

Choose the correct answer :

HISTORY

1.Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period

1. _____ is genetically closest to humans

- (a) Gorilla **(b) Chimpanzee** (c) Orang-utan (d) Great Apes

2. The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

- (a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic **(c) Neolithic** (d) Megalithic

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.

- (a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus **(c) Homo sapiens** (d) Neanderthal man

4. _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.

- (a) Great Rift Valley **(b) Fertile Crescent** (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley

5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist first discovered the _____ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

- (a) Microlithic **(b) Paleolithic** (c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic

2. Ancient Civilisations

6. The earliest signs to denote words through pictures

- a. Calligraphy **b. Pictographic** c. Ideographic d. Stratigraphic

7. The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt

- a.) Sarcophagus b.) Hyksos **c) Mummification** d.) Polytheism

8. The Sumerian system of writing

- a. Pictographic b. Hieroglyphic c. Sonogram **d. Cuneiform**

9. The Harappans did not have the knowledge of

- a. Gold and Elephant **b. Horse and Iron** c. Sheep and Silver. d. Ox and Platinum

10. The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people.

- a. Jar b. Priest king **c. Dancing girl** d. Bird

11. What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia

- a. Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians
b. Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians
c. Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians
d. Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians

3.Early Tamil Society and Culture

12. The name of the script used in the Sangam Age

- a) English b) Devanagari **c) Tamil-Brahmi** d) Granta

13. The Sri Lankan chronicle composed in the Pali language mentioning about merchants and horse traders from Tamil Nadu

- a) Deepa vamsa b) Arthasastra **c) Mahavamsa** d) Indica

14. The notable Chola king credited with bringing forest lands under the plough and developing irrigational facilities

- a) Karikalan** b) Rajarajan I c) Kulothungan d) Rajendran I

15. Inscription that mentions the Cheras

- a) Pugalur** b) Girnar c) Pulimankombai d) Madurai

4.Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

16. Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.

- (a) Buddha** (b) Lao-tze (c) Confucius (d) Zoroaster

17. The Magadha king influenced by the teachings of Mahavira

- (a) Dhananandha (b) Chandragupta **(c) Bimbisara** (d) Shishunaga

18. The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of Sixteen States.

- (a) Mahajanapadas** (b) Gana-sanghas (c) Dravida (d) Dakshinapatha

19. Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by

- (a) Buddha **(b) Mahavira** (c) Lao-tze (d) Confucius

20. The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society

- (a) Marco Polo (b) Fahien **(c) Megasthenes** (d) Seleucus

5.The Classical World

21. _____ is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.

- a. Acropolis b. Sparta **c. Athens** d. Rome

22. The other name for Greeks was

- a. Hellenists **b. Hellenes** c. Phoenicians d. Spartans

23. The founder of Han dynasty was

- a. Wu Ti b. Hung Chao **c. Liu Pang** d. Mangu Khan

24. _____ was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.

- a. Innocent I b. Hildebrand c. Leo I **d. Pontius Pilate**

25. The Peloponnesian War was fought between and

- a. Greeks and Persians b. Plebeians and Patricians
c. Spartans and Athenians d. Greeks and Romans

6.The Middle Ages

26. _____ was the original religion of Japan

- (a) Shinto** (b) Confucianism (c) Taoism (d) Animism

27. _____ means great name - lord.

- (a) Daimyo** (b) Shogun (c) Fujiwara (d) Tokugawa

28. The Arab General who conquered Spain was

- (a) Tariq** (b) Alaric (c) Saladin (d) Mohammad the Conqueror

29. Harun-al-Rashid was the able emperor of

- (a) Abbasid dynasty** (b) Umayyad dynasty (c) Sassanid dynasty (d) Mongol dynasty

30. Feudalism centred around

- (a) vassalage** (b) slavery (c) serfdom (d) land

7.State and Society in Medieval India

31. _____ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji's expanding Kingdom.

- a. Dauladabad** b. Delhi c. Madurai d. Bidar

32. The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by _____.

- a. Ala-ud-din Khilji b. Ala-ud-din Bahman- shah **c. Aurangzeb** d. Malik Kafur

33. The establishment of _____ empire changed administrative and institutional structure of South India.

- a. Bahmani **b. Vijayanagar** c. Mughal d. Nayak

34. Krishnadeva Raya was a contemporary of _____.

- a. Babur** b. Humayun c. Akbar d. Shershah

8.The Beginning of the Modern Age

35. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?

- a. Leonardo da Vinci **b. Petrarch** c. Erasmus d. Thomas More

36. The School of Athens was painted by

- a. Raphael** b. Michelangelo c. Albrecht Durer d. Leonardo da Vinci

37. William Harvey discovered _____.

- a. Heliocentric theory b. Geocentric theory c. Gravitational force **d. Circulation of blood**

38. Who wrote the *95 Theses*?

- a. Martin Luther** b. Zwingli c. John Calvin d. Thomas More

39. Who wrote the book *Institutes of Christian Religion*?

- a. Martin Luther b. Zwingli **c. John Calvin** d. Cervantes

40. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?

