

T.I. MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, AMBATTUR
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

ROLL NO :

MARKS: 100

TIME : 2 ½ hr

I. Choose the correct answer**10**

1. The policy of imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870-1945 was known as _____
 - a) Neo- Imperialism
 - b) Political imperialism
 - c) **New imperialism**
 - d) Military imperialism
2. Austria declared war on Serbia on
 - a) **28th July 1914**
 - b) 28th June 1914
 - c) 28th March 1914
 - d) 28th January 1914
3. Mussolini provided a
 - a) Democratic government
 - b) **Stable government**
 - c) Communist government
 - d) Republican government
4. The allied armies occupied the resource rich
 - a) **Rhineland**
 - b) Green land
 - c) Sudeten land
 - d) Finland
5. The coal mine given to France were
 - a) Jharia
 - b) Bokaro
 - c) **Saar**
 - d) Raniganj
6. In 1932 the British government announced a scheme known as
 - a) **Communal award**
 - b) Midday meal
 - c) Open University
 - d) Adult education
7. The stable food crops are
 - a) **Rice and wheat**
 - b) Coffee and tea
 - c) Cotton and Jute
 - d) Fruits and vegetables
8. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in
 - a) 1973
 - b) 1993
 - c) **1963**
 - d) 1936
9. Which year has a special significance in Indian economy?
 - a) 1981
 - b) **1991**
 - c) 2001
 - d) 1971
10. The person who gives the final utility to the commodity is?
 - a) Producer
 - b) shopkeeper
 - c) **consumer**
 - d) farmer

II. Match the following:**10**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 11. Clemenceau | Germany |
| 12. Orlando | Britain |
| 13. Lloyd George | Italy |
| 14. Woodrow Wilson | France |
| 15. Kaiser William II | America |

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- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 16. Black Soil | Neyveli |
| 17. Lignite | Sundarban |
| 18. Mangrove Forest | Cotton |
| 19. Renewable Resources | Petroleum |
| 20. Non Renewable Resource | Sun |

III. Answer all the questions given under each caption. (Answers to be written in complete sentences will not be valid if only a word as an answer is given.) (4x2=8)

21. Revolt at Kanpur

- a) Who joined the rebels at Kanpur? **Nanasaheb**
- b) What happened to the English? **The English surrendered to Rebel forces/They were massacred mercilessly**
- c) Who defeated Nana Sahib? **Sir Colin Campbell**
- d) When was Cawnpore brought under British Control? **Middle of November 1857**

22. Mountbatten Plan

- a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947 **Mountbatten**
- b) Who was the last British Governor General? **Mountbatten**
- c) What was Mountbatten plan? **He tried to resolve the political deadlock of our Country.**
- d) What was the reaction of Congress and Muslim League? **Both accepted the plan.**

III. Distinguish between (four points for each) (4x2=8)

23. South East Monsoon & North West Monsoon. **time, location, benefits/ uses, unique feature**
24. Tropical evergreen forest & Tropical Monsoon forest. **Location. Types of forest ,the special feature of the forest, forest product, rainfall,**
25. Commercial & Subsistence Agriculture. **types of crop grown ,labour used, financial benefits, yield /production**
26. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. **Location- 2points, continuous and discontinuous ranges, agricultural usages, names of the coastline.**

IV. Give short Answers (three from history , three from Geography , one from economics and one from civics) (8x2=16)

History:

27. Why Germany needed colonies? **For her growing population**
28. How did Mussolini seize power? **Organised a march to Rome and showed their strength.**
29. How did the British crippled Indian trade? **Destroyed Cotton textile industries by imposing heavy protective duty on imported goods from India and nominal duties to British goods into India.**
30. What is the importance of Lahore session? **Tri colour was unfurled on the banks of river Rabi on 26th January 1930.**

Geography:

