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**CTR's**

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## UNIT

## 1

Career Transformation &amp; Research

10<sup>th</sup> SOCIAL SCIENCEOUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I  
AND ITS AFTERMATH

## TEXT BOOK EXERCISES

## HISTORY - 1

## I. Choose the correct answer:

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
  - Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans
  - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia
  - Spain, Portugal and Italy
  - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

Ans: a
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
  - China
  - Japan
  - Korea
  - Mongolia

Ans: b
- Who said "Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? [PTA-6/Q-1]
  - Lenin
  - Marx
  - Sun Yat-Sen
  - Mao Tse Tung

Ans: a
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? [Feb. 22]
  - air warfare
  - trench warfare
  - submarine warfare
  - ship warfare

Ans: b
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
  - Britain
  - France
  - Dutch
  - USA

Ans: a
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? [Sep. 21]
  - Germany
  - Russia
  - Italy
  - France

Ans: b

## II. Fill in the blanks:

- Japan forced a war on China in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ signed in May 1913.
- Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the Balkans \_\_\_\_\_ had mixed population.
- In the Battle of Tannenberg \_\_\_\_\_ suffered heavy losses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. [Feb. 22]
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_. [PTA-1/Q-29, Feb. 22]

## Answers:

- |           |              |               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 1894   | 4. Macedonia | 6. Clemenceau |
| 2. London | 5. Russia    | 7. 1925       |
| 3. 1902   |              |               |

## III. Choose the correct statement:

- The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
    - Turkey fought on the side of the central powers.
    - Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople.
    - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal was repulsed.
    - i and ii are correct
    - i and iii are correct
    - iv is correct
    - i, ii and iv are correct
- Ans: d



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 A is wrong

**Ans: b**

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 A is wrong

**Ans: a**

#### IV. Match the following:

	I	II	Answers
1	Treaty of Brest – Litovsk	Versailles	Russia with Germany
2	Jingoism	Turkey	England
3	Kemal Pasha	Russia with Germany	Turkey
4	Emden	England	Madras
5	Hall of Mirrors	Madras	Versailles

#### V. Answer briefly:

1. **How do you assess the importance of Sino – Japanese War? [Feb. 22]**

**Importance of Sino – Japanese War:**

1. In 1894 Japan forced a war on China.
2. China was defeated by **little Japan** in the Sino - Japanese war (1894 - 1895) and it surprised the world.
3. The three great powers Russia, Germany and France warned Japan.
4. But Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with **Port Arthur**.
5. By this action Japan proved that it was the **strongest nation** of the East Asia.

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

**Countries in the Triple Entente:**

1. Britain                      2. France                      3. Russia

3. **What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? [Feb. 22]**

**Three militant forms of nationalism in Europe:**

1. England                      -                      Jingoism  
2. France                      -                      Chauvinism  
3. Germany                      -                      Kultur

4. **What do you know of trench warfare? [PTA-3/Q-15, Sep. 21]**

**Trench warfare:**

1. Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled **soldiers** to safely stand and **protect themselves** from enemy fire.
2. The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches.
3. Through these trenches **food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail and orders** were delivered.
4. The Battle of Marne is a memorable for trench warfare.

**5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha? [Feb. 22]****Role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha:**

1. Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.
2. He **modernised** Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

**6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. [PTA-5/Q-15]****Two causes for the failure of the League of Nations:**

1. The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were **victorious** in the First World War.
2. Since it lacked military power of its own, it could not **enforce** its decisions.
3. The principle of "**collective security**" could not be applied in actual practice.
4. The dictators of Italy, Japan and Germany refused to be bound by the orders of the league.

**VI. Answer in detail:****1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. [PTA-1/Q-31, Sep. 20, 21]****Main causes of the First World War:**

- a) European Alliances and Counter-Alliances
- b) Violent forms of Nationalism
- c) Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor
- d) Hostility of France towards Germany
- e) Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans
- f) The Balkan Wars
- g) Immediate cause

**a) European Alliances and Counter-Alliances:**

1. In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into **two armed camps**.
2. One camp was consisted of the Central Powers and the other was Allied Powers.
3. **Central Powers** → **Germany, Austria – Hungary and Italy.**
  - Under the guidance of Bismark, they formed the **Triple Alliance** in 1882.
  - The understanding was that Germany and Austria would help each other.
4. **Allied Powers** → **Britain, France and Russia.**
  - They formed the **Triple Entente**.

**b) Violent forms of Nationalism:**

1. With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "**my country right or wrong I support it**" developed.
2. England's Jingoism, France's Chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism.
3. This led to the outbreak of the war.

**c) Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor:**

1. Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany** proclaimed (declared) that Germany would be the leader of the world.
2. The German navy was expanded.
3. Germany's aggressive **diplomacy** made Britain embarked (started) on a naval race.
4. So the tension arose between the two powers.

**d) Hostility of France towards Germany:**

1. France and Germany were old rivals.
2. The defeat of 1871 and loss of **Alsace and Lorraine** to Germany made pain in the minds of the French.
3. German interference in **Morocco** added to the bitterness.
4. The British agreement with France over Morocco was not approved by Germany.
5. So, Kaiser Wilhelm II demanded international conference to decide on the future of Morocco.

**e) Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans:**

1. The Young Turk Revolution took place in 1908.
2. Austria and Russia resumed (restarted) their activities in the **Balkans**.
3. **Austria** announced the **annexation** of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. Austria's action caused intense opposition from Serbia.
5. Germany gave firm support to Austria.
6. The **enmity** between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

**f) The Balkan Wars:**

1. There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro for the control of Macedonia.
2. They formed the **Balkan League** in March 1912.
3. The League defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War (1912-13).
4. According to the **Treaty of London** (May 1913) the new state of **Albania** was created.
5. The other Balkan states divided up Macedonia between them.
6. The division of Macedonia did not satisfy Bulgaria.
7. **Bulgaria** attacked Serbia and Greece.
8. Bulgaria was defeated.
9. The Second Balkan war ended with the signing of the **Treaty of Bucharest** in August 1913.

**g) Immediate cause:**

1. **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** was the emperor of **Austria-Hungary**.
  2. He was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb on 28 June 1914.
  3. Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
  4. Germany declared war on Russia on 1<sup>st</sup> August.
  5. The German violation of **Belgian neutrality** forced Britain to enter war.
- Thus started the first world war.

**2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.****[PTA-2/Q-(i), Feb. 22]****Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany:**

1. **Poland** was recreated.
2. **Alsace - Lorraine** was returned to France.
3. The Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
4. The German army was to be limited to 1,00,000 men. A **small navy** was allowed.
5. All German colonies became mandated (commanded) territories under the League of Nations.
6. Germany was forced to revoke (cancel) the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) and **Bucharest** (Bulgaria)
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.

8. Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
9. The **Rhineland** was to be occupied by the **Allies**. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized (all military forces removed).
10. Germany was found guilty of starting the war. Therefore it was to pay compensation for the losses suffered. All central powers were directed to pay **war indemnity**.

### 3. Explain the Course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

Course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin:

- a) Lenin
- b) Failure of Provisional Government
- c) Take over by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership
- d) Outcome of the Revolution

#### a) Lenin:

1. Lenin was born in 1870 near Volga.
2. He was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
3. He believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.
4. He gained the support of Bolshevik Party.

#### b) Failure of Provisional Government:

1. When the revolution broke out Lenin was in Switzerland.
2. He wanted to continue the revolution.
3. "**All power to the Soviets**" was his slogan.
4. Soon it won over the workers' leaders.
5. The people were attracted by the slogan of '**Bread, Peace and Land**'.
6. But the Provisional government made two grave mistakes.
  - First, it postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land.
  - The other was government decided to continue with the war.

#### c) Take over by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's Leadership:

1. In **October** Lenin induced the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
2. Trotsky prepared a detailed plan.
3. On **7 November 1917**, the key government buildings, including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's headquarters were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
4. On **8 November 1917**, a new communist government was in office in Russia.
5. This time its head was Lenin.
6. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

#### d) Outcome of the Revolution:

1. Illiteracy and poverty was eliminated in Russia.
2. Russian industry and agriculture developed.
3. Women were given equal rights, including right to vote.
4. Industries and banks were nationalised.
5. Land was distributed to poor peasants.
6. In **March 1918** the **Treaty of Brest Litovsk** was signed.

## 4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

**Work done by the League of Nations:**

1. The League was called into settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
2. The League was successful in three issues.
3. They are,

- a) Between Sweden and Finland
- b) Between Poland and Germany
- c) Between Greece and Bulgaria

**a) Between Sweden and Finland:**

1. In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the **sovereignty (power) of Aaland Islands**.
2. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.

**b) Between Poland and Germany:**

1. The League settled the **frontier dispute** between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia.

**c) Between Greece and Bulgaria:**

1. The dispute arose between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.
2. Greece invaded Bulgaria and the League ordered a ceasefire (stopping war).
3. After investigation, the League decided that Greece was to pay **reparations**.

**Locarno Treaty in 1925:**

1. By this treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
2. Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a **permanent seat** in the Council.
3. After two years US and Russia began to participate in the non-political activities of the League.

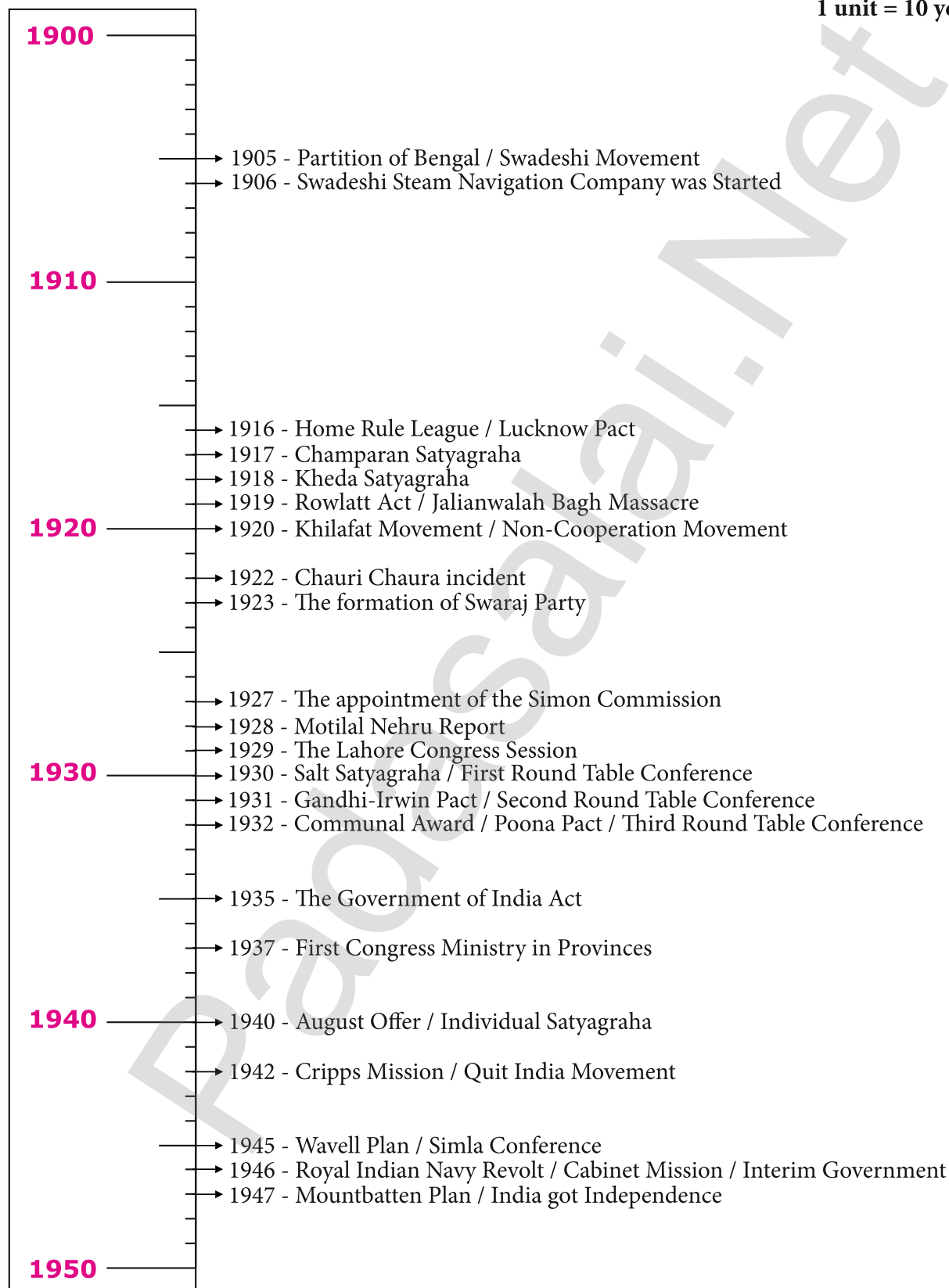
**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Commodity      b) Food grains      c) Oil      d) Water      **Ans: a**
2. President \_\_\_\_\_ laid down his fourteen points which were to be followed by the allies.  
a) Lloyd George      b) Woodrow Wilson      c) Clemenceau      d) Kaiser William II      **Ans: b**
3. Lenin was born in \_\_\_\_\_ near the middle Volga to educated parents.  
a) 1870      b) 1860      c) 1880      d) 1890      **Ans: a**
4. Pravda is a \_\_\_\_\_ word meaning "Truth".  
a) German      b) Russian      c) French      d) Greek      **Ans: b**
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a turning point in World history.  
a) 1912      b) 1913      c) 1914      d) 1915      **Ans: c**
6. The political and social process that begun in \_\_\_\_\_ culminated in the First World War.  
a) 1779      b) 1789      c) 1799      d) 1769      **Ans: b**
7. A striking feature of nineteenth century was that \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the dominant power.  
a) Europe      b) America      c) Africa      d) Asia      **Ans: a**

