



**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION**

**LEARNING MATERIAL**

**10<sup>TH</sup> STD**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHENNAI DISTRICT**

*LEARNING MATERIAL*

*2022 - 2023*

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**SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
CHIEF EDUCATIONAL OFFICER  
CHENNAI DISTRICT**

**10TH Std SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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***LEARNING MATERIAL***  
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**We convey our sincere gratitude to our respected Chief Education Officer who has given us this opportunity to compile this minimum supporting material for the students of class X.**

## Preface

**The aim of this compilation is to provide students with a comprehensive and easy to understand minimum supporting material.**

**The material prepared is based on selected chapters from the textbook. This includes 1 mark and 2 mark & 5 mark questions for all 27 chapters. 8 marks questions for history Distinguish, Give reasons and Map Works for Geography, Timeline and Map Work for History.**

**Students are encouraged to use this material for easy learning. The minimum material focuses on aiding learner's in achieving their goals.**

**All the best & God Bless!**

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## HISTORY

## Choose the correct Answer

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?

- (a) **Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans** (b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia  
(c) Spain, Portugal and Italy (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?

- (a) China (b) **Japan** (c) Korea (d) Mongolia

3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?

- (a) **Lenin** (b) Marx (c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao Tsetung

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?

- (a) air warfare (b) **trench warfare** (c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belongs?

- (a) **Britain** (b) France (c) Dutch (d) USA

6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?

- (a) Germany (b) **Russia** (c) Italy (d) France

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

- (a) Germany (b) Russia (c) **Pope** (d) Spain

8. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?

- (a) **Hernan Cortes** (b) Francisco Pizarro (c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I

9. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?

- (a) English (b) **Spaniards** (c) Russians (d) French

10. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?

- (a) **Roosevelt** (b) Truman (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower

11. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?

(a) Europe    **(b) Latin America**    (c) India    (d) China

12. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?

**(a) 2 September, 1945**    (b) 2 October, 1945    (c) 15 August, 1945    (d) 12 October, 1945

13. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?

**(a) Roosevelt**    (b) Chamberlain    (c) Woodrow Wilson    (d) Baldwin

14. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?

(a) Battle of Guadalcanal    **(b) Battle of Midway**    (c) Battle of Leningrad    (d) Battle of El Alamein

15. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?

(a) Kavashaki    (b) Innoshima    **(c) Hiroshima**    (d) Nagasaki

16. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

(a) Russians    (b) Arabs    (c) Turks    **(d) Jews**

17. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?

**(a) Chamberlain**    (b) Winston Churchill    (c) Lloyd George    (d) Stanley Baldwin

18. When was the Charter of the UN signed?

(a) June 26, 1942    **(b) June 26, 1945**    (c) January 1, 1942    (d) January 1, 1945

19. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?

(a) Woodrow Wilson    **(b) Truman**    (c) Theodore Roosevelt    (d) Franklin Roosevelt

20. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?

(a) September 1959    (b) September 1948    (c) September 1954    **(d) September 1949**

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

(a) SEATO    **(b) NATO**    (c) SENTO    (d) Warsaw Pact

22. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?

(a) Hafez al-Assad    **(b) Yasser Arafat**    (c) Nasser    (d) Saddam Hussein

23. When was North and South Vietnam united?

(a) 1975      **(b) 1976**      (c) 1973      (d) 1974

24. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?

(a) 1979      (b) 1989      (c) 1990      **(d) 1991**

25. In which year was Sati abolished?

(a) 1827      **(b) 1829**      (c) 1826      (d) 1921

26. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

**(a) Arya Samaj**      (b) Brahmo Samaj      (c) Prarthana Samaj      (d) Adi Brahmo Samaj

27. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

**(a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar**      (b) Raja Rammohan Roy      (c) Annie Besant      (d) Jyotiba Phule

28. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?

**(a) Parsi Movement**      (b) Aligarh Movement      (c) Ramakrishna Mission      (d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha

29. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?

(a) Baba Dayal Das      **(b) Baba Ramsingh**      (c) Gurunanak      (d) Jyotiba Phule

30. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?

**(a) M.G. Ranad**      (b) Devendranath Tagore      (c) Jyotiba Phule      (d) Ayvankali

31. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash?

**(a) Dayananda Saraswathi**      (b) Vaikunda Swamy      (c) Annie Besant      (d) Swami Shradanatha

32. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandisement?

(a) Marudhu brothers      **(b) Puli Thevar**      (c) Velunachiyar      (d) Veerapandya Kattabomman

33. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?

(a) Velunachiyar      (b) Kattabomman      **(c) Puli Thevar**      (d) Oomai thurai

34. Where was Sivasubramanian executed?



(a) Kayathar **(b) Nagalapuram** (c) Virupachi (d) Panchalamkurichi

35. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?

**(a) Marudhu brothers** (b) Puli Thevar (c) Veerapandya Kattabomman (d) Gopala Nayak

36. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?

(a) 24 May 1805 (b) 10 July 1805 **(c) 10 July 1806** (d) 10 September 1806

37. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore Fort?

(a) Col. Fancourt (b) Major Armstrong **(c) Sir John Cradock** (d) Colonel Agnew

38. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?

**(a) Calcutta** (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Mysore

39. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?

(a) Wahhabi Rebellion **(b) Farazi Movement** (c) Tribal uprising (d) Kol Revolt

40. Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?

(a) Titu Mir (b) Sidhu **(c) Dudu Mian** (d) Shariatullah

41. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?

**(a) Santhals** (b) Titu Mir (c) Munda (d) Kol

42. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Justice Govind Ranade **(c) Bipin Chandra Pal** (d) Romesh Chandra

43. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?

**(a) 19 June 1905** (b) 18 July 1906 (c) 19 August 1907 (d) 16 October 1905

44. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?

(a) Kol Revolt (b) Indigo Revolt **(c) Munda Rebellion** (d) Deccan Riots

45. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?

(a) Annie Basant (b) Bipin Chandra Pal (c) Lala Lajpat Rai **(d) Tilak**

46. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?

(a) **Dina Bandhu Mitra** (b) Romesh Chandra Dutt (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Birsa Munda

47. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?

(a) Motilal Nehru (b) **Saifuddin Kitchlew** (c) Mohamed Ali (d) Raj Kumar Shukla

48. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?

(a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Lucknow (d) **Nagpur**

49. Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?

(a) **26th January 1930** (b) 26th December 1929 (c) 16th June 1946 (d) 15th January 1947

50. When was the first Forest Act enacted?

(a) 1858 (b) 1911 (c) **1865** (d) 1936

51. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed?

(a) **Temple Entry Day** (b) Day of Deliverance (c) Direct Action Day (d) Independence Day

52. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?

(a) 1858 Act (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (c) Government of India Act, 1919

(d) **Government of India Act, 1935**

53. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?

(a) T.M. Nair (b) **P. Rangaiah** (c) G. Subramaniam (d) G.A. Natesan

54. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?

(a) Marina (b) Mylapore (c) Fort St. George (d) **Thousand Lights**

55. Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection"?

(a) **Annie Besant** (b) M. Veeraraghavachari (c) B.P. Wadia (d) G.S. Arundale

56. Which among the following was SILF's official organ in English?

(a) Dravidian (b) Andhra Prakasika (c) **Justice** (d) New India

57. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?

(a) Erode (b) Madras **(c) Salem** (d) Madurai

58..... established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.

(a) Caldwell (b) F.W.Ellis **(c) Ziegenbalg** (d) Meenakshisundaram

59..... founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.

**(a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan** (b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) Rajaji (d) M.C. Rajah

58.India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in .....

**(a) 1918** (b) 1917 (c) 1916 (d) 1914

59..... was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.

**(a) Staff Selection Board** (b) Public Service Commission

(c) Provincial Staff Recruitment Board (d) Staff Selection Commission

60..... was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.

**(a) M. C. Rajah** (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (c) T.M. Nair (d) P. Varadarajulu

## Geography

1.The north-south extent of India is:

(a) 2,500km (b) 292,933 km **(c) 3,214km** (d) 2,814km

2..... River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.

(a) Narmada (b) Godavari **(c) Kosi** (d) Damodar

3.A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as .....

(a) Coast (b) Island **(c) Peninsula** (d) Strait

4.The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from:

(a) Goa (b) West Bengal **(c) Sri Lanka** (d) Maldives

5.The highest peak in South India is .....

(a) Ooty (b) Kodaikanal **(c) Anaimudi** (d) Jindhagada

6.Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

(a) Bhabar (b) Tarai (c) **Bhangar** (d) Khadar

7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of .....

(a) West Bengal and Odisha (b) Karnataka and Kerala (c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh  
(d) **Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**

8. Western disturbances cause rainfall in:

(a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala (c) **Punjab** (d) Madhya Pradesh

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

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

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

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

11. The climate of India is labelled as .....

(a) Tropical humid (b) Equatorial Climate (c) **Tropical Monsoon Climate** (d) Temperate Climate

12. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as

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

13. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in

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

14. .... is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO .

(a) **Nilgiri** (b) Agasthiyamalai (c) Great Nicobar (d) Kachch

15. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is

(a) Alluvial (b) Black (c) **Red** (d) Alkaline

16. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

(a) **Indian Council of Agricultural Research** (b) Indian Meteorological Department

(c) Soil Survey of India (d) Indian Institute of Soil Science

17.The soils formed by the rivers are:

- (a) Red soils (b) Black soils (c) Desert soils **(d) Alluvial soils india.**

18..... dam is the highest gravity in India.

- (a) Hirakud dam **(b) Bhakra Nangal dam** (c) Mettur dam (d) Nagaijuna Sagar dam

19..... is a cash crop.

- (a) Cotton** (b) Wheat (c) Rice (d) Maize

20.Black soils are also called as .....

- (a) Arid soils (b) Saline soils **(c) Regur soils** (d) Mountain soils

21.The longest dam in the world is:

- (a) Mettur dam (b) Kosi dam **(c) Hirakud dam** (d) Bhakra Nangal dam

22.Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India?

- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat **(c) Jute** (d) Tobacco

23.Manganese is used in:

- (a) Storage batteries **(b) Steel Making** (c) Copper smelting (d) Petroleum Refining

24.The Anthracite coal has

- (a) 80 to 95% Carbon** (b) Above 70% Carbon (c) 60 to 7% Carbon (d) Below 50% Carbon

25.The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and:

- (a) Oxygen (b) Water **(c) Carbon** (d) Nitrogen

26.The city which is called the Manchester of South India is

- (a) Chennai (b) Salem (c) Madurai **(d) Coimbatore**

27.The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan **(c) Maharashtra** (d) Tamil Nadu

28.The most abundant source of energy is:

- (a) Biomass **(b) Sun** (c) Coa (d) Oil

29. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in

- (a) **Jharkhand** (b) Bihar (c) Rajasthan (d) Assam

28. The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is:

- (a) Transport (b) **Mineral Deposits** (c) Large demand (d) Power Availability

29. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called:

- (a) Photography (b) **Demography** (c) Choreography (d) Population density

30. .... Transport provides door to door services.

- (a) Railways (b) **Roadways** (c) Airways (d) Waterways

31. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is:

- (a) **5846 km** (b) 5847 km (c) 5849 km (d) 5800 km

32. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at:

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai (c) Delhi (d) **Hyderabad**

33. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is .....

- (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) **Airways** (d) Waterways

34. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

- (a) Air India (b) Indian Airlines (c) Vayudoot (d) **Pavan Hans**

35. The major import item of India is

- (a) Cement (b) Jewells (c) Tea (d) **Petroleum**

36. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is:

- (a) **8°4'N to 13°35'N** (b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S (c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N (d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S

37. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is .....

