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PTA - MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 1**CLASS: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE****Question
Paper****1****Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs****Marks: 100**

- Instructions :**
1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
 2. Use Blue (or) Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

Note: This question paper contains four parts.

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

14×1=14

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

1. 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
2. Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?
a) Sun-Yat-Sen b) Chiang Kai-Shek c) Michael Borodin d) Chou En Lai
3. For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.
Reason (R) : The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.
a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
4. When was the first Forest Act enacted?
a) 1858 b) 1911 c) 1865 d) 1936
5. One of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812 was _____.
a) Tirukkural b) Tolkappiyam c) Viracholiyam d) Chulamani
6. 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

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7. For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.

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

Reason (R) : The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub continent warm.

- 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

8. Pick the odd one out.

- a) Inundational canals b) Perennial canals c) Tanks d) Canals

9. The first Jute Mill in India was established at _____.

- a) Kolkata b) Mumbai c) Ahmedabad d) Baroda

10. The wettest place in Tamil nadu

- a) Kalakadu b) Hogenakkal c) Chinnkallar d) Kiliyur

11. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the _____.

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

12. The Panchsheel treaty has been signed between _____.

- a) Nehru and Chou-En-Lai b) Nehru and Nasser
- c) Nehru and Sukarno d) Nehru and Nkumarah

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

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

14. Find the odd one.

- a) Income tax b) Wealth tax
- c) Corporate tax d) Goods and Services tax

PART - II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

- 15. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I?
- 16. Write a note on 'Berlin wall'.
- 17. What is Poorna Swaraj?
- 18. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.
- 19. What are 'Jet streams'?
- 20. Define 'Soil'.
- 21. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.
- 22. How is coastal plain formed?
- 23. How is President of India elected?
- 24. Write a note on the writ of Mandamus.
- 25. What is foreign policy?
- 26. Write the types of globalization.
- 27. Why Chennai is nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia"?
- 28. What are the socio-economic factors for uneven distribution of population?

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PART - III**Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.****10×5=50****29. Fill in the blanks:**

- i) Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
- ii) A line joining the places of equal rainfall _____.
- iii) The longest dam in the world is _____.
- iv) The first women Governor of Tamil nadu _____.
- v) The Goods and Services Tax act came into effect on _____.

30. a) Distinguish between

- i) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
- ii) Water ways and Air ways.

b) Give reason: Agriculture is the backbone of India.**31. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.****32. What were the causes and consequences of Vellore revolt?****33. What do you know about Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha?****34. Explain the divisions of Himalayan Mountains and its importance to India.****35. Write about any two multipurpose projects of India.****36. What are the causes for manmade disasters and mention the measures to reduce the disaster?****37. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.****38. West Asia stands as a region of considerable significance for India - Justify.****39. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.****40. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters?****41. Draw a time line for the following:**

Write any five important events between 1900 - 1920.

42. Mark the following places on the World map.

- i) Sanfrancisco ii) France iii) Great Britain iv) Morocco v) Italy

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16****43. a) Attempt a narrative account of how Tilak and Annie Besant by launching Home Rule Movement sustained the Indian freedom struggle after 1916?****(OR)**

- b) i) Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.
- ii) Mention the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to the social reforms.

44. a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

- i) Karakoram Range ii) River Indus iii) Malwa Plateau iv) Direction of South-West monsoon winds v) Kosi Multipurpose River valley project vi) Coffee growing area vii) Masulipatnam viii) Andaman Nicobar Islands.

(OR)**b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**

- i) Cape Comorin ii) Doddabetta iii) Coromandel Coast iv) Gulf of Mannar v) River Vaigai vi) Area of Alluvial soil vii) Tea growing area viii) Papanasam dam

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ANSWERS**PTA Model Question Paper - 1****Question Paper 1****PART - I**

1. d) (i),(ii) and (iii) are correct
2. b) Chang kai-Shek
3. d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
4. c) 1865
5. a) Tirukkural
6. d) Tamil nadu and Andhra Pradesh
7. a) Both A and R are True. R explains A
8. c) Tanks
9. a) Kolkata
10. c) Chinnakallar
11. b) Lok Sbha
12. a) Nehru and Chou-En-Lai
13. b) Director General
14. d) Goods and Services Tax

PART - II

15. **The three prominent dictators of the past World War - I:**
Italy - Mussolini; Germany - Hitler; Spain - Franco.
16. **Berlin Wall:**
East German began to construct a wall in 1961 which virtually cut off West Berlin from east areas. It was a symbolic East German boundary between communism and capitalism.
17. **Poorna Swaraj:**
The Lahore Congress session presided by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was held in December 1929. In that session, the Congress men wanted Poorna Swaraj. They did not satisfy with dominion status. Poorna Swaraj means complete Independence.
18. **South Indian Liberal foundations – News papers. The News Papers by SILF are,**
Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English, Andhra Prakasika in Telugu.
19. **Jet streams:**
Jet Streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow Zone in the upper atmosphere.
20. **Soil:**
The upper most layer of the land surface is called soil. It is composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water.
21. **Coal - types - carbon content:**
 - Anthracite : 80% to 90% of carbon
 - Bituminous : 60% to 80 % of carbon
 - Lignite : 40% to 60 % of carbon
 - Peat : Less than 40% of carbon
22. **Formation of Coastal Plains:**
It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal. It is a land of fertile soil.
23. **President electing method:**
The President is elected by an Electoral College. By means of single transferable vote.
24. **Writ of Mandamus:**
It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

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25. Foreign Policy:

- Foreign policy can be defined as a country policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard.
- It promote her national interest in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationship with other countries.

26. Type of Globalization:

Three types of stages:

- Archaic Globalization
- Proto Globalization
- Modern Globalization

27. Chennai - Detroit of Asia:

Due to the presence of major automobile manufacturing units and allied industries around the city.

28. The uneven distribution of population - factors:

Physical factors, Socio Economic factors. Historical factors.

PART - III

29. i) 1925 ii) Isohyets iii) Hirakud dam iv) Fathima Beevi v) 1st July 2017

30. a) i. Western Ghats - Eastern Ghats

No.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	It is a continuous range.	It is not continuous 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 Sahyadris.	It is called as Poorvadri.

ii. Water ways - Air ways

No.	Water ways	Air ways
1.	Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.	Airways are the costliest and fastest mode of transport.
2.	It is suitable for carrying heavy and bulky materials from one country to another.	It is suitable to carry passengers, freight and mail.
3.	Two types water transport: Inland waterways and Ocean waterways.	Two types of airways: Domestic airways and International airways.
4.	Link Regional and International Ports.	Link Regional, National and International Cities.

b) Reason: Agriculture is the backbone of India.

Agriculture is the backbone of India, because Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture. India gets 50% of employment and 25% of National income through agriculture.

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31. **Main causes of World War - I:****i. Rivalry of Great Powers:**

- European powers were divided into two armed camps.
- Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.
- Triple alliances of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

ii. Violent forms of Nationalism:

- England's Jingoism, France's Chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism.
- They contributed to the outbreak of war.

iii. Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor:

- Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.

iv. Hostility of France towards Germany:

- France and Germany were old rivals.
- In 1871, Loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

v. The Balkan Wars:

- Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro formed the Balkan League.
- They defeated the Turkish forces in the First Balkan War.
- In 1913 Albania was created by the Treaty of London.
- The second Balkan war ended by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913.

vi. Immediate Cause:

Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Bosnian Serb on 28th June 1914. This was the immediate cause of the First World War.

32. **Vellore Revolt Causes and Consequences:**

- A First reason is Grievances of Indian Soldiers.
- The sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary.
- Poor prospects of promotion.
- The English army officers' scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian also angered them. sepoys.
- Famine breaking out in 1805 many of the sepoys' families were in dire economic straits.
- The trigger for the revolt came in the form of a new military regulation notified by the Commander- in-Chief Sir John Cradock.
- According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform. The new turban added fuel to fire.

Consequences of Revolt:

- Six of the rebels convicted by the Court of Enquiry were blown from the guns; five were shot dead; eight hanged.
- Tipu's sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta.
- The officers and men engaged in the suppression of the revolt were rewarded with prize money and promotion.
- The military regulations were treated as withdrawn.

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33. Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha:

- When the Viceroy did not accept the demands put forward by Gandhi, he launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Rajaji organised and led a salt satyagraha march to Vedaranyam.
- The march started from Tiruchirappalli on 13 April 1930 and reached Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district on 28 April.
- A special song was composed for the march by Namakkal V. Ramalinganar with the lines, "A War is ahead sans sword, sans bloodshed... Join this march."
- Despite a brutal crackdown by the police, the marching Satyagraha were provided a warm reception along the route.
- On reaching Vedaranyam 12 volunteers under the leadership of Rajaji broke the salt law by picking up salt. Rajaji was arrested.
- T.S.S. Rajan, Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Sardar Vedarathnam, C. Swaminathar and K. Santhanam were among the prominent leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

34. Divisions of Himalaya:

Three Divisions are:

1. The Trans - Himalayas 2. Himalayas 3. Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.

1. The Trans Himalayas:

This is also known as Western Himalayas. It contains the tethys sediments. It consists Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram ranges.

2. Himalayas:

- It is an young fold mountain. It consists of many ranges.
- The main divisions are
 - ▲ Greater Himalayas or Himadri,
 - ▲ The Lesser Himalayas or The Himachal,
 - ▲ The Siwaliks or the outer Himalayas.
- The notable peaks, glaciers, hill stations, pass are located.

3. Purvanchal Hills:

These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas. Many hills are located. It extended in the North eastern States of India.

Importance of Himalayas.

- Himalayas block South West Monsoon wind and it causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It form a natural barrier.
- It is the source for perennial rivers.
- It is the paradise of tourists.
- Many hill stations Pilgrim Centres are here.
- It provides raw materials for forest based industries.
- The Himalayas are a biodiversity hotspot.

35. Multipurpose projects of India:

Multipurpose project is a Scientific management of water resources in India.

Various purposes of a dam are irrigation.

- Hydro Power Generation.
- Water Supply for drinking.
- Industrial Purpose.
- Controlling Floods.
- Development of fisheries and Navigation.

i. Name of multipurpose project: Bhakra Nangal Project

1. Specialized : Highest gravity dam in the World
2. River : Built across Sutlej
3. Benefit States : Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
4. Irrigation : 52,609 sq.km
5. Hydro power : 1500 megawatts

ii. Name of Multipurpose Project: Hirakud Project

1. Specialized : Longest dam in the World
2. River : Built across Mahanadhi
3. Benefit States : Odisha
4. Irrigation : 1,41,600 sq.km
5. Hydro power : 347.5 megawatts

36. Manmade disasters:

Causes for manmade disasters:

- Manmade disaster's most important cause is carelessness of man.
- Manmade disasters include fire accidents, stampede etc., are due to carelessness of man.
- Measures to control.
- To avoid be panic and ignore rumors and avoid carelessness.
- To avoid Industrial Disaster, Stampede in society, Mitigation.
- To avoid and to take care of road accidents and safety measures.
- Risk reduction for three level are Before, In-between and after.

37. Salient features of Constitution:

- It is the lengthiest of all written constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed its provisions from various countries constitution.
- It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- It establishes a federal system of Government.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent Judiciary.
- It establishes the Parliamentary system .
- It gives the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age.
- It provides single citizenship.
- It makes special provisions for minorities.

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38. India and West Asia:

- Western Asia consists of Egypt, Arabian Peninsula, Turkey and Iran.
- They have a long and strong relationship from before ancient periods.
- Indus Civilization had relationship with Mesopotamians.
- Western Asian countries leading in oil producing regions and they helping our India.
- After the beginning of 21st century they have made a turning point in the relationship of Gulf co-operation council.
- A trilateral agreement called the Chabahar agreement was signed between India Afghanistan and Iran.

39. National income - measuring:**i. Gross National Product (GNP):**

It is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year.

$$\text{GNP} = C + I + G + (X - M) + \text{NFIA}$$

ii. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

It is the total value of output of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the country.

iii. Net National Product (NNP):

NNP is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation.

$$\text{NNP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

iv. Net Domestic Product (NDP):

Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation).

$$\text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

v. Per Capita Income (PCI):

It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

vi. Personal Income (PI):

Personal Income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

vii. Disposable income (DI):

Actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals. $\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct taxes}$.

