

**www.Padasalai.Net - 10<sup>th</sup> Social Science**

**History In-1 Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?  
a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans    b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia  
c) Spain, Portugal and Italy    d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?  
a) China    b) Japan    c) Korea    d) Mongolia
3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?  
a) Lenin    b) Marx    c) Sun Yat-sen    d) Mao Tsetung
4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?  
a) air warfare    b) trench warfare    c) submarine warfare    d) ship warfare
5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?  
a) Britain    b) France    c) Dutch    d) USA
6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?  
a) Germany    b) Russia    c) Italy    d) France

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. In the Balkans \_\_\_\_\_ had mixed population
5. In the battle of Tannenberg \_\_\_\_\_ suffered heavy losses.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Match the following**

- |                             |   |                     |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest- Litovsk | - | Versailles          |
| 2. Jingoism                 | - | Turkey              |
| 3. Kemal Pasha              | - | Russia with Germany |
| 4. Emden                    | - | England             |
| 5. Hall of Mirrors          | - | Madras              |

**His-2 The World between Two World Wars**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?  
a) Germany    b) Russia    c) Pope    d) Spain
2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?  
a) Hernan Cortes    b) Francisco Pizarro    c) Toussaint Louverture    d) Pedro I
3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?  
a) English    b) Spaniards    c) Russians    d) French
4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?  
a) Roosevelt    b) Truman    c) Woodrow Wilson    d) Eisenhower
5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?  
a) Europe    b) Latin America    c) India    d) China

**Fill in the blanks**

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for years \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Boers were also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

### Match the Following

1. Transvaal - Germany
2. Tongking - Hitler
3. Hindenburg - Italy
4. Third Reich - gold
5. Matteotti - guerilla activities

## His-In-3 World War II

### I Choose the correct answer

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?
  - a) 2 September, 1945
  - b) 2 October, 1945
  - c) 15 August, 1945
  - d) 12 October, 1945
2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
  - a) Roosevelt
  - b) Chamberlain
  - c) Woodrow Wilson
  - d) Baldwin
3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
  - a) Battle of Guadalcanal
  - b) Battle of Midway
  - c) Battle of Leningrad
  - d) Battle of El
4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
  - a) Kavashaki
  - b) Innoshima
  - c) Hiroshima
  - d) Nagasaki
5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
  - a) Russians
  - b) Arabs
  - c) Turks
  - d) Jews
6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?
  - a) Chamberlain
  - b) Winston Churchill
  - c) Lloyd George
  - d) Stanley Baldwin
7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?
  - a) June 26, 1942
  - b) June 26, 1945
  - c) January 1, 1942
  - d) January 1, 1945

### Fill in the blanks

1. Hitler attacked \_\_\_\_\_ which was a demilitarised zone.
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ started the Lend Lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ resigned in 1940.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance

### Match the Following

1. Blitzkrieg - Roosevelt
2. Royal Navy - Stalingrad
3. Lend Lease - Solomon Island
4. Volga - Britain
5. Guadalcanal - lightning strike

## His-In-3 The World After World War II

### Choose the correct answer

1. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
  - a) Woodrow Wilson
  - b) Truman
  - c) Theodore Roosevelt
  - d) Franklin Roosevelt

2. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
  - a) September 1959
  - b) September 1948
  - c) September 1954
  - d) September 1949
3. The United States and European allies formed\_\_\_\_\_ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.
  - a) SEATO
  - b) NATO
  - c) SENTO
  - d) Warsaw Pact
4. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
  - a) Hafez al-Assad
  - b) Yasser Arafat
  - c) Nasser
  - d) Saddam Hussein
5. When was North and South Vietnam united?
  - a) 1975
  - b) 1976
  - c) 1973
  - d) 1974
6. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
  - a) 1979
  - b) 1989
  - c) 1990
  - d) 1991

#### Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the "Father of modern China".
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed \_\_\_\_\_ in University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. \_\_\_\_\_ treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
6. Germany joined the NATO in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.