- (a) **76°18' E to 80°20'** (b) 76° 18' W to 80°20' W (c) 86°18'E to 10°20'E (d) 86°18' W to 10°20' W

38. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is:

(a) Anaimudi (b) **Doddabetta** (c) Mahendragiri (d) Servarayan

39. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?

(a) Palghat (b) Shencottah (c) **Bhorghat** (d) Achankoil

40. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?

(a) **Periyar** (b) Cauvery (c) Chittar (d) Bhavani

41. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is .....

(a) Ramanathapuram (b) Nagapattinam (c) **Cuddalore** (d) Theni

42. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from .....

(a) Arabian sea (b) Bay of Bengal (c) Indian Ocean (d) Timor sea

43. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?

(a) Theni (b) Madurai (c) Thanjavur (d) **Ramanathapuram**

44. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is .....

(a) **Dharmapuri** (b) Vellore (c) Dindigul (d) Erode

45. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is:

(a) **Cauvery delta** (b) Mahanadi delta (c) Godavari delta (d) Krishna delta

46. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is .....

(a) Pulses (b) **Millets** (c) Oilseeds (d) Rice

47. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is .....

(a) **Mettur** (b) Papanasa (c) Sathanur (d) Tungabhadra

48. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are:

(a) **3 and 15** (b) 4 and 15 (c) 3 and 16 (d) 4 and 15

### **Civics**

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?

(a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign

(b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic

(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic

**(d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic**

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?

(a) **once** (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) Never

3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through .....

(a) Descent (b) Registration **(c) Naturalisation** (d) All of the above

4. Find the odd one out.

(a) Right to Equality (b) Right against Exploitation **(c) Right to Property**

(d) Cultural and Educational Rights

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?

(a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms.

(b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools.

(c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.

**(d) Parents property is inherited by their children**

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

(a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to equality **(c) Right to Constitutional remedies**

(d) Right to property

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

(a) If the Supreme Court so desires (b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect

**(c) If the President orders it during the national emergency** (d) All of the above

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the .....

(a) American Constitution (b) Canadian Constitution **(c) Russian Constitution**

(d) Irish Constitution



9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?

- (a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) **Article 360** (d) Article 368

10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?

- (i) Sarkaria Commission (ii) Rajamannar Committee

(iii) M.N. Venkatachaliah Commission Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) i, ii and iii (b) **i and ii** (c) i and iii (d) ii and iii

11. The Constitutional Head of the Union is:

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

12. 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**

13. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the .....

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

14. 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

14. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?

- (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister (c) State Government (d) **Parliament**

15. 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

16. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:

- (a) **The President** (b) The Attorney General (c) The Governor (d) The Prime Minister

17. The Governor of the State is appointed by the:

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) **President** (d) Chief Justice

18. The Speaker of a State is a .....

- (a) Head of State      (b) Head of government      (c) President's agent      **(d) None of these**

19. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?

- (a) Legislative   (b) Executive   (c) Judicial      **(d) Diplomatic**

17. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?

- (a) The President   **(b) The Governor**   (c) The Chief Minister   (d) The Speaker of State legislature

18. The Governor does not appoint:

- (a) Chief Minister      (b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission  
(c) Advocate General of the State      **(d) Judges of the High Court**

19. The State Council of Ministers is headed by:

- (a) The Chief Minister**   (b) The Governor      (c) The Speaker      (d) The Prime Minister

19. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is:

- (a) 25 years      (b) 21 years      **(c) 30 years**      (d) 35 years

20. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh      (b) Telangana      **(c) Tamil Nadu**      (d) Uttar Pradesh

31. The High Courts in India were first started at .....

- (a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras**      (b) Delhi and Calcutta      (c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras  
(d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi

32. Which of the following States have a common High Court?

- (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh      (b) Kerala and Telangana      **(c) Punjab and Haryana**  
(d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

33. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?

- (a) Defense Minister   (b) Prime Minister      **(c) External Affairs Minister**   (d) Home Minister

34.The Panchsheel Treaty has been signed between .....

- (a) India and Nepal (b) India and Pakistan **(c) India and China** (d) India and Sri Lanka

35.Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?

- (a) Article 50 **(b) Article 51** (c) Article 52 (d) Article 53

36.Apartheid is .....

- (a) An international association (b) Energy diplomacy **(c) A policy of racial discrimination**  
(d) None of these

37.The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to:

- (a) Trade and Commerce (b) Restoration of normal relations (c) Cultural exchange programs

**(d) The Five Principles of Co existence**

38.Which is not related to our foreign policy?

- (a) World co-operation (b) World peace (c) Racial equality **(d) Colonialism**

39.Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?

- (a) Yugoslavia (b) Indonesia (c) Egypt **(d) Pakistan**

40.Find the odd one .....

- (a) Social welfare (b) Health care **(c) Diplomacy** (d) Domestic affairs

41.Non-Alliance means:

- (a) being neutral (b) freedom to decide on issues independently  
(c) demilitarization **(d) none of the above**

42.Non-military issues are

- (a) Energy security (b) Water security (c) Pandemics **(d) All the above**

43.McMahon Line is a border between

- (a) Burma and India (b) India and Nepal **(c) India and China** (d) India and Bhutan

44. India is not a member of which of the following .....

1. G20          2. ASEAN          3. SAARC          4. BRICS

Select the correct option

- (a) 2 only**      (b) 2 and 4      (c) 2, 4 and 1      (d) 1, 2, and 3

45. OPEC is:

- (a) An international insurance Co.      (b) An international sports club  
**(c) An organization of Oil Exporting Countries**      (d) An international company

46. With which country does India share its longest land border?

- (a) Bangladesh**      (b) Myanmar      (c) Afghanistan      (d) China

47. How many countries share its border with India?

- (a) 5          (b) 6          **(c) 7**          (d) 8

48. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?

- (a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island      (b) Maldives and Lakshadweep island  
(c) Maldives and Nicobar island      **(d) Sri Lanka and Maldives**

49. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh**      (b) Meghalaya      (c) Mizoram      (d) Sikkim

50. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?

- (a) Five**      (b) Four      (c) Three      (d) Two

51. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten      **(b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe**      (c) Clement Atlee      (d) None of the above

### **Economics**

1. GNP equals:

- (a) NNP adjusted for inflation      (b) GDP adjusted for inflation      **(c) GDP plus net factor income from abroad**  
(d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

2. National Income is a measure of .....

(a) Total value of money (b) Total value of producer goods (c) Total value of consumption goods

**(d) Total value of goods and services**

3. Primary sector consist of:

**(a) Agriculture** (b) Automobiles (c) Trade (d) Banking

4..... approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

(a) Expenditure approach **(b) Value-added approach** (c) income approach (d) National Income

5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP?

**(a) Agricultural sector**(b) Industrial sector (c) Service sector (d) None of the above

6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at ..... lakh crore in 2018-19.

(a) 91.06 **(b) 92.26** (c) 80.077 (d) 98.29

7. India is ..... largest producer in agricultural product.

(a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 4th **(d) 2nd**

8. India's life expectancy at birth is ..... years.

**(a) 65** (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 55

9. Which one is a trade policy?

(a) irrigation policy **(b) import and export policy**(c) land-reform policy (d) wage policy

10.Indian economy is .....

(a) Developing Economy (b) Emerging Economy (c) Dual Economy **(d) All the above**

11. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?

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

12. How many countries were membership in WTO at present?

(a) 159 **(b) 164** (c) 148 (d) 128

13.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

14.GATT's first round held in

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

15..India signed the Dunket proposal in:

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

16.Who granted the English "golden Fireman" in 1632?

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

17.Foreign investment policy (FIR) announced in

- (a) June 1991 (b) July 1991 **(c) July-Aug-1991** (d) Aug 1991

18..Indian government was introduced in ..... 1991.

- (a) Globalization (b) World Trade Organization **(c) New Economic Policy** (d) none

19..... of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.

- (a) Availability of food** (b) Access to food (c) Absorption of food (d) None

20.Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the .....

- (a) FCI** (b) Consumer Cooperatives (c) ICICI (d) IFCI

21.Which is correct?

- (i) HYV-High Yielding Varieties (ii) MSP-Minimum Support Price  
(iii) PDS-Public Distribution System (iv) FCI-Food Corporation of India

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) and (iv) are correct (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- (d) all are correct**

22..... extended assistance through its Public Law 480.

**(a) United States of America** (b) India (c) Singapore (d) UK

23..... revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.

(a) Blue Revolution (b) White Revolution **(c) Green Revolution** (d) Grey Revolution

24..... is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.

(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh **(c) Tamil Nadu** (d) Karnataka

25..... is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

(a) Health **(b) Nutrition** (c) Sanitation (d) Security

26.The three levels of governments in India are:

**(a) Union, State and local** (b) Central, State and village (c) Union, Municipality and Panchayat  
(d) None of the above

27.In India, taxes are including .....

(a) Direct taxes (b) Indirect taxes **(c) Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

28.Which is the role of government and development policies?

(a) Defence (b) Foreign policy (c) Regulate the economy **(d) all of above**

29.The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is .....

(a) Service tax (b) Excise duty **(c) Income tax** (d) Central sales tax

30.Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured:

(a) Value added tax (VAT) (b) Income tax **(c) Goods and service tax** (d) Sales tax

31.Income tax was introduced in india for the first time in the year .....

**(a) 1860** (b) 1870 (c) 1880 (d) 1850

32..... tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

(a) Income tax **(b) Wealth tax** (c) Corporate tax (d) Excise duty

33.What are identified as causes of black money?

(a) Shortage of goods (b) High tax rate (c) Smuggling **(d) All of above**

34.The Detroit of Asia' is

(a) Tuticorin (b) Coimbatore (c) Chennai (d) Madurai

35.Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in .....

(a) Salem **(b) Coimbatore** (c) Chennai (d) Dharamपुरi

36..... are an essential aspect of a nation's development.

**(a) Agriculture** (b) Industry (c) Railway (d) none of these

37.Tiruppur is known for:

(a) Leather tanning (b) Lock making **(c) Knitwear** (d) Aigo-processing

38.A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is .....

**(a) Hosur** (b) Dindigul (c) Kovilpatti (d) Thirunelveli

## History

### Choose the correct statement

1.(i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.

(ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers (iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople

(iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (iii) are correct (c) (iv) is correct

**(d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct**

2.Assertion (A): Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason (R): Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

(a) Both A and R are correct **(b) A is right but R is not the correct reason**

(c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

3.Assertion (A): The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.



Reason (R): There was stiff resistance from the native population.

**(a) Both A and R are correct**                      (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

(c) Both A and R are wrong                      (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

4.(i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front.

(ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.

(iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.

(iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct                      (b) (iii) is correct                      (c) (iii) and (iv) are correct

**(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**

5.Assertion (A): A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

Reason (R): This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

**(a) Both A and R are correct.**                      (b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation.

(c) Both A and R are wrong.                      (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

6.Assertion (A): The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason (R): The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

**(a) Both A and R are right.**                      (b) A is right but R is not the right reason.

(c) Both A and R are wrong.                      (d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A.

7.Assertion (A): President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.

Reason (R): He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.

**(a) Both A and R are correct**                      (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

(c) Both A and R are wrong                      (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

8.(i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.

(ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.

(iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.

(iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct

(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

**(c) (i) and (iii) are correct**

d) (i) and (iv) are correct

9.(i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.

(ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.

(iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.

(iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.

(a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

**(b) (i) and (ii) are correct**

(c) (iii) and (iv) are correct

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

10.Assertion (A): America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.

Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

**(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A**

(d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.

11.(i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism

(ii) He encouraged idolatry

(iii) He published tracts condemning social evils

(iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William

(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct (c) (i),(ii) and (iii) are correct

**(d) (i),(iii) and (iv) are correct**

12.(i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang

(ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged interdining and inter-caste marriage

(iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.

(iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.

(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct **(c) (i) and (ii) are correct** (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct.