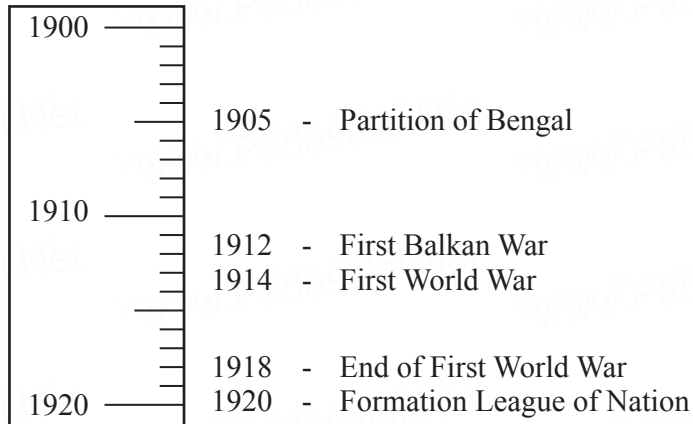
$$\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct taxes}.$$

40. Industrial Clusters - characteristics:

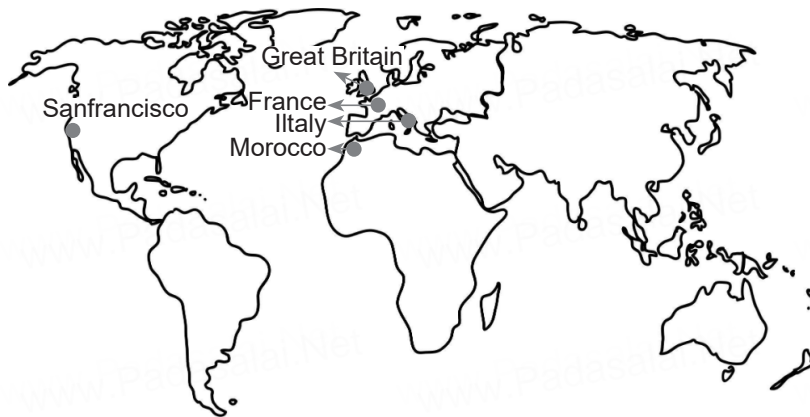
- Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- Sectoral specialisation.
- Close inter-firm collaboration.
- Inter-firm competition based on innovation.
- A socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust.
- Multi-skilled workforce.
- Active self-help organisations and.

● Supportive regional and municipal governments.

41. Time line: 1900 - 1920



42. World map: i) Sanfrancisco ii) France iii) Great Britain iv) Morocco v) Italy

**PART - IV**43. a) **Tilak and Annie Besant by launching Home Rule Movement**

- The Indian national movement was revived and also radicalized during the Home Rule League Movement (1916-1918) led by Tilak and Annie Besant.
- World War I and Indian's participation it was the back ground for the Home Rule League.
- When Britain declared was against Germany in 1914, It was hoped that, in return, the British Government would give self government after the war.
- But the British administration remained non-committal to such goals. Tilak set up Home Rule League in April 1916.
- In September 1916, after repeated demands of her impatient followers, Annie Besant decided to start the Home Rule League without the support of Congress.
- The Home Rule League were utilized to carry extensive propaganda through, press, speech etc., in favors of self government.
- They succeeded in enrolling young people in large numbers and extending the movement to the rural areas.

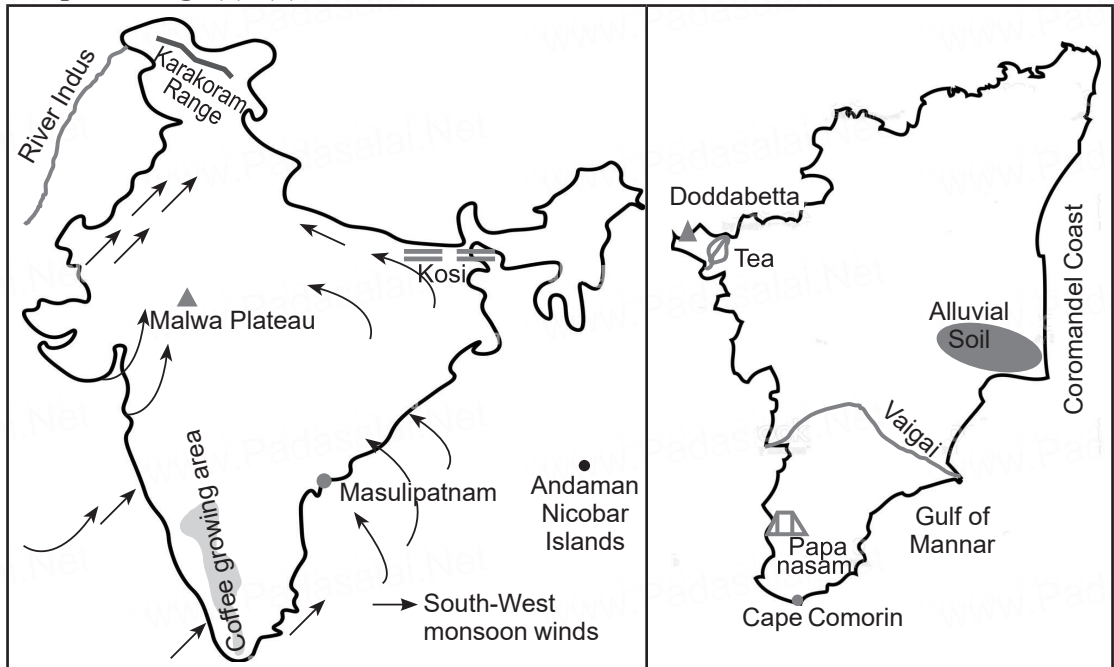
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b) i) **Rise and Growth of nationalist policies in South Africa.**

- There were two main political parties in South Africa.
 1. The Unionist Party of British and
 2. The South Africa Party of Afrikaners.
- Both a became the first Prime Minister of the South Africa Party.
- Herzog stated the New National Party.
- Herzog wanted to twin policy of supremacy of Whites over Blacks and Afrikaners over British.
- In the 1920 elections, the National Party gained forty-four seats.
- The South Africa Party won forty-one seats.
- Smuts set up the Government with Unionist Party.
- In 1924, The National Party won and Herzog won the Government.

ii) **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:**

- Another outstanding reformer in Bengal was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- Vidyasagar argued that the Hindu scriptures were progressive.
- He provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows.
- He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.

44. **Map drawing: (a), (b)**

PTA - MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 2

CLASS: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Question
Paper

2

Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

14×1=14

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

- Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
a) Europe b) Latin America c) India d) China
- For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-revaged 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.
- Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash?
a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Vaikunda Swamy
c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha
- i) The Palayakkaras 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.
- The Phoenix Settlement was established by _____.
a) Gandhiji b) John Ruskin c) Tolstoy d) Thoreau
- The highest peak in South India is _____,
a) Ooty b) Anaimudi c) Kodaikanal d) Jindhagada
- Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?
a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Jute d) Tobacco
- The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in _____.
a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan c) Maharashtra d) Tamil nadu
- Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot d) Pavan Hans

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10. The 'Textile capital of Tamil nadu' is _____.
 a) Karur b) Coimbatore c) Tirupur d) Erode
11. Find the odd one out.
 a) Right to Equality b) Right against Exploitation
 c) Right to Property d) Cultural and Educational Rights
12. Who acts as the chancellor of universities in the state?
 a) The President b) The Governor
 c) The Prime Minister d) The Chief Minister
13. Net Domestic Product.
 a) GDP – Depreciation b) GNP – Depreciation
 c) PI – Direct Taxes d) None of these
14. Choose the incorrect statement(s).
 i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.
 ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
 iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
 iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.
 a) (i) and (ii) b) (iv) c) (i) d) (ii) and (iii)

PART - II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

15. Define "Dollar Imperialism".
16. Write a note on Third World Countries.
17. Point out the importance of the Treaty of 1801.
18. What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?
19. Give the importance of IST.
20. Name the cropping seasons in India.
21. Name the important oil producing regions of India.
22. What is Human Development?
23. What are the qualifications of the appointment of Governor?
24. In what ways are India's global security concerns reflected?
25. Write a note on Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport.
26. Give a short note on Secondary sector.
27. Explain 'ship to mouth' phenomenon.
28. Write a note on GI Tag.

PART - III

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10×5=50

29. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| a) Matteotti | - | i. Egypt |
| b) Anwar Sadat | - | ii. Tribunals |
| c) Theerthagiri | - | iii. USA |
| d) Armed forces | - | iv. Italy |
| e) COMCASA | - | v. Odanilai |

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30. a) **Distinguish between**
 i) Agro based industry and Mineral based industry.
 ii) Food crops and Cash crops.
- b) **Give reason:** North Indian are perennial.
31. Analyse the effects of the World War II.
32. Write about the early demands of the Indian National Congress.
33. Point out the contribution of Justice Party to the cause of Social Justice.
34. Write about southwest monsoon.
35. Write an account on the Major iron and steel industries of India.
36. Write about the types of forest found in Tamil nadu.
37. What are the functions and duties of Prime Minister of India?
38. Write about the policy of Disarmament.
39. Write the Challenges of Globalisation.
40. Write about the Textile industry cluster in Tamil nadu.
41. **Draw a time line for the following:**
 Write any five important events between 1920-1940.
42. **Mark the following places on the India map.**
 i) Delhi ii) Meerut iii) Lucknow iv) Barrackpore v) Jhansi.

PART - IV

Answer both questions.

2×8=16

43. a) Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of women.

(OR)

- b) i) Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.
 ii) Compile the Rowlatt salt satyagraha events in Tamil nadu.
44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
 i) Mumbai High ii) River Ganga iii) Chotanagpur Plateau iv) Direction of North-East monsoon wind v) A region of black soil vi) Chilika lake vii) Cauvery delta viii) Eastern ghats.

(OR)

- b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**
 i) Palk Strait ii) Pulicat lake iii) Palani hills iv) River Cauvery v) Poondi Sathyamoorthy Reservoir vi) Thoothukudi Port vii) Ooty viii) Road route connecting Chennai to Bangaluru.

ANSWERS**PTA Model Question Paper - 2****Question Paper 2****PART - I**

1. b) Latin America
2. c) Both A and R are Correct and R is the correct explanation of A
3. a) Dhayananda Saraswathi
4. b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
5. a) Gandhiji
6. b) Anaimudi
7. c) Jute
8. c) Mahaarashtra
9. d) Pavan Hans
10. a) Karur
11. c) Right to Property
12. b) The Governor
13. a) GDP – Depreciation
14. b) (iv)

PART - II

15. **Dollar Imperialism:**
 - USA maintained and dominated on distant lands through economic aid.
 - The policy of the USA was called ‘ Dollar Imperialism.
16. **Third World Countries:**
 - First World - The capitalist countries led by US.
 - Second world - The communist countries led by Soviet Union.
 - Third World - The countries outside these First World and Second World.
17. **Importance of Treaty of 1801:**
 - The suppression of the Palayakkarers rebellions of 1799 and 1800 - 1801 resulted in the liquidation of all the local chieftains of Tamil nadu.
 - Under Carnatic treaty in 1801, The Palyakkarar system came to end.
18. **Champaran Satyagraha:**
 - Gandhiji led the Champaran Satyagraha.
 - He succeeded in the abolition of Tinkathia system and put an end to the oppression of the peasants by the indigo planters.
19. **Importance of IST:**
 - The standard meridian of India is 82°30' E longitude.
 - It passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
 - In order to avoid the time difference IST is calculated.
20. **Cropping seasons of India:**
 - Kharif Season - June to September
 - Rabi season - October to March
 - Zaid season - April to June
21. **Important oil producing regions of India:**
 1. **Western coast offshore oil fields:**
 - Mumbai high oil fields
 - Gujarat coast
 - Ankleshwar
 - Cambay - Luni's region
 - Ahmedabad - Kalol region.
 2. **Eastern coast offshore oil fields:**
 - Brahamaputra valley
 - Digboi oil fields
 - Offshore of Andaman and Nicobar

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PART - IV

43. a) **The role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of Women:**
- i. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:**
Abolition of sati. Widow remarriage advocated education for women. Opposed sati, child marriage and polygamy.
 - ii. **Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar:**
Promoting women education, schools for girls, dedicated his life for the betterment of the child widows.
 - iii. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:**
Opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
 - iv. **M.G. Ranede:**
Founder of the widow marriage association. Advocated education remarriage and female education.
 - v. **Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule:**
Opposed child marriage; opened orphanage to widows. Both worked for depressed classes and women.
 - vi. **Parsi reform Movement:**
Behrramiji Malabari against the practice of child marriage and dowry system.
 - vi. **Baba Ram Singh:**
Both men and women are equal accepted widow remarriage.