- a. Henry, the Navigator **b. Lopo Gonzalves** c. Bartholomew Diaz d. Christopher Columbus

41. _____ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.

- a. Columbus b. Amerigo Vespucci **c. Ferdinand Magellan** d. Vasco-da-gama

42. The continent of America was named after _____.

- a. Amerigo Vespucci** b. Christopher Columbus c. Vasco da Gama d. Hernando Cortez

43. _____ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.

- a. Manila b. Bombay c. Pondicherry **d. Goa**

9.The Age of Revolutions

44. The first British colony in America was .

- a. New York b. Philadelphia **c. Jamestown** d. Amsterdam

45. The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was .

- a. Mirabeau **b. Lafayette** c. Napoleon d. Danton

46. Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau wrote the .

- a. Declaration of Independence b. Declaration of Pilnitz
c. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen d. Human Rights Charter

47. The defeat of British at paved the way for the friendship between France and America.

- a. Trenton b. **Saratoga** c. Pennsylvania d. New York

48. _____ was the symbol of "Royal Despotism" in France.

- a. Versailles Palace** b. Prison of Bastille c. Paris Commune d. Estates General

49. Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?

- a. Sugarcane **b. Sweet Potato** c. Rice d. Wheat

50. The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at .

- a. Verna b. Versailles c. Pilnitz **d. Valmy**

51. Candide was written by .

- a. **Voltaire** b. Rousseau c. Montesquieu d. Danton

52. The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called .

- a. **Girondins** b. Jacobins c. Emigres d. Royalists

53. American War of Independence was ended with the Peace of Paris in the year .

- a. 1776 b. 1779 c. 1781 d. **1783**

54. Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet was .

- a. **Common Sense** b. Rights of Man c. Bill of Rights d. Abolition of Slavery

10.Industrial Revolution

55. Who established the first steam boat service?

- a. Arkwright b. Samuel Crompton c. **Robert Fulton** d. James Watt

56. Why was Manchester considered ideal for textile production?

- a. availability of land b. rich human resources c. better living condition d. **cool climate**

57. Who invented the sewing machine?

- a. **Elias Howe** b. Eli-Whitney c. Samuel Crompton d. Humphrey Davy

58. Which family introduced steam engine in France?

- a. **de Wendel** b. de Hindal c. de Arman d. de Renault

59. Who called Slater, the father of American Industrial Revolution?

- a. F.D. Roosevelt b. **Andrew Jackson** c. Winston Churchill d. Woodrow Wilson

60. Which of the following is observed to commemorate the Hay Market Massacre?

- a. Independence Day b. Farmers Day c. **Labour Day** d. Martyrs Day

61. Where was Zollverein Customs Union formed?

- a. England b. **Germany** c. France d. America

62. Who produced the first batch of automobiles in France?

- a. Louis Renault b. **Armand Peugeot** c. Thomas Alva Edison d. McAdam

63. What was the invention that removed seeds from cotton?

- a. Rolling Mill b. **Cotton Gin** c. Spinning Mule d. Spinning Jenny

64. Which of the following was used as fuel in olden days to smelt iron?

- a. Coke b. **Charcoal** c. Firewood d. Paper

11.Colonialism in Asia and Africa

65. _____ was brought to the attention of the East India Company by Francis Light.
a. Spice islands b. Java island **c. Penang island** d. Malacca
66. In 1896 states were formed into Federated Malay States
a. Four b. Five c. Three d. Six
67. _____ was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French Control
a. Annam b. Tong king c. Cambodia **d. Cochin-China**
68. The Discovery of gold in the led to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg.
a. Transvaal b. Orange Free State c. Cape Colony d. Rhodesia
69. _____ became the first European power to establish trade with India
a. Portuguese b. French c. Danes d. Dutch
70. Indentured labour system was a form of
a. contract labour system **b. slavery** c. debt bondage d. serfdom

GEOGRAPHY**1. Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes**

1. _____ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth.
a. core b. mantle **c. Crust** d. inner core
2. _____ layer is made up of liquid iron
a. Inner core **b. Outer core** c. Mantle d. Crust
3. Magma is found in the
a. crust **b. mantle** c. core d. None of the above
4. The movement of tectonic plates is induced by energy.
a. hydel **b. thermal** c. wave d. tidal
5. In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards direction.
a. north b. south c. east d. west
6. Many million years ago , India was a part of the super continent
a. Gondwana b. Laurasia c. Panthalasa d. Pangea.
7. Movement of plates that creates stress & tension in rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in .
a. fold b. **fault** c. mountain d. earthquake

8. _____ refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.
a. **crater** b. vent c. chamber d. volcanic cone
9. The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____.
a. epicenter **b. focus** c. seismic wave d. magnitude