13.(i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.

(ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.

(iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission

(iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal

(a) (i) is correct **(b) (i) and (ii) are correct** (c) (iii) is correct (d) (iv) alone correct

14.Assertion: Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage

**(a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion** (c) Both are wrong

(b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion

(d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

15.(i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.

(ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.

(iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.

(iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.

(a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**

(c) (iii) and (iv) are correct (d) (i) and (iv) are correct

16.(i) UnderColonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.

(ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.

(iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.

(iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct      **(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct**      (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

17.Assertion (A): Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.

Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)      (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

**(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**      (d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

18.(i) The Company received 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.

(ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.

(iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.

(iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.

**(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**      (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct      (c) (iii) and (iv) are correct

(d) (i) and (iv) are correct

19.(i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.

(ii) The early Congress leaders stated that religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.

(iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.

(iv) The objective of the Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.

(a) (i) and (iii) are correct **(b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct** (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct  
(d) (iii) and (iv) are correct

20.(i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.

(ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.

(iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayah, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.

(iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct (c) (iv) is correct

**(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**

21.Assertion: The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference. Reason: Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

(a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(b) A is correct but R is wrong. **(c) A is wrong but R is correct.**

(d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

22.Assertion: The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason: The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

(a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

(b) A is correct but R is wrong (c) Both A and R are wrong.

**(d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**

23.(i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.

(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.

(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India

(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.

**(a) (i) and (ii) are correct** (b) (iii) is correct (c) (iv) is correct (d) All are correct

24.(i) EVR did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.

(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.

(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.

(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct      (b) (i) and (iii) are correct      **(c) (ii) is correct**

(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

25.(i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.

(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.

(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.

(iv) Thiru. V. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct      **(b) (i) and (iii) are correct**      (c) (iv) is correct

(d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

26.Assertion (A): The Justice Party continued to remain in Government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.

Reason (R): The Congress Party boycotted the Madras Legislature during this period of Dyarchy.

(a) Both A and R are correct      **(b) A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation**

(c) Both A and R are wrong      (d) R is correct, but it has no relevance to A

## Geography

Choose the correct statement

1.Assertion(A): The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.(Give option for this questions)

**(a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A** (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A.

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false (d) (A) is false (R) is true

2.Assertion (A): Horticulture involves the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R)are true: (R) does not explain (A)

**(c) (A) is correct (R) is false** (d) (A) is false (R) is true

3.Assertion(A): Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason(R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

**(b) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) does not explain (A)**

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false (d) (A) is false (R) is true

4.Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from southwest monsoon.

Reason (R): It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

**(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).**

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A).

(c) (A) is true but, (R) is false. (d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.

5.Assertion (A): Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as The Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): They contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles.

**(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)**

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

6. Assertion (A): The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu. Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false

**(d) (A) is false but (R) is false**

## HISTORY

### Fill in the blanks

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year.....

**Ans:1894**

2. The new state of Albania was created according to the treaty of ..... Signed in May 1913.

**Ans:London**

3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year .....

**Ans:1902**

4. In the Balkans ..... had mixed population

**Ans: Macedonia**

5. In the battle of Tannenberg ..... Suffered heavy losses

**Ans:Russia**

6. .... as prime minister represented France in Paris peace conference

**Ans:Clemenceau**

7. Locarno treaty was signed in the year .....

**Ans:1925**

8. The founder of the social Democratic party was .....

**Ans:Ferdinand Lassalle**

9. The Nazi party's propaganda was led by ....

**Ans:Josef Goebbels**

10. The Vietnam nationalist party was formed in .....

**Ans:1927**

11. The secret state police in Nazi Germany was known as .....

**Ans:The Gestapo**

12. The union of South Africa came into being in May .....

**Ans:1910**

13. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for ..... Years

**Ans:27**

14. Boers were also known as .....

**Ans:Africans**



15. Hitler attacked ..... Which was a demilitarised zone **Ans:Rhineland**
16. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as ..... **Ans:Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis**
17. .... Started the land lease programme **Ans:President Roosevelt**
18. Britain prime minister ..... Resigned in 1940 **Ans:Chamberlain**
19. .... Is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance **Ans:Radar**
20. .... Was known as the ' Father of modern China' **Ans:Dr.Sun Yat -sen**
- 21.In 1918, the society for the study of marxism was formed in .....University **Ans:Peking**
22. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen the leader of the kuomintang party was .....
- Ans:Chiang Kai -shek**
23. .... Treaty is open to any Arab nation deciding peace and security in the region
- Ans: The central treaty organisation**
24. The treaty of ..... Provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire **Ans:Versailles**
25. Germany join the NATO in ..... **Ans:1955**
26. .... Was there headquarters of the council of Europe **Ans:Strasbourg**
27. .... Treaty signed on February 7,1992 created the European union **Ans:The Maastricht**
28. .... Founded the samarasa vedha sanmarga Sangam **Ans:Vallalar**
29. The founder of Poona sarvjanik sabha was ..... **Ans:M.G.Ranade**
- 30.Gulumgiri was written by ..... **Ans:Jyotiba phule**
31. Ramakrishna mission was established by ..... **Ans:Vivekananda**
32. .... Was there foreunner of Agali movement **Ans:Singh sabha**
- 33.' Oru Paisa Tamilan 'was started by ..... **Ans: Iyothee Thassar**
34. The palayakkaras system was put in place in Tamilnadu by ..... **Ans:viswanatha Nayakar**
35. Velu nachiyar and her daughter where under the protection of ..... For 8 years

**Ans:Gopala nayakar**

36. Bennerman deputed ..... to convey his message, asking kattabomman to surrender

**Ans: Ramalinganar**

37. Kattabomman was hanged to death at .....

**Ans:kayathar**

38. The rebellion of marudhu brothers was categorised in the British records as the .....war.

**Ans:second Palakkarar**

39. .... Was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore fort.

**Ans:Fateh Hyder**

40. .... Was an anti -imperial and aunty landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.

**Ans:wahhabi rebellion**

41. The major tribal revolt which took place in chota Nagpur region was .....

**Ans:kol revolt**

42.The ..... Act, restricted the entry of non- tribal people into the tribal land

**Ans: chotanagpur Tenancy**

43. Chota Nagpur act was passed in the year .....

**Ans:1908**

44.W.C.Bannerjee was elected the President of Indian National Congress in the year .....

**Ans: 1885**

45. Gandhi regarded ..... as his political Guru

**Ans: Muhamed Ali and shaukat**

**Ali**

46. Government of India Act 1919 introduced ..... in the provinces

**Ans:Dyarchy**

47. The civil disobedience movement in Northwest Frontier province was led by .....

**Ans:Khan**

**Abdul**

**Ghaffarkhan**

48.Ramsay Macdonald announced ..... Which provided separate electorates to the minority is under depressed classes

**Ans:communal**

**Award**

49. .... Established Congress radio underground during the Quit India Movement

**Ans:Usha Mehta**

50. .... Was appointed the first Indian judge of the Madras High court

**Ans: T. muthuswami**

51. Nilakanta brahmachari started the secret society named ..... **Ans: Bharat Mata society**
52. The Dravidian association hostel for non Brahmin students was established by ....  
**Ans:C.Natesanar**
53. .... Formed the first Congress ministry in Madras **Ans:Rajaji**
54. .... Was there founder of the Madras brands of the Muslim league League **Ans:Yakub Hasan**
55. .... hoisted the national flag atop Fort St.George on 26 January 1932  
**Ans:Bhashayam**
56. .... Was the first non European language that went into print **Ans:Tamil**
57. The college of fort St. George was founded by ..... **Ans:F.W.Ellis**
58. .... Is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism **Ans:Maraimalai Adigal**
59. .... Was there first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics government  
**Ans:justice party**
60. The name Surya Narayana sastri changed in Tamil us ..... **Ans:parithimar kalaingar**
61. .... Gave prominence to Tamil music **Ans Abraham pandithar**
62. The first woman legislator in India ..... **Ans: Muthulakshmi Ammayiyar.**

### Geography

#### Fill in the blanks

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is ..... plateau  
**Ans:Coimbatore**
2. .... Is there highest peak in the southernmost part of the Eastern Ghats **Ans: solaikaradu**
3. The river line island of srirangam is located between ..... and .....branches of cauvery.  
**Ans:Kollidam, Cauvery**
4. .... Is there Tamil Nadu state animal **Ans:Nilgiri Tahr**
5. Agriculture of Tamilnadu constitutes ..... Percentage of economy **Ans:21**
6. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river ..... **Ans: Thenpennai**

7. .... is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi **Ans:Chennai**
8. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called ..... **Ans: Balance of trade**

### **Civics**

#### **Fill in the blanks**

1. The concept of constitution first originated in ..... **Ans:the USA.**
2. .... Was elected as the temporary president of the constituent assembly.  
**Ans:sachidananda Sinha.**
3. The constitution of India was adopted on ..... **Ans:November 26,1949.**
4. .... Writs our mentioned in Article 32. **Ans:Five.**
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under article ..... **Ans:51A.**
5. .... Bill cannot be introduced in the parliament without president's approval. **Ans: Money**
6. .... Is the leader of the nation and chief spokes person of the country. **Ans: the prime minister.**
7. .... Is the Ex -officio chair person of the Rajya sabha. **Ans: The vice president.**
- 8..... has the right to speak and to take part in the presidings of both houses of the parliament.  
**Ans:Attorney General.**
9. The chief justice and other judges of the supreme court hold the office up to the age of .....  
Years . **Ans: 65**
10. .... Is the Guardian of the constitution. **Ans: The Supreme Court.**
11. At present the supreme court consists of ..... Judges including the chief justice. **Ans:34.**
12. Governor of the state government surrenders his registration to ..... **Ans: president**
13. Members of the legislative assembly or elected by the ..... **Ans:people**
14. .... acts as the chancellor of universities in the state **Ans: Governor**
15. The chairman and members of the state public service commission can be removed only by  
the ..... **Ans: president**
16. India conducted its first nuclear test at ..... **Ans:pokhran**

17. At present our foreign policy act as a means to generate .....domestic growth and development.

**Ans:inward investment**

18. .... Is there instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state

**Ans:Diplomacy**

19. .... Was India's party in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war

**Ans: Non alignment**

20. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice .....

**Ans: disarmament**

21..... Is a small Himalayan Kingdom

**Ans:Bhutan**

22.India's gateway to south east asia is .....

**Ans: Myanmar**

23. .... is a buffer country between India and China

**Ans:Nepal**

24. A trip of land ..... Belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.

**Ans:The tea Bigha**

**corridor**

25. .... Is known as the land of thunderbolt

**Ans:Bhutan**

26. India and Sri Lanka are separated by .....

**Ans: Palk strait**

## **Economics**

### **Fill in the blanks**

1..... is the primary sector in India

**Ans: Agriculture**

2.GDP is the indicator of ..... economy.

**Ans : Economic health of an**

3.secondary sector is otherwise called as.....

**Ans: Industrial sector**

4.A better economy introduce rapid development of the .....

**Ans: capital market**

5.WTO agreement came into force from.....

**Ans: January 1,1995**

6. The term globalisation was invented by.....

**Ans:prof.Theodore Levitt**

7..... Is on important indicator of Nutrition deficiency.