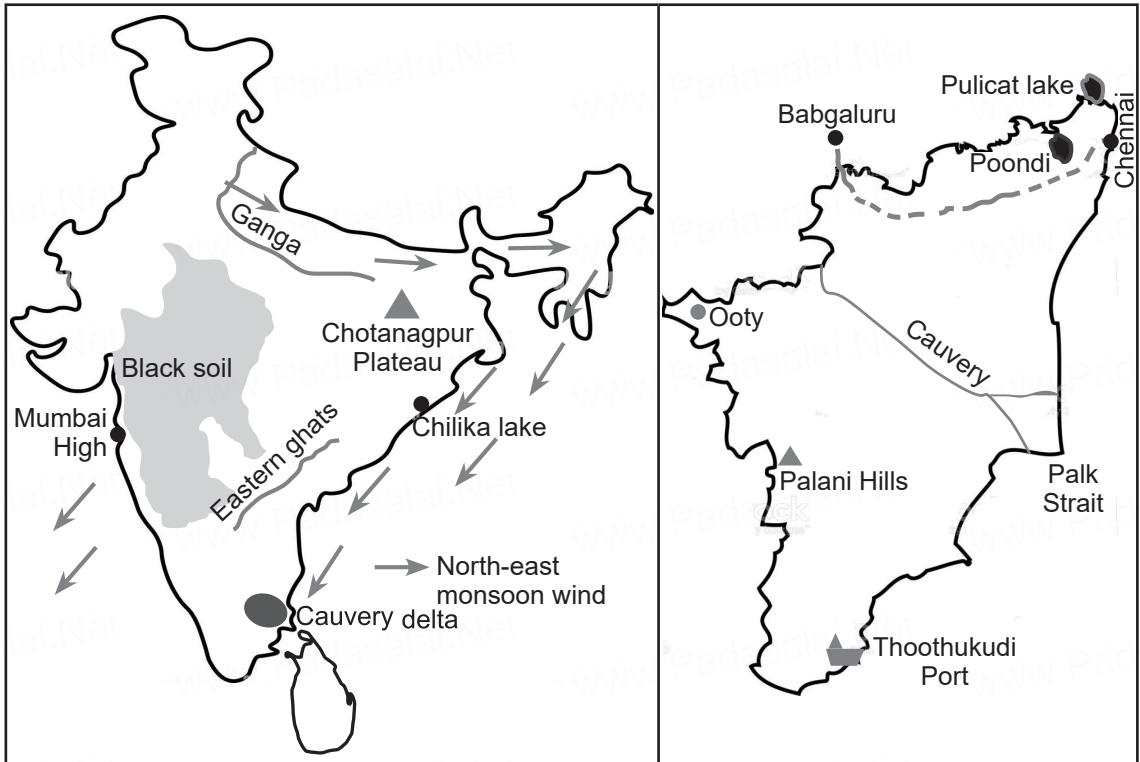
(OR)

- b) i) **Provisions of treaty of versailles relating to Germany:**
- Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
 - Germany was not allowed to have large army.
 - Germany had to pay for all the damage of the war - 6,600 million pounds - in installments.
 - The Germany army was to be limited to 1,00,000 men.
 - Germany was not allowed to have Air force and Submarines.
 - The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
 - Germany was forced to give up all the rights of its Overseas Colonies.
 - All German colonies became mandated.
 - Alsace - Lorraine was returned to France.
 - The German port of Danzig was to be a free city.
 - The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies.
 - Germany was forced to revoke the treaty of Brest - Litovsk and Bucharest.
- ii) **Rowlatt Satyagraha in Tamil nadu:**
- The Rowlatt act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
 - On 18th March 1919 Gandhi addressed a meeting on Marina Beach.
 - On 6th April 1919 Hartal was organized to protest against the 'Black Act'.

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- Protest demonstrations were held at several parts of Tamil nadu.
- Madras Satyagraha Sabha was formed. Rajaji, Satyamoorthi and George Joseph addressed the meeting.
- An important aspect of the movement was that the working classes, students and women participated in a large numbers.

44. Map drawing: (a), (b)



PTA - MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 3

CLASS: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Question Paper

3

Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

$$14 \times 1 = 14$$

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

- Which quickened the process of liberation in South America?**
a) Support of US
b) Napoleonic invasion
c) Simon Bolivar's involvement
d) French Revolution
- When was the North and South Vietnam united?**
a) 1975
b) 1976
c) 1973
d) 1974
- Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?**
a) M G Ranade
b) Devendranath Tagore
c) Jyotiba Phule
d) Ayyankali
- For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.**
Assertion (A) : Under Colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.
Reason (R) : Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow Indigo.
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.
- A book on the history of Tamil music was published by _____.**
a) Abraham Pandithar
b) Swaminathar
c) Maraimalai Adigal
d) Subramania Bharathi
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.**
a) coast
b) island
c) peninsula
d) strait
- Choose the inappropriate answer:**
Climate of India is affected by _____.
a) latitudinal extend
b) altitude
c) distance from sea
d) soil
- The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and _____.**
a) oxygen
b) water
c) carbon
d) nitrogen
- Which one of the following rivers flow into the Arabian Sea?**
a) Periar
b) Cauvery
c) Chittar
d) Bhavani
- The longest National Highway in Tamil nadu is _____.**
a) NH 44
b) NH 7
c) NH 45
d) NH 66

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11. How many members are elected to the Rajya Sabha from Tamil nadu?
a) 16 b) 17 c) 18 d) 19
12. Assertion (A) : India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.
Reason (R) : India is the World's second most populous country.
a) A is correct and R explains A b) A is correct and R does not explain A
c) A is wrong R is correct d) Both are wrong
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. TANSI was formed to look after _____.
a) Small Scale - industries b) Heavy industries c) Cottage industries d) Light industries

PART - II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

15. What do you know of trench warfare?
16. Write a note on Mao's Long March.
17. What do you mean by drain of wealth?
18. Why was Periyar known as 'Vaikom hero'?
19. State the west flowing rivers of India.
20. Name the four district seasons of India.
21. State the uses of Magnesium.
22. Define International Trade.
23. Write any two Fundamental Rights.
24. Write a short note on speaker of the Lok Sabha.
25. Differentiate Domestic policy and Foreign policy.
26. Why Coimbatore is often referred as the 'Manchester of South India'?
27. What is Per Capita Income?
28. What are the methods of conservation and management of soil?

PART - III

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10×5=50

29. Fill in the blanks:

- i) _____ was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.
- ii) _____ is the largest drainage system of India.
- iii) _____ soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.
- iv) _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the Cold War.
- v) The term globalization was invented by _____.

30. a) Distinguish between

- i) Metallic minerals and Non Metallic minerals.
- ii) Surface water and ground water.

b) Give reason: Tamil nadu receives low rainfall during south west monsoon season.

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31. The Pearl Harbour attacks become an important event during the Second War. How?
32. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.
33. Write about the role played by VOC during Swadeshi movement.
34. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.
35. Write about the classification of roads in India.
36. Explain any two geographical factors that determine agriculture.
37. Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers.
38. Write a detailed note on NAM.
39. What is black money? Write the causes of black money.
40. Elucidate why Green Revolution was born.
41. **Draw a time line for the following:**
Write any five important events between 1930 - 1950.
42. **Mark the following places on the World map.**
i) Hiroshima ii) Germany iii) Mosco iv) Turkey v) Greece

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

43. a) Write about the rise of Mussolini in Italy.

(OR)

- b) i) Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.
ii) Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian Movement.

44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**

i) Electronic Capital of India ii) River Brahmaputra iii) Deccan Plateau iv) An area receiving heavy rainfall v) Hirakud dam vi) Tuticorin vii) Godavari delta viii) Kolleru lake.

(OR)

- b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**

i) Cauvery delta region ii) Elagiri hills iii) Makurti lake iv) An area of literate soil v) Major paddy growing area vi) Chembarambakkam vii) Chennai Port viii) Sea route from Nagappattinan to Chennai.

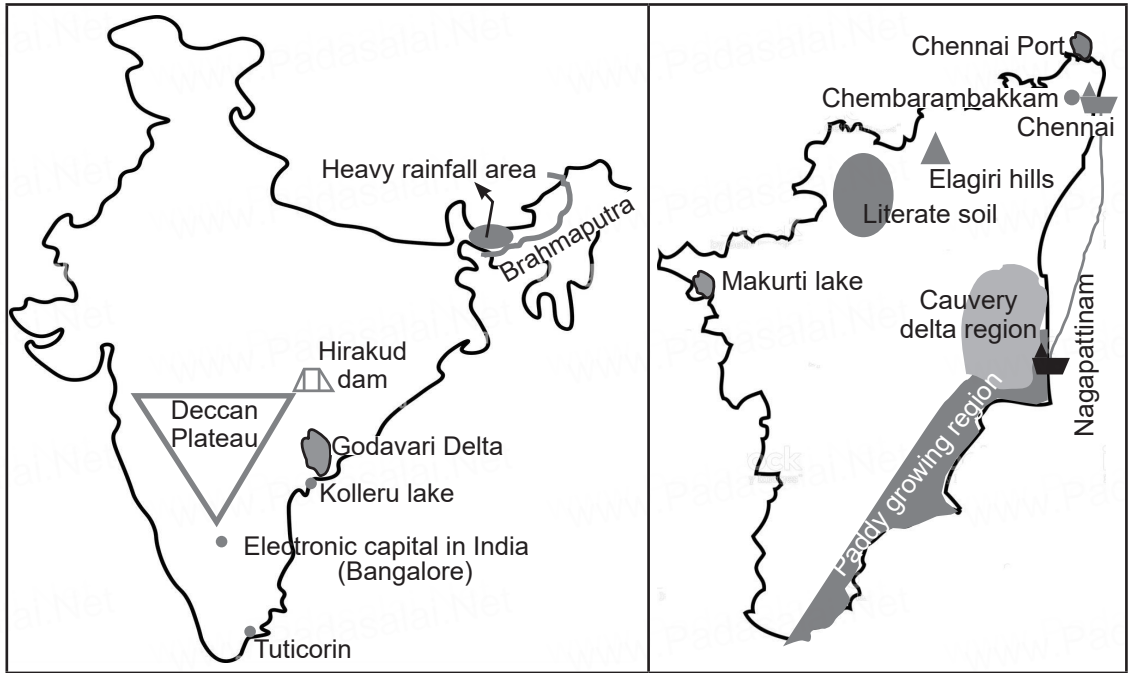
ANSWERS**PTA Model Question Paper - 3****Question Paper 3****PART - I**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. b) Napoleonic invasion | 8. c) Carbon |
| 2. b) 1976 | 9. a) Periyar |
| 3. a) M.G. Ranade | 10. b) NH 44 |
| 4. a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the Correct explanation of A | 11. c) 18 |
| 5. a) Abraham Pandithar | 12. b) A is Correct and R does not explain A |
| 6. c) Peninsula | 13. a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French |
| 7. d) Soil | 14. a) Small Scale Industries |

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- In the meantime Third Round Table Conference was held on 1932.
- The Congress did not participate.

44. Map drawing. (a), (b)



PTA - MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 4

CLASS: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Question Paper

4

Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

$$14 \times 1 = 14$$

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

1. Italy remained a neutral country when the world war broke out.
ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles
iii) The Treaty of servers was signed with Italy.
iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste. Istria and South Tyrol.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct
b) (iv) is correct
b) (ii) is correct
d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
2. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
a) Parsi Movement
c) Ramakrishna Mission
b) Aligarh Movement
d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
3. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
a) Calcutta
b) Mumbai
c) Delhi
d) Mysore
4. For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.
Reason (R) : The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the Elected congress Ministries.
a) Both A and R re correct but R is not the correct explanation.
b) A is correct and 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.
5. Who setup the Satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?
a) Kamaraj
b) Rajaji
c) K. Santhnam
d) T. Prakasam
6. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar seprates India from _____.
a) Goa
b) West Bengal
c) Sri Lanka
d) Maldives
7. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
a) Tropical Evergreen forests
c) Mangrove forests
b) Deciduouss forests
d) Mountain forests
8. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at _____.
a) Kolkatta
b) Tuticorin
c) Goa
d) Visakhapatnam
9. Mangrove protects _____.
a) Coastal area from erosion
c) sea grass meadows
b) coral reefs
d) all these

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10. For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.

Assertion (A) : The Nilgiri 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 and R are false.

11. Who has the power to alter the boundaries of States in India?

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

12. The BRICS organisations headquarters is in _____.

- a) China
- b) Russia
- c) Brazil
- d) India

13. Indicator of nutrition deficiency among children is _____.

- a) anemic
- b) under weight
- c) weakness
- d) all these

14. Which one of the following place does not have leather factories?

- a) Ranipet
- b) Dharmapuri
- c) Ambur
- d) Vaniyambadi

PART - II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

- 15. What military equipments were used in the second world war?
- 16. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore.
- 17. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- 18. List out the contribution of Moderates.
- 19. Write a brief note on Lakhadweep islands.
- 20. What is 'burst of monsoon'?
- 21. State the boundaries of Tamil nadu.
- 22. What is MRTS?
- 23. What is Appellate Jurisdiction?
- 24. What is the Importance of the Governor of the State?
- 25. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?
- 26. What are the three stages of globalization?
- 27. What is Entrepreneurship?
- 28. What are the main software centers of India?