2.Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes

10. The disintegration or decomposition of rocks is generally called as
a. **weathering** b. erosion c. transportation d. deposition
11. The process of the levelling up of land by means of natural agents.
a. aggradation b. degradation **c. gradation** d. none
12. _____ is seen in the lower course of the river.
a. Rapids b. Alluvial fan **c. Delta** d. Gorges
13. Karst topography is formed due to the action of
a. Glacier b. Wind c. Sea waves **d. Ground water.**
14. Which one of the following is not a depositional feature of a glacier?
a. cirque b. Moraines c. Drumlins d. Eskers
15. Deposits of fine silt blown by wind is called as
a. Loess b. Barchans c. Hamada d. Ripples
16. Stacks are formed by
a. Wave erosion b. River erosion c. Glacial erosion d. Wind deposition
17. _____ erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque.
a. wind **b. glacial** c. river d. underground water

3. Atmosphere

18. _____ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms.
a. Helium b. carbon-di-oxide **c. oxygen** d. methane
19. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is
a. Troposphere b. Stratosphere c. Exosphere d. Mesosphere
20. _____ reflects radio waves.
a. Exosphere b. Ionosphere **c. Mesosphere** d. Stratosphere

21. The process of change of state of water from gaseous to liquid state is called
a. Precipitation b. evaporation c. transpiration **d. condensation.**
22. The _____ is the chief energy source of the Earth.
a. Sun b. Moon c. Stars d. Clouds.
23. All types of clouds are found in the
a. Troposphere b. Ionosphere c. Mesosphere d. Exosphere
24. _____ clouds are called 'Sheep clouds'
a. Alto-cumulus b. Alto-Stratus c. Nimbo - stratus d. Cirro-stratus.
25. The Monsoons are
a. Prevailing winds **b. Periodic winds** c. local winds d. none of the above.
26. Dew in the form of ice crystals is called ____
a. frost b. fog c. mist d. sleet.
27. _____ is called the eye of the storm/ cyclone.
a. Pressure b. wind c. cyclones d. snow.
28. The vertical movement of air is called
a. Wind b. storm **c. Air current** d. drift.
4. **Hydrosphere**
29. The temperature of the ocean waters generally _____ at greater depth.
a) increases **b) decreases** c) remains constant d) none of the above
30. Ocean currents are produced due to ____
a) due to rotation of earth b) due to variation in temperature
c) due to earth's movement **d) all the above**
31. The oceanic ridge comes into existence due to
a) convergence of tectonic plates **b) divergence of tectonic plates**
c) lateral movements of plates d) steering of plates.
32. Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the topography beneath the surface of the sea?
a) Continental shelf-Continental slope- Sea plain-Sea trench.
b) Continental slope-Continental shelf- Sea plain-Sea trench.
c) Sea plain-Continental slope- Continental shelf-Sea trench.
d) Continental slope-Sea plain- Continental shelf-Sea trench.
. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

5. Hydrosphere

33. The coldest biome on Earth is

- a) **Tundra** b) Taiga c) Desert d) Oceans

34. This is the smallest unit of biosphere.

- a) **Ecosystems** b) Biome c) Environment d) None of the above

35. Nutrients are recycled in the atmosphere with the help of certain micro organisms, referred to as

- a) Producers b) Decomposers c) Consumers **d) None of the above**

36. To which climatic conditions are Xerophytic plants specifically adapted to?

- a) **Saline and sandy** b) Limited moisture availability c) Cold temperature d) Humid

37. Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?

- a) because it is too wet. b) because the temperature is too warm.
c) because the soil is too thin. **d) because the soil is poor.**

6. Man and Environment

38. All external influences and factors that affect growth and development of living organisms is _____.

- a) **Environment** b) Ecosystem c) Biotic factors d) Abiotic factors

39. The 'World Population Day' is observed on _____ every year.

- a) August 11th b) September 11th **c) July 11th** d) January 11th

40. The statistical study of human population is _____.

- a) **Demography** b) Morphology c) Etymology d) Seismography

41. The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is _____.

- a) Fishing b) Lumbering **c) Mining** d) Agriculture

42. The Secondary sector of the economy produces _____ from raw materials.

- a) Semi finished goods **b) Finished goods** c) Economic goods d) raw materials

7. Mapping Skills

43. _____ indicates the purpose or theme of the map.

- a) **Title** b) Scale c) Direction d) Legend

43. Standard symbols that are used in maps to convey a definite meaning are called _____.

- a) **conventional signs and symbols** b) coordinates c) grid references d) directions

44. GPS consists of a constellation of _____ satellites.

- a) 7 **b) 24** c) 32 d) 64

8.. Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters

45. One among the following is not the first responder in case of a disaster.

- a. police officers b. firefighters **c. insurance agents** d. emergency medical technicians

46. 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is a mock drill a vowel for

- a. Fire b. **Earthquake** c. Tsunami d. Riot

47. When you happen to see a fire break out, you will make a call to

- a. 114 **b. 112** c. 115 d. 118

48. Which of the following statements is untrue?

- a. 'Stop, Drop, Roll' is for fire.
 b. 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is for an earthquake.
c. 'If sea water recedes back, run to higher places' is for flood.
 d. 'If gunshots are heard, drop to the ground and cover the head with hand' is for riot.

49. Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?