**Ans: underweight**

8. In the year..... National food security act was passed by the Indian parliament. **Ans:2013**

- 9..... Play on important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people. **Ans: consumer cooperatives**
- 10.....is levied by government for the development of the states economy. **Ans:Tax**
11. The origin of the word tax is from the word ..... **Ans:Taxation.**
12. The burden of the..... Tax cannot be shifted to others. **Ans:Direct**
13. The goods and services tax act came into effect on..... **Ans:1 July 2017.**
14. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called..... **Ans:Black money.**
15. Hundreds of leather and tannery facilities are located around ..... District in Tamilnadu. **Ans : Vellore**
16. Special economic zones policy was introduced in ..... . **Ans:April 2000.**
17. .... is an innovator of new ideas and business processes. **Ans: Entrepreneur.**

### Match the Following

## HISTORY

- |                            |   |                                     |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk | - | <b>Russia with Germany</b>          |
| 2. Jingoism                | - | <b>England</b>                      |
| 3. Kemal Pasha             | - | <b>Turkey</b>                       |
| 4. Emden                   | - | <b>Madras</b>                       |
| 5. Hall of Mirrors         | - | <b>Versailles</b>                   |
|                            |   |                                     |
| 1. Transvaal               | - | <b>Gold</b>                         |
| 2. Tongking                | - | <b>Guerilla Activities</b>          |
| 3. Hindenburg              | - | <b>Germany</b>                      |
| 4. Third Reich             | - | <b>Hitler</b>                       |
| 5. Matteotti               | - | <b>Italy</b>                        |
|                            |   |                                     |
| 1. Blitzkrieg              | - | <b>Lightning Strike</b>             |
| 2. Royal Navy              | - | <b>Britain</b>                      |
| 3. Lend Lease              | - | <b>Roosevelt</b>                    |
| 4. Volga                   | - | <b>Stalingrad</b>                   |
| 5. Guadalcanal             | - | <b>Solomon Island</b>               |
|                            |   |                                     |
| 1. Oru Paisa Tamilan       | - | <b>Journal</b>                      |
| 2. Thiruvartuppa           | - | <b>Songs of Grace</b>               |
| 3. Baba Dayal Das          | - | <b>Nirankari</b>                    |
| 4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | - | <b>Widows Remarriage Reform Act</b> |
| 5. Debendranath            | - | <b>Adi Bramo Samaj</b>              |
|                            |   |                                     |
| 1. Theerthagiri            | - | <b>Odanilai</b>                     |
| 2. Gopala Nayak            | - | <b>Dindigul</b>                     |
| 3. Bannerman               | - | <b>Ramalinganar</b>                 |
| 4. Subedar Shelk Adam      | - | <b>Vellore Revolt</b>               |
| 5. Col. Fancourt           | - | <b>Vellore Fort</b>                 |
|                            |   |                                     |
| 1. Wahhabi Rebellion       | - | <b>Titu Mir</b>                     |
| 2. Munda Rebellion         | - | <b>Ranchi</b>                       |
| 3. Begum Hazarat Mahal     | - | <b>Lucknow</b>                      |
| 4. Kunwar Singh            | - | <b>Bihar</b>                        |
| 5. Nana Sahib              | - | <b>Peshwa Baji Rao II</b>           |

- |                                  |   |                                |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Rowlatt Act                   | - | <b>Black Act</b>               |
| 2. Non Cooperation Movement      | - | <b>Surrender of titles</b>     |
| 3. Government of India Act, 1919 | - | <b>Dyarchy</b>                 |
| 4. Communist Party of India      | - | <b>M.N. Roy</b>                |
| 5. 16th August 1946              | - | <b>Direct Action Day</b>       |
|                                  |   |                                |
| 1. MNA                           | - | <b>Torture Commission</b>      |
| 2. EVR Periyar                   | - | <b>Vaikom Hero</b>             |
| 3. S.N. Somayajulu               | - | <b>Removal of Neill Statue</b> |
| 4. Vedaranyam                    | - | <b>Salt Satyagraha</b>         |
| 5. Thalamuthu                    | - | <b>Anti-Hindi agitation</b>    |
|                                  |   |                                |
| 1. Dravidian Home                | - | <b>Natesanar</b>               |
| 2. Thozhilalan                   | - | <b>Singaravelar</b>            |
| 3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam            | - | <b>Maraimalai Adigal</b>       |
| 4. Jeeviya SarithaSurukkam       | - | <b>Rettaimalai Srinivasan</b>  |

#### **GEOGRAPHY**

- |                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Tsangpo                | - | <b>River Brahmaputra in Tibet</b>        |
| 2. Yamuna                 | - | <b>Tributary of River Ganga</b>          |
| 3. New alluvium           | - | <b>Khadhar</b>                           |
| 4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) | - | <b>Highest peak in India</b>             |
| 5. Coromandel Coast       | - | <b>Coastal Plain</b>                     |
|                           |   |  |
| 1. Sundarbans             | - | <b>West Bengal</b>                       |
| 2. Biodiversity Hotspot   | - | <b>The Himalayas</b>                     |
| 3. North east Monsoon     | - | <b>October- December</b>                 |
| 4. Tropical thorn forests | - | <b>Desert and Semi Desert vegetation</b> |
| 5. Coastal forests        | - | <b>Littoral forest</b>                   |
|                           |   |  |
| 1. Sugar bowl of India    | - | <b>Uttar Pradesh and Bihar</b>           |
| 2. Coffee                 | - | <b>Karnataka</b>                         |
| 3. Tehri                  | - | <b>Mahanadi</b>                          |
| 4. Hirakud                | - | <b>Highest Dam in India</b>              |
| 5. Horticulture           | - | <b>Golden Revolution</b>                 |



- |               |   |                         |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Bauxite    | - | <b>Aircraft</b>         |
| 2. Gypsum     | - | <b>Cement</b>           |
| 3. Black Gold | - | <b>Coal</b>             |
| 4. Iron ore   | - | <b>Magnetite</b>        |
| 5. Mica       | - | <b>Electrical goods</b> |

- |                             |   |                                |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Border Road Organisation | - | <b>1960</b>                    |
| 2. INSAT                    | - | <b>Satellite communication</b> |
| 3. Mazgaon Dock             | - | <b>Mumbai</b>                  |
| 4. Urban sprawl             | - | <b>Impact of Urbanization</b>  |
| 5. Konkan Railways          | - | <b>1990</b>                    |

- |                       |   |                             |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Winter season      | - | <b>January and February</b> |
| 2. Summer season      | - | <b>March to May</b>         |
| 3. Southwest monsoon  | - | <b>June to September</b>    |
| 4. North east monsoon | - | <b>October to December</b>  |
| 5. Mango Shower       | - | <b>Pre-monsoon</b>          |

- |              |   |                       |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Bauxite   | - | <b>Servaroy hills</b> |
| 2. Gypsum    | - | <b>Tiruchirapalli</b> |
| 3. Iron      | - | <b>Salem</b>          |
| 4. Limestone | - | <b>Coimbatore</b>     |

#### **CIVICS**

- |                          |   |                         |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Citizenship Act       | - | <b>1955</b>             |
| 2. The Preamble          | - | <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b> |
| 3. The mini Constitution | - | <b>42nd Amendment</b>   |
| 4. Classical language    | - | <b>Tamil</b>            |
| 5. National Emergency    | - | <b>1962</b>             |

- 1. Article 53 - **Executive power of President**
- 2. Article 63 - **Office of the Vice President**
- 3. Article 356 - **State Emergency**
- 4. Article 76 - **Office of the Attorney General**
- 5. Article 352 - **Internal Emergency**

- 1. Governor - **Head of the State**
- 2. Chief Minister - **Head of the Government**
- 3. Council of Ministers - **Responsible for the Assembly**
- 4. MLC - **Cannot vote for grants**
- 5. Armed forces - **Tribunal**

- 1. Indian Ocean island - **Maldives**
- 2. Land bridge to ASEAN - **Myanmar**
- 3. Panchsheel - **1954**
- 4. Afro Asian Conference - **1955**
- 5. World Peace - **Foreign Policy**

- 1. Brandix - **Garment city in Vishakapatnam**
- 2. COMCASA - **USA**
- 3. Shinkansen system - **Japan**
- 4. BRICS - **Shanghai**
- 5. OPEC - **Vienna**

### **ECONOMICS**

- 1. Electricity / Gas and Water - **Industry Sector**
- 2. Price policy - **Agriculture**
- 3. GST - **Tax on goods and service**
- 4. Per capita income - **National Income / Population**
- 5. C + I + G + (X-M) - **Gross National Product**

- 1. Multination corporation in India - **Infosys**
- 2. Multinational Corporation (MNC) - **Minimize cost of production**
- 3. GATT - **1947**
- 4. 8th Uruguay Round - **1986**
- 5. WTO - **Enforce International Trade**

1. Consumer cooperatives – supply of quality goods
2. Public Distribution System – subsidized rates
3. UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
4. National Food Security Act – 2013
5. Kerala – least poor region

1. Income Tax - Direct tax
2. Excise duty - Indirect tax
3. VAT - Value added tax
4. GST - 1 July 2017
5. Black money - Smuggling

1. Entrepreneur - Organizer
2. MEPZ - Export Processing Zone
3. Indian Ordnance Factory - Aravankadu
4. TNPL - Karur
5. Manchester of south India - Coimbatore

## Distinguish

### UNIT 1

2.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	It is a <b>Continuous</b> Range.	It is not <b>Continuous</b> Range
2.	Run parallel to the West Coast.	Run parallel to the East Coast.
3.	There are three important passes.	There is no pass.
4.	It is called as <b>Sahyadris</b> .	It is called as <b>Poorvadari</b> .

3.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It is not a fertile Region.	It is a fertile Region.
2.	<b>Northern Part</b> – Konkan Coast <b>Southern Part</b> – Malabar Coast	<b>Two Divisions</b> :Coromandel Coast and Northern Circars.
3.	<b>Famous Lake</b> : Vambanad (Kerala)	<b>Well Known Lakes</b> :Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake

UNIT 2

1.	Weather	Climate
1.	Deals with heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, Pressure, wind, and rainfall Etc.	Determined by latitude, Altitude, distance from the Sea, monsoon, wind, relief features and jet stream.
2.	changes daily.	records of 35 years of weather.
3.	a day to day condition of Atmosphere	average state of weather.

3.	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.	<b>Duration:</b> October and November	<b>Duration:</b> June to September
2.	These winds blow from the land to Sea	These winds blow from the sea to Land
3.	<b>Rainfall Places:</b> Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the interior part of the Southern Karnataka.	<b>Rainfall Places:</b> West Coastal Plains and Whole of Northern India.

UNIT 3

2.	Inundational Canal	Perennial Canal
1.	Water is taken out directly from the rivers	Water is taken out by constructing dams and barrages.
2.	These are useful for the diversion of flood water during rainy season.	These canals have water throughout the year
3.	These canals are not used regularly.	These canals are used regularly.

4.	Alluvial Soils	Black Soils
1..	<b>Crops :</b> Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane	<b>Crops:</b> Cotton, Millets
2.	It is sandy	It is sticky
3.	<b>AREA:</b> Uttar Pradesh	<b>AREA:</b> Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

**UNIT 4**

1.	Renewable Resources	Non – Renewable Resources
1.	can be renewed after usage .	cannot be renewed again after usage.
2.	Eg. Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy,	Eg: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas

2.	Metallic minerals	Non - metallic minerals
1.	contain metallic elements	do not contain metals
2.	look shining.	look dull colour.
3.	Eg: Iron, Copper, Gold	Eg: Mica, Limestone, Coal, Petroleum

5.	Conventional Energy	Non- Conventional Energy
1.	Non renewable resources.	Renewable resources .
2.	cause pollution	do not cause any pollution
3.	Eg: Coal, Petroleum	Eg: Solar Energy Wind Energy.

**UNIT 5**

1.	Density of Population	Growth of population
1.	It is expresses as number of persons per unit area usually per sq.km.	It is expressed in percentage.
2.	The most densely populated state of India is Bihar.	Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country.

**UNIT 6**

1.	THAMIRAPARANI	EASTERN GHATS
1	It originates from a peak in <b>pothigai hills</b> on the western ghats.	It originates at <b>Tala cauvery</b> in the Brahmagiri hills of kodagu district in Karnataka.
2	Karaiyar, ServalarManimuthar, Chittar, Ramanathi, Pachaiyar, Gadanathi are its main tributaries.	Bhavani, Noyyal, Amaravathi are its tributaries.
3	It flows into Bay of Bengal in Thoothukudi district.	Delta of Cauvery coast in called as the Garden of south India.