# TIME LINE [HISTORY]

## Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900-1947)

1 unit = 10 years





**HOT QUESTIONS****GEOGRAPHY****UNIT – 1. INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE****1. Find out the following**

- a) West – East extend of India → 2933 Km  
 b) North – South extend of India → 3214 Km

**2. Areawise which is the smallest and the largest State of India?**

- a) The smallest state of India → Goa (3,720 sq . km)  
 b) The largest state of India → Rajasthan (342,239 sq . km)

**3. The Indian states which do not have an international border.**

1. Madhya Pradesh      3. Chhattisgarh      5. Telangana  
 2. Jharkhand            4. Haryana

**4. In which river the Gerosappa (Jog) falls is found?**

Sharavati River

**UNIT – 2. CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA****1. Find out the temperature of Ooty (2240m) when it is 35°C in Chennai (6.7m)**

As per normal lapse rate, temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 meters of ascent.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Chennai temperature (6.7m)} &= 35^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 \text{Ooty temperature (2240m)} &= 2240 - 6.7 \\
 &= 2233.3 \div 1000 \\
 &= 2.23\text{m} \times 6.5^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 14.51^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 35^{\circ}\text{C} - 14.51^{\circ}\text{C} &= 20.49^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 \text{The temperature of Ooty (2240m) is} &= 20.49^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 20.5^{\circ}\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

**UNIT – 3. INDIA - AGRICULTURE****1. Can you imagine a world without agriculture?**

- No, we cannot imagine a world without agriculture.
- Agriculture provides the basic need, the food for millions of people and livestock.
- It provides raw materials for agro - based industries.
- Export of agricultural products help in the development of country's economy.
- Hence, agriculture is very important for a country.

**QR CODE QUESTIONS****HISTORY****UNIT – 1. OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND THE AFTERMATH****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. In which year Napoleon was defeated in Trafalgar War?  
a) 1805                      b) 1806                      c) 1815                      d) 1821                      **Ans: a**
2. Which country captured Alsace and Lorraine from France?  
a) Russia                      b) England                      c) Germany                      d) Austria                      **Ans: c**
3. In which year did the Young Turk Revolution break out?  
a) 1905                      b) 1906                      c) 1907                      d) 1908                      **Ans: d**
4. Which treaty was concluded at the end of the second Balkan war?  
a) Treaty of Bucharest                      b) Treaty of Brest Litovsk  
c) Treaty of London                      d) Treaty of Paris                      **Ans: a**
5. Name the Archduke who was killed at Sarajevo?  
a) Kaiser Wilhelm II    b) Franz Ferdinand    c) Franz Joseph    d) Princip                      **Ans: b**
6. Who was the emperor at Russia at time of First World War?  
a) Kaiser Wilhelm II    b) Tsar Nicholas II    c) Franz Ferdinand    d) Napoleon                      **Ans: b**
7. Name the treaty signed by Russia with Germany in 1918?  
a) Treaty of Versailles                      b) Treaty of Bucharest  
c) Treaty of London                      d) Treaty of Brest Litovsk                      **Ans: d**
8. The Central powers consisted of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy    b) Russia, Germany and Italy  
c) Britain, Germany and Italy    d) America, Germany and Italy                      **Ans: a**
9. Who was the first secretary General of League of Nations?  
a) Woodrow Wilson    b) Sir Eric Drummond    c) Lloyd George    d) Orlando                      **Ans: b**
10. In which year did the Russian Revolution break out?  
a) 1917                      b) 1918                      c) 1911                      d) 1939                      **Ans: a**

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Tsar Nicholas II belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ an American ship was torpedoed by a German submarine.
3. The Russian parliament was called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.
5. Pravda is a Russian word meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answers:**

1. Romanov                      2. Lusitania                      3. Duma                      4. Bolshevik                      5. Truth

## III. Match the following:

	I	II	Answers
1	Woodrow Wilson	Germany	America
2	Lloyd George	Russia	England
3	Clemenceau	America	France
4	Lenin	France	Russia
5	Kaiser Wilhelm II	England	Germany

## UNIT - 2. THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

## I. Choose the correct answer:

- U.S market crash occurred in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1927                      b) 1928                      c) 1929                      d) 1930                      **Ans: c**
- In which party did Mussolini join?  
a) Fascist Party              b) Nazist Party              c) Communist Party      d) Labour Party              **Ans: a**
- The Lateran Treaty was important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mussolini recognized the Vatican City as an independent state  
b) The Church recognized the Kingdom of Italy  
c) both a and b                      d) only a                      **Ans: c**
- Hitler became both President and Commander-in-Chief of armed forces in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1933                      b) 1934                      c) 1935                      d) 1936                      **Ans: b**
- Who were called Boers?  
a) The inhabitants of Africa                      b) Original Dutch settlers of South Africa  
c) The natives of South America                      d) All the above                      **Ans: b**
- Apartheid – a policy followed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) South Africa              b) South America              c) Europe                      d) Asia                      **Ans: a**