#### Match the following

- |                    |   |               |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen | - | South Vietnam |
| 2. Syngman Rhee    | - | Kuomintang    |
| 3. Anwar Sadat     | - | South Korea   |
| 4. Ho-Chi Minh     | - | Egypt         |
| 5. Ngo Dinh Diem   | - | North Vietnam |

#### His-In-5 Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century

#### Choose the correct answer

1. In which year was Sati abolished?
  - a) 1827
  - b) 1829
  - c) 1826
  - d) 1927
2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
  - a) Arya Samaj
  - b) Brahmo Samaj
  - c) Prarthana Samaj
  - d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
3. Whose campaign and worked enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
  - a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar
  - b) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - c) Annie Besant
  - d) Jyotiba Phule
4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
  - a) Parsi Movement
  - b) Aligarh Movement
  - c) Ramakrishna Mission
  - d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?
  - a) Baba Dayal Das
  - b) Baba Ramsingh
  - c) Gurunanak
  - d) Jyotiba Phule
6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
  - a) M.G. Ranade
  - b) Devendranath Tagore
  - c) Jyotiba Phule
  - d) Ayyankali
7. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?
  - a) Dayananda Saraswathi
  - b) Iyothee Thassar
  - c) Annie Besant
  - d) Swami Shradanatha

#### Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Gulungir was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ramakrishna Mission was established by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
6. Oru paisa Tamilan was started by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the following**

- |                            |   |                                      |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Oru paisa               | - | Widows Remarriage Tamilan Reform Act |
| 2. Thiruvartupa            | - | Nirankari                            |
| 3. Baba Dayal Das          | - | Adi Bramo Samaj                      |
| 4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | - | Journal                              |
| 5. Debendranath            | - | Songs of Grace                       |

**His-In-6 Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu****Choose the correct answer**

- Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?
  - Marudhu brothers
  - Puli Thevar
  - Velunachiyar
  - Veerapandya Kattabomman
- Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?
  - Velunachiyar
  - Kattabomman
  - Puli Thevar
  - Oomai thurai
- Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?
  - Kayathar
  - Nagalapuram
  - Virupachi
  - Panchalamkurichi
- Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
  - Marudhu brothers
  - Puli Thevar
  - Veerapandya Kattabomman
  - GopalaNayak
- When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?
  - 24 May 1805
  - 10 July 1805
  - 10 July 1806
  - 10 September 1806
- Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations Vellore fort?
  - Col. Fancourt
  - Major Armstrong
  - Sir John Cradock
  - Colonel Agnew
- Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
  - Calcutta
  - Mumbai
  - Delhi
  - Mysore

**Fill in the blanks**

- The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of \_\_\_\_\_ for eight years.
- Bennerman deputed \_\_\_\_\_ to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
- Kattabomman was hanged to death at \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.

**Match the following**

- |                       |   |                |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Theerthagiri       | - | Vellore Revolt |
| 2. Gopala Nayak       | - | Ramalinganar   |
| 3. Bannerman          | - | Dindigul       |
| 4. Subedar Sheik Adam | - | Vellore Fort   |
| 5. Col. Fancourt      | - | Odanilai       |

**His-In-7 Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism****Choose the correct answer**

- Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
  - Wahhabi Rebellion
  - Farazi Movement
  - Tribal uprising
  - Kol Revolt
- Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?
  - Titu Mir
  - Sidhu
  - Dudu Mian
  - Shariatullah
- Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?
  - Santhals
  - Titu Mir
  - Munda
  - Kol

4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.  
a) Dadabhai Naoroji    b) Justice Govind Ranade    c) Bipin Chandra pal    d) Romesh
5. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?  
a) 19 June 1905                      b) 18 July 1906                      c) 19 August 1907                      d) 16 October 1905
6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?  
a) Kol Revolt                      b) Indigo Revolt                      c) Munda Rebellion                      d) Deccan Riots
7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?  
a) Annie Basant                      b) Bipin Chandra Pal                      c) Lala Lajpat Rai                      d) Tilak
8. Who drew the attention British suffering Indigo cultivation through his play Nildarpan?  
a) Dina Bandhu Mitra    b) Romesh Chandra Dutt    c) Dadabhai Naoroji    d) Birsa Munda

### Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
4. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
5. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year\_\_.

### Match the following

- |                        |   |                    |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Wahhabi Rebellion   | - | Lucknow            |
| 2. Munda Rebellion     | - | Peshwa Baji Rao II |
| 3. Begum Hazarat Mahal | - | Titu Mir           |
| 4. Kunwar Singh        | - | Ranchi             |
| 5. Nana Sahib          | - | Bihar              |

## His-In-8 Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

### Choose the correct answer

1. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?  
a) Motilal Nehru    b) Saifuddin Kitchlew    c) Mohamed Ali    d) Raj Kumar Shukla
2. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?  
a) Bombay                      b) Madras                      c) Calcutta                      d) Nagpur
3. Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?  
a) 26th January 1930    b) 26th December 1929    c) 16th June 1946    d) 15th January 1947
4. When was the first Forest Act enacted?  
a) 1858                      b) 1911                      c) 1865                      d) 1936
5. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Temple Entry Day    b) Day of Deliverance    c) Direct Action Day    d) Independence Day
6. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?                      a) Indian Councils Act, 1909  
b) Government of India Act, 1919    c) Government of India Act, 1935    d) 1858 Act