PART - III

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10×5=50

29. Match the following:

- i) Thiruvavur - 1962
- ii) MNA - Songs of Grace
- iii) Dravidian Home - Japan
- iv) National emergency - Torture commission
- v) Shinkansen system - Natesanar

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30. a) **Distinguish between**
 i) Tropical Evergreen forest and Deciduous forest.
 ii) Print media and Electronic media.
- b) **Give reason:** Cities are densely populated than the villages.
31. How did the decision of the Paris Peace Conference cause for the rise of Facism in Italy?
32. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857.
33. Explain the role of Maraimalai Adigal to the Tamil Renaissance.
34. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.
35. Write any five major issues faced by the farmers in India.
36. Explain the process of Measuring Human Development
37. What are the fundamental duties of a citizen?
38. What are the core determinants of Foreign policy?
39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain it.
40. Explain the role of taxation in economic development.
41. **Draw a time line for the following:**
 Write any five important events between 1910 - 1930.
42. **Mark the following places on the India map.**
 i) Jallianwalabagh ii) Kheda iii) Bardoli iv) Wardha v) Chauri Chaura

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

43. a) Narrate the history of transformation of council of Europe into an European Union.
(OR)
 b) i) Specify the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.
 ii) Write about the battle of Kalakkad related to Puli Thevar.
44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
 i) Aravalli range ii) River Narmada iii) An area of heavy rainfall iv) Damodar dam
 v) Chennai vi) An area of cotton cultivation vii) Deserts forests viii) Manchester of India
(OR)
 b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**
 i) Nilgiri hills ii) River Palar iii) Mettur dam iv) Area of mountain soil v) Major Cotton growing area vi) Sathnur dam vii) Air route from Chennai to Madurai viii) Arabian sea

ANSWERS**PTA Model Question Paper - 4****Question Paper 4****PART - I**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a) (i) and (ii) are correct | 8. d) Visakhapatnam |
| 2. a) Paris Movement | 9. d) All these |
| 3. a) Calcutta | 10. b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A |
| 4. d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A | 11. d) Parliament |
| 5. d) T. Prakasam | 12. a) China |
| 6. c) Sri Lanka | 13. d) All these |
| 7. b) Deciduous forests | 14. b) Dharmapuri |

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vi. Personal Income (PI):

Personal Income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

vii. Disposable income (DI):

Actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals.

$DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes.}$

40. Roll of Taxation:

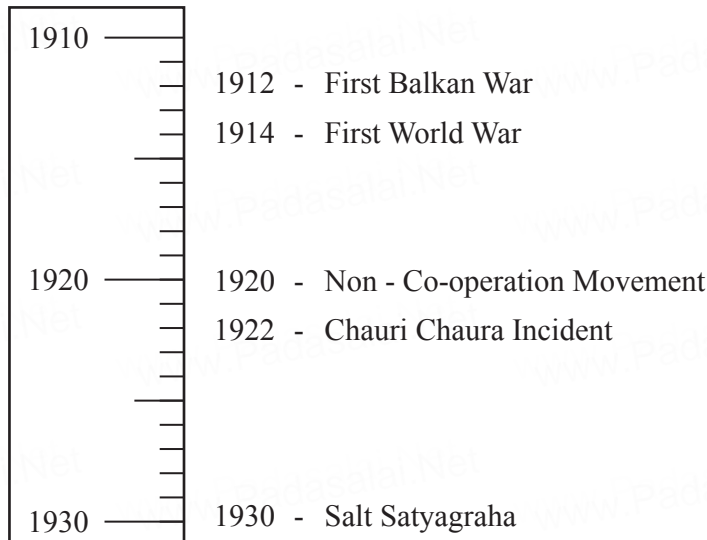
Taxation helps the government to range a significant amount of revenue.

Direct taxes : Income tax, Wealth tax and Corporate tax.

Indirect taxes : Stamp duty, Entertainment tax, Excise and GST.

The roll of taxation in developing economics are follows,

- **Resource mobilization:** Taxation enables the government to mobilize a substantial amount of revenue generated by direct taxes such as income tax and indirect taxes such as customs duty etc.,
- **Reduction in equalities of Income:** Taxation follows the principle of equity. The direct taxes are progressive in nature.
- **Social welfare:** Social welfare is generated due to higher taxes on certain undesirable products like - Alcohol.
- **Foreign exchange:** Taxation encourages exports and restricts imports.
- **Control of inflation:** Taxation can be used as on instrument for controlling implantation by reducing the tax on commodities.

41. Time line: 1910 - 1930

42. India map: i) Jallianwalabagh ii) Kheda iii) Bardoli iv) Wardha v) Chauri Chaura



PART - IV

43. a) **History of Transformation of Council in to an European Union:**

Council of Europe:

- In may 1949 ten countries met in London.
- They signed to form a Council of Europe.
- Council of Europe was established at Strasbourg.
- To create a United Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
- To form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC):

- The European Defense Community and the European Coal and Steel Community were established.
- France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg belonging to ECSC signed the treaty of Rome.

European Economic Community (EEC):

- EEC headquarters established at Brussels.
- A common agricultural policy and a common external trade policy were formed.

Single European Act (SEA):

- The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.
- It also called for more intensive coordination of foreign policy among member countries.

European Union (EU)

- The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed of February 7, 1992, created the European Union.
- The monetary policy and a common currency (Euro) issued.

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PTA - MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 5**CLASS: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE****Question
Paper****5****Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs****Marks: 100****PART - I****Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.****14×1=14****(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.****1. For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.****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

2. The two wars fought from 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945 are referred to as World wars because of the _____.

- a) Extended areas of the conflict
b) Very high death toll of civilians and armed combatants
c) Fought on several fronts across Europe Asia and Africa
d) All these

3. i) Under Colonel Campbell the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhans army.**ii) After Muthu Vadugars death in Kaliyarkovil 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 of Tirunelveli.**

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

4. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?

- a) 1858 Act
b) Indian Council Act, 1909
c) Government of India Act, 1919
d) Government of India Act, 1935

5. What was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials?

- a) Union Public Service Commission
b) Public Service Commission
c) Provincial Staff Recruitment Board
d) Staff Selection Commission

6. For the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.**Assertion (A): Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits vegetables and flowers.****Reason (R) : India ranks first in the world in the production of mango banana and citrus fruits.****Kindly send me your district Questions & keys to email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com**

- 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 and R is false.
d) A is false and R is true.
7. **Find the odd one.**
a) mica b) limestone c) gypsum d) copper
8. **The transport useful in the inaccessible area is _____.**
a) roadways b) railways c) airways d) water ways
9. **The districts which has the largest forest cover in Tamil nadu is _____.**
a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindugul d) Erode
10. **The delta which is known as “Granary of south India” is _____.**
a) Cauvery delta b) Mahanadhi delta c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta
11. **Article 14 of Indian constitution ensures _____.**
a) Equality before law b) Prohibition of discrimination
c) Equality of opportunity d) Abolition of titles
12. **The Legislative Council _____.**
a) has a term of 5 years b) has term of 6 years
c) is a permanent house d) has a term of 4 years
13. **Which sector is highest employment in then GDP _____.**
a) Agricultural sector b) Industrial sector c) Service sector d) None
14. **Which of the following does not come under fair trade food products?**
a) Coffee b) Cocoa c) Honey d) Crafts

PART - II

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

15. List out any two causes for the failure of League of Nations.
16. What were the provisions incorporated in the Lateran Treaty?
17. Identify the Palayams based on the division of east and west.
18. Write a note on the Tirunelveli uprising.
19. What do you mean by livestock?
20. State the merits of roadways.
21. Name the major islands of Tamil nadu.
22. Name the important multipurpose project of Tamil nadu.
23. What is meant Citizenship?
24. What is the original jurisdiction of the high court?
25. What are the two themes of India's nuclear doctrine?
26. What are the factors supporting to develop the Indian economy?
27. Write a note on SIPCOT.
28. Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extend of India.

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PART - III**Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.****10×5=50****29. Match the following:**

- i) Thermal Power Plant - Eastern Coastal Plain
- ii) Mazagaon Dock - Economist
- iii) Coromandel Coast - Indirect tax
- iv) Amartya Sen - 1975
- v) Excise duty - Mumbai

30. a) Distinguish between

- i) Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers
- ii) Marine fishing and inland fishing

b) Give reason: Mountains are cooler than plains

- 31. Estimate the role of Mao Tse Tung in making China as Communist country.
- 32. Analyse the reason for the failure of the Revolt of 1857.
- 33. Role played by Subhas Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.
- 34. What are the factors affecting the climate of India and explain any two in detail.
- 35. What is Urbanization? Explain its impacts.
- 36. Write an account on river Cauvery.
- 37. Write about Original Jurisdiction and Appellate Jurisdiction of a Supreme Court.
- 38. Trace the reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives.
- 39. Explain Minimum Support price.
- 40. Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil nadu government.
- 41. **Draw a time line for the following:**
Write any five important events between 1900 - 1920.
- 42. **Mark the following places on the World map.**
i) Serbia ii) Pacific Ocean iii) Japan iv) Hawai Island v) Nagasaki.

PART - IV**Note : Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

- 43. a) Write briefly about the contributions of Periyar E.V.R to the social upliftment.

(OR)

- b) i) Attempt an essay on the rise of Adolf Hitler.
- ii) Discuss the circumstances that led to that happen the reform movements in 19th century.

44. a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

- i) Western Ghats ii) River Tapti iii) Panna bio-sphere reserve iv) An area of jute cultivation v) Cochin vi) Jamshedpur vii) Mt. Everest viii) Head quarters of Southern railway.

(OR)**b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**

- i) Viranam lake ii) Coffee growing area iii) Bavanisagar dam iv) NH 7 v) Rail route from Chennai to Tiruchirappalli vi) Indian ocean vii) Kudankulam viii) Point Calimere

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- In prison, he wrote an autobiographical book, Mein Kampf (My Struggle).
- In the 1932 Presidential election, the Communist Party polled 6,000,000 votes.
- Industrialists, Property Owners and bankers supported Fascism.
- The Nazi state of Hitler brought an end to parliamentary democracy and replaced its flag by the swastika banners of Nations socialism.
- He declared all the political parties except the Nazi party was illegal.
- The Nazi party's propaganda manipulated public opinion through planned propaganda.
- In Aug, 1934 Hindenburg died and Hitler apart from being the chancellor, became both president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

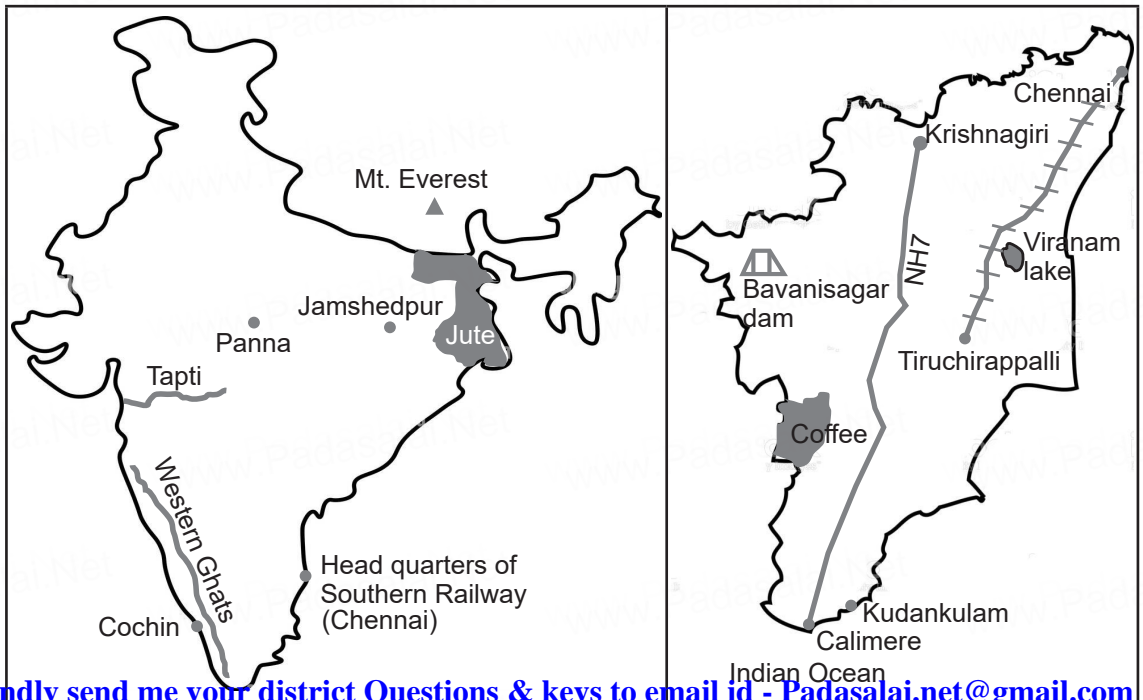
ii) The reform movements in 19th century:

English Education produced a new English educated middle class. Indian people were attracted by rationality, equality, liberty and humanity. Women were a major part of several reform movements.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ○ Sati | ○ Superstitious beliefs |
| ○ Female Infanticide | ○ Subjugation of Women |
| ○ Child Marriage | ○ Denial of Female Education |
| ○ Prohibition on the remarriage of widows | ○ Ban on Widow Remarriage |
| ○ Caste system - Untouchability | ○ Refusal to study Western Education |

The religious reform movements of the 19th Century fell under two broad categories. They also attempted to challenge the oppressive social structure in Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

44. Map drawing: (a), (b)



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PTA - MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 6**CLASS: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE****Question
Paper****6****Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs****Marks: 100****PART - I****Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.****14×1=14****(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.**

1. **Who said “imperialism is the highest state of Capitalism”?**
a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sunyat-Sen d) Moa Tse Tung
2. **When was people’s political Consultative Conference held in China?**
a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 d) September 1949
3. **i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang.
ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter dining and intercase marriage.
iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
iv) Prarthana Samaj had its orgin in Punjab.**
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (i) and (ii) are correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
4. **The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission because**
1) it was an all-white commission
2) it had no single Indian member
3) it was a statutory commission
4) it was constituted to review the Act of 1919
a) 1, 2 and 4 b) 3 and 4 c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 4
5. **Fore the given assertion and reason, identify the correct answer.**
Assertion (A) : A world war 1 was in progress, the British Government was considering the introduction of representative institutions for Indians after the war.
Reason (R) : In 1920, Dyarchy as a form a government was introduced in the province.
a) A is correct and R is not the correct reason. b) Both A and R are wrong.
c) Both A and R are right. d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A.
6. **Two island groups belong to India are _____.**
a) Andaman and Nicobar b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweeps
c) Maldives and Nicobar d) Sri Lanka and Andaman
7. **Mawsynram a place which receives highest rainfall in the world is in _____.**
a) India b) Nepal c) Bhutan d) Bangladesh

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8. Human Development is measured in terms of _____.
 a) Human Resource Index b) Per Capita Income
 c) Human Development Index d) UNDP
9. Which of the following districts is affected by sand dunes to a large extend?
 a) Theni b) Madurai c) Thanjavur d) Ramanathapuram
10. Black soil is also called as _____.
 a) Arid soil b) Saline soil c) Cotton soil d) Mountain soil
11. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
 a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work in the farms.
 b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools.
 c) Men and women government employees get the same salary.
 d) Parents property is inherited by their children.
12. Chabahar agreement was signed between _____.
 a) India, Pakistan and Afghanistan b) India, Afghanistan and iran
 c) Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran d) India, Iran and Pakistan
13. The rate of savings is low in India for the following reason.
 i) Low per capita income.
 ii) Poor performance and less contribution of public sector.
 iii) Poor contribution of house hold sector.
 iv) Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully.
 a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
14. Tamil nadu integrate Nutrition Programme was started in _____.
 a) 1980 b) 1975 c) 1955 d) 1985

PART - II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

15. Write any two provisions of Treaty of Versailles.
16. What do you know of the "White Terror" in Indo China?
17. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.
18. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?
19. Write any five Biosphere reserve in India.
20. Mention the plantation crops of India.
21. Write a note on Pipe line net work transport in India.
22. Write the cropping seasons of Tamil nadu.
23. What is national emergency?
24. What is Universal Adult Franchise?
25. Mention the main tools of Foreign policy.
26. What is meant by Gross Domestic Product?
27. Mention the types of taxes.
28. Mention the role of Mangroves in coastal zone management.

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PART - III**Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.****10×5=50****29. Fill in the blanks:**

- i) The major tribal revolt which took place in Chota Nagpur region was _____.
- ii) River _____ is called Vridha Ganga.
- iii) The scientific study of population is called _____.
- iv) The ex-officio chairperson of Rajya Sabha is _____.
- v) _____ sector is growth engine of Indian economy.

30. a) Distinguish between

- i) North east monsoon and South west monsoon.
- ii) Rabi crop season and Kharif crop season.

b) Give reason: Eastern ghats are not a continuous range.

31. Assess the structure of UNO.

32. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.

33. Describe the role of Tamil nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

34. Describe the forests of India.

35. Write an essay on Renewable Energy Resources in India.

36. Give an account on water resources of Tamil nadu.

37. Write about Writs.

38. Mention OPEC missions and how does it help others.

39. Briefly explain the evolution of MNC and its advantages and disadvantages.

40. Write the role of Entrepreneur.

41. Draw a time line for the following:

Write any five important events between 1930-1950.

42. Mark the following places on the India map.

- i) Kanpur ii) Champaran iii) Vedharanyam iv) Madras v) Dandi

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

43. a) Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.

(OR)

- b) i) What do you know about the Suez Canal Crisis?
- ii) Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance.

44. a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

- i) Vindhya range ii) River Mahanadi iii) Agasthiyamalai bio-sphere reserve iv) Tea growing area v) Mumbai vi) Detroit of Asia vii) An area of high density population viii) A nuclear power station in Tamil nadu.

(OR)**b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**

- i) Tamirabarani ii) Rubber growing area iii) Vaigai dam iv) An International airport v) Rameshwaram vi) Chennai vii) Bay of Bengal viii) Road route connecting Madurai to kanyakumari

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ANSWERS**PTA Model Question Paper - 6****Question Paper 6****PART - I**

1. a) Lenin
2. d) September 1949
3. c) (i) and (ii) are correct
4. a) 1 and 2
5. c) Both A and R are right
6. b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep
7. a) India
8. c) Human Development Index
9. d) Ramanathapuram
10. c) Regur soil
11. d) Parents property is inherited by their children
12. b) India, Afghanistan and Iran
13. d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
14. a) 1980

PART - II**15. Provisions of treaty of Versailles:**

- Germany was found guilty of starting the war and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- Germany was forced to give up all the rights and titles over her overseas possessions to the Allies.

16. White Terror:

- In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers and communists mutinied against the French Governor - General.
- The revolt was crushed. It is called "White Terror".
- In this Revolt thousands (1000) of rebels were killed.

17. Social evils eradicated by Brahmo samaj:

- meaningless religious ceremonies.
- customs of sati.
- child marriage.
- polygamy.
- advocated widows remarriage.
- subjugation of women.

18. Peasant uprisings:

- Restorative rebellions.
- Religious movements.
- Social Banditry.
- Mass insurrection.

19. Biosphere reserves of India:

- Agasthyamalai.
- Gulf of Mannar.
- The Nilgiris.
- Sundarbans.
- Madhya Pradesh.
- Uttarakhand.

20. Plantation Crops of India:

Tea, coffee, rubber and spices cultivated in large estates on hill slopes.

21. Pipeline in India:

Pipeline provide a convenient mode of transport to connect oil and Natural gas fields to the markets. Three important networks:

- Upper Assam to Kanpur
- Gujarat (Salaya) to Punjab (Jalandar)
- Gujarat (Hazira) to UP (Jagdishpur)

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v. Execution of Kattabomman:

- Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai.
- Kattabomman was captured.
- Kattabomman was hanged in Kayathar.

(OR)

b) i) Suez Canal Crisis:

- In Egypt, in a coup in 1952, Colonel Nasser become its President.
- In 1956 he nationalized the Suez Canal, which undermined British interests.
- With the failure of diplomacy, Britain and France decided to use force.
- Israel saw this as an opportunity to open the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and put a stop to Egyptian border raids.
- On 29 October Israeli forces invaded Egypt, Britain used this opportunity to demand that its troops be allowed to occupy the Canal Zone to protect the Canal.
- Egypt refused and on 31 October Britain and France bombed Egyptian air fields and other installations as well as the Suez Canal area.
- However, under pressure of world opinion, Britain and France ended hostilities on 6 November.
- India represented by Nehru played a crucial role in resolving the Crisis.

ii) Foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century:**i. Tamil Renaissance - Introduction:**

- Research on Tamil language was carried out.
- Arrival of printing press
- Ancient Tamil books printed.
- 1812 Thirukkural published.

Damodharanar and Swaminathar contribution

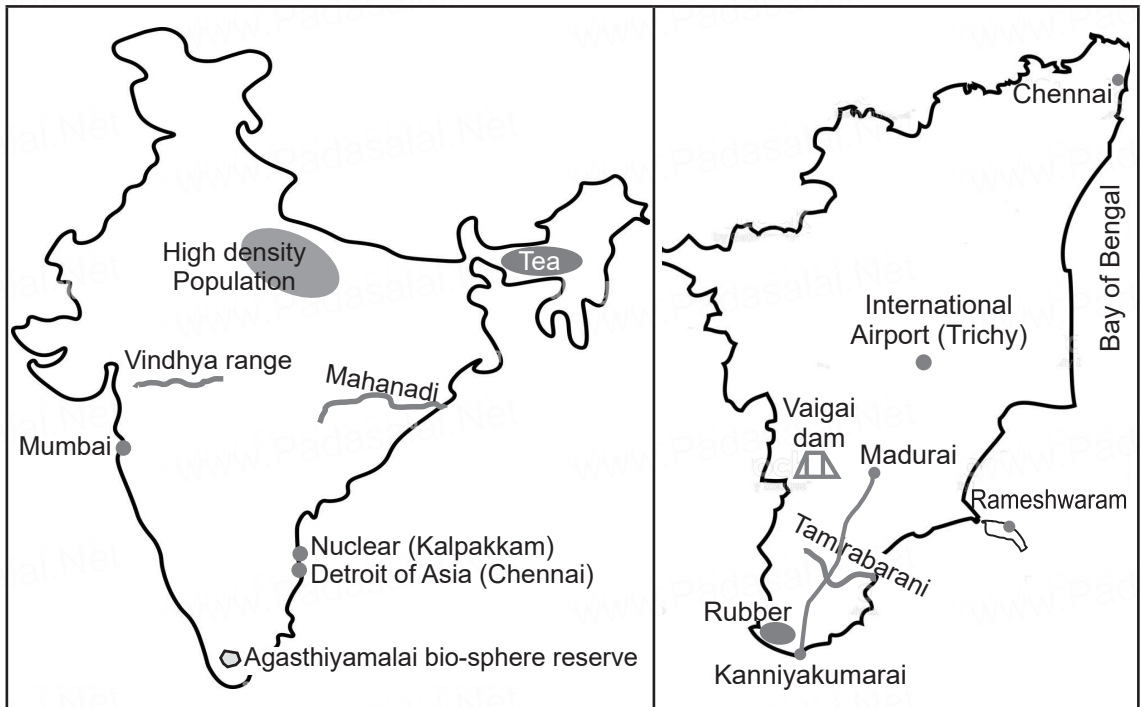
- They took efforts to publish the classical texts.

ii. Contribution of Tamil scholars.

- U.V. Swaminathar
- Thiru.Vi.Ka
- Prithimar Kalignar
- Maraimalai Adigal
- Subramania Bharathiar
- Bharatidasan
- Vaiyapuri
 - ▲ Ancient books published.
 - ▲ Tamil Culture, Literature and religion became popular.
 - ▲ Robert Caldwell popularized antiquity of Tamil.
 - ▲ Abraham Pandit revived Tamil Music.

iii. Tamil linguistic movement in 20th Century.

- Tani Tamil Iyakkam and Tamil Isai Iyakkam.
- Parithimar Kalignar introduced the sonnet (14 lines) form in Tamil.
- Tamil invocation song in the play Manonmaniam.
- It was written by P.Sundaranar.
- Maraimalai Adigal promoted the use of pure Tamil words.
- He removed the influence of Sanskrit from Tamil language.

44. Map drawing: (a), (b)

GOVT. QUESTION PAPER - September 2020

CLASS: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE**Question
Paper****7**

Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

14×1=14

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

1. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army?

- a) Delville b) Orange State c) Adowa d) Algiers

2. The U.N. Charter was signed on:

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

3. The author of the book Satyarthaprakash is:

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati b) Atma Ram Pandurang
c) Annie Besant d) Debendranath

4. The context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed:

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

5. Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason (R) : 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).