- a. Avoid, any place where police or security forces action is in progress.
 b. Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast.
c. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall.
 d. Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

CIVICS**1. Forms of Government and Democracy**

1. A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called _____

- (a) autocracy **(b) monarchy** (c) democracy (d) republic

2. A system of government with absolute power.

- (a) Aristocracy (b) Theocracy (c) Democracy **(d) Autocracy**

3. Former Soviet Union is an example for _____.

- (a) aristocracy (b) theocracy **(c) oligarchy** (d) republic

4. Select the odd one

- (a) India (b) USA (c) France **(d) Vatican**

5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the _____.

- (a) USA** (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India

6. Kudavolai system was followed by

- (a) Cheras (b) Pandyas **(c) Cholas** (d) Kalabhras

7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed

- (a) In the republics of ancient India (b) Among the USA
(c) In the city-state of ancient Greece d) Among the UK

8. From which language was the term "Democracy" derived?
(a) **Greek** (b) Latin (c) Persian (d) Arabic
9. In democracy the final authority rests with
(a) The Parliament (b) **The People** (c) The council of Ministers (d) The President
10. Which one of the country has Presidential form of government
(a) India (b) Britain (c) Canada (d) **USA**
11. The largest democratic country in the world is
(a) Canada (b) **India** (c) USA (d) China
14. The meaning of Franchise is
(a) Right to elect (b) Right to vote for the poor (c) **Right to vote** (d) Right to vote for the rich
15. The grant of universal franchise creates
(a) Social equality (b) Economic equality (c) **Political equality** (d) Legal equality
16. Prime Minister of India is appointed by
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Speaker (d) **President**
17. The President of India can nominate
(a) 12 members to Lok Sabha (b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha
(c) **12 members to Rajya Sabha** (d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha
18. The First general elections after independence in India were held in
(a) 1948-49 (b) **1951-52** (c) 1957-58 (d) 1947-48

2.Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

19. India has adapted the electoral system followed in the
(a) USA (b) **United Kingdom** (c) Canada (d) Russia
20. The Election Commission of India is a / an
(a) **Independent body** (b) Statutory body (c) Private body (d) Public corporation
21. Which Article of the Constitution provides for an Election Commission?
(a) Article 280 (b) Article 315 (c) **Article 324** (d) Article 325
22. Which part of the constitution of India says about the election commission?
(a) Part III (b) **Part XV** (c) Part XX (d) Part XXII
23. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?
(a) The President (b) **The Election Commission**
(c) The Parliament (d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission

24. NOTA was introduced in the year
(a) 2012 (b) 2013 **(c) 2014** (d) 2015

25. The term pressure groups originated in _____.
(a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India

3.Human Rights

26. 'Apartheid' was followed by _____.
a) South Sudan **b) South Africa** (c) Nigeria (d) Egypt

27. _____ right exercises in the formation and administration of a government.
a) Social (b) Economic **c) Political** (d) Cultural

28. A 10 year old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?
a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom
c) Right against child labour exploitation (d) Right to freedom of Religion

29. What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?
a) 20 days (b) 25 days **c) 30 days** (d) 35 days

30. According to the UNO a child is a person who has not completed the age of _____ years.
a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 **d) 18**

31. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for _____.
a) Literature **b) Peace** (c) Physics (d) Economics

5.Local Self Government

32. Which committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985.
a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta **c) G V K Rao** (d) L M Singhvi

33. The Uthiramerur stone inscription show evidences of prevelant local self government during the _____ period in Tamil Nadu.
a) Chola (b) Chera (c) Pandiya (d) Pallava

34. The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, was enacted during the year in _____.
a) 1992 (b) 1995 (c) 1997 (d) 1990

34. _____ act as the inspector of Village Panchayat.
a) Commissioner **b) District Collector** (c) Councillors (d) Mayor

ECONOMICS**1.Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability**

1. The term 'Human resources' refers to
 - a. investment on poor people
 - b. expenditure on agriculture
 - c. investment on assests
 - d. collective abilities of people**
- 2.. For comparing development between countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
 - a. growth
 - b. income**
 - c. expenditure
 - d. savings
3. _____ is considered a true measure of national income.
 - a. GNP
 - b. GDP
 - c. NNP**
 - d. NDP
4. The _____ income is also called per capita income.
 - a. average**
 - b. total
 - c. people
 - d. monthly
5. Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country
 - a. Japan
 - b. Canada
 - c. Russia
 - d. India**
6. Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC
 - a. India
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. China**
 - d. Bhutan
7. Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimension in its calculation.
 - a. Gender**
 - b. Health
 - c. Education
 - d. Income
8. Among the following states which state have the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average
 - a. Andhra Pradesh
 - b. Uttar Pradesh
 - c. Tamil Nadu**
 - d. None of these
9. Sex-ratio means
 - a. the ratio between adult-male and adult female in a population
 - b. the ratio between female and male in a population
 - c. the relationship between male of female
 - d. the number of females per thousand males**
10. Inter-generational equality is ensured under the process of
 - a. Industrial progress
 - b. Economic development
 - c. Sustainable development**
 - d. Economic growth
11. Find the odd one
 - a. Solar energy
 - b. Wind energy
 - c. Paper**
 - d. Natural gas
12. _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.
 - a. Tamil Nadu**
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Kerala
 - d. Andhra Pradesh