## UNIT 7

1.	MARINE FISHING	INLAND FISHING
1	Fishing carried out in oceans and seas..	Fishing carried out in lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters and swamps.
2	Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.	Catamaran, diesel boats, and floating nets are used for fishing.
3	Chennai, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam are fish production areas.	Vellore, Cuddalore, Sivagangai are inland fish production areas.

2.

2.	Food Crops	NON FOOD Crops
1.	<b>Crops :</b> Paddy, Millets, and Pulses	<b>Crops :</b> Cotton, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Coconut
2.	<b>Area :</b> Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur and Kanchipuram.	<b>Area :</b> Virudhunagar, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris

3.	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER
1.	Most of the surface water is tapped for irrigation.	Most of the ground water is used for drinking purpose.
2.	There are 17 major river basins, 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.	The utilization is about 60% of available recharge

## GEOGRAPHY

### Give reasons

#### 1. Himalayans are called young fold mountains.

Folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.

#### 2. North Indian rivers are perennial.

Melting of snow and formation of glaciers.

#### 3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

Topography of South Indian river slopes towards east.

**4. Western coastal plain is narrow.**

Rivers flowing through this plain do not form any delta. The coastal plains has sand dunes.

**5. India has a tropical monsoon climate.**

India lies in the tropical belt, Climate is influenced by the monsoon winds.

**6. Mountains are cooler than the plains.**

As the altitude increases temperature decreases.

**7. Agriculture is the backbone of India.**

It employs more than 50% of the population and accounts for about 25% of national income.

**8. Rainwater harvesting is necessary.**

To improve the groundwater level and used for agriculture ,drinking water.

**9. Eastern ghats are not a continuous range.**

They are dissected at many places by river.

**10 Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during Southwest monsoon.**

Tamilnadu lies in the rain shadow region of Southwest monsoon wind.

**11. Cities are densely populated than the villages.**

Cities have all facilities and place for recreation.

**12. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.**

Government encourages the rural agriculture for financial assistance.

**13. West flowing rivers do not form deltas.**

It flows only for short distance and mixes with sea.

**14. Karur is called the textile capital of Tamilnadu.**

Textile industries are highly concentrated in Karur and produces more cotton dresses.

## **HISTORY TWO MARKS**

### **1. Name the countries in the triple entente?**

England ,France, Russia.

### **2. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?**

England jingoism, France chauvinism and Germany kultur.

### **3. What do you know of trench warfare?**

- Trenches or ditches dug by troops enable soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
- Running parallel to each other.
- Used it for delivering food, ammunition, mail, fresh troops and orders.

### **4. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal pasha?**

- Mustafa Kemal pasha played key role for turkey's rebirth.
- He modernized turkey and change it.He Put an end to sultanate and Caliphate.

### **5 . List out any two causes for the failure of the league of nations.**

- No standing army and no power to enforce it's decision
- The principal of collective security could not be applied. Lack of military power.

### **6. What do you know of the white terror in Indo China?**

- Vietnamese soldiers and communists mutinied against the French governor general. The revolt was crushed it is called white terror.

### **7. Define dollar imperialism.**

The policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distance lands through economic aid.

### **8. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post world war 1?**

Hitler, mussolini, Franco.

### **9. Describe the pearl harbour incident?**

1941, Japan attacked American fleet in pearl Harbour without warning.

United States declared war on Japan.



**10. Write a note on Mao's Long March.**

In 1934 the communist army of about 100,000 set out on the long march.

Finally reached Northern Shensi after crossing nearly 6,000 miles.

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

The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in Western Europe under its influence.

**12. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.**

Inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.

**13. List the social evils by the Brahmo Samaj.**

Customs of sati, child marriage, polygamy. Advocated widows' remarriage.

**14. What are the duties of Palayakkars?**

\* To collect revenue      \* To administer the territory

\* To settle disputes      \* To maintain law and order

Their police duties were also known as arasu kaval.

**15. Identify the palayams based on the division of East and West.**

**Eastern palayams**- Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, Panchalamkurichi

**Western palayams**- Uthumalai, Thalavankotai, Nadavukurichi, Singampatti, Seithur.

**16. What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu?**

- Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.
- In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuz Khan's troops were routed.

**17. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?**

\* Restorative rebellions      \* Religious movements

\* Social Banditry      \* Mass insurrection.

**18. Name the territories annexed by the British under the doctrine of lapse.**

1. Satara      2. Jhansi      3. Nagpur      4. Sambalpur      5. Parts of Punjab

**19. Summarize the essence of Lucknow pact.**

- It was made in 1916.
- Muslim league agreed to support Congress to get self government
- Congress agreed of separate electorate for Muslims.

**20. Describe the jallianwala Bagh massacre.**

- On April 13th, 1919 people were gathered at jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- General Dyer opened fire on people without any warning.
- 379 were killed and more than thousands injured.

**21. Write a note on the khilafat movement.**

- Ali brothers started khilafat movement.
- It aimed to restore the prestige and power of the Caliphate.
- Gandhiji supported this moment.

**22. Why did Gandhi withdraw the non cooperation movement?**

- At chauri chaura in Uttar Pradesh on February 5, 1922 the nationalists led a march.
- It turned violent one. The mob burnt the police station. 22 police man Last their lives.
- Gandhiji withdrew the non cooperation movement.

**23. Why was the Simon commission boycotted?**

- Simon commission consisted of 7 members headed by Sir John Simon.
- It was an all white commission.
- It did not have any Indian members.
- So Simon commission was boycotted.

**24. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.**

- Bhagat Singh reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
- He threw a smoke bomb inside the central legislative assembly in 1929.
- Bhagat Singh were arrested and sentenced to death.

**25. List out the contributions of the moderates.**

- Believed in constitutional methods.
- Conducted Hall meetings.
- Deliberating the problems of the country in English.

**26. Write a note on the Tirunelveli uprising.**

- VOC and Subramanya Siva were arrested.
- The arrest of these leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli.

**27. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.**

The introduction of printing press linguistic research on Dravidian languages rooted the process of Tamil Renaissance.

**28. Discuss the importance of Hindu religious endowment act passed by the justicite ministry?**

In 1926, enable any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become members of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

**29. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal foundation.**

- Dravidan in Tamil
- Justice in English
- Andhra Prakasika in Telugu.

**30. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.**

- Periyar emphasized women's right to divorce and property.
- He Condemned child marriage and devadasi system.
- He believe that property rights for women provide them social status and protection.

## **Geography**

**1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.**

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Nepal and Bhutan.

**2. Give the importance of IST.**

- India Central meridian is  $82^{\circ} 30'$  E longitude.
- It passes through Mirzapur.
- The IST is 5.30hrs a head of Greenwich Mean Time.

**3. Write a short note on Deccan plateau.**

- The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
- The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- Its height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

**4. State the west flowing rivers of India.**

Narmada, Tapti, Mahi, Sabarmathi.

**5. Write a brief note on the Islands group of Lakshadweep.**

1. It is located off the west coast of India.
2. It is a coral island.
3. It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
4. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

**6. List the factors affecting climate of India.**

Latitude, distance from the sea, monsoon winds, relief features, Jet stream

**7. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'?**

Temperature decreases at the rate of  $6.5^{\circ}$  Celsius for every 1000 metres of ascent.

**8. What are Jet streams ?**

Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.

**9. Name the four distinct seasons of India.**

Winter season, Summer season, South West Monsoon, North East Monsoon.

**10. What is burst of monsoon?**

When Southwest monsoon reaches the Malabar coast of Kerala . It gives heavy rain with lightning and thunder.

**11. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.**

The Western coast, Assam, South Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

**12. State places of mangrove forest in India.**

- Deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- Deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna.

**13. Write any five biosphere reserve in India.**

Agastyamalai, Sundarbans, gulf of mannar, Madhya Pradesh, the Nilgiris, Uttarakhand.

**14. Name the types of soil found in India.**

Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, forest and mountain soil, Arid and desert soil.

**15. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.**

- \* It is black in colour due to the presence in titanium and iron.    \* It is sticky when wet.
- \* Moisture retentive is very high.

**16. Define agriculture.**

- Agriculture is the process of producing.
- Food for people. It also produces raw materials for agro based industries.
- Fodder for cattle. Raising of domesticated animals.

**17. State the types of agriculture practice in India?**

Subsistence farming, shifting agriculture, intensive Farming, dry farming, mixed farming, terrace farming.

**18. Name the seasons of agriculture in India.**

- \* Kharif season ( June - September )    \* Rabi season ( October - March )
- \* Zaid season ( April - June ).

**19. Mention the plantation crops of India.**

Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices.

**20. Define the resource and state it's types.**

- Anything derived from the environment and that is used by living thing including human being is called resources.
- Renewable resources and non renewable resources.

**21. What are minerals and state its type?**

- Mineral is a natural subsistence of organic or inorganic origin with define chemical a physical properties.
- Metallic and non metallic minerals.

**22. State the uses of magnesium.**

It is also used for manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints a batteries.

**23. What is natural gas?**

- It is Naturally occurring hydrocarbon.
- It is formed by the decomposition of plants.

**24. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.**

Anthracite: 80% to 90%

Bituminous: 60% to 80%

Lignite: 40% to 60%

Peat: Less than 40%.

**25. Mention the major areas of jute production in India.**

West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Hoogly river.

**26. Name the important oil producing regions of India.**

- Mumbai High, Gujarat, Brahmaputra Valley, Digboi oil fields
- Andaman and Nicobar.

**27. What is migration?**

- It is the movement of the people across regions and territories.
- Internal migration and international migration.

**28. Write any four advantages of railways.**

- The backbone of the surface transport system of India.
- It contributing economical growth.
- It also promotes trade, tourism, education etc.

**29. Define international trade.**

- Trade carried between two or more is called international trade.
- Export and import are the two components of international trade.

**30. State the merits of roadways.**

- Indian roads are cost efficient.
- It is used by all sections of people in the society.

**31. State the boundaries of Tamilnadu.**

East- Bay of Bengal, west- Kerala , North - Andhra Pradesh  
North West - Karnataka, South - Indian Ocean.

**32. What is teri?**

The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi district are called teri.

**33. Name the major Islands of Tamilnadu.**

Pamban, Hare, Krusadi, Nallathanni theevu, pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

**34. Name the Tributaries of river thamirabharani.**

Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi, Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi.

**35. Define disaster risk reduction.**

A Systematic approach. Identifying analysing and reducing the casual factors of disasters.

**36. During cyclone, how does the meterological department warn the fishermen ?**

The meteorological department want through mobile phones radio TV and newspapers.

**37. Explain the cropping season of Tamilnadu.**

Sornavari ( chithirai pattam), Samba (Adi pattam), Navarai

**38. Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamilnadu?**

As there are above 30,000 big and small textile industries in Coimbatore district

example : palladam and somanur.

### **39. Name the Important multipurpose project of Tamilnadu.**

Mettur dam, Bhavani Sagar dam, Amaravati dam, Krishnagiri dam, sathanur dam, vaigai dam, Mullaiperiyar dam, Manimuthar dam, papanasam dam, parambikulam aliyar project.

### **40. What is MRTS?**

- MRTS means mass rapid transport system.

It refers to sub urban trains operated in elevated track and underground tunnels.

## **CIVICS**

### **Short Answers**

#### **1. what is a constitution?**

A constitution is a law of a country and its reflects the fundamental principles of the government.

#### **2. What is meant by citizenship?**

Citizenship means resident of a city or state.

#### **3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian constitution.**

- \* Right to equality    \* Right to freedom    \* Right against exploitation
- \* Right to religion    \* Cultural and education rights    \* Right to constitutional remedy.