6. Pick the odd one out.

- a) Kolleru Lake b) Vembanad Lake c) Chilka Lake d) Pulicat Lake

7. Golden Revolution is related to the production of this:

- a) Potato b) Oil seed c) Honey d) Jute

8. The National institute of Wind Energy is at _____.

- a) Faridabad b) Chennai c) Kanyakumari d) Vizhinjam

9. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from

- a) Arabian Sea b) Bay of Bengal c) Indian Ocean d) Timor Sea

10. Disaster emergency contact number _____

- a) 1095 b) 1944 c) 1098 d) 1077

11. 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

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37. Describe the various vital powers of the Governor.
38. Make a list on the basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.
39. Write the challenges of Globalization.
40. Write briefly some of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy.
41. **Draw a time line for the following:**
Write any five important events between 1920 - 1940.
42. **Mark the following places on the Map of India.**
i) Meerut ii) Barrackpore iii) Dandi iv) Chauri Chaura v) Vedaranyam

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

43. a) i) Write short notes on Ho Chi Minh and the emergence of Viet Minh.
ii) Comment on the life and teachings of Ramalinga Swamigal. **(OR)**
b) Describe Gandhiji's early Satyagrahas in India and their outcome.
44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
i) Mount K2 ii) Black Soil Region (1) iii) Mumbai High iv) Palk Strait v) Gulf of Kutch
vi) Neyveli vii) Coromandal Coast viii) Rail Route from Chennai to Calcutta **(OR)**
b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**
i) Chennai ii) Doddabetta iii) Kanyakumari iv) Salem v) River Cauvery vi) Gulf of Mannar vii) Agathiamalai viii) Bay of Bengal

ANSWERS**Govt. Question Paper - Sep.20****Question Paper 7****PART - I**

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 and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
6. b) Vembanad Lake
7. c) Honey
8. c) Kanyakumari
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

15. **Global influence of Russian Revolution:**
 - The revolution fired people's imagination across the world.
 - In many countries, communist parties were formed.
 - The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
 - Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.
16. **The Pearl Harbour incident:**
 - On December 1941, Japan attacked American fleet in Pearl Harbors without warning.
 - Many battle ships, planes were destroyed.
 - United states declared war on Japan.

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26. The sectors that contribute to the GDP:**i. Primary sector: (Agriculture)**

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining.

ii. Secondary sector: (Industrial)

Manufacturing, Electricity, Construction.

iii. Tertiary sector: (Service)

Trade - Transport, Communication - Bank, Insurance - Services.

27. Progressive tax:

- When income increases, the tax rate also increases. **Eg:** Income Tax.
- This is Known as a Progressive Tax.

28. The main objectives of India's Foreign Policy:

- National security.
- National prosperity.
- Increasing the number of friendly nations.
- Achieving world peace and enable every nation to peacefully co-exist.
- Economic development.

PART - III**29. Fill in the blanks:**

i) dolor imperialism ii) coniferous iii) balance of trade iv) Pokhran v) Ford trust

30. VeluNachiar (1730 - 1796):

- VeluNachiar was born in 1730 to the Raja Sellamuthu Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram.
- She was trained in martial arts like valari, stick fighting and to wield weapons.
- At the age of 16, she was married to Muthu Vadugar, the Raja of Sivagangai.
- In 1772 the Nawab of Arcot and the company troops under the command of Lt. Col. Ban Jour Stromed the Kalaiyar Kovil Palace. In this battle Muthu Vadugen was killed.
- She escaped and organized an army with the help of Gopala Nayakar of Dindigul and Hyder Ali of Mysore.
- Hyder Ali ordered his commandant syed in Dindigul Fort to provide the required military assistance.
- With the help of Gopala Nayakar of Dindigul and Hyder Ali of Mysore, she recaptured Sivagangai.
- She was crowned as Queen with the help of Marudhu Brothers.
- She was the first female ruler or queen to resist the British colonial power in India.

31. Main causes of World War - I:**Refer PTA Model Question Paper 1 - Question Paper 1 - Q.No. 31.****32. a) i) Agro based Industry - Mineral based Industry:**

No.	Agro based Industry	Mineral based Industry
1.	Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.

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2.	Cotton textile industries are leading first in these industries.	Iron and steel industry are leading first in these industries.
3.	Eg: cotton textile industry, sugar industry.	Eg: cement and steel, iron industries.

ii) Roadways and Railways.

No.	Roadways	Railways
1.	Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers.	Railway system is the backbone of the transport system of India.
2.	Second largest road network in the world.	The largest railway network in Asia and second largest in the world.
3.	It is highly suitable for short distance services.	Suitable for long distance services.
4.	Indian roadways touch nook and corner of the country.	It connects important towns, cities and industrial centres.

b) **Reason:** The Eastern Ghats is discontinuous.

- Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular one.
- Eastern Ghats are cut through at many places by the major rivers which drains into Bay of Bengal.

33. **The structure and the activities of the U.N.**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 6 - Question Paper 6 - Q.No. 31.

34. The causes for the failure of the Great Rebellion of 1857?

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 5 - Question Paper 5 - Q.No. 32.

35. **Eastern and Western Coastal Plains of India:**

No.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.	It stretches along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
2.	It is not a fertile Region.	It is a fertile Region.
3.	Northern Part - Konkan Coast; Southern Part - Malabar Coast.	Two Divisions: Coromandal Coast and Northern Circars.
4.	Famous Lake: Vambanad (Kerala).	Well Known Lakes: Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake.

36. **Urbanization and its impacts:**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 5 - Question Paper 5 - Q.No. 35.

37. **The various vital powers of the Governor:**

- The Governor is the head of the state.
- He has enormous powers.

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v. Environmental degradation:

To check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

vi. Removing bureaucratic obstacles:

To remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmer's co-operative societies and self-help institutions.

41. Time Line: 1920 - 1940

1920	1920 - Non - Co-operation Movement
	1922 - Chauri Chaura Incident
1930	1930 - Salt Satyagraha
	1935 - The Government of India Act
1940	1940 - August Offer

42. India map: i) Meerut ii) Barrackpore iii) Dandi iv) Chauri Chaura v) Vedaranyam

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Champaram Satyagraha:

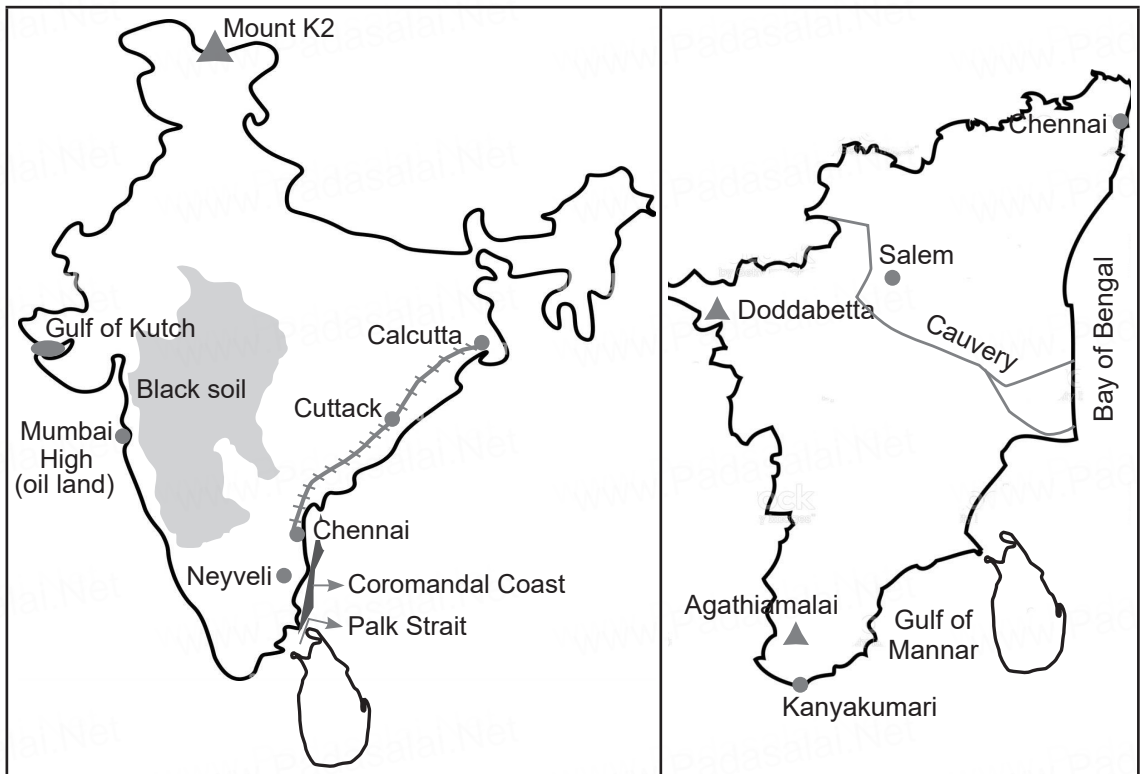
- Gandhi as a member which recommended the abolition of the tinkattia system, thereby ending the oppression of the peasants by the indigo planters.
- The success of Champaran Satyagraha followed by his fruitful intervention in Ahmedabad mill strike (1918) and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

Rowlatt Satyagraha:

- The Rowlatt Act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
- Gandhi called it a 'Black Act' and it protest called for a nation - wide satyagraha on 6 April 1919.

Khilafat Movement:

- After the first world war, the Caliph of Turkey who was the head of Muslims all over the world was given a harsh treatment.
- So Ali brothers started khilafat movement.
- It aimed to restore the prestige and power of the Caliphate.
- Gandhiji supported this movement.

44. Map drawing: (a), (b)

GOVT. QUESTION PAPER - September 2021

CLASS: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE**Question
Paper****8**

Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

14×1=14

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

- The country which was expelled from the league of Nations for attacking Finland
a) Germany b) Russia c) Italy d) France
- In America, the first huge Stock Market Crash occurred on
a) 24 October 1929 b) 14 October 1939 c) 24 November 1925 d) 24 November 1928
- In the Non-Aligned Movement Conference participated as the Indian representative.
a) Lal Bahadur Shastri b) Motilal Nehru
c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Vallabhbhai Patel
- Sati was abolished in the year:
a) 1827 b) 1829 c) 1826 d) 1927
- Assertion (A) : The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British Army.
Reason (R) : The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of central authority.
a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- Match the following:
1) Grey Revolution i) Egg
2) Silver Revolution ii) Meat
3) Red Revolution iii) Leather
4) Brown Revolution iv) Fertilizers
a) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii) b) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)
c) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(ii), (4)-(iii) d) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(iii)
- Western disturbances cause rainfall in
a) Tamil nadu b) Kerala c) Punjab d) Madhya Pradesh
- Manganese is used in _____.
a) Batteries b) Cement Manufacturing
c) Copper Smelting d) Petroleum Refining
- The state which has highest population in India
a) Gujarat b) Sikkim c) Uttar Pradesh d) Tamil nadu
- In India, Tamil nadu ranks second in _____ production.
a) coffee b) tea c) sugarcane d) cotton

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11. One representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly is nominated by _____.
a) The President
b) The Governor
c) The Chief Minister
d) The Speaker of State Legislature
12. Mc-Mahon Line is a border line between _____.
a) Burma - India
b) India - China
c) India - Pakistan
d) India - Nepal
13. Find the incorrect statement. Importance of GDP.
a) Used to study the economic growth.
b) Used to solve problems of inflation and deflation.
c) Used to measure the quality of goods.
d) Used to estimate the purchase power.
14. Foreign Exchange Management Act was passed in the year
a) 1999
b) 2019
c) 1992
d) 2005

PART - II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

7×2=14

15. What do you know about Trench Warfare?
16. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?
17. Name the territories annexed by the British under the "Doctrine of Lapse".
18. How did "Great Depression" impact the Indian Agriculture?
19. What was the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?
20. Distinguish between: Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains.
21. List the factors affecting climate of India.
22. Before cyclone, how does the Meteorological Department warn the fisherman?
23. Name any four important multipurpose projects of Tamil nadu.
24. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?
25. List the guiding principles of Panchsheel.
26. Write any four names of Nutrition Programmes in Tamil nadu.
27. What are the problems of Industrialisation in Tamil nadu?
28. Write a short note on 'Terrace Farming'.