13. _____ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.
 a. Natural b. Renewable **c. Non-Renewable** d. New
14. Thermal plant emits large quantity of _____, which pollutes the environment.
 a. Oxygen b. Nitrogen **c. Carbon** d. Carbon dioxide

2. Employment in India and Tamil Nadu

15. We take age group _____ years for computation of the workforce.
 a. 12-60 **b. 15-60** c. 21-65 d. 5-14
16. Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?
 a. Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector
 b. Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector
c. Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector
 d. Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, Primary sector
17. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India.
a. Primary Sector b. Secondary Sector c. Tertiary Sector d. Public sector
18. Which one of the following is not in Primary Sector
 a. Agriculture **b. Manufacturing** c. Mining d. Fishery
19. Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?
 a. Construction b. Manufacturing c. Small Scale Industry **d. Forestry**
20. Tertiary Sector include/s
 a. Transport b. Insurance c. Banking **d. All of these**
21. Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?
 a. Primary sector b. Secondary sector c. Tertiary sector **d. Private sector**

22. Match the List I with List II using the codes given below:

a. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Mining	1. Unorganised sector
b. Manufacturing, Electricity Gas and Water Supply	2. Service Sector
c. Trade, Transport and Communication	3. Secondary sector
d. Unincorporated Enterprises and Household Industries	4. Primary sector
a. 1 2 3 4	b. 4 3 2 1
c. 2 3 1 4	d. 3 2 4 1

23. Which Delhi Sultan of medieval India formed 'Employment Bureau' to solve unemployment problem.
 a. Muhamad Bin Tugluq b. Allauddin Khilji **c. Feroz Shah Tugluq** d. Balban

24. _____ sector is registered and follows government rules.
a. Agriculture **b. Organised** c. Unorganised d. Private
25. _____ sector provides job security and higher wages
a. Public sector **b. Organised sector** c. Unorganised sector d. Private sector
26. Find the odd one
a. Banking b. Railways c. Insurance **d. Small Scale Industry**
27. The sectors are classified into Public and Private sectors on the basis of
a. number of workers employed b. nature of economic activity
c. ownership of enterprises d. employment conditions
28. People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as _____.
a. employee **b. employer** c. labour d. caretaker
29. _____ continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.
a. Agriculture b. Manufacturing c. Banking d. Small Scale Industry

3. Money and Credit

30. Certain metals like _____ (**gold** / iron) were used as a medium of exchange in ancient times.
31. The Head Quarters of the RBI is at _____ (Chennai / **Mumbai**).
32. International trade is carried on in terms of _____ (**US Dollars** / Pounds).
33. The currency of Japan is _____ (**Yen**/ Yuan)

4. Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

34. Irrigated land surface out of cultivable land is.
a) 27% **b) 57%** c) 28% d) 49%
35. Out of the following, which is not a food crop
a) Bajra b) Ragi c) Maize **d) coconut**
36. The productivity of paddy during the year 2014-2015
a) 3,039 kg **b) 4,429 kg** c) 2,775 kg d) 3,519 kg
37. Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has
a) decreased b) not stable c) remained stable **d) increased**
38. The North-East monsoon period in Tamil Nadu
a) August – October b) September – November **c) October – December** d) November – January

5.Migration

39. According to the 2011 census, the total population of India was .

- a) **121 crore** b) 221 crore c) 102 crore d) 100 crore

40. _____ has recorded the maximum number of emigrants.

- a) Ramanathapuram b) Coimbatore **c) Chennai** d) Vellore

41. During 2015, of illiterates were migrants from Tamil Nadu.

- a) **7%** b) 175% c) 23% d) 9%

42. The poorer sections of the population migrate .

- a) **as a survival strategy** b) to improve their living standards c) as a service d) to get experience

Fill in the blanks :

HISTORY

1.Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the **Lower Paleolithic** culture.
2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called **Lithic** technology.
3. **Mesolithic** is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.

2. Ancient Civilisations

1. **The Great Sphinx of Giza** is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.
2. The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as **Hieroglyphic**
3. **Hammurabi's code of laws** specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
4. **Lao Tze** was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.
5. **Teterracotta** figurines and paintings on the pottery from sites suggest the artistic skills of Harappans.

3.Early Tamil Society and Culture

1. **Inscriptions** are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings.
2. **Archeological excavation** refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past.
3. **Arthasasthra** the classic work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.
4. **Thinai** is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics.
5. **Yavanar** referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian people.

4. Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

1. **Zend Avasta** is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs having prayers, confessions & myths.
2. In the Gangetic plain **Iron plough** agriculture required the use of bullocks.
3. Jains believe that **Mahavira** came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty - fourth and the last.
4. The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in **Bodhgaya** .
5. The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan empire in particular the Dharmic rule of **Ashoka**.