#### **4. What is a Writ?**

A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.

#### **5. What are the classical languages in India?**

- \* Tamil(2004)            \* Sanskrit(2005)            \* Telugu(2008)    \* Kannada(2008)
- \* Malayalam(2013)    \* Odia(2014)

#### **6. List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the states.**

- \* Legislative relations    \* Administrative relations    \* Financial relations.

#### **7. How is President of India elected?**

The president is elected by an electoral college by means of single transferable vote.



**8. 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 a High court for at least 5 years.
- \* He should have worked as an advocate of High court for at least 10 years.

**9. Write short note: money bill**

- \* Bills which cover income and expenditure are called money bills.
- \* It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

**10. What are the qualifications for the appointment of governor?**

- \* He should be a citizen of India.
- \* She must have completed 35 years of age.
- \* He should not be a member of parliament or of any state legislature.

**11. Differentiate: domestic policy and foreign policy.**

Domestic policy:

- \* It deals with issues within its own nation.
- \* It includes laws related to social, welfare and healthcare.

Foreign policy:

- \* It is a nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
- \* Trade, diplomacy, defence are the types of foreign policy.

**12. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel.**

\* Mutual non-aggression. \* Mutual non-interference. \* Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.

- \* Peaceful co-existence.

**13. List out the member countries of SAARC.**

- \* Afghanistan \* Bangladesh \* Bhutan \* India
- \* Nepal \* Maldives \* Pakistan \* Sri Lanka.

**14. Name the architects of the non- aligned movement.**

Nehru, Tito , Nasser , sukarno , Nikrumah.

**15. Name the neighbouring countries of India.**

Pakistan, Afganistan, china, Nepal ,Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

**16. Mention the member countries of BRICS.**

\* Brazil      \* Russia      \* India      \* China      \* South Africa.

**Economics**

**Short Answers**

**1. Define national income?**

National income is the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.

**2. What is per capita income?**

Per capita income is obtained by dividing national income by the population of a country.

**3. What is the name of economic policies in India?**

\* Agricultural policy      \* Industrial policy      \* New economic policy.

**4. What is globalisation?**

Globalisation is a process of internationalisation plus liberalization.

**5. What are the types of globalisation?**

\* Archaic globalization      \* Proto globalisation      \* Modern globalisation.

**6. What is fair trade?**

\* Small farmers an active part of the world market place. \* It aims to empower consumers.

**7. Different food security according to FAO?**

Food security exists when all people at all times to sufficient safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs.

**8. What are the three basic components of food and nutrition security?**

\* Availability of food    \* Access to food    \* Absorption of food.

**9. Write some names of the nutrition programmes in Tamilnadu?**

\* Dr .MGR nutrition meal programme.    \* Pradhan manthri gramodaya Yojana scheme.  
\* Tamil Nadu integrated nutrition programme.

**10. Define tax?**

Taxes are compulsory payments to government without expectation of direct return from the tax payer.

**11. What are the types of tax give examples?**

Direct tax - Income tax ,    Indirect tax - GST.

**12. What is black money?**

Black money is the funds earned on the black market on which taxes have not been paid.

**13. What is tax evasion?**

The evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations and trusts.

**14. Why are the wages low in the agricultural sector?**

More and more people continue to rely on agriculture for their livelyhood, the wages cannot increase but a remain low.

**15. What is meant by Entrepreneur?**

\*Entrepreneurship is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.  
\*Management skill, strong team building abilities and essential leadership quality.

**HISTORY**

**5 Marks Questions and Answers.**

1. Discuss the main causes of first world war.

\* European alliance and counter alliance    \* Violent forms of nationalism.  
\* Aggressive attitude of German emperor    \* The balkans problems.  
\* Imperialism    \* Nationalism  
\* Immediate causes\_ Murder of Austria prince Ferdinand.

## **2. Estimate the work done by the league of nations.**

- \* The league was successful in three issues. \* Between Sweden and Finland.
- \* Between Poland and Germany.                      \* Between Greece and Bulgaria.

## **3. Analyse the effects of the World war II .**

- \* Two main blocks - America and Russia.                      \* Cold war between America and Russia.
- \* Race of nuclear weapons.    \* Colonies became independent.
- \* UN came into existence for peace.                                      \* Women economically independent.
- \* Socio economic changes.

## **4. Discuss the circumstances that led to the reform movements of 19th century.**

- \* English education.   \* Educated middle class.                      \* Indian reformists.                      \* Revivalists.

### Reform Movements

Sati, polygamy, child marriage, female infanticide, superstitious beliefs, Denial of female Education, ban on widow remarriage.

## **5. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.**

### Ramakrishnar

- \* Through devotional songs attain god grace                      \* All living beings are God.
- \* He said Jiva is Siva    \* Service for poor man, must be regarded as god

### Swami Vivekananda

- \* Ramakrishna mission - Kolkata, Belur.                      \* Emphasized a cultural nationalism.
- \* Education to poor.    \* Service to mankind is to God.
- \* Helping in the natural disasters.    \* Recovered Hinduism.

**6. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the causes of women.**

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- \* Abolition of sati, widow remarriage, education for women.
- \* Opposed sati, child marriage and polygamy.

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidhya sagar.

- \* Women education schools for girls.
- \* Betterment of the child widows.

3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

- \* Opposed child marriage.
- \* Supported widow remarriage.

4. Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule

- \* Opposed child marriage.
- \* Opened orphanage to widows.

5. M.G. Ranade

- \* Widows marriage association
- \* Female education.

**7. Account for the outbreak of Vellore revolt in 1806.**

In 1806 July 10 the Indian sepoy revolt against the British in Vellore fort.

1. Grievances of Indian soldiers

- \* Low salary.
- \* Treated unequally.
- \* No promotion given.
- \* Ban on religious symbols.

2. New military regulation of sir John cradock.

3. Revolt held on 10th July 1806.

- \* Indian sepoy shot down the British officers.
- \* Revolt was suppressed.
- \* Tipu son to Kolkata.

**8. Discuss the causes of the revolt of 1857.**

1. Annexation policy of the British

- \* The Doctrine of lapse – Dalhousie
- \* Doctrine of paramountcy.

2. Insensitivity to Indian cultural sentiments.

\* New dress code, religious marks, whiskers on their chin , Replace their turbans.

### 3. Revolt

\* In 1824 the sepoys at Barrackpore near Kolkata. \* The introduction of new Enfield rifle.

\* 29th March Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.

## **9. Critically examine the civil disobedient movement of as the typical example of Gandhian movement.**

1. Complete independence \_ to attend Poorna Swaraj.
2. Salt Satyagraha \_ 31 January 1930.
3. Sabarmathi Dandi March.
4. First round table conference \_ Gandhiji not attended.
5. Gandhi Irwin pact 1931.
6. Renewal of civil disobedience movement.

## **10. Describe the role of Tamilnadu in the civil disobedient movement.**

\* In Madras people agitate. \* Swadesi song sung. \* Before the shops people wear picketed.

\* Boycotted of foreign goods. \* T Prakasam and k Nageswara Rao.

\* Set up a camp at Udayavanam. \* Rajaji led Salt March.

## UNIT 1

## GEOGRAPHY

### 1. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

Three Divisions are

- 1) The Trans – Himalayas
- 2) Himalayas
- 3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.

#### Importance of Himalayas.

- ❖ It block South West Monsoon wind and it brings heavy rainfall to North India.
- ❖ Natural barrier to the Sub Continent.
- ❖ Source for perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- ❖ It is the paradise of tourists.
- ❖ It is full of Natural beauty.

**Many Hill stations** (Kashmir – Simla – Kulu manali ) and

**Pilgrim Centres** ( Amarnath – Badrinath Vaishnavidevi temple ) are here.

- ❖ It provides raw materials for forest based Industries.
- ❖ Himalayas are renowned for the Biodiversity.

## UNIT 2

### 1. Write about South West Monsoon.

1. Onset of the monsoon – First week of June
2. Sudden approach of monsoon
3. – lightning and thunder - " Burst of Monsoon "
4. It is divided into two branches.

#### Two branches.

5. One Branch - Arabian Sea
  - gives heavy rainfall to the West Cost of India.
6. Other Branch – Bay of Bengal
  - India receives 75 % of rainfall
7. Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall.
  - situated on the leeward side

## UNIT 3

### 2. What is Multipurpose Projects and Write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.

- ❖ Scientific management of water resources.
  - ❖ Agriculture - Hydro Power Generation - drinking water - Industrial Purpose
1. **Tamil Nadu – Kaveri Mettur Dam**
    1. **Benefit state** – Tamil Nadu
    2. Very useful for the farmers of Erode, Karur, Trichy, Tanjore and Nagapattinam.
    3. Hydro Power generation
  2. **Orissa – Mahanadi Hirakud Project.**
    1. Longest dam in the world
    2. **Benefit state** – Orissa

**3. Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming.**

**INTENSIVE FARMING :**

- ❖ It is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system.
- ❖ It aims to maximize yields
- ❖ It is also applied to the raising of livestock  
( cows, pigs, chicken )
- ❖ They are known as factory farms.
- ❖ practiced in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh in India.

**PLANTATION FARMING:**

- ❖ Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major Plantation crops of India.
- ❖ These are cultivated in large estates on hill slopes.
- ❖ cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- ❖ Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu practice this kind of farming.

**UNIT 4**

**1. What is urbanization? Explain its problem. (PTA-5)**

- ❖ The Process of Society's Transformation from rural to Urban is known as Urbanization.
- ❖ The level of urbanization is assessed based on the size of population of towns and cities - population engaged in non – agricultural sectors.

**IMPACT OF URBANIZATION:**

- ❖ A rapid rate of Urbanisation is an indicator of its economic development.
- ❖ Rural to urban migration leads to population explosion in urban areas.
- ❖ Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkatta and Delhi have more population than those cities can accommodate.

**MAJOR PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION:**

- ❖ It creates urban sprawl.
- ❖ Makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- ❖ Leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- ❖ Leads to the formation of slums.
- ❖ Increases traffic congestion in cities.
- ❖ Creates Water Scarcity in cities.
- ❖ Creates Drainage problem
- ❖ Poses the problem of solid waste management
- ❖ Increases the rate of crimes.



## 5. What are the RISK Reduction measures taken before and after cyclone?

### Cyclone

- The coastal regions of Tamilnadu are often hit by the tropical cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal during northeast monsoon.
- The cyclone hit areas divided into five zones.

### Measures taken before cyclone

- Ignore rumours, stay calm
- Don't be panic,
- Keep your mobile phone charged
- listen to radios watch T.V.
- Read newspaper for weather updates.
- Keep your document and valuables in water proof containers.
- Prepare an emergency kits with essential items for survival.
- Fisherman should keep a radioset.
- Keep boats and rafts tied up safely.

### Measures taken after cyclone

- Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instruction are received.
- Strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone.
- Beware of snakes and other animals immediately after the cyclone.
- report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

## UNIT 6

### 2. Write an account on river Cauvery.

#### Origin :

- ❖ The river Cauvery originates at **Thalaicauvery** in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu (coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.
- ❖ Its course falls about **416 km** in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamilnadu for a distance of 63 km.

#### Entry into Tamilnadu

- ❖ It forms waterfalls at **Hogenakkal** in Dharmapuri district.
- ❖ Mettur Dam, also called as the **Stanley Reservoir**, is located across this river in Salem district.

#### Tributaries :

- ❖ **Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi**

#### Agandra Kauvery

- ❖ The river is wider in Trichy region, where it is called as '**Agandra Cauvery**'.
- ❖ In Trichy the river branches into two parts, the northern branch is called Coleroon or **Kollidam** and the southern branch remains Cauvery.
- ❖ From here, the Cauvery delta begins.
- ❖ The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the '**Garden of Southern India**'.