PART - III

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10×5=50

29. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.
30. What are the effects of World War II?
31. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of women.
32. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.
33. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil nadu.
34. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.
35. State any five types of soil in India and explain its characteristics and distribution.
36. Explain the plantation farming of Tamil nadu.
37. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
38. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.
39. Explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

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17. **The territories annexed by the British under the “Doctrine of Lapse”:**

- Satara
- Jhansi
- Nagpur
- Sambalpur
- Parts of Punjab

18. **“Great Depression” impact the Indian Agriculture:**

- The value of farm produce declined.
- Land rent to be paid remained unchanged.
- Prices of agricultural commodities doubled.
- The great fall in prices also.

19. **The contribution of Annie Besant to India’s freedom struggle:**

- Anne Besant started Home Rule League In 1916.
- She Started the Newspaper and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.

20. **Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains:**

No.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.	It stretches along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
2.	It is not a fertile Region.	It is a fertile Region.
3.	Northern Part - Konkan Coast; Southern Part - Malabar Coast.	Two Divisions: Coromandal Coast and Northern Circars.

21. **The factors affecting climate of India:**

- Latitude.
- Distance from the sea.
- Monsoon winds.
- Relief features.
- Jet stream.

22. **Before cyclone - the Meteorological Department warn the fisherman:**

- The meteorological department warned through mobile phones, radio, TV and newspapers.
- Fishermen are warned to keep their boats and rafts tied up safely.
- Fishermen do not go to sea for fishing because of the strong winds.
- Storm number warning in the storm cage numbers.

23. **Important multipurpose projects of Tamil nadu: (any 4)**

- Mettur Dam,
- BhavaniSagar Dam,
- Amaravathi Dam,
- Krishnagiri Dam,
- Sathanur Dam,
- MullaiperiyarDam,
- Vaigai Dam,
- Manimuthar Dam,
- The Papanasam Dam,
- Parampikulam Aliyar Project.

24. **The original jurisdiction of the High Court:**

The High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have both original jurisdictions, only in matters of admiralty, will, marriage, company cases and contempt of Court.

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25. **The guiding principles of Panchsheel:**

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non - aggression.
- Mutual non - interference.
- Equality and co - operation for mutual benefit.
- Peaceful co.-existence.

26. **Nutrition Programmes in Tamil nadu: (any 4)**

- Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme.
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme.
- Mid - Day Meal Programme.

27. **The problems of Industrialisation in Tamil nadu:**

- Some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health.
- Quality of employment has suffered.

28. **'Terrace Farming':**

- The hill and mountain slopes are cut to form terraces.
- The land is used in the same way as in permanent agriculture.
- Soil erosion is also checked.

PART - III29. **The main causes of the First World War:**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 1 - Question Paper 1 - Q.No. 31.

30. **The effects of World War II:**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 2 - Question Paper 2 - Q.No. 31.

31. **The role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of women:**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 2 - Question Paper 2 - Q.No. 43 (a).

32. **The outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.****i. 1806 - Vellore mutiny:**

- In 1806 July 10 the Indian Sepoys revolt against the British in Vellore fort.
- This is called as Vellore mutiny.

ii. Grievances of Indian soldiers

- Low salary, Treated unequally, No promotion given, Use of religious symbols banned.
- Tippu's sons and their family members were jailed in fort.
- New military regulation of Sir John Cradock.

iii. Outbreak of the Revolt

- On 10th July 1806 Indian sepoys shot down the Colonel Fancourt, Garrison and Mekerras.
- The Rebels announced Fateh Hyder as new ruler.

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4.	Laetrile Soil	Composed by hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium. Cannot retain moisture in higher areas.	Assam hills, Kerala, Karnataka, Eastern Ghats and Odisha.
5.	Forest and Mountain Soil	Light, sandy, thin with pieces of rocks.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Western Ghats.

36. **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. Tamil nadu 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:** Cardamon is cultivated in the hills of Madurai region.
- **Pepper:** Pepper is cultivated in the hills of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

37. **The salient features of the Constitution of India:**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 1 - Question Paper 1 - Q.No. 37.

38. **The Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India:**

- The president is the nominal and executive authority.
- The chief executive of the Indian union is the President.
- He is the First citizen of India.

Executive powers:

- He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.
- He appoints - Prime Minister, Council of Ministers
- Governors of States, Chief justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Court, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General the Chief Election Commissioner and the Chairman and other member of the Union Public Service Commission.

Judicial Powers:

- Article 72 give power on the President.
- He can pardon, reprieves, respites or commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

39. **Various terms associated with measuring of National Income.**

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 1 - Question Paper 1 - Q.No. 39.

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40. Direct and two indirect taxes:**I. Direct Taxes:**

A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly.

i. Income tax:

It is charged directly based on the income of a person.

ii. Corporate tax:

- It is levied on companies that are separate from shareholders.
- It is charged on royalties, interest gain from sale of capital assets.
- Foreign companies are taxed on income.

II. Indirect Taxes:

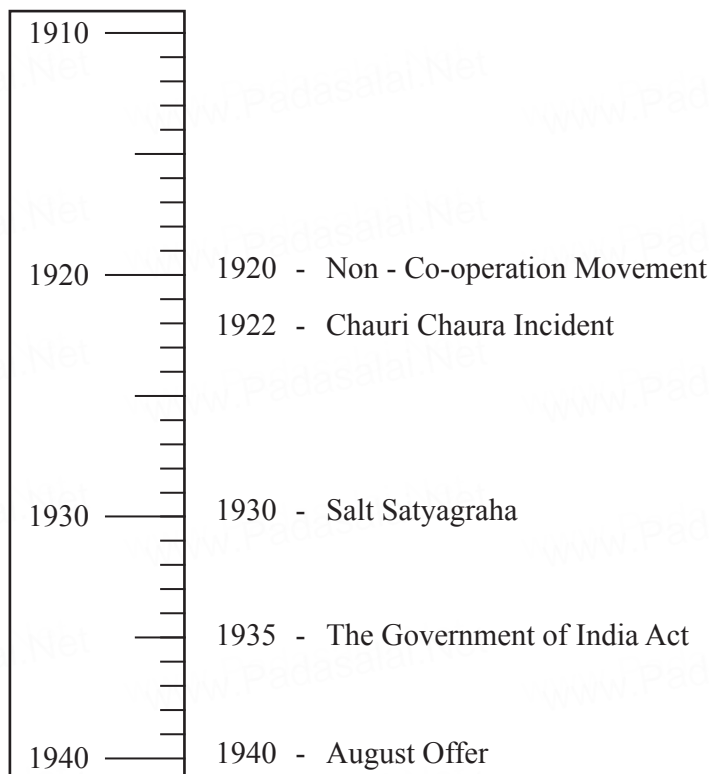
If the burden of the tax can be shifted to others.

i. Stamp duty:

Stamp duty is a tax that is paid on official documents. (marriage, registration)

ii. Entertainment tax:

It is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided. (movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and sports)

41. Time Line: 1910 - 1940

GOVT. QUESTION PAPER - May 2022**CLASS: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE****Question
Paper****9****Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs****Marks: 100****PART - I****Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.****14×1=14****(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.**

1. **Who was the first president of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?**
a) T.M. Nair b) P. Rangaiah c) G. Subramaniam d) G.A. Natesan
2. **In Tamil nadu, who led a salt March from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranyam?**
a) C.R. Dos b) Motilal Nehru c) C. Rajaji d) M.N. Roy
3. **Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?**
a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun-Yat-Sen d) Mao Tsetung
4. **When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?**
a) 24 May 1805 b) 10 July 1805 c) 10 July 1806 d) 10 September 1806
5. **Find the correct statements.**
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) b) (i), (ii) and (iii) c) (iii) and (iv) only d) (i) and (iv) only
6. **Pick the odd one out.**
a) Khadar b) Bhangar c) Alluvial Soil d) Black Soil
7. **Manganese is used in _____.**
a) Storage batteries b) Steel making c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum refining
8. **Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil nadu?**
a) Palghat b) Shencottah c) Bhorphat d) Achankoil
9. **_____ is known as “The Textile Capital of Tamil nadu”.**
a) Chennai b) Trichy c) Salem d) Karur
10. **The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____.**
a) Goa b) West Bengal c) Sri Lanka d) Maldives
11. **Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?**
a) Article 352 b) Article 356 c) Article 360 d) Article 368
12. **The minimum age for the membership of Legislative Council is _____.
a) 25 years b) 21 years c) 30 years d) 35 years**

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34. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.
35. Write about South West Monsoon.
36. What are the major issues faced by farmers in India?
37. What are the duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?
38. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?
39. Write about the positive impact and negative impact of Globalization.
40. What is black money? Write the causes of black money.
41. **Draw a Time line for the following:**
Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940.
42. **Mark the following places on the Map of India.**
i) Delhi ii) Gwalior iii) Jhansi iv) Banaras v) Barrackpore

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

43. a) i) Explain about structure and composition of League of Nations.
ii) Write the programme of Non-cooperation movement. **(OR)**
b) Write in detail about women's movements.
44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
i) Palk Strait ii) Ganga iii) Western Ghats iv) Alluvial Soil region (1) v) Karakoram
vi) Direction of South West Monsoon wind vii) Paddy growing region (1) viii) Mountain forests. **(OR)**
b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**
i) Gulf of Mannar ii) Salem iii) Nilgiris iv) River Kaveri v) Bay of Bengal vi) Chennai
vii) Birds Sanctuary (1) viii) Paddy growing region (1)

ANSWERS**Govt. Question Paper - May.22****Question Paper 9****PART - I**

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. b) P. Rangaiah | 8. c) Bhorthat |
| 2. c) C. Rajaji | 9. d) Karur |
| 3. a) Lenin | 10. c) Sri Lanka |
| 4. c) 10 July 1806 | 11. c) Article 360 |
| 5. b) (i), (ii) and (iii) | 12. c) 30 years |
| 6. d) Black Soil | 13. c) New Economic Policy |
| 7. a) Storage batteries | 14. c) (i), (iii) and (iv) |

PART - II

15. **"Great Depression" impact the Indian Agriculture:**
 - The value of farm produce declined.
 - Land rent to be paid remained unchanged.
 - Prices of agricultural commodities doubled.
 - The great fall in prices also.

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25. The member countries of SAARC:

- Afghanistan ○ India ○ Pakistan
- Bangladesh ○ Nepal ○ Sri Lanka
- Bhutan ○ Maldives

26. The importance of Gross Domestic Product:

- Study of Economic Growth. ○ Public sector.
- Problems of inflation and deflation. ○ Guide to economic planning.

27. Nutrition Programmes in Tamil nadu:

- Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme.
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme.
- Mid - Day Meal Programme.

28. Corporate tax:

- Corporate tax is lived on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
- It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends.

PART - III

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10×5=50

29. Fill in the blanks:

i) London (ii) red soil (iii) solar energy (iv) Nepal (v) Under weight

30. The main causes of the First World War:

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 1 - Question Paper 1 - Q.No. 31.

31. The role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of women.

Refer PTA Model Question Paper 2 - Question Paper 2 - Q.No. 43 (a).

32. a) i) Weather - Climate.

No.	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.

ii) Alluvial Soils - Black Soils.

No.	Alluvial Soils	Black Soils
1.	Alluvial soil formed from sediments deposited by streams and rivers.	Black soil is derived from basalts of Deccan trap.
2.	It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime.	It is rich in potash lime, aluminium, calcium and magnesium.

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3.	It is suitable for rice, wheat, sugarcane and oilseeds.	It is suitable for cotton, millets and tobacco.
4.	It is sandy - loam - silt - clay in nature.	It is sticky when we wet.
5.	Distribution: Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar.	Distribution: Maharashtra, Malwa plateaus, Kathiawar Region, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

b) **Reason:** Himalayas are called 'young fold mountains'.

- They have been formed only few million years ago.
- They were formed because of the folding of the Earth crust due to Tectonic Activity.

33. Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy:

No.	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
3.	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
4.	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
5.	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.

34. The reasons behind the partition of India.

Partition of Bengal (1905):

- Partition of Bengal in 1905, was devised by Lord Curzon.
- It was said that the division of Bengal was on administrative purpose.

Nehru Report (1928):

- The committee was formed to outline the principle on the basis of constitution.
- This report is also known as the Nehru Report.
- Jinnah proposed 14 point amendment in Nehru Report and demanded one-third reservation of seats in the central legislature for Muslims.
- As jinnah's resolution was defeated, he initiated his demand for a separate nation for Muslims.

Simla conference:

- The Wavell Plan was announced on 14 June 1945.
- It provided an interim government, with an equal number of Hindus and Muslims.
- Jinnah demanded that all the Muslim members should be from the Muslim League.
- Jinnah demanded veto for Muslims on important matters.