5. The Classical World

1. Greeks defeated the Persians at **Marathan**.
2. **Tiberius gracchus**, **Garius do Gracchus** stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic.
3. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of **Han** dynasty.
4. The most magnificent building in Europe was **St.Sofia Cathedral** .
5. **Marius and Sulla** were Magistrates in Rome.

6. The Middle Ages

1. **Aious** were the original inhabitants of Japan.
2. **Yamoto** was the original name of Japan.
3. **Madinat - un - nabi** was the original name of Medina.
4. **Mongols** were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.
5. **Mohammed II** established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans.

7. State and Society in Medieval India

1. **Portuguese** were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India.
2. The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D. (C.E.) at the battle of **Talikotta**.
3. Vijayanagara evolved as a **militaristic state**.
4. The tempo of urbanization increased during **Vijayanagar** period.
5. **The Chola period** was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu

8.The Beginning of the Modern Age

1. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by **Ottoman Turks**.
2. **Erasmus** was known as Prince among Humanists.
3. **Michelangelo** is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
4. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as **Counter Reformation**.
5. The chief features of Commercial Revolution were **Banking, Joint stock companies & Growth of Trade**.

9.The Age of Revolutions

1. The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of second Continental Congress was **Benjamin Franklin**.
2. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on **17th June 1775**.
3. The **Currency** Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver.
4. The leader of National Assembly of France was **Mirabeau**.
5. **Herbert** was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty and Reason.
6. Louis XVI was arrested at **Varennes** with his family when he tried to escape from France.

10.Industrial Revolution

1. **The Chartists** called for voting rights to men in England.
2. **John Loudon Mcadam** changed the way roads were built around the world.
3. **Henry Bessemer** discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.
4. **Karl Marx** advocated scientific socialism.
5. The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year **December 1835**.

11.Colonialism in Asia and Africa

1. **The Berlin Colonial** Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers.
2. The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is **Permanent Settlement**.
3. was the main source of revenue for the British is **Land tax**.
4. were money lenders in the Tamil speaking area as **Nattukottai Chettiyars**.

GEOGRAPHY

5.Biosphere

1. An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as **Ecosystem**.
2. **Consumers** are also called Heterotrophs.
3. **Foodweb** is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.
4. **A Biome** is an extensive large ecosystem.
5. The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called **xerophytes**.
6. **Estuary** is an aquatic biome that is found where fresh water and salt water mix

CIVICS

1.Forms of Government and Democracy

1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on **26th November**.
2. The two types of democracy are **Direct democracy**. and **Indirect Democracy**.
3. An example for direct democracy is **Switzerland**.
4. India has a **Indirect** form of democracy
5. **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the first Prime Minister of independent India.
6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year **1920**
7. The Parliament House in India was designed by **Edwin Lutyens** and **Herbert**

2.Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

1. The Election Commission of India is a body of **three** members.
2. National Voters day has been celebrated on **25th January**
3. In India **Multiparty** system is followed.
4. In 2017, there were **seven** recognised national parties.
5. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a **Pressure group**.

3.Human Rights

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains **30** articles.
2. The fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by **42nd** Amendment Act.
3. The National Human Rights commission was established on **12th October 1993**
4. Indian state to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was **Tamilnadu**

4.Forms of Government

1. **England, France** are a few examples for unitary form of government.
2. The Parliamentary government is also known as **Cabinet government**
3. In the parliamentary form of government **Prime Minister** is the leader of the majority party.
4.

Country	Name of the Parliament
1. USA	Congress
2. Norway	Storting
3. Denmark	Folketing

5.Local Self Government

1. **Lord Ribbon** is known as the 'Father of Local Governments'.
2. Restoration of **Panchayats** has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle.
3. **Kuda olai murai** was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period
4. Local Government which function in villages are called **Village Panchayat**
5. **Executive officer** will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat

ECONOMICS

1.Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability

1. Economic progress of any country is known as **Economic development** .
2. The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in **Shastri Bhawan, Delhi** .
3. The state having the highest literacy rate in India is **Kerala** .
4. Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by **UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)**.
5. Groundwater is an example of **Renewable resource**.
6. The book *An Uncertain Glory* was written by **Prof. Amartya Sen**

2. Employment in India and Tamil Nadu

1. In Unorganised sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular.
2. Economic activities are classified **into Public and Private** sectors.
3. **Employment** has always featured as an important element of development policy in India.
4. Employment pattern changes due to **the lifestyle of the people**.
5. The nature of employment in India is **multi** dimensional.
6. **Labour force** of the economy is the number of people in the country, who work and also capable of working.
7. Public sector means **Government undertaking**.

3. Money and Credit

1. **Barter** System can be considered as the first form of trade.
2. Money supply is divided into Four.
3. The first printing press of the RBI was started at Nasik
4. **Reserve Bank of India** act as a regulator of the circulation of money.
5. The thesis about money by B.R. Ambedkar is **the problem of the rupee – its origin and solution**.

4. Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

1. The major occupation of people in Tamil Nadu is **Agriculture**.
2. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall all from the **North East** monsoon.
3. The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is **1,30,30,000** hectares.