### Fill in the blanks

1. Gandhi regarded \_\_\_\_\_ as his political guru.
2. Khilafat Movement was led by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Government of India Act 1919 introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in the provinces.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ramsay Macdonald announced \_\_\_\_\_ which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

**Match the Following**

- |                                  |   |                     |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Rowlatt Act                   | - | Surrender of titles |
| 2. Non Cooperation Movement      | - | Dyarchy             |
| 3. Government of India Act, 1919 | - | M.N. Roy            |
| 4. Communist Party of India      | - | Direct Action Day   |
| 5. 16th August 1946              | - | Black Act           |

**His-In-9 Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu**

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
  - T.M. Nair
  - P. Rangaiah
  - G. Subramaniam
  - G.A. Natesan
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
  - Marina
  - Mylapore
  - Fort St. George
  - Thousand Lights
- Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"?
  - Annie Besant
  - M. Veeraraghavachari
  - B.P. Wadia
  - G.S. Arundale
- Who among the following were Swarajists?
  - S. Satyamurti
  - Kasturirangar
  - P. Subbarayan
  - Periyar EVR
- Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?
  - K. Kamaraj
  - C. Rajaji
  - K. Santhanam
  - T. Prakasam
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
  - Erode
  - Madras
  - Salem
  - Madurai

**Fill in the blanks**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
- \_\_\_\_\_ hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

**Match the Following**

- |                    |   |                         |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. MNA             | - | Anti-Hindi agitation    |
| 2. EVR Periyar     | - | Removal of Neill Statue |
| 3. S.N. Somayajulu | - | Salt Satyagraha         |
| 4. Vedaranyam      | - | Torture Commission      |
| 5. Thalamuthu      | - | Vaikom Hero             |

**His-In-10 Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu****Choose the correct answer**

- \_\_\_\_\_ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.
  - Caldwell
  - F.W. Ellis
  - Ziegenbalg
  - Meenakshisundaram
- \_\_\_\_\_ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.
  - Rettaimalai Srinivasan
  - B. R. Ambedkar
  - Rajaji
  - M. C. Rajah
- India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1918
  - 1917
  - 1916
  - 1914
- \_\_\_\_\_ was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.
  - Provincial Staff Recruitment Board
  - Staff Selection Board
  - Public Service Commission
  - Staff Selection Commission
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class Madras Province.
  - M. C. Rajah
  - Rettaimalai Srinivasan
  - T.M. Nair
  - P. Varadarajulu



**Fill in the blanks**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first nonEuropean language that went into print.
- The College of Fort St. George was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
- The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ gave prominence to Tamil music.
- The first Woman Legislator in India was \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following**

- Dravidian Home - Maraimalai Adigal
- Thozhilalan - Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- Tani Tamil Iyakkam - Singaravelar
- Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam - Natesanar

**GEOGRAPHY****In-1 India - Location, Relief and Drainage****Choose the correct answer**

- The north-south extent of India is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 2,500 km      b. 2,933 km      c. 3,214 km      d. 2,814 km
- \_\_\_\_\_ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.  
a. Narmada      b. Godavari      c. Kosi      d. Damodar
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Coast      b. Island      c. Peninsula      d. Strait
- The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Goa      b. West Bengal      c. Sri Lanka      d. Maldives
- The highest peak in South India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Ooty      b. Kodaikanal      c. Anaimudi      d. Jindhagada
- \_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.  
a. Bhabar      b. Tarai      c. Bhangar      d. Khadar
- 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

**II Match the following**

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Tsangpo                                      | – Tributary of River Ganga   |
| 2. Yamuna                                       | – Highest peak in India      |
| 3. New alluvium                                 | – River Brahmaputra in Tibet |
| 4. Mt. Godwin Southern part of East Austen (K2) | – Coastal Plain              |
| 5. Coromandel Coast                             | – Khadhar                    |

**III Give Reasons**

- Himalayas are called young fold mountains
- North Indian Rivers are perennial
- South Indian rivers are east flowing.
- West flowing rivers do not form deltas

**Geo-In-2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India****Choose the correct answer**

- Western disturbances cause rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tamilnadu      b) Kerala      c) Punjab      d) Madhya Pradesh
- \_\_\_\_\_ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.  
a) Loo      b) Norwester      c) Mango showers      d) Jet stream