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39. **The positive impact and negative impact of Globalization:**

Positive Impact:

- A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.
- Standard of living has increased.
- Globalization rapidly increase better trade so that more people are employed.
- Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.
- Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.
- It helps to increase in free flow of goods and also to increase Foreign Direct Investment.

Negative Impact:

- Too much flow of capital amongst countries, introduces unfair and immoral distributors of Income.
- Another fear is losing national integrity.
- Because of too much exchange of trade, independent domestic policies are lost.
- Rapid growth of the economy has required a major infrastructure and resource extraction. This increases negative ecological and Social costs.
- Rapidly increases in exploitation of natural resources to earn foreign exchange.
- Environmental standards and regulations have been relaxed.

40. **Black Money:**

- Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

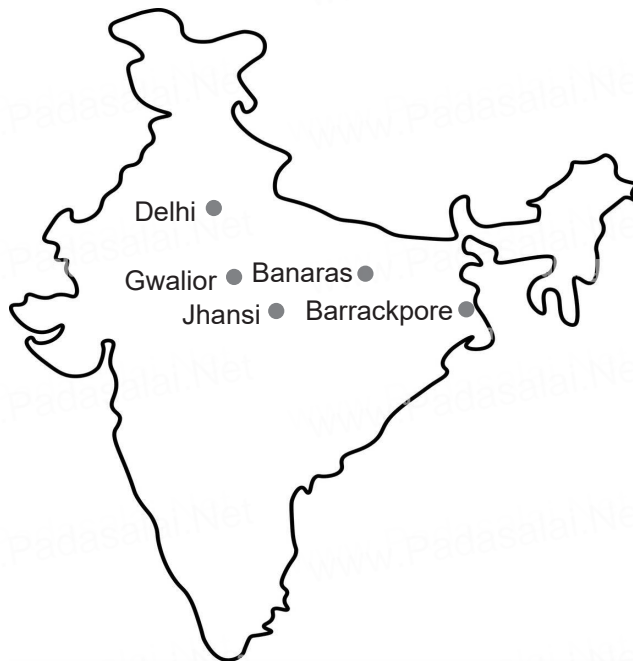
Causes of Black Money:

- Shortage of goods
- Licensing proceeding
- Contribution of the industrial sector
- Smuggling
- Tax structure

41. Time Line: 1920 - 1940

1920	1920 - Non - Co-operation Movement
	1922 - Chauri Chaura Incident
1930	1930 - Salt Satyagraha
	1933 - The Government of India Act
1940	1940 - August Offer

42. India map: i) Delhi ii) Gwalior iii) Jhansi iv) Banaras v) Barrackpore

**PART - IV**

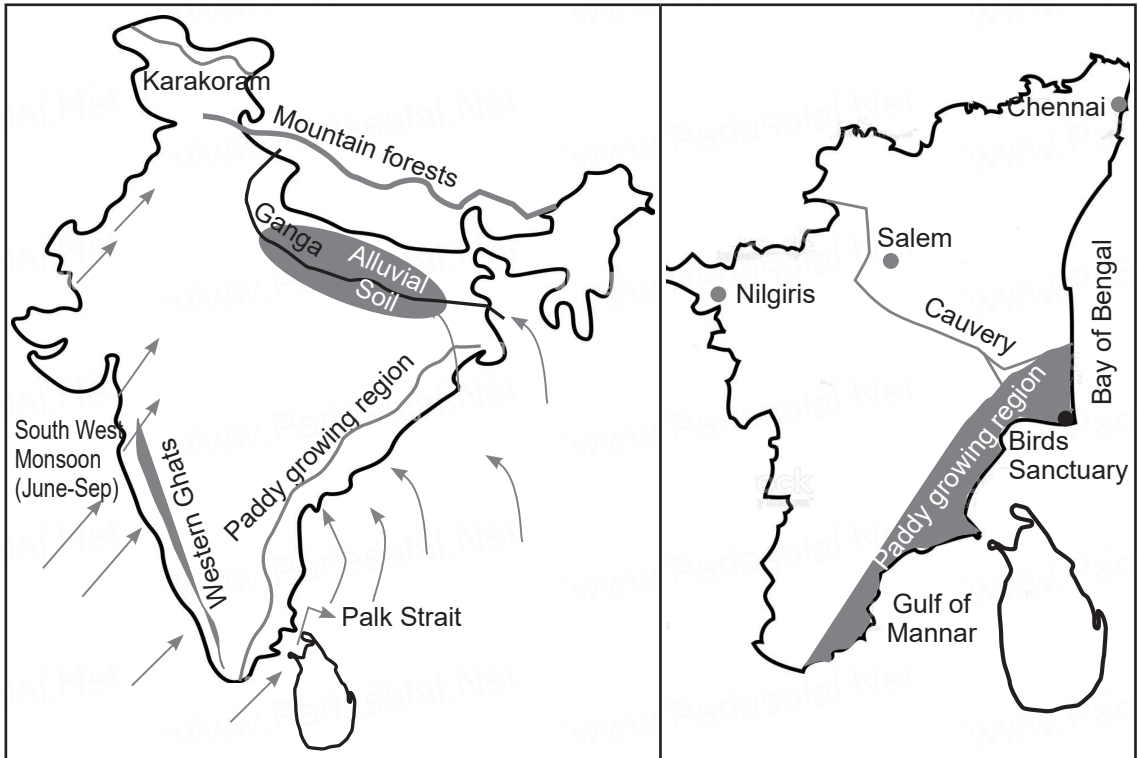
43. a) i) Structure and composition of League of Nations:

- The covenant of the league was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.
- It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished. In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of

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- There were several women activists in the movement, Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar, Nagammai, Kannamma, Nilavathi, Muvalur Ramamirtham, Rukumani Ammal, Alarmelmangai Thayammal, Nilambikai and Sivakami Chidambaranar are prominent among them.
- There was a custom of dedicating young girls to the Hindu temples as a servant of God known as devadasi.
- Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar was in the forefront of the campaign pressing for a legislation to abolish this devadasi system.

44. Map drawing: (a), (b)



GOVT. QUESTION PAPER - August 2022

CLASS: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Question
Paper

10

Time allowed: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer all the 14 questions.

14×1=14

(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternative and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?**
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlin c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin
- Who issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of Independence?**
a) Marudhu Brothers b) Puli Thevar
c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak
- What was the context in which the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act was passed?**
a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt c) Munda Rebellion d) Deccan Riots
- _____ established a full fledged printing press in 1709 at Tranquebar.**
a) Caldwell b) F.W. Ellis c) Ziegen balg d) Meenakshi Sundaram
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.**
a) 1927 b) 1925 c) 1825 d) 1952
- 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
- _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.**
a) Isohytes b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
- _____ is called the 'Granary of Tamil nadu'.**
a) Tiruvarur b) Thanjavur c) Salem d) Trichy
- Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil nadu?**
a) Palghat b) Shencottah c) Bhorphat d) Achankoil
- The scientific study of different aspects of population is called _____.**
a) Cartography b) Demography c) Anthropology d) Epigraphy
- Which of the following sequences is 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
- The State Council of Ministers is headed by _____.**
a) The Chief Minister b) The Governor c) The Speaker d) The Prime Minister

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37. Explain any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.
38. Discuss the core determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain them.
40. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.
41. **Draw a Time line for the following:**
Write any five important events between 1930 and 1950.
42. **Mark the following places on the Map of India.**
i) Bombay ii) Dandi iii) Meerut iv) Chauri Chaura v) Calcutta.

PART - IV**Answer both questions.****2×8=16**

43. a) Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome. (OR)
b) How did the people of Bengal respond to the partition of Bengal (1905)?
44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
i) Mt. Everest ii) Gulf of Kumbhat iii) Thar desert iv) Direction of North East Monsoon wind v) Tea growing region (any one) vi) Coal producing region (any one) vii) Cochin viii) Malabar coast (OR)
b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil nadu.**
i) Kanyakumari ii) Coffee growing region (any one) iii) Vaigai dam iv) One region of automobile industry v) Servarayan hills vi) Ennore port vii) Mangrove forest viii) Thanjavur.

ANSWERS**Govt. Question Paper - Aug.22****Question Paper 10****PART - I**

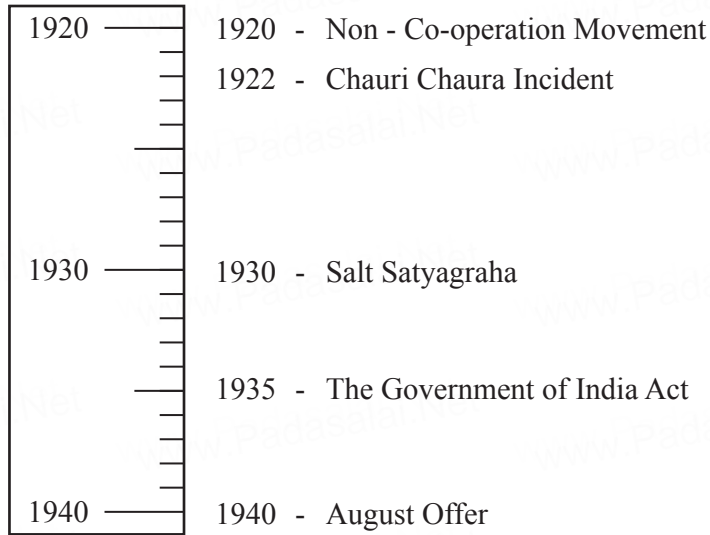
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. c) Woodrow Wilson | 9. c) Bhorghat |
| 2. a) Marudhu Brothers | 10. b) Demography |
| 3. c) Munda Rebellion | 11. d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic |
| 4. c) Ziegen balg | 12. b) The Governor |
| 5. b) 1925 | 13. b) Nutrition |
| 6. d) Tamil nadu and Andhra Pradesh | 14. a) agriculture |
| 7. a) Isohytes | |
| 8. b) Thanjavur | |

PART - II

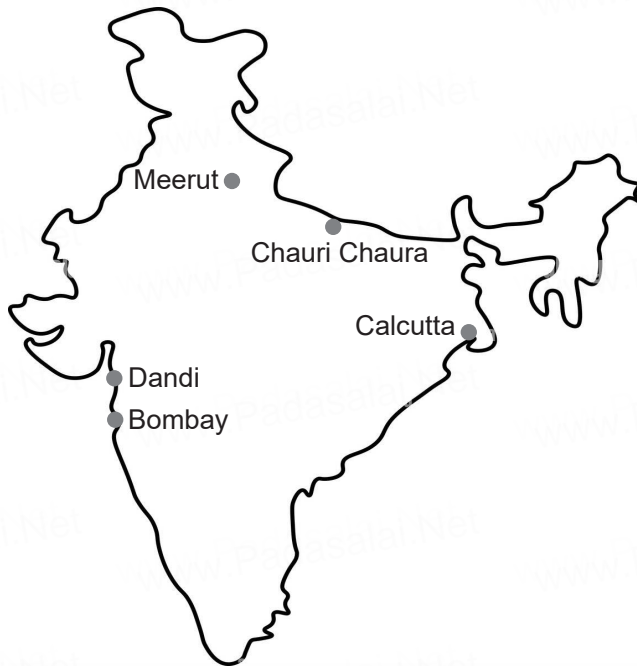
15. **Peasant uprisings:**
 - Restorative rebellions.
 - Religious movements.
 - Social Banditry.
 - Mass insurrection.
16. **The countries in the Triple Entente:**
Britain, France, Russia.

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41. Time Line: 1930 - 1950



42. India map: i) Bombay ii) Dandi iii) Meerut iv) Chauri Chaura v) Calcutta.

**PART - IV**

43. a) The tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.
Refer PTA Model Question Paper 3 - Question Paper 3 - Q.No. 43 (b) (i).

(OR)

- b) The people of Bengal respond to the partition of Bengal (1905):

It was most unpopular. Widespread protests all across India.

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i. Partition of Bengal:

- Bengal was partitioned by Lord Curzon in 1905.
- The partition led to wide spread protests all across India.

ii. Hindu-Muslim divide:

- The idea of partition was to divide the people on the basis of religion.
- Partition united them.
- The leaders of both the groups Moderate and Extremist criticized the act.

iii. Anti - partition Movement:

- The day of Partition 16th October 1905 was observed as a day of mourning.
- Took bath in the Ganga singing Bande Mataram.
- Boycott of English goods.
- Boycott of Foreign goods.

iv. Boycott and Swadeshi Movement:

- Boycott of Foreign goods.
- Promote Swadeshi goods.

v. Four stages of Swadeshi:

- The moderate trend.
- Constructive Swadeshi.
- Millitant Nationalism.
- Revolutionary terrorism.
- The British crushed the Swadeshi movement by jailing prominent leaders.

44. Map drawing: (a), (b)