#### Kallanai:

- ❖ The Grand Anaicut, also called Kallanai was built by Karikalcholan across the river Kauveri

## UNIT 7

### 1. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major plantation crops of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ **Tea:** Tamil Nadu ranks second in the production of tea in India.
  
- ❖ Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Yercaud and Salem, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Dharmapuri.
- ❖ **Coffee:** Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
- ❖ Tamilnadu hold second position next to Karnataka.
- ❖ **Rubber:** Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari, Eastern ghats and Western Ghats
- ❖ **Cashew:** Cashew is cultivated largely in Cuddalore district.
- ❖ **Cinchona:** Cinchona is planted in Anaimalai hills.
- ❖ **Cardamom:** Cardamom is cultivated in the hills of Madurai region.
- ❖ **Pepper:** Pepper is cultivated in the hills of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

8

### Give an account on water resources of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Water is the precious gift of nature to mankind and millions of other species.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6 % of India's population, but it has only 2.5 % of India's water resources.
- ❖ Major uses of water include human/ animal consumption, irrigation and industrial use.
- ❖ The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu gets 47 % of rainfall from Northeast monsoon, 35 % from South West monsoon, 14 % in summer and 4 % in winter.

#### Types of Water Resources in Tamil Nadu:

- ❖ River Basin, Reservoirs, Tanks, Tube wells and other wells, open wells.

## Civics

### Answer in detail

#### 1. Explain the salient features of the constitution of India.

- \* It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- \* It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- \* It makes India as a secular state.
- \* It provides on independence judiciary.
- \* Introduces universal adult Franchise.

#### 2. Point out the fundamental rights

There are six fundamental rights.

- \* Right to equality
- \* Right to freedom
- \* Write against exploitation
- \* Right to religion
- \* Cultural and education rights
- \* Right to constitutional remedies.

Right to equality:

- \* Equality before law.
- \* Abolition of untouchability.

Right to freedom:

- \* Protection of life and property.
- \* Right to elementary education.

#### 3. Write briefly on the Right to constitutional remedies.

- \* A Writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- \* Writ called as the 'guardian of the constitution'.

Types of writs:

- \* Habeas corpus
- \* Mandamus
- \* Prohibition
- \* Certiorari
- \* Quo Warranto

Habeas corpus - Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

Prohibition - It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

#### 4. What are the powers and functions of the chief minister?

Relating to the council of ministers:

- \* He select the ministers and allocates portfolios among ministers.
- \* He presides over the meetings of the council of ministers.
- \*He guides ,directs and controls all the activities of the ministers.

Relating to the governor:

He advisors the governor in relation to the appointment of the advocate general, state election commissioner ,chairman and members of the state public service commission and state planning commission.

Relating to state legislature:

- \* He introduces the bills in the legislative Assembly.

#### 5. Write a detailed note on non -alignment.

- \* The term 'Non- alignment 'was coined by V. Krishna Menon.
- \* It is the most important feature of India's foreign policy.
- \* The NAM was formed with a membership of 120 countries.

The founding fathers of Non- aligned movement:

\*Nehru            \* Tito   \*Nasser            \*sukarno            \*Nkrumah.

### **Economics**

#### **Answer in detail**

##### **1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring national income.**

\*Gross National product, Net National product, Gross Domestic product, Net Domestic product, Per capita Income, personal income, Disposable income.

Gross National Product - It is the total value of goods and services produced by domestic residence of a country.

Per capita income - It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country.

## 2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic product? Explain them.

Expenditure approach:

GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country.

Income approach:

GDP is measured by adding all the earnings of men and women in the country.

$Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{profit}$

Value added approach:

GDP is measured by adding the value of each intermediate goods used in the production of the final goods.

Value of intermediate goods = value of final goods

## 3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

Primary sector :

- \* Agriculture sector is known as primary sector,
- \* Agriculture activities, fishing, mining, forestry, etc.

Secondary sector:

- \* Industrial sector is known as secondary sector.
- \* Important industries, automobile and other small scale industries.

Tertiary sector:

- \* Tertiary sector is known as service sector.
- \* Government services, transport, communication, trade, banking, education, etc.

## 4. Write the challenges of globalization?

- \* The benefits of globalization extent to all countries that will not happen automatically.
- \* It a leads to global in balance.
- \* Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labour and slavery.

\* People started consuming more junk food. This cost the degradation of health and spread of diseases.

\* Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

#### **5. Explain minimum support price.**

\* A price fixed by an expert group of a particular crop.

\* Minimum support price is announced at the beginning of the session.

\* The farmers are free to sell the crops in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.

\* If the open market prices lower than the MSP by selling their products to the food corporation of India.

#### **6. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.**

Direct taxes :

a) Income tax - Charged on the income of a person.

b) Corporate tax – Charged on companies.

c) Wealth tax - Charged on the benefits from property

Indirect taxes:

a) Stamp duty - Paid on official documents like documents registration

b) Entertainment tax - Charged on any source of entertainment provided.

c) Goods and services tax - Charged when a consumer buys a goods and services.

#### **7. What is black money write the causes of Black money?**

Black money:

\* Black money is unaccountable money.

\* It is there income of which taxes have not been paid.

Causes of Black money:

\* Shortage of goods \* Smuggling \* Tax structure.

## **8. What are the important characteristics of successful clusters?**

- \* Sectoral specialization
- \* Close inter-firm collaboration
- \* Multi-skilled work force
- \* Active self-help organisations
- \* Supportive regional and municipal governments

## **8 Marks Questions and Answers**

### **History**

#### **1. Highlight the provisions of the treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.**

- Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- Germany was reduced.
- Germany had to pay 6,600 million pounds
- Allowed to have air force and submarines
- Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
- All German colonies became mandated.
- Alsace - Lorraine was returned to France.
- The German port of Danzig was under the auspices of League of Nations.

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

- The Nazi party was founded in Munich in 1919.
- Hitler served the Bavarian army.
- In 1923 he attempted to capture power. But he failed.
- He was imprisoned. He wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle).
- Presidential Elections in 1932.
- In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor.
- 1934 Hindenburg died.
- Hitler's became president.

#### **3. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandiya Kattabomman conducted against the eastern company.**

- \* Kattabomman was the palayakkar of panchalamkurichi.
- \* Contentions between the kattabomman and English in tax collection.
- \* Clash between collector Jackson and kattabomman.
- \* Jackson was dismissed.

#### **kattabomman and the confederacy of Palayakkarars.**

- \* He joint with maruthu brothers.

#### **Seige of panchalamkurichi.**

- \* He escaped to Pudukkottai.
- \* captured and hanged in kayathar.

#### **4. How did the people of Bengal respond to the partition of Bengal .**

- Partition of Bengal in 1905
- British rule in Bengal by creating a Hindu Muslim divide.
- Anti partition movement
- Both the moderates and extremists were angered.
- Boygotted foreign goods
- The militant nationalist were in favour of extending the movement beyond Bengal and to
- initiate a full scale mass struggle.
- Thousands of people took bath in the Ganga and March on the street of Calcutta singing Bande Mataram.

#### **5. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.**

Gandhiji followed ahimsa and non violence.

1. The role of Gandhiji in freedom struggle
  - Racial discrimination in South Africa
2. Champaran in Bihar
  - Tinkathia system
  - Ahmedabad mill strike and keda Satyagraha.
3. Non cooperation movement



- Opposed rowlatt act.
  - Gandhi started the non cooperation movement.
4. No tax campaign in Bardoli in February 1922.
  5. Constructive program of Gandhi
    - Promoting khadi
    - Indo Muslim unity
    - The abolition of untouchability.
  6. Civil disobedient movement
    - Poorna Swaraj
    - Salt march towards Dandi
  7. Do or Die
  8. People leader father of nation
    - Quit India movement 1942
    - These factors made Gandhiji as a national leader.

**6. Discuss the response to Swadeshi movement in Tamilnadu.**

1. V . O. chidambaranar
2. Subramanya Bharathi \_ raised patriotic emotions.
3. Surendranath Arya
4. Bibin Chandra pal toured Madras.
5. His lectures inspired the youth.
6. Swadeshi steam navigation company \_V. O. C. Chidambaranar.
7. Tirunelveli uprising.
8. VOC and Subramanya Siva were arrested.
9. Police station, court building and municipal office where burnt.

**7. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.**

- EVR started self respect movement
- Condemned superstitious belief and rituals.
- Opposed caste based discrimination in cheran Madevi gurukulam.
- Supported khadi sale.

- Supported prohibition of alcohol
- Succeeded temple entry movement at vaikom.
- Fought for women empowerment.
- Opposed devadasi system.