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
  - a) Isohyets
  - b) Isobar
  - c) Isotherm
  - d) Latitudes
4. Climate of India is labelled as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Tropical humid
  - b) Equatorial Climate
  - c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
  - d) Temperate Climate
5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Tropical evergreen forest
  - b) Deciduous forest
  - c) Mangrove forest
  - d) Mountain forest
6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Tamil Nadu
  - b) Andhra Pradesh
  - c) Madhya Pradesh
  - d) Karnataka
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO
  - a) Nilgiri
  - b) Agasthiyamalai
  - c) Great Nicobar
  - d) Kachch

#### Match the following

1. Sundarbans – Desert and semi desert vegetation
2. Biodiversity hotspot – October - December
3. North east monsoon – Littoral forest
4. Tropical thorn forests – West Beangal
5. Coastal forests – The Himalaya

#### Choose the inappropriate answer

1. Tidal forests are found in and around \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) The delta of Mahanadhi
  - (b) Desert
  - (c) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra
  - (d) The delta of Godavari
2. Climate of India is affected by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Latitudinal extent
  - (b) Altitude
  - (c) Distance from the sea
  - (d) Soil

#### Give reasons

1. Western Coastal plain is narrow.
2. India has a tropical monsoon climate.
3. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

### Geo-In-3 India - Agriculture

#### Choose the correct answer

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Alluvial
  - b) Black
  - c) Red
  - d) Alkaline
2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
  - a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
  - b) Indian Meteorological Department
  - c) Soil Survey of India
  - d) Indian Institute of Soil Science
3. The soils formed by the rivers are \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a) Red soils
  - b) Black soils
  - c) Desert soils
  - d) Alluvial soils
4. \_\_\_\_\_ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.
  - a) Hirakud dam
  - b) Bhakra Nangal dam
  - c) Mettur dam
  - d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cash crop.
  - a) Cotton
  - b) Wheat
  - c) Rice
  - d) Maize
6. Black soils are also called as \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a) Arid soils
  - b) Saline soils
  - c) Regur soils
  - d) Mountain soils
7. The longest dam in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Mettur dam
  - b) Kosi dam
  - c) Hirakud dam
  - d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
8. Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India?
  - a) Cotton
  - b) Wheat
  - c) Jute
  - d) Tobacco

#### Match the following

1. Sugar bowl of India - Mahanadi
2. Coffee - Golden revolution
3. Tehri - Karnataka
4. Hirakud - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
5. Horticulture - Highest dam in the India



**Give reasons**

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.
2. Rain water harvesting is necessary

**Geo-In-4 India - Resources and Industries****Choose the correct answer**

1. Manganese is used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Storage batteries    b) Steel Making    c) Copper smelting    d) Petroleum Refining
2. The Anthracite coal has \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 80 to 95% Carbon    b) Above 70% Carbon    c) 60 to 70% Carbon    d) Below 50% Carbon
3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Oxygen    b) Water    c) Carbon    d) Nitrogen
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Chennai    b) Salem    c) Madurai    d) Coimbatore
5. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Gujarat    b) Rajasthan    c) Maharashtra    d) Tamil nadu
6. The most abundant source of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.    a) Bio mass    b) Sun    c) Coal    d) Oil
7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Jharkhand    b) Bihar    c) Rajasthan    d) Assam
8. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Transport    b) Mineral Deposits    c) Large demand    d) Power Availability

**Match the following**

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

**Geo-In-5 India - Population, Transport, Communication & Trade**

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Cartography    b) Demography    c) Anthropology    d) Epigraphy
2. \_\_\_\_\_ transport provides door to door services.  
a) Railways    b) Roadways    c) Airways    d) Waterways.
3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 5846 km    b) 5942 km    c) 5630 km    d) 5800 km
4. The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bengaluru    b) Chennai    c) Delhi    d) Hyderabad
5. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Roadways    b) Railways    c) Airways    d) Waterways
6. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?  
a) Air India    b) Indian Airlines    c) Vayudoot    d) Pavan Hans
7. The major import item of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Cement    b) Jewells    c) Tea    d) Petroleum

**Match the following**

- |                            |   |                         |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Border Road Organisation | - | Satellite communication |
| 2 INSAT                    | - | Impact of Urbanization  |
| 3 Mazagaon Dock            | - | 1990                    |
| 4 Urban sprawl             | - | Mumbai                  |
| 5 Konkan Railways - 1960   | - | Hyderabad               |