31. Name the Mica & Copper producing areas of India? **Mica- AP, Bihar, Jharkhand & Rajasthan Copper – Jharkhand, AP, MP, Karnataka and Rajasthan.**
32. What are the types of Agriculture? **Primitive, Subsistence, Commercial and Plantation**
33. Name the regions of very heavy rainfall in India. - **Eastern Himalayas, Assam, WB, Western Coastal Region – Konkan & Malabar.**
34. Name four holy places in the Northern Mountains of India - **Amarnath, Vaishnodevi, Badrinath, Kedarnath**

Civics:

35. What are the five principles of Panchasheel? **Each country should respect territorial integrity & Sovereignty of others , No country should attack any other country, No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of other, All country should strive for equality & mutual benefit , Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co existance**
36. What is a political party? **Is a pre requisite for a democratic system of governance. They provide smooth functioning of the Govt.**

Economics:

37. Define National Income
National income is a measure of total value of Goods and Services produced by an economy over a period of time.
38. What is privatisation? **Means transforming all economic activities from public to private.**

V. Answer the following in a Paragraph.

39. Write a short note on Salt satyagraha - **Salt satyagraha took place in the year 1930. 70 followers, Sabarmati to Dandi, to break salt laws, distance 400 kms, called Dandi march, slogan Vandemataram. TN, Rajaji, Trichy to Vedaranyam.**
Or
What is the importance of three round table conference? – 1930-32, British could not suppress civil disobedience movement, in order to solve the political deadlock, at London, I Round Table Conference, Civil disobedience in full form, Not attended by Congress , was a failure. II Round Table Conference - 1931, was attended by Gandhi, No decisions reached, Regarding communal & constitutional change, without any settlement, III Round Table Conference, 1932, failure with no participation of congress.
40. Describe rain water harvesting – **Diagram, erratic rainfall, mostly scanty, to save available rain water, into deep water table, future use.**

Or

Write the importance of forest – **Valuable timber, products – gum, foreign exchange, dairy farming, tourist centres, air pollution, soil erosion, underground water table**

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41. Write a short note on SAARC – Expansion, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Srilanka, Maldives, Pakistan and Afganistan., I in Bangladesh- Abul Ahsan, Mutual Cooperation, Transportation, Postal, Health

Or

Explain the role of opposition party in Democracy – Success of Democracy depends upon , constructive role of opposition, check authoritarian , criticise Govt, attract attention of press, check expenditure,

42. Explain Green revolution -1967, Land reform, High yielding variety, improved irrigation, increase agriculture production.

Or

Explain the need for the study of National Income.- Measure economy, Measure production of Goods & Services, Speed of economic growth, Contribution of primary, secondary and Tertiay sector, to help Govt, to develop planning & policy.

VI. Timeline:

5

Mark the timeline from 1920 to 1950. (Scale, event list to be written, events on the right hand side -year on the left side, arrows to be marked on the scale line as instructed in the class and as done in class work. If any one of it is missing from the total score in the time line, scored by the child 2 marks will be reduced.)

VII. Map (1.all water bodies to be marked in both the maps. Minus three from the total scored by student for not marking water bodies. 2. Places to be marked in pen ,it is invalid if done in pencil.)

43. Mark the following on the outline map of Asia.

5

a. Pakistan b. Yemen c. Korea d. Canton e. Philippines

44. Mark the following on the outline map of India

10

1. K2
2. Ganga
3. A very heavy rainfall region
4. Surat
5. Konkan
6. Sunderbun
- 7.Chandranagore
- 8.Vvarnasi
- 9.Lahore
10. Assam

VIII. HOTS (hints given or any other reasonable answer will be considered if it satisfies the question)

8

45. Why was Germany unable to acquire more number of colonies than England?

It was busy unifying lands and stabilizing the government-so it did not participate in grabbing colonies

46. To what extent did divide and rule policy of British benefit the British?

They created divide between Hindus and Muslims leading to making of Pakistan,revolt of 1857 and 1905 Bengal partition ,separate electorate,