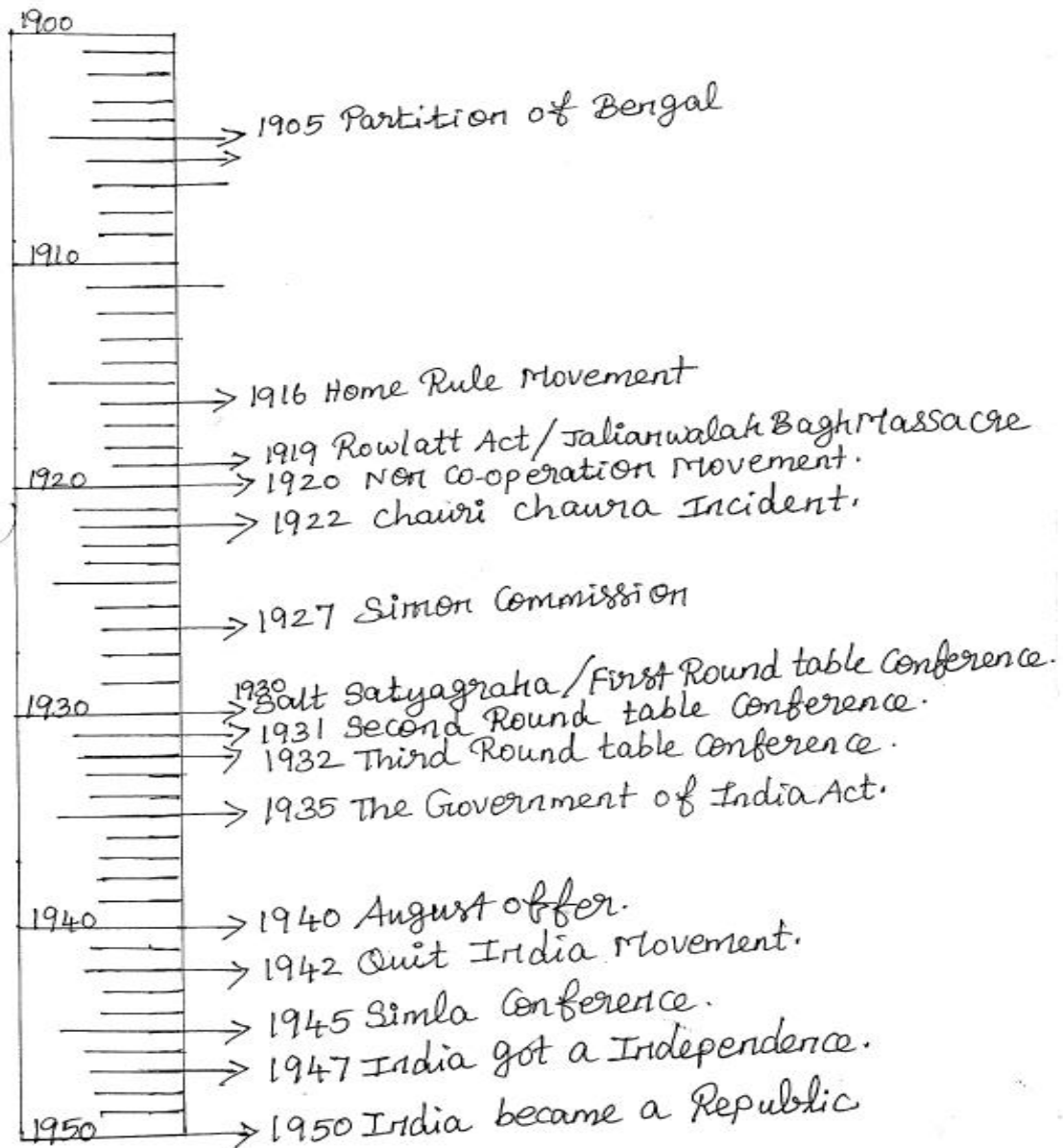
## Map drawing questions

Mark the following countries on the world map.	Mark the following in the outline map of India.	Mark the following in the outline map of India.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Great Britain</li> <li>2. Germany</li> <li>3. France</li> <li>4. Italy</li> <li>5. Morocco</li> <li>6. Turkey</li> <li>7. Serbia</li> <li>8. Bosnia</li> <li>9. Greece</li> <li>10. Austria-Hungary</li> <li>11. Bulgaria</li> <li>12. Rumania</li> <li>13. Hiroshima</li> <li>14. Nagasaki</li> <li>15. Hawaii Island</li> <li>16. Mosco</li> <li>17. San Francisco.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Karakoram</li> <li>2. Ladakh</li> <li>3. Zaskar</li> <li>4. Aravalli</li> <li>5. Western Ghats</li> <li>6. Eastern Ghats</li> <li>7. Indus</li> <li>8. Ganga</li> <li>9. Brahmaputra</li> <li>10. Narmada</li> <li>11. Tapti</li> <li>12. Mahanadi</li> <li>13. Godavari</li> <li>14. Krishna</li> <li>15. Kaveri</li> <li>16. Malwa</li> <li>17. Chota Nagpur</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36. Mumbai</li> <li>37. Machilipatnam</li> <li>38. Kaveri delta</li> <li>39. Godavari delta</li> <li>40. Iron ore production centre.</li> <li>41. Centre of petroleum production</li> <li>42. Centre of natural gas production</li> <li>43. National Highway NH 44</li> <li>44 Major seaports in India</li> <li>45. Major international airports in India</li> <li>46. Densely populated state of India</li> <li>47. Railways zone of India</li> <li>48. State of highest literacy in India</li> </ol>
<p><b>Mark the important places on an outline India map.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delhi</li> <li>2. Meerut</li> <li>3. Jallianwala Bagh</li> <li>4. Lahore</li> <li>5. Lucknow</li> <li>6. Kanpur</li> <li>7. Chauri chaura</li> <li>8. Allahaba</li> <li>9. Patna</li> <li>10. Calcutta</li> <li>11. Barrackpore</li> <li>12. Sabarmati Ashram</li> <li>13. Dandi .14. Jhansi</li> <li>15. Gwalior</li> <li>16. Madras</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Deccan</li> <li>19. Direction of South West monsoon wind</li> <li>20. Direction of North East monsoon wind</li> <li>21. Area of heavy rainfall</li> <li>22. Mountain forest</li> <li>23. Panna biosphere reserve</li> <li>24. Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve</li> <li>25. Region of alluvial soil</li> <li>26. Region of black soil</li> <li>27. Hirakud dam</li> <li>28. Mettur dam</li> <li>29. Damodar dam</li> <li>30. Region of jute cultivation</li> <li>31. Tea growing area</li> <li>32. Desert soil</li> <li>33. Tuticorin</li> <li>34. Chennai</li> <li>35. Cochin</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>49. Mark the places in Tamilnadu map</li> <li>50. Important rivers of Tamilnadu</li> <li>51. Distribution of soil Tamilnadu</li> <li>52. Forest types in Tamil Nadu</li> <li>53. Major crops of Tamilnadu</li> <li>54. Minerals found in Tamilnadu</li>   <li>55. Airports of Tamilnadu</li> <li>56. Sea ports in Tamilnadu.</li> </ol>

# TIMELINE INDIAN EVENTS

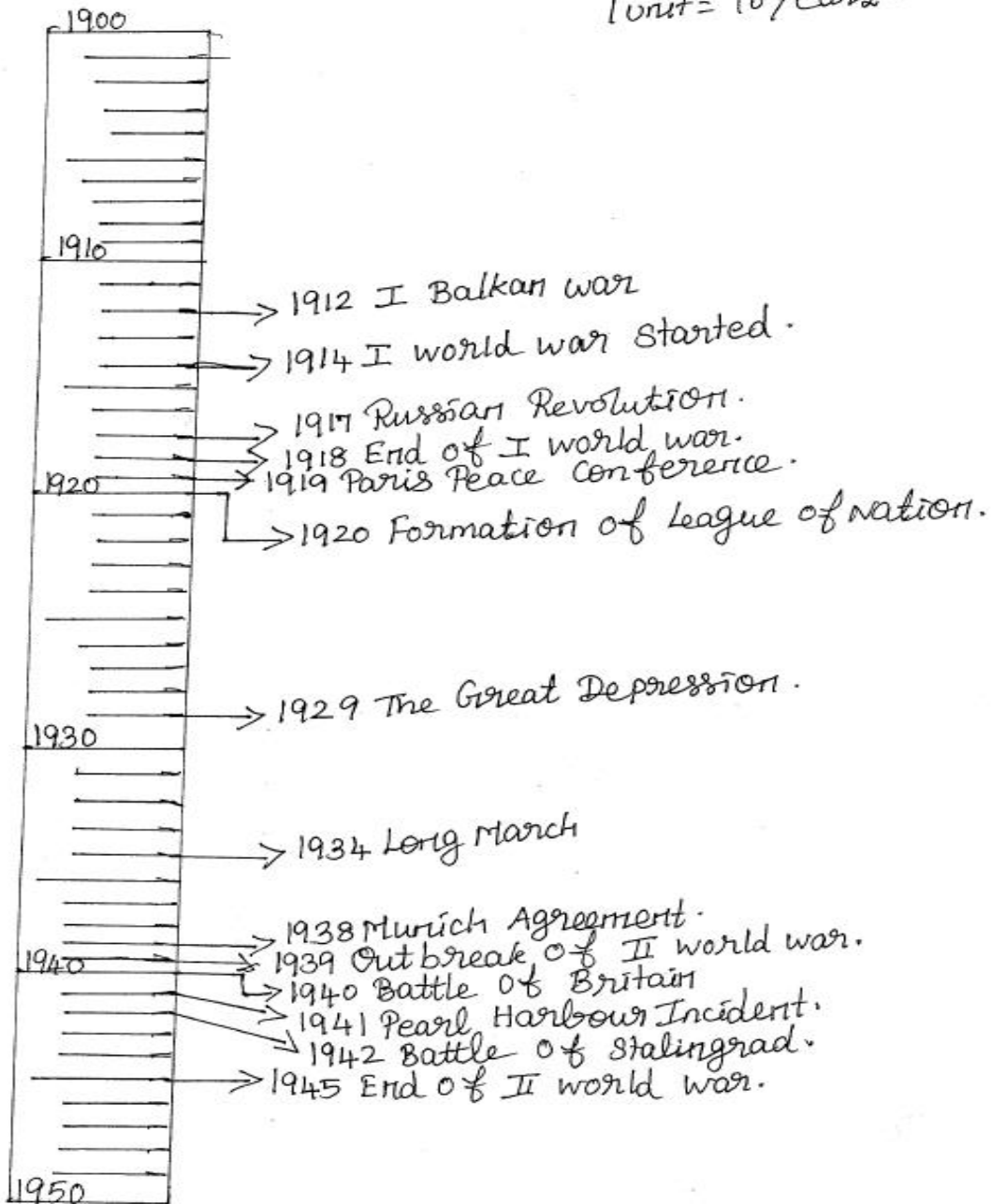
1900 - 1950

Unit = 10 Years.

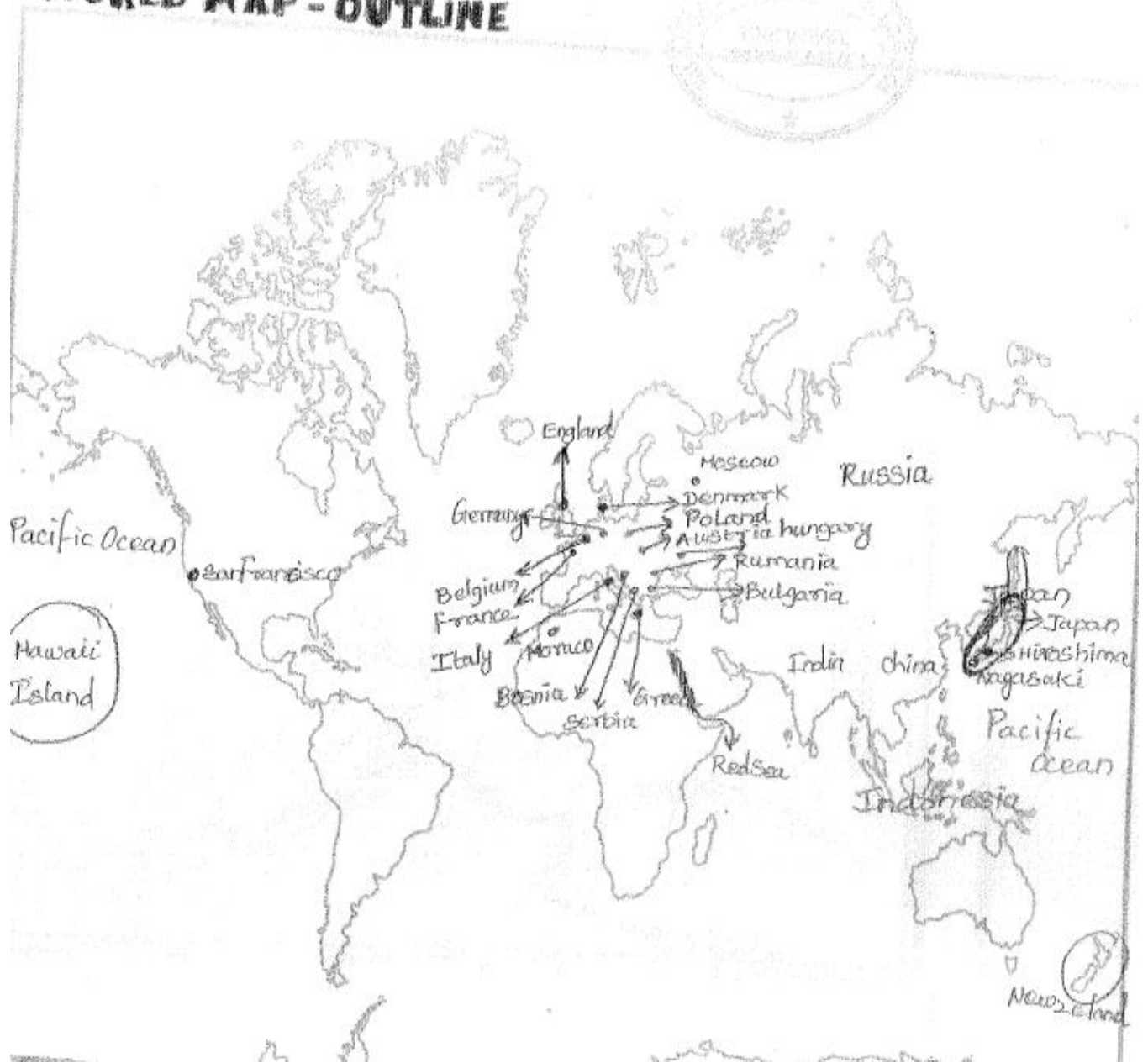


# TIME LINE WORLD EVENTS 1900-1950

1 unit = 10 Years.



# WORLD MAP - OUTLINE









Geography H, 15  
Lesson