## Geo-In-6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer

- The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is\_\_\_\_\_
  - 8°5'N to 13°35'N
  - 8°5'S to 13°35'S
  - 8°0'N to 13°5'N
  - 8°0'S to 13°05'S
- The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is\_\_\_\_\_
  - 76°18' W to 80°20'W
  - 76°18' E to 80°20'E
  - 86°18' E to 10°20'E
  - 86°18' W to 10°20'W
- The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is\_\_\_\_\_.
  - Anaimudi
  - Doddabetta
  - Mahendragiri
  - Servarayan
- Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
  - Palghat
  - Shencottah
  - Bhorgh
  - Achankoil
- Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
  - Periyar
  - Cauvery
  - Chittar
  - Bhavani
- The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is\_\_\_\_\_
  - Ramanathapuram
  - Nagapattinam
  - Cuddalore
  - Theni
- Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from\_\_\_\_\_
  - Arabian sea
  - Bay of Bengal
  - Indian Ocean
  - Timor sea
- Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
  - Theni
  - Madurai
  - Thanjavur
  - Ramanathapuram
- The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is\_\_\_\_\_
  - Dharmapuri
  - Vellore
  - Dindigul
  - Erode

Fill in the blanks

- The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
- The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between \_\_\_and\_\_\_ branches of cauvery.
- \_\_\_\_\_is the Tamil Nadu state animal.

Match the following

- Winter season - Pre-monsoon
- Summer season - June to September
- Southwest monsoon - March to May
- North east monsoon - January and February
- Mango Shower - October to December

Give reasons for the following

- Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.
- Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster zone.
- Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during southwest monsoon.

## Geo-In-7

## Humann Geography of Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer

- The delta which is known as Granary of South India is\_\_\_\_\_
  - Cauvery delta
  - Mahanadi delta
  - Godavari delta
  - Krishna delta
- Second staple food ofthe peopleTamil Nadu is\_\_\_
  - Pulses
  - Millets
  - Oilseeds
  - Rice
- A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is\_\_\_\_\_
  - Mettur
  - Papansam
  - Sathanur
  - Thungabahdra
- Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are\_\_\_\_\_
  - 3and15
  - 4 and15
  - 3 and16
  - 4 and15

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes \_\_\_\_\_ % of its economy.
2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
4. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the following**

1. Bauxite - Salem
2. Gypsum - Servaroy hills
3. Iron - Coimbatore
4. Limestone - Tiruchirapalli

**Give reasons for the following**

1. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.
2. Cities are densely populated than the villages.
3. Karur is Called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu.

**CIVICS In-1 Indian Constitution****Choose the Correct Answer**

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

(a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign	(b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic	(d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
 

(a) Once	(b) Twice	(c) Thrice	(d) Never
----------	-----------	------------	-----------
3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a) Descent	(b) Registration	(c) Naturalisation	(d) All of the above
-------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------
4. Find the odd one out.
 

(a) Right to Equality	(b) Right against Exploitation
(c) Right to Property	(d) Cultural and Educational Rights
5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
 

a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on farms	b) Christian missions set up chain missionary schools
c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary	d) Parents property inherited by their children
6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
 

(a) Right to Constitutional remedies
(b) Right to freedom of religion
(c) Right to equality
(d) Right to property
7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
 

a) If the Prime Minister ordersto this effect	b) If the Supreme Court so desires	c) If the President orders it during national emergency	d) All of the
---	------------------------------------	---	---------------
8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the \_\_\_\_
 

(a) American Constitution
(b) Canadian Constitution
(c) Russian Constitution
(d) Irish Constitution
9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
 

(a) Article 352	(b) Article 356	(c) Article 360	(d) Article 368
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------
10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
 

1. Sarkaria Commission	2. Rajamannar Committee
3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission	Select the correct answer from the code given below
(a) 1, 2 & 3	(b) 1 & 2
(c) 1 & 3	(d) 2 & 3

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. The concept of constitution first originated in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

3. The Constitution of India was adopted on\_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article\_\_\_\_\_

### Match the Following

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

### Civ-In-2 Central Government

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) The President    b) The Chief Justice    c) The Prime Minister    d) Council of Ministers
2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?  
a) The President    b) Attorney General    c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister    d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the \_\_\_\_\_:  
a) The President    b) Lok Sabha    c) The Prime Minister    d) Rajya Sabha
4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?  
a) 18 years    b) 21 years    c) 25 years    d) 30 years
5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?  
a) The President    b) The Prime Minister    c) State Government    d) Parliament
6. Under which Article President is vested with power to proclaim Financial Emergency  
a) Article 352    b) Article 360    c) Article 356    d) Article 365
7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by \_\_\_\_\_:  
a) The President    b) The Attorney General    c) The Governor    d) Prime Minister

### Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Guardian of the Constitution.
7. At present, the Supreme Court consists of \_\_\_\_\_ judges including the chief justice.