5. Migration

1. Migration is enumerated on **place of birth** and **place of residence** bases.
2. The mobility of population in rural areas is **greater** than urban areas.
3. In rural India, as per census 2011, **57** percent of the population are counted as migrants.
4. **Marriage** is the major reason for female migration.
5. Any migrant stream would consist of **heterogenous** sub streams.

Match the following:**HISTORY****1. Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Palaeo anthropology - | a. Teris |
| 2. Handaxe tools - | b. Venus |
| 3. Images on stone and bone - | c. Acheulian |
| 4. Red sand dunes - | d. Microliths |
| 5. Stone artifacts of small size - | e. The study of the human ancestors |

Answer:

1. - e
2. - c
3. - b
4. - a
5. - d

2. Ancient Civilisations

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Pharaoh - | A kind of grass |
| 2. Papyrus - | the oldest written story on Earth |
| 3. Great Law - | Mohenjo-Daro maker |
| 4. Gilgamesh - | Hammurabi |
| 5. The Great Bath - | The Egyptian king |

Answer:

1. - v
2. - i
3. - iv
4. - ii
5. - iii

3. Early Tamil Society and Culture

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Epigraphy - | a narrative text presenting the important historical events |
| 2. Chronicle - | a Sangam Age port |
| 3. Pastoralism - | an ornament made in precious stone. |
| 4. Cameo - | the study of inscriptions |
| 5. Arikamedu - | nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle. |

Answer:

1. - iv
2. - i
3. - v
4. - iii
5. - ii

4. Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Eight-fold path - | tallest Jaina statue |
| 2. Bahubali - | a code of political morality |
| 3. The Spring and - | sacred literature Autumn Annals of laws and myths |
| 4. Zend Avesta - | first Tirthankara |
| 5. Rishabha - | path to attain the purest state of mind |

Answer:

1. - v
2. - i
3. - ii
4. - iii
5. - iv

5.The Classical World

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Acropolis - | Consul |
| 2. Plato - | Athens |
| 3. Marius - | Philosopher |
| 4. Zeus - | Materialist |
| 5. Epicurus - | A fortified city |

Answer:

1. - (v)
2. - (iii)
3. - (i)
4. - (ii)
5. - (iv)

6.The Middle Ages

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Red Turbans | - | Kamakura |
| 2. Seljuk Turks | - | Mohammad II |
| 3. First Shogunate | - | City of Arabian Nights |
| 4. Baghdad | - | Chu Yuan Chang |
| 5. Capture of Constantinople | | |

Answer:

1. - (iv)
2. - (v)
3. - (i)
4. - (iii)
5. - (ii)

7.State and Society in Medieval India

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Portuguese - | Bengal |
| 2. Tansen - | Kottam |
| 3. Sericulture - | Court of Akbar |
| 4. Angkorwat - | Goa |
| 5. District - | Cambodia |

Answer:

1. - (iv)
2. - (iii)
3. - (i)
4. - (v)
5. - (ii)

8.The Beginning of the Modern Age

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Feudalism - | Monopoly Trade |
| 2. Humanism - | Trial of Heretics |
| 3. Inquisition - | Movement of goods between America and Europe |
| 4. Mercantilism - | Hierarchical socio-economic structure |
| 5. Columbian Exchange - | Human dignity |

Answer:

1. - (iv)
2. - (v)
3. - (ii)
4. - (i)
5. - (iii)

9.The Age of Revolutions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. John Winthrop - | France Finance Minister |
| 2. Turgot - | July 4 |
| 3. The Spirit of laws - | Britain and France |
| 4. Marie Antoinette - | Massachusetts Bay |
| 5. Seven years war - | Louis XVI |
| 6. American Independence Day - | Montesquieu |

Answer:

1. - (iv)
2. - (i)
3. - (vi)
4. - (v)
5. - (iii)
6. - (ii)

10.Industrial Revolution

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Benz - | U.S.A |
| 2. Safety Lamp - | Louis Renault |
| 3. Quadricycle - | Humphrey Davy |
| 4. Great Railroad - | Lancashire Strike |
| 5. Coalfield - | Germany |

Answer:

1. - (v)
2. - (iii)
3. - (ii)
4. - (i)
5. - (iv)

11.Colonialism in Asia and Africa

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Leopold - | Ethiopia |
| 2. Menelik - | Vietnam |
| 3. Cecil Rhodes - | Belgium |
| 4. Bengal famine - | Cape colony |
| 5. Bao Dai - | 1770 |

Answer:

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (e)
5. (b)

GEOGRAPHY**2. Lithosphere - I Endogenetic Processes**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Endogenetic process - | (i) Seismograph |
| 2. Mantle - | (ii) Subduction Zone |
| 3. Convergent boundaries - | (iii) Volcanic |
| 4. Earthquake - | (iv) the Pacific Ocean |
| 5. Composite volcano - | (v) SIMA |

Answer:

1. - iii
2. - v
3. - ii
4. - i
5. - iv

2.Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes

1. Distributaries – (i) glacial action
2. Mushroom rock – (ii) action of sea wave
3. Eskers – (iii) Lower course of river
4. Stalactites – (iv) Aeolian process
5. Cliff – (v) karst topography

Answer:

1. – iii
2. – iv
3. – i
4. – v
5. – ii

8. Atmosphere

1. Meteorology – (i) wind speed
2. Climatology – (ii) direction of wind
3. Anemometer – (iii) cirrus
4. Wind Vane – (iv) study of climate
5. Mare's Tail – (v) study of weather
6. Leeward side – (vi) Australia
7. Willy willy – (vii) rain shadow region

Answer:

1. – v
2. – iv
3. – i
4. – ii
5. – iii
6. – vii
7. – vi

1.