## II. Fill in the blanks:

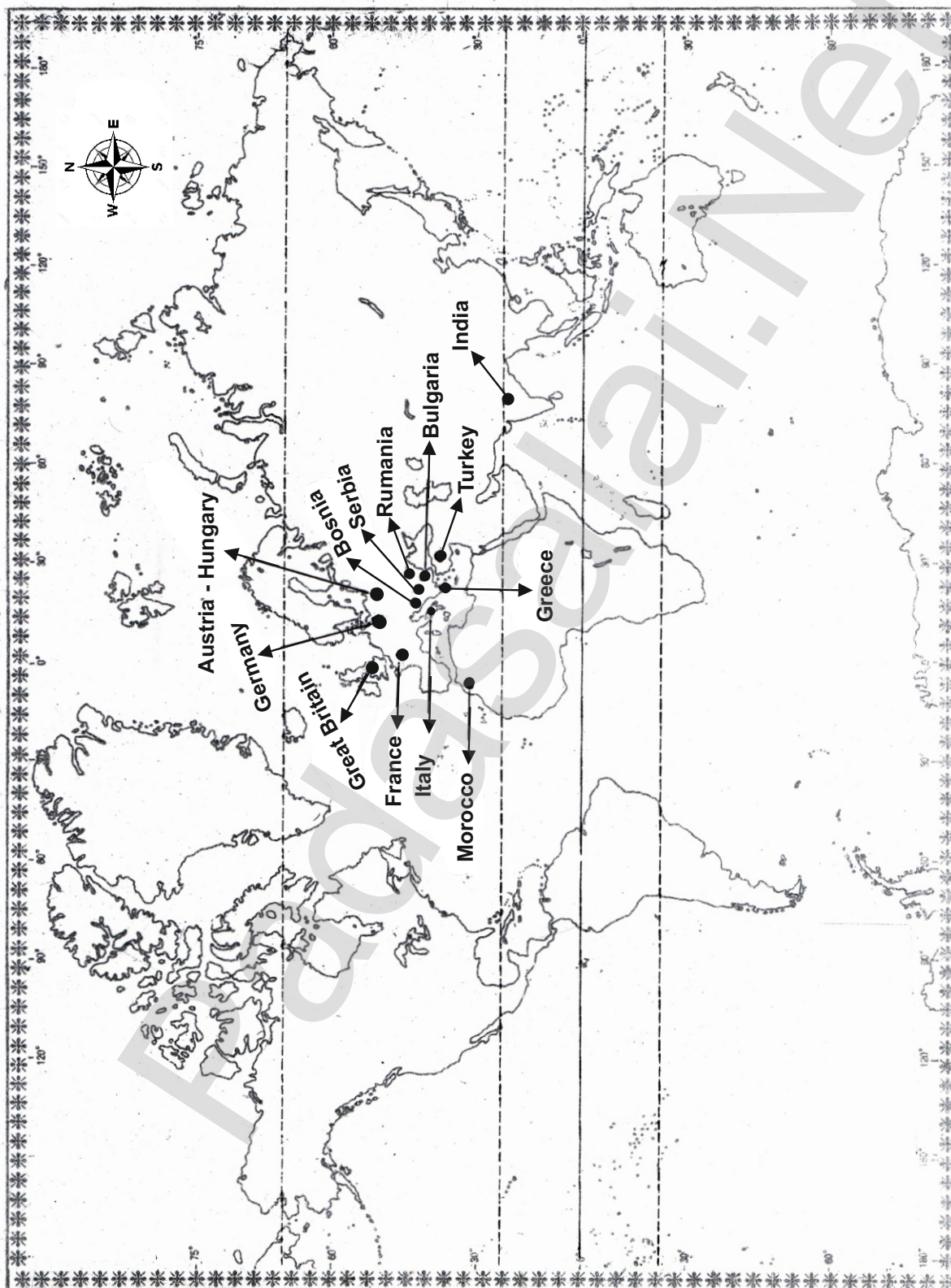
- \_\_\_\_\_ treaty was concluded by Mussolini with Pope in 1929.
- Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the founder of Nazi Party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an autobiographical book of Hitler.
- The Boers called the foreigners as \_\_\_\_\_.

## Answers:

- The Lateran              2. 1935                      3. Hitler                      4. Mein Kampf                      5. Uitlanders

**HISTORY****UNIT -1. WORLD WAR I**

- |                  |            |           |                       |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. Great Britain | 4. Italy   | 7. Serbia | 10. Austria - Hungary |
| 2. Germany       | 5. Morocco | 8. Bosnia | 11. Bulgaria          |
| 3. France        | 6. Turkey  | 9. Greece | 12. Rumania           |