### Match the following

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

### Civ-In-3 State Government

#### Choose the Correct Answer

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Prime Minister    (b) Chief Minister    (c) President    (d) Chief Justice
2. The Speaker of a State is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Head of State    b) Head of government    c) President's agent    d) None of these
3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?  
(a) Legislative    (b) Executive    (c) Judicial    (d) Diplomatic

4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly? (a) The Speaker of State legislature  
(b) The President (c) The Governor (d) The Chief Minister
5. The Governor does not appoint\_\_\_ a) Advocate General of the State b) Chief Minister  
c) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission (d) Judges of the High Court
6. The State Council of Ministers is headed by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) The Chief Minister b) The Governor c) The Speaker d) The Prime Minister
7. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
8. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?  
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
9. The High Courts in India were first started at \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras  
(b) Delhi and Calcutta (c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras (d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi
10. Which of following States have a common High Court? a) Maharashtra and Gujarat  
b) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh c) Kerala and Telangana d) Punjab and Haryana

### Fill in the blanks

1. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
4. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Match the following

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

## Civ-In-4 India's Foreign Policy

### Choose the correct answer

1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?  
a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister c) External Affairs Minister d) Home Minister
2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between \_\_\_\_\_  
a) India and Nepal b) India and Pakistan c) India and China d) India and Sri Lanka
3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?  
a) Article 50 b) Article 51 c) Article 52 d) Article 53
4. Apartheid is \_\_\_\_\_ a) An international association b) Energy diplomacy  
c) A policy of racial discrimination d) None of these
5. Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to \_\_\_\_\_ a) Trade and Commerce  
b) Restoration of normal relations c) Cultural exchange programmes d) The Five Principles of Co existence
6. Which is not related to our foreign policy  
a) World co operation b) World peace c) Racial equality d) Colonialism
7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?  
a) Yugoslavia b) Indonesia c) Egypt d) Pakistan
8. Find the odd one a) Social welfare b) Health care c) Diplomacy d) Domestic affairs
9. Non-Alliance means \_\_\_\_\_ a) freedom to decide on issues independently  
b) demilitarisation c) being neutral d) none of the above

10. Non-military issues are \_\_\_\_ a)Energy security b)Water security c)Pandemics d)All theabove

### Fill in the blanks

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate \_\_\_\_\_ for domestic growth and development.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice\_\_\_\_\_.

### Match the following

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

## Civ-In-5 India's International Relations

### Choose the correct answer

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Burma and India
  - b India and Nepal
  - c)India and China
  - d)India and Bhutan
2. India is nota member of which ofthe following 1)G20 2)ASEAN 3)SAARC 4)BRICS
  - a) 2 only
  - b) 2 and 4
  - c) 2, 4 and 1
  - d) 1, 2 and 3
3. OPEC is\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) An international insurance Co.
  - b) An international sports club
  - c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
  - d) An international company
4. With which country does India share its longest land border?
  - a) Bangladesh
  - b) Myanmar
  - c) Afghanistan
  - d) China
5. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.
 

i) Salma Dam	-	1. Bangladesh
ii) Farakka accord	-	2. Nepal
iii) Chukha hydroelectric project	-	3. Afghanistan
iv) Sharda River project	-	4. Bhutan

  - a) 3 1 4 2
  - b) 3 1 2 4
  - c) 3 4 1 2
  - d) 4 3 2 1
6. How many countries share its border with India?
  - a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 7
  - d) 8
7. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?
  - a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island
  - b) Maldieves and Lakshadweep island
  - c) Maldieves and Nicobar island
  - d) Sri Lanka and Maldieves
8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
  - a) Arunachal Pradesh
  - b) Meghalaya
  - c) Mizoram
  - d) Sikkim
9. Howmany Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
  - a)Five
  - b)Four
  - c)Three
  - d)Two
10. Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan?
  - a) Lord Mountbatten
  - b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
  - c)Clement Atlee
  - d)None ofthe above.

### Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small Himalayan kingdom.
2. India's gateway to South East Asia is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a buffer country between India and China.
4. A strip of land \_\_\_\_\_, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.
6. India and Sri Lanka are separated by \_\_\_\_\_.



Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport? 1. Roads 2. Railways  
3. Shipping 4. Inland water transport **Select the correct answer**  
a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1, 3 and 4 only c) 2, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

2. **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.

**Reason (R):** It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both are wrong  
c) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A d) A is wrong and R is correct

3. Which of the following statements are true?

**Statement 1.** ICCR has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka.

**Statement 2.** Myanmar is India's gateway to western countries.

**Statement 3.** Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations.

**Statement 4.** Sri Lanka is one of the partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

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

4. **Assertion (A):** OPEC has vested interest in India's economic growth.

**Reason (R):** Devoid of necessary oil resources India strongly focuses on agriculture and industrial production.

- a) A is correct and R explains A b) A is wrong and R is correct  
c) Both are correct d) Both are wrong

**Match the following**

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

## ECONOMICS

### In-1 Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction

1. GNP equals \_\_\_\_ a) GDP plus net property income from abroad b) NNP adjusted for inflation  
c) GDP adjusted for inflation d) NNP plus net property income or abroad
2. National Income is a measure of \_\_\_\_ a) Total value of money b) Total value of producer goods  
c) Total value of consumption goods d) Total value of goods and services
3. Primary sector consist of \_\_\_\_ a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade d) Banking
4. \_\_\_\_ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.  
a) Expenditure approach  
b) Value added approach c) income approach d) National Income
5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP.  
a) Agricultural sector b) Industrial sector c) Service sector d) None of the above
6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at \_\_\_\_ lakh crore in 2018-19. a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29
7. India is \_\_\_\_ larger producer in agricultural product. a) 1<sup>st</sup> b) 3<sup>rd</sup> c) 4<sup>th</sup> d) 2<sup>nd</sup>
8. India's life expectancy at birth is \_\_\_\_ years. a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55
9. Which one is a trade policy? a) irrigation policy b) import and export policy  
c) land-reform policy d) wage policy

10. Indian economy is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Developing Economy  
 b) Emerging Economy c) Dual Economy d) All the above

### Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary sector in India.
- GDP is the indicator of \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
- Secondary sector otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_.

### Match the following

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

## Eco-In-2 Globalization and Trade

- Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) a) Director General  
 b) Ministerial conference c) Deputy Director General d) None of these
- Colonial advent in India \_\_\_\_\_ a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French  
 b) Dutch, English, Danish, French c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English
- GATT's first round held in \_\_\_\_\_ a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay d) Geneva
- India signed the Dunket proposal in \_\_\_\_\_ a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d) 1994
- who granted the English "golden Fireman" in 1632  
 a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb
- Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in  
 a) June 1991 b) July 1991 c) July- Aug-1991 d) Aug 1991
- Indian government was introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in 1991 a) Globalization  
 b) World Trade Organisation c) New Economic Policy d) none

### Fill in the Blanks

- A better economy introduce rapid development of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- WTO agreement came into force from \_\_\_\_\_.
- The term globalization invented by \_\_\_\_\_.

### Match the following

- Multination corporation in India - 1947
- MNC - enforce international trade
- GATT - Minimize cost of production
- 8th Uruguay Round - Infosys
- WTO - 1986

## Eco-In-3 Food Security and Nutrition

### Choose the correct answer

- \_\_\_\_\_ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.  
 a) Availability of food b) Access to food c) Absorption of food d) none
- Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the . a) FCI b) Consumer Cooperatives c) ICICI d) IFCI
- \_\_\_\_ extended assistance through its Public Law 480. a) USA b) India c) Singapore d) UK
- \_\_\_\_ revolution was born in India paving way for self-sufficiency in food grain production  
 a) Blue Revolution b) White Revolution c) Green Revolution d) Grey Revolution

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.  
 a) Kerala      b) Andhra Pradesh      c) Tamil Nadu      d) Karnataka
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth  
 a) Health      b) Nutrition      c) Sanitation      d) Security

### Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
- In the year \_\_\_\_\_ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
- \_\_\_\_\_ play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

### Match the following

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

### Assertion and Reason

1. **Assertion (A):** Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.