9. Hydrosphere

1. Mariana trench – (i) Decreases salinity in the oceans
2. Great Barrier Reef – (ii) Along the coast of Japan
3. Sargasso sea – (iii) Deepest point in the Pacific
4. Spring tides – (iv) Australia
5. Heavy rains – (v) Second order landform
6. Kuroshio current – (vi) North Atlantic Ocean
7. Continental slope – (vii) On full and new moon days

Answer:

1. – (iii)
2. – (iv)
3. – (vi)
4. – (vii)
5. – (i)
6. – (ii)
7. – (v)

10. Man and Environment

1. Loudspeaker – (a) Push factor
2. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – (b) Pull factor
3. Cruciform settlement – (c) noise pollution
4. Natural disaster – (d) T- shaped settlement
5. Better living conditions – (e) Earth Summit, 1992

Answer:

1. – (c)
2. – (e)
3. – (d)
4. – (a)
5. – (b)

11. Mapping Skills

1. The art and science of mapping – (a) USA
2. Actual shape of the earth – (b) Geoid
3. NAVSTAR – (c) Cartography

Answer:

1. – (c)
2. – (b)
3. – (a)

CIVICS**1.Forms of Government and Democracy**

1. Autocracy – (i) 18
2. Right to vote – (ii) Arthashastra
3. Chanakya – (iii) Vatican
4. Theocracy - (iv) North Korea

Answer:

1. – (iv)
2. – (i)
3. – (ii)
4. – (iii)

2.Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

1. National party – a. Trade union
2. Single-party system – b. USA
3. Two-party system – c. China
4. Pressure groups – d. Seven

Answer:

1. – (d)
2. – (c)
3. – (b)
4. – (a)

3.Human Rights

1. Right to Vote – (i) Cultural Rights
2. Right to form union – (ii) Right against exploitation
3. Right to preserve tradition – (iii) Political Rights
4. The Hindu Succession Act – (iv) Right to freedom
5. Child labour – (v) 2005

Answer:

1. – (iii)
2. – (iv)
3. – (i)
4. – (v)
5. – (ii)

5. Local Self Government

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zilla Parishad – | (a) Villages |
| 2. Gram Sabhas – | (b) Mayor |
| 3. Ward Committees – | (c) Chairman |
| 4. Panchayat Union – | (d) District Collector |
| 5. Corporation – | (e) Municipalities |

Answer:

1. – (d)
2. – (a)
3. – (e)
4. – (c)
5. – (b)

ECONOMICS**1. Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability**

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Development – | (i) Wild life Protection Act |
| 2. Human resource – | (ii) Renewable resources |
| 3. Solar energy – | (iii) Part of daily life |
| 4. 1972 – | (iv) Education |

Answer:

1. – (iii)
2. – (iv)
3. – (ii)
4. – (i)

2. Employment in India and Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Public sector – | a. Banking |
| 2. Private sector – | b. Poultry |
| 3. Primary sector – | c. Profit motive |
| 4. Tertiary sector – | d. Service motive |

Answer:

1. – (d)
2. – (c)
3. – (b)
4. – (a)

3. Money and Credit

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. US Dollar – | (i) Automatic Teller Machine |
| 2. Currency in circulation – | (ii) Substitute of money |
| 3. ATM – | (iii) Universally accepted currency |
| 4. Salt – | (iv) Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Riyal – | (v) 85% |

Answer:

1. – (iii)
2. – (v)
3. – (i)
4. – (ii)
5. – (iv)

4.Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Non food crops – | (i) 79,38,000 |
| 2. Dhal – | (ii) less than hectare of cultivable land |
| 3. North east monsoon – | (iii) October – December |
| 4. Small farmers – | (iv) Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Green grams |
| 5. No. of farmers in 2015 – 2016 – | (v) Coconut, Channa |

Answer:

1. – (v)
2. – (iv)
3. – (iii)
4. – (ii)
5. – (i)

5.Migration

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Migration policy – | (a) Work |
| 2. Female migrants – | (b) low incidence of out migration |
| 3. Chennai – | (c) maximum number of emigration |
| 4. Better off migrants – | (d) marriage |
| 5. Salem – | (e) to reduce the volume of migration |
| 6. Male migrants – | (f) to improve the living standard |

Answer:

1. – (e)
2. – (d)
3. – (c)
4. – (f)
5. – (b)
6. – (a)

