
- d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch

**Answer :- c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English**

**3.GATT's first round held in**

- a) Tokyo
- b) Uruguay
- c) Torquay
- d) Geneva

**Answer :- d) Geneva**

**4.India signed the Dunke Draft in**

- a) 1984
- b) 1976
- c) 1950
- d) 1994

**Answer :- d) 1994**

**5.who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632**

- a) Jahangir
- b) Sultan of Golconda
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

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

**Part – B**

**II. Very Short Answer.**

**1.What is globalization?**

Globalization is the process of integrating various economics of the world with the home country without any types of barriers to operating on an International scale

**2.Write the types of globalization**

There are three types of globalization

- 1.Archaic Globalization
- 2.Proto Globalization and
- 3.Modern Globalization

**3.Write short note on Multinational corporation.**

Multi National Corporation is a corporation organisation which owns (or) control the production of goods (or) service in any other country other than its home country. It is otherwise called as Trans-National Corporation (or) Multi -National Enterprise

**Part – C**

**III. Short Answer.**

**1.Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of Multinational corporation. (MNC).**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Production of quality goods at lower cost, without cost of transportation	May develop a monopoly for certian products

## 10th Social Science – Assignment II Answer Key

Reducing prices and increasing the purchasing power of the Consumer's world wide	May have damage/harm effect on the environment
May Advantages of tax variation	May also lead to the downfall of smaller/local business
Induce job opportunities in the local economy	MNC may neglect ethical standards and laws. Their motive is always improving business with enormous capital

### 2. Write about the World Trade Organization.

1. World Trade Organisation was formed in April 1994 based on the signing of the final Act of the Uruguay Round by the member nations of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).
2. The headquarters of the WTO is in Geneva, Switzerland.
3. The main objectives of WTO is to ensure rules for international trade and to provide a forum for negotiating and monitoring further trade liberalization.
4. To resolve trade disputes and to ensure that developing countries, secure a better share of growth in World Trade.
5. To ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand and transparency of decision making process.

### 3. Write the challenges of Globalization.

The following are the challenges of globalization.

1. To ensure that the benefits of globalization extend to all countries. That will certainly not happen automatically.
2. To deal with the fear that globalization leads to instability, which is particularly marked in the developing world.
3. To address the very real fear in the industrial world that increased global competition will lead memorably to a race to the bottom in wages, labour rights, employment practices, and the environment.
4. Globalization and all of the complicated problems related to it must not be used as excuses to avoid searching for new ways to cooperate in the overall interest of countries and people.
5. People have started consuming more junk foods. This has badly affected their health.

## Part - D

### IV. Write in detail.

#### 1. Consolidate the reason for the growth of Multinational corporation (MNC) in India?

##### 1. Expansion of Market territory.

As the operations of large sized firm expand, it seeks more and more extension of its activities beyond the physical boundaries of the country in which it is incorporated.

**2. Marketing superiorities:**

A multinational firm enjoys a number of marketing superiorities over the national firms. It enjoys market reputation and faces less difficulty in selling its products and it adopt more effective advertising and sales promotion techniques.

**3. Financial Superiorities**

It has financial resources and high level of funds utilization. It has easier access of external capital markets. Because of its international reputation it is able to raise more international resources.

**4. Technological superiorities:**

The main reason why MNCs have been encouraged by the underdeveloped countries to participate in their industrial development is on account of the technological superiorities which these firms posses as compared to national companies.

**5. Product innovations:**

MNCs have research and development engaged in the task of developing new products and superior designs of existing products.