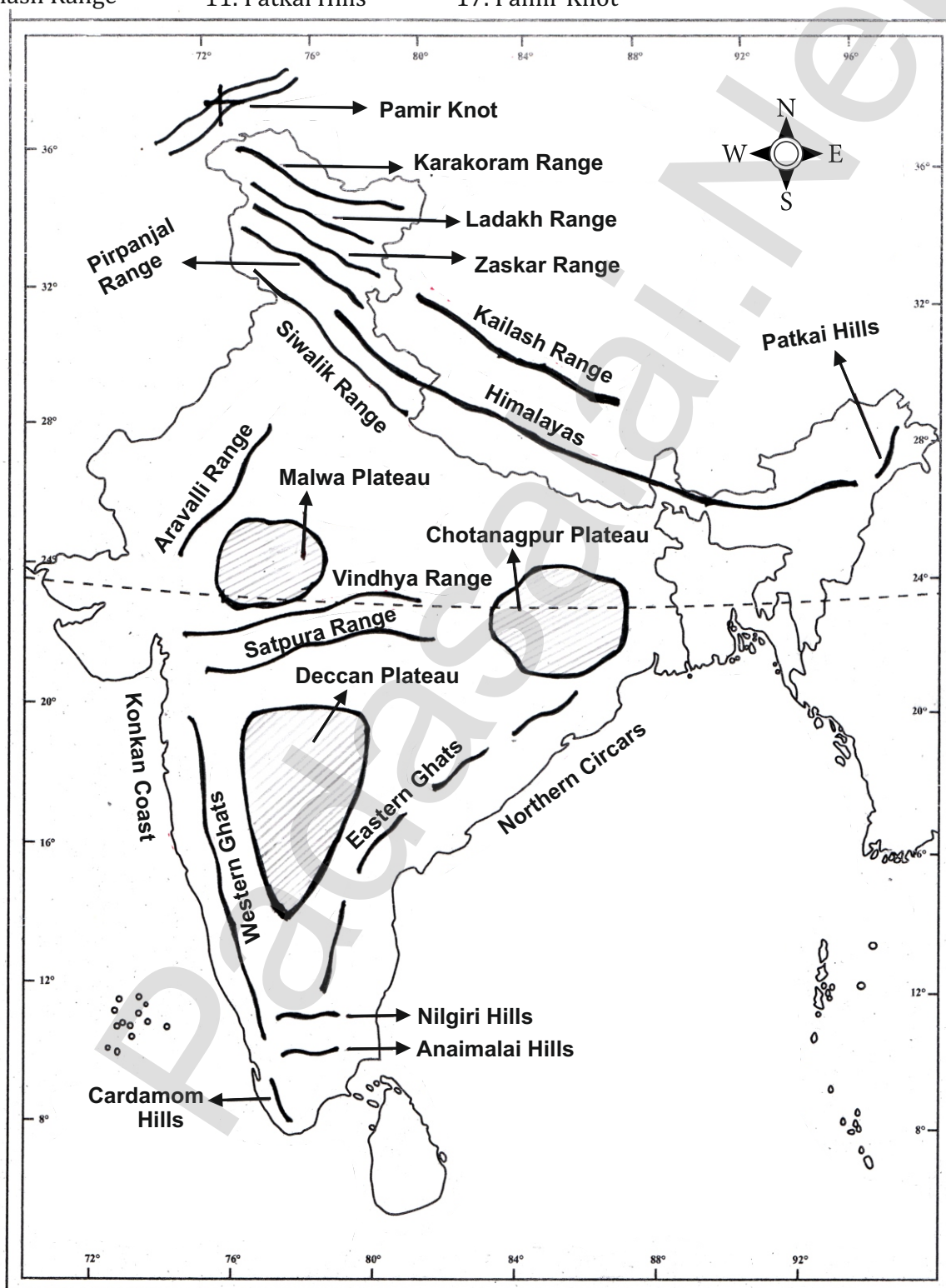


**GEOGRAPHY****UNIT - 1. INDIA - MOUNTAIN RANGES, PLATEAUS****Mountain Ranges :**

- |                    |                   |                     |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Karakoram Range | 6. Siwalik Range  | 12. Western Ghats   |
| 2. Ladakh Range    | 7. Himalayas      | 13. Eastern Ghats   |
| 3. Zaskar Range    | 8. Aravalli Range | 14. Cardamom Hills  |
| 4. Pirpanjal Range | 9. Vindhya Range  | 15. Nilgiri Hills   |
| 5. Kailash Range   | 10. Satpura Range | 16. Anaimalai Hills |
|                    | 11. Patkai Hills  | 17. Pamir Knot      |