**Reason (R):** The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected.

- a) A is correct, R is false      b) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A  
 c) Both A and R are false statements      d) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation

## Eco-In-4 Government and Taxes

### Choose the correct answer

- The three levels of governments in India are \_\_\_\_\_ a) Union, state and local  
 b) Central, state and village c) Union, municipality and panchayat d) None of the above
- In India, taxes are including \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Direct taxes      b) Indirect taxes.      c) Both (a) and (b)      d) None of these
- Which is the role of government and development policies?  
 a) Defence      b) Foreign policy      c) Regulate the economy      d) all of above
- The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Service tax      b) Excise duty      c) Income tax      d) Central sales tax
- Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Value added tax (VAT)      b) Income tax      c) Goods and service tax      d) Sales tax
- Income tax was introduced in india for the first time in the year \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a) 1860      b) 1870      c) 1880      d) 1850
- \_\_\_\_\_ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.  
 a) Income tax      b) Wealth tax      c) Corporate tax      d) Excise duty
- What are identified as causes of black money?  
 a) Shortage of goods      b) High tax rate      c) Smuggling      d) All of above

### Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
- The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word \_\_\_\_\_.
- The burden of the \_\_\_\_\_ tax cannot be shifted to others.
- The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Choose the correct statement**

1. Which of the following statement is correct about GST?

(i) GST is the 'one point tax'.

(ii) This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments.

(iii) It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.

(iv) It will unify the tax structure in India.

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

**Match the following**

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

**Eco-In-5 Industrial Clusters in Tamilnadu****Choose the correct answer**

1. 'The Detroit of Asia' is \_\_\_\_\_. a) Tuticorin    b) Coimbatore    c) Chennai    d) Madurai

2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in \_\_\_\_\_

a) Salem                      b) Coimbatore                      c) Chennai                      d) Dharampuri

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.

a) agriculture                      b) industry                      c) railway                      d) none of these

4. Tiruppur is known for \_\_\_\_ a) Leather tanning    b) Lock making    c) Knitwear    d) Agro-processing

5. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_

a) Hosur                      b) Dindigul                      c) Kovilpatti                      d) Tirunelveli

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around \_\_\_\_\_ District in Tamil Nadu.

2. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

**Pick out odd one**

1. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?

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

2. Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?

a) TIDCO                      b) SIDCO                      c) MEPZ                      d) SIPCOT

**Match the following**

1. Entrepreneur                      - Export Processing Zone

2. MEPZ                      - Coimbatore

3. Indian Ordnance Factory                      - Organizer

4. TNPL                      - Aravankadu

5. Manchester of south India                      - Karur

**Map Work****His-In-1**

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

**His-In-3**

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Axis Power Countries                                      | 2. Allied Power Countries |
| 3. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hawaii Island, Moscow, San Francisco |                           |

**Geo-In-1**

1. Major mountain ranges - Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
2. Major rivers - Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.
3. Major plateaus - Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan.

**Geo-In-2**

1. Direction of South West Monsoon wind.
2. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.
3. Areas of heavy rainfall.
4. Mountain forests.
5. Panna biosphere reserve
6. Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve

**Geo-In-3**

1. Demarcate the major tracts of alluvial soils.
2. Delineate the main regions of black soil
3. Locate the Hirakud dam, Mettur dam and Damodar dam.
4. Shade the regions of jute cultivation.
5. Mark any three tea and coffee growing areas.
6. Demarcate the regions of desert soil.
7. Locate the fishing hubs: Tuticorin, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Machilipatnam
8. Demarcate: Cauveri delta, Godavari delta

**Geo-In-4**

1. Iron ore production centres.
2. Centres of Petroleum and Natural Gas production.
3. Coal mining centres.
4. Areas of cultivation of cotton.
5. Iron and Steel industries.

**Geo-In-5**

1. National Highway NH-44
2. Major seaports in India.
3. Major International Airports in India.
4. Densely populated state of India.
5. State of highest literacy in India
6. Railways zones of India.

**Geo-In-6**

1. Thamiraparani and Cauvery
2. Mark the areas of major crops, minerals, dams, air ports and sea ports
3. Mark important rivers, distribution of soil and forest types on different Tamil Nadu maps.

**Distinguish between the following****Geo-In-1**

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.
2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

**Geo-In-2**

1. Weather and Climate
2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.
3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

**Geo-In-3**

1. Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.
2. Inundational canal and perennial canal.
3. Marine fishing and Inland fishing.
4. Alluvial soils and Black soils.

**Geo-In-4**

1. Renewable and non-renewable resources.
2. Metallic and non-metallic minerals.
3. Agro based industry and mineral based industry.
4. Jute industry and sugar industry.
5. Conventional energy and non-conventional energy

**Geo-In-5**

1. Density of population and Growth of population.
2. Personal communication and Mass communication.
3. Print Media and Electronic Media.
4. Roadways and Railways.
5. Waterways and Airways.
6. Internal trade and International trade

**Geo-In-6**

1. Marine Fishing and inland fishing
2. Food crops and non-food crops
3. Surface water and ground water