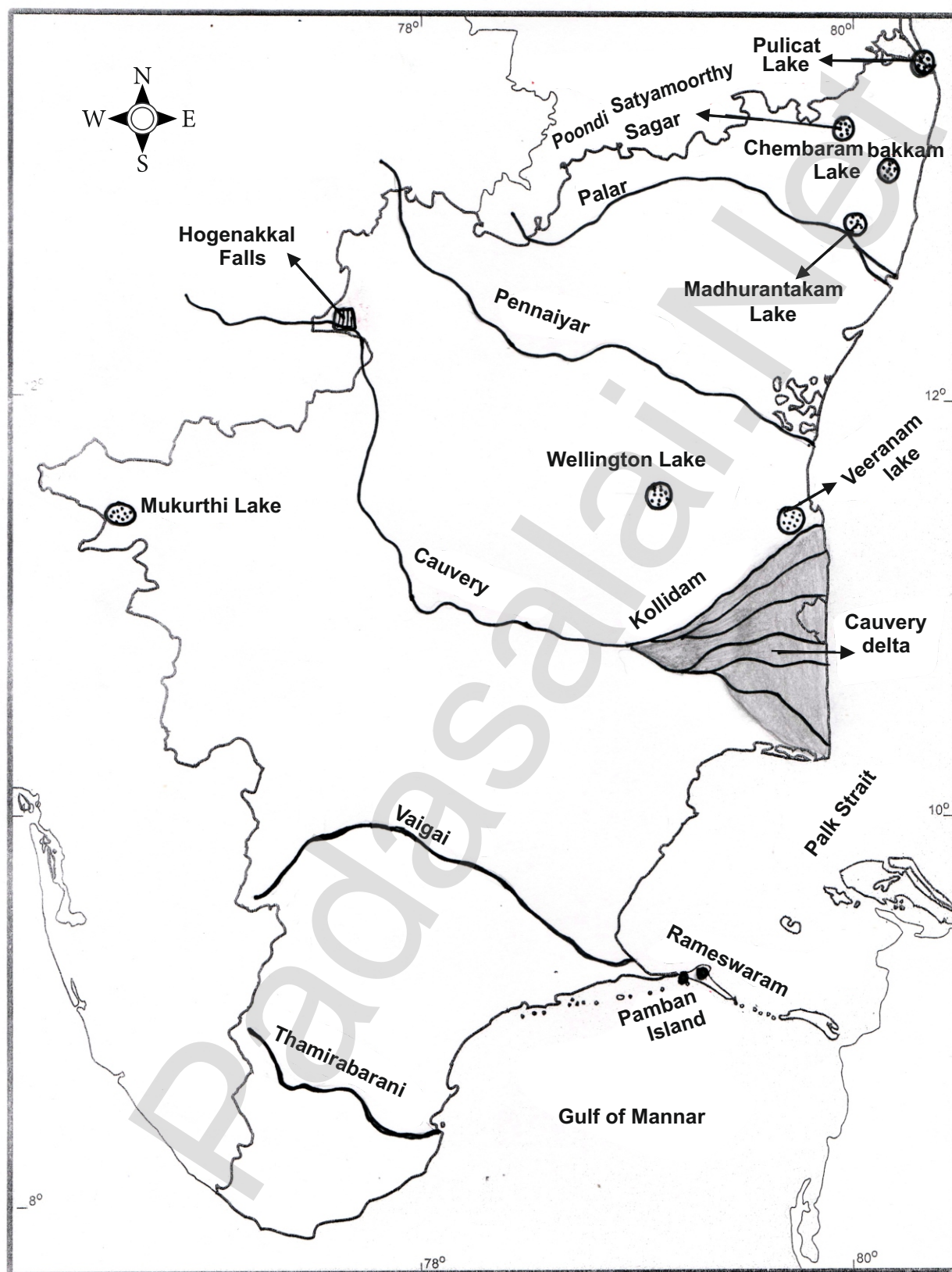
**Plateaus**

1. Malwa Plateau
2. Chotanagpur Plateau
3. Deccan Plateau



## UNIT -6. TAMIL NADU - RIVERS, LAKES

## MAPS





**ANSWER KEY****PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPERS – 2019-20**

PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1	PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 4
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) i, ii and iii are correct</li> <li>b) Chiang Kai-Shek</li> <li>c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c) 1865</li> <li>a) Thirukkural</li> <li>d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>a) Both A and R True, R explains A</li> <li>c) Tanks</li> <li>a) Kolkata</li> <li>c) Chinnakallar</li> <li>b) Lok Sabha</li> <li>a) Nehru and Chou-En-Lai</li> <li>b) Director General</li> <li>d) Goods and Services Tax</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) i and ii are correct</li> <li>a) Parsi Movement</li> <li>a) Calcutta</li> <li>d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>d) T.Prakasam</li> <li>c) Sri Lanka</li> <li>b) Deciduous forests</li> <li>d) Visakhapatnam</li> <li>d) All these</li> <li>b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A</li> <li>d) Parliament</li> <li>a) China</li> <li>d) All these</li> <li>b) Dharmapuri</li> </ol>
PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 2	PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 5
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Latin America</li> <li>c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>a) Dayananda Saraswati</li> <li>b) i, ii and iii are correct</li> <li>a) Gandhiji</li> <li>b) Anaimudi</li> <li>c) Jute</li> <li>c) Maharashtra</li> <li>d) Pavan Hans</li> <li>a) Karur</li> <li>c) Right to Property</li> <li>b) The Governor</li> <li>a) GDP – Depreciation</li> <li>b) iv</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation</li> <li>d) All these</li> <li>b) ii and iii are correct</li> <li>d) Government of India Act, 1935</li> <li><b>Note: Right answer</b> – Staff Selection Board</li> <li>c) A is correct and R is false</li> <li>d) Copper</li> <li>c) Airways</li> <li>a) Dharmapuri</li> <li>a) Cauvery delta</li> <li>a) Equality before law</li> <li>c) is a permanent house</li> <li>c) Service Sector</li> <li>d) Crafts</li> </ol>
PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 3	PTA MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 6
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Napoleonic invasion</li> <li>b) 1976</li> <li>a) M.G.Ranade</li> <li>a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>a) Abraham Pandithar</li> <li>c) Peninsula</li> <li>d) Soil</li> <li>c) Carbon</li> <li>a) Periar</li> <li>a) NH-44</li> <li>c) 18</li> <li>b) A is correct and R does not explain A</li> <li>a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French</li> <li>a) Small Scale-industries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lenin</li> <li>d) September 1949</li> <li>c) i and ii are correct</li> <li>a) 1 and 2</li> <li>c) Both A and R right</li> <li>b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweeps</li> <li>a) India</li> <li>c) Human Development Index</li> <li>d) Ramanathapuram</li> <li>c) Regur Soil</li> <li>d) Parents property is inherited by their children</li> <li>b) India, Afghanistan and Iran</li> <li>d) i, iii and iv are correct</li> <li>a) 1980</li> </ol>

## GOVT. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM – SEPTEMBER 2020

## ANSWER KEY

## PART - I

Answer all the questions:

14x1=14

1. c) Adowa
2. b) June 26, 1945
3. a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
4. c) Munda Rebellion
5. d) Both A and R are correct R is the correct explanation of A
6. b) Vembanad Lake
7. c) Honey
8. b) Chennai
9. b) Bay of Bengal
10. d) 1077
11. c) Right to constitutional remedies
12. b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
13. b) Capital Market
14. b) iv only

## PART - II

Answer any ten questions: Question No.28 is compulsory

10x2=20

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
15	Interior Question	11	H - 1	V - 2
16	Book Question	29	H - 3	V - 3
17	Interior Question	66	H - 5	V - 1
18	Book Question	82	H - 7	V - 1
19	Interior Question	122	H - 9	V - 18
20	Book Question	156	G - 2	VII - 6
21	Interior question	178	G - 3	VII - 16
22	Book Question	198	G - 5	IV - 5
23	Interior Question	224	G - 6	VII - 1
24	Book Question	258	C - 2	IV - 1
25	Book Question	289	C - 5	VI - 2
26	Interior Question	306	E - 1	V - 3
27	Book Question	330	E - 4	V - 5
28	Interior Question	285	C - 4	VI - 3

## PART - II

Answer any ten questions: Question No.42 is compulsory

10x5=50

## 29. Fill in the blanks

- i. Dollar Imperialism   ii. Coniferous   iii. Balance of trade   iv. Pokhran   v. Ford

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
30	Interior Question	80	H - 6	VI - 2
31	Book Question	3	H - 1	VI - 1
32 a) i)	Book Question	181	G - 4	III - 3
ii)	Book Question	196	G - 5	III - 4
b)	Book Question	214	G - 6	V - 1
33	Book Question	30	H - 3	VI - 2
34	Interior Question	92	H - 7	VI - 3
35	Book Question	139	G - 1	IV - 3
36	Book Question	198	G - 5	V - 1

### 37. Describe the vital powers of the Governor. (Interior Question – Civics – Lesson – 3. Text book P.No.260, 261)

#### a) Executive Powers:

1. The Governor appoints,
  - The Chief Minister of the State and the Council of Ministers
  - Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission
  - State Election Commissioner
  - Vice Chancellor of Universities in the State
2. He acts as the Chancellor of Universities.
3. He directly rules the state when there is the imposition of the President's rule in the state.

#### b) Legislative Powers:

1. The Governor,
  - Summons, prorogues the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly
  - Addresses the State Legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
  - Nominates one member to the State Legislative Assembly from the Anglo-Indian Community
  - Every bill become law only after his signature.
  - He can promulgate ordinances when the State legislature is not in session.
  - He can withdraw ordinance at anytime.

#### c) Financial Powers:

1. He introduced the annual budget
2. Money bills can be introduced only with his prior recommendation
3. He constitutes the Finance Commission.
4. He can allot fund to meet any unforeseen expenditure

#### d) Judicial Powers:

1. He appoints the Attorney-General of the state.
2. He appoints the District Judges.
3. He can pardon, commute or reprieve punishment on receipt of appeals for mercy.

#### e) Discretionary Powers:

1. He can reserve a bill for the consideration of the President.
2. When there is no clearcut majority to any party in the Legislative Assembly after the general elections, he can call the leader of any party to form ministry in the state.
3. He can dismiss the Council of Ministers when it is unable to prove the confidence of the Legislative Assembly.

#### f) Emergency Powers:

1. He recommends to the President to impose President Rule in the State.
2. When the Presidents rule is imposed, the administration of the state is carried on by the Governor.

38	Book Question	281 (only box content)	C - 4	VI - 3
39	Book Question	312	E - 2	V - 3
40	Book Question	323	E - 3	VI - 5

**Note: Blind candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Time Line Chart and Map.**

41. Time Line → CTR Guide → Page No. 351.

42. India Map → History → CTR Guide → Page No. 390, 391.

#### PART - IV

**Answer the following questions:**

**2x8=16**

43. a) i	Book Question	25	H - 2	V - 7, 8
----------	---------------	----	-------	----------

**43. a) ii) Life and teachings of Ramalinga Swamikal:**

**a) Life:**

1. Ramalinga Adigal was born in Marudhur, a village near Chidambaram.
2. After his father's death his family moved to his brother's house at Chennai.
3. He had no formal education, but he gained immense scholarship.

**b) Teachings:**

1. He showed his mercy and compassion on all living beings including plants.
2. This is called 'Jeevakarunya'.
3. He established 'Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga'.
4. He established a free feeding house for all at Vadalur.
5. His devotional songs were compiled and published in a volume under the title Thiruvavutal (Songs of Grace).

43. b	Book Question	97, 98	H - 8	VI - 2
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44. a) India Map → Geography → CTR Guide → Page No. 392 to 415.

b) Tamil Nadu Map → Geography → CTR Guide → Page No. 416 to 428.

### GOVT. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM - SEPTEMBER 2021

#### ANSWER KEY

#### PART - I

**Answer all the questions:**

**14x1=14**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. a) Russia   | 8. a) Batteries                             |
| 2. a) 24 October 1929  | 9. c) Uttar Pradesh                         |
| 3. c) Jawaharlal Nehru   | 10. b) Tea                                  |
| 4. b) 1829   | 11. b) The Governor                         |
| 5. c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A | 12. b) India- China                         |
| 6. c) 1 - (iv), 2 - (i), 3 - (ii), 4 - (iii)                         | 13. c) Used to measure the quality of goods |
| 7. c) Punjab   | 14. a) 1999                                 |

## PART - II

Answer any ten questions: Question No.28 is compulsory

10x2=20

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
15	Book Question	2	H - 1	V - 4
16	Book Question	70	H - 6	V - 1
17	Book Question	83	H - 7	V - 2
18	Book Question	17	H - 2	V - 5
19	Book Question	112	H - 9	V - 3
20	Book Question	139	G - 1	IV - 3
21	Book Question	156	G - 2	VII - 1
22	Book Question	215	G - 6	VII - 7
23	Book Question	233	G - 7	VII - 3
24	Book Question	269	C - 3	V - 3
25	Book Question	279	C - 4	V - 4
26	Book Question	320	E - 3	V - 5
27	Book Question	340	E - 5	V - 5

ANSWER KEY

28. Write a short note on 'Terrace Farming'. (Interior Question - Geography Lesson - 3  
Text book P.No. 161]

**Terrace Farming:**

1. it is practised in hilly areas, where lands are of sloping nature.
2. The hill and mountain slopes are cut to form terraces.
3. The land is used in the same way as in permanent agriculture.
4. Soil erosion is also checked.

## PART - II

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
29	Book Question	3	H - 1	VI - 1
30	Book Question	30	H - 3	VI - 1
31	Book Question	60	H - 5	VI - 3
32	Book Question	73	H - 6	VI - 3
33	Book Question	112	H - 9	VI - 1
34	Book Question	141	G - 1	VI - 1
35	Book Question	169	G - 3	VIII - 1
36	Book Question	234	G - 7	VIII - 1
37	Book Question	249	C - 1	V - 1
38	Book Question	259	C - 2	V - 1
39	Book Question	299	E - 1	V - 1
40	Book Question	331	E - 4	VI - 1

**Note: Blind candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Time Line Chart and Map.**

41. Time Line → CTR Guide → Page No. 351.

42. India Map → History → CTR Guide → Page No. 391.

## PART - IV

Answer the following questions:

2x8=16

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
43 a)	Book Question	128	H - 10	VI - 3
b)	Book Question	97	H - 8	VI - 2

44. a) India Map → Geography → CTR Guide → Page No. 392 to 415.

b) Tamil Nadu map → Geography → CTR Guide → Page No. 416 to 428.

## GOVT. FIRST REVISION TEST - FEBRUARY 2022

## ANSWER KEY

## PART - I

Answer all the questions:

14x1=14

- c) Clemenceau
- b) Trench warfare
- a) 1925
- c) 24 October 1929
- b) (A) is correct but (R) is not the correct explanation
- c) (1) - ii, (2) - iii, (3) - iv, (4) - i
- c) Bhangar
- a) Pamir knot
- c) Punjab
- c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
- c) Article 360
- a) The President
- c) Agriculture
- Note :** Ans : health of a country's

## PART - II

Answer any ten questions: Question No.28 is compulsory

10x2=20

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
15	Book Question	2	H - 1	V - 3
16	Book Question	2	H - 1	V - 1
17	Book Question	3	H - 1	V - 5
18	Book Question	17	H - 2	V - 5
19	Book Question	156	G - 2	VII - 2
20	Interior Question	150	G - 1	VII - 4
21	Book Question	140	G - 1	V - 5
22	Book Question	157	G - 2	VII - 7
23	Book Question	139	G - 1	IV - 2
24	Book Question	248	C - 1	IV - 4
25	Book Question	259	C - 2	IV - 3
26	Book Question	298	E - 1	IV - 2
27	Book Question	298	E - 1	IV - 5
28	Interior Question	24	H - 2	V - 3

## PART - III

Answer any ten questions: (Q.No.42 is compulsory)

10x5=50

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
29	Book Question	4	H - 1	VI - 2



**30. What are the impact on India in the First World War?****(Interior Qn. History – Lesson – 1. Textbook Page. No. 8, 9)**

1. The First World War had a significant impact on India.
2. After the War, the soldiers came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.
3. India contributed £230 million in cash and over £125 million in loans towards war expenses.
4. India also sent war materials to the value of £250 millions.
5. This caused enormous economic distress.
6. The War conditions led to the rise of Home Rule Movement in India.
7. The Congress was reunited during the war.
8. Thus the War had multiple effects on Indian society, economy and polity.

**31. What are the objectives of the League of Nations?****(Interior Qn. History – Lesson – 1. Textbook Page No. 12)**

1. The two fold objective of the League of Nations:
  - a) to avoid war and maintain peace in the world.
  - b) to promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.
2. The League planned to act as peacemaker and mediator to resolve a dispute in its early stages.
3. If wars should break out despite mediation, the members should apply the sanctions (restrictions) to the aggressor first economic aid and then military.
4. The difficulty in achieving the objectives was increased from the beginning by the absence of the Great Powers namely USA (did not become a member), Germany (a defeated nation) and Russia.

**32. Explain about the breakdown of the International System of Exchange.****(Interior Qn. History – Lesson – 2. Textbook Page No.17)**

1. England decided to leave the Gold Standard.
2. Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard.
3. Each nation adopted a policy of protectionism and devaluation of currency.
4. Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending. This led to a world-wide credit contraction.
5. Thus the defensive measures adopted by various nations to safeguard their economic interests led to an unprecedented (never happened before) decline in world economic activity.
6. As its effect was deep and prolonged economists and historians call it the Great Depression.

**33. Explain about the Great Depression in the World.****(Interior Qn. History Lesson – 2. Textbook Page No.16, 17)****a) Development in the Post-World War I:**

1. When the World War I came to an end, the industries that grew to meet war-time requirements has to be abandoned or modified.
2. The situation was made worse by the political complications caused by the Treaty of Versailles.
3. A new wave of economic nationalism affected world trade.
4. The war also placed a heavy burden of debt on every European country.

**b) Stock Market Crash in the US:**

1. The first huge crash occurred on 24 October 1929.
2. More and more people began to sell their shares and dispose of their stocks.
3. But there was no buyers.
4. This was followed by the failure of American banks.

**c) Breakdown of the International system of Exchange:**

1. England decided to leave the Gold Standard.
2. Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard.
3. Each nation adopted a policy of protectionism and devaluation of currency.
4. Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending. This led to a world-wide credit contraction.
5. Thus the defensive measures adopted by various nations to safeguard their economic interests led to an unprecedented (never happened before) decline in world economic activity.
6. As its effect was deep and prolonged economists and historians call it the Great Depression.

**d) Repercussion in Politics:**

1. The Depression changes the political conditions in several countries.
2. In England, the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
3. In the USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years after the Depression.

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
34	Book Question	141	G – 1	VI – 1
35	Book Question	301	E – 1	V – 4
36	Book Question	157	G – 2	VIII – 1
37	Book Question	249	C – 1	V – 1
38	Book Question	259	C – 2	V – 1
39	Book Question	300	E - 1	V – 2

**40. Explain about the Indian islands.****(Interior Qn. Geography – Lesson – 1. Textbook Page No. 138 )****Indian Islands:**

- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- b) Lakshadweep Islands
- c) Offshore Islands

**a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands:**

1. These islands are located in an elevated portion of the submarine mountains.
2. Since these islands lie close to the equator, the climate remains hot and wet throughout the year and has dense forests.
3. The area is about 8,249 sq.km
4. The entire group of islands is divided into two:

**i. Andaman in the north****ii. Nicobar in the south**

- Port Blair is the administrative capital.
- The southernmost tip, the Indira Point is a part of Nicobar island.

**b) Lakshadweep Islands:**

- This is a small group of coral islands.
- It is located off the west coast of India.
- It covers an area of 32 sq.km
- Kavaratti is its administrative capital.
- The uninhabited "Pitt Island" of this group has a bird sanctuary.

**c) Offshore Islands:**

- India has a number of islands along the Western Coast, Eastern Coast, in the delta region of Ganga and in the Gulf of Mannar.

**Note: Blind candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Time Line Chart and Map.**

- Time Line CTR Guide P.No. 354, 355.
- World Map – History CTR Guide P.No. 387, 388.

**PART – IV**

**Answer the following questions:**

**2x8=16**

**43. a) Write short note on**

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
I)	Interior Question	12	H – 1	V – 3

**ii) Battle of Marne:**

**(Interior Qn. History – Lesson – 1. Textbook P.No.6)**

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

SL.NO	Particulars	P. No. in CTR Guide	Lesson	Qn. No.
iii)	Interior Question	13	H – 1	V – 11

**iv) Peace Conference in Paris:**

**(Interior Qn. History – Lesson – 1. Textbook P.No.7,8)**

- The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919.
- Woodrow Wilson - USA
  - Lloyd George - Prime Minister of England
  - Clemenceau - Prime Minister of France

These personalities played a very important part in the deliberations.

**b) What are the fallout of the First World War?**

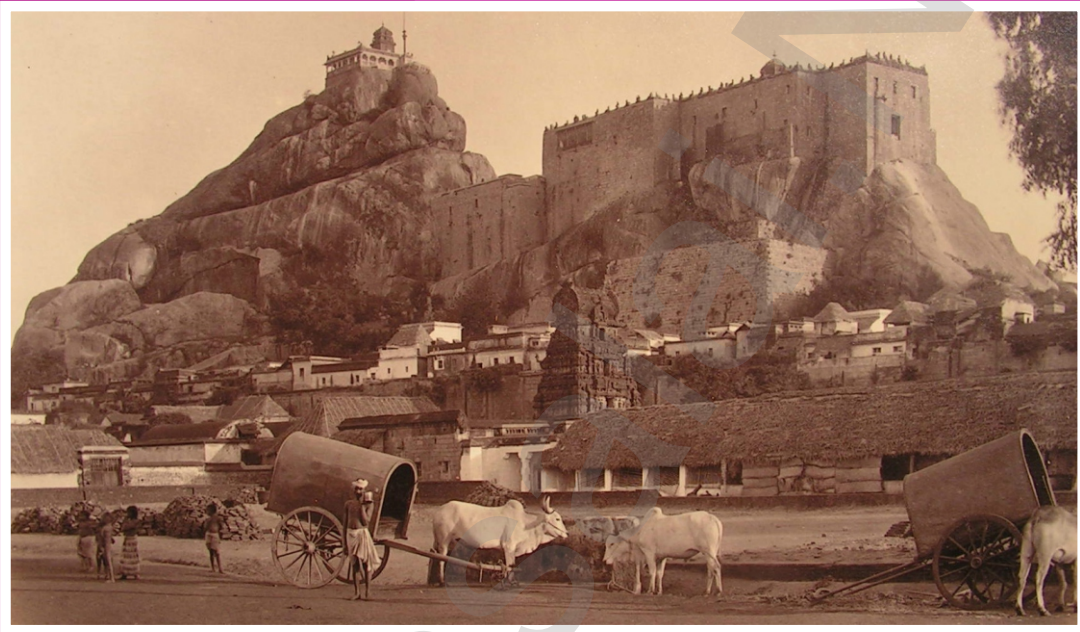
**(Interior Qn. History – Lesson – 1. Textbook P.No.8)**

- The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity.
- 8 million people had died in four years.

3. Millions of people had succumbed to the worldwide influenza of 1918.
  4. The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes a shortage of men.
  5. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.
  6. The War and its aftermath turned out to be a stirring period of history.
  7. The most striking of all was the rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R.
  8. America entered the War as a debtor country but it emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the War.
  9. Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to gain freedom.
  10. Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
44. a) India Map → Geography → CTR Guide → Page No. 392 to 415.  
b) Tamil Nadu Map → Geography → CTR Guide → Page No. 416 to 428.

“

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# CTR PUBLICATIONS

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY) UNIT TEST - 2

### UNIT - 1 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

**STD : X**

**MARKS : 25**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**4x1=4**

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

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

2. Pravda is a \_\_\_\_\_ word meaning "Truth".

- a) German      b) Russian      c) French      d) Greek

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a turning point in World history.

- a) 1912      b) 1913      c) 1914      d) 1915

4. The political and social process that begun in \_\_\_\_\_ culminated in the First World War.

- a) 1779      b) 1789      c) 1799      d) 1769

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

**4x1=4**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference..

6. Japan forced a war on China in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers safely stand and protect themselves from \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Choose the correct statement:**

**1x1=1**

9. 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 A is wrong



**IV. Match the following:****5x1=5**

<b>I</b>		<b>II</b>
10	Trusts	Truth
11	Cartels	Fourteen points
12	Woodrow Wilson	Karl Marx
13	Lenin	USA
14	Pravda	Germany

**V. Answer briefly:****3x2=6**

15. What do you know of trench warfare?
16. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
17. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

**VI. Answer in detail:****1x5=5**

18. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.