

Motive Study Victory- Academy

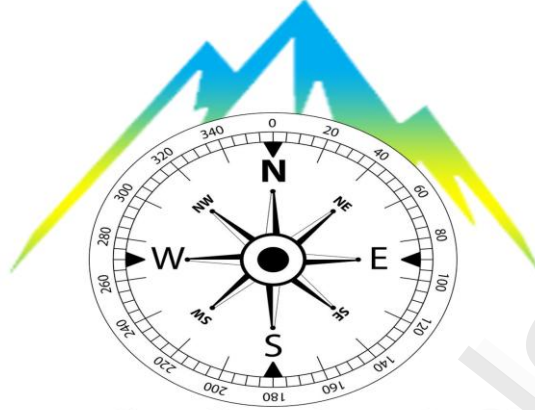
தனித்து போராடி கரைசேர்ந்த பின் திமிராய் இருப்பதில் தப்பில்லையே
எப்போதும் என் அடையாளத்தை யாருக்காகவும் விட்டு கொடுக்க மாட்டேன்

Cell: 9787576858,

E-mail: mpsakthivelpgt@gmail.com



@EDITORSAKTHIVEL



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MSV

TAMILNADU STATE BOARD

SSLC -2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE – ALL UNITS

BOOK BACK ONE MARK - QUESTION ONLY

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M.SAKTHIVEL - 978757 6858

M.A.,M.A.,M.Ed.,PGDCA.,DCSE.,CLP.MDSA.,DCA.,DDTP.,

STATE PRESIDENT- INDIAN COUNCIL OF PRESS

STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

SUB EDITOR - SEITHI MUZHAKAM / VETTRI PATHAI - NEWS PAPER

VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

Kindly Send me your Answer Keys to email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com

HISTORY UNIT I TO 10**UNIT 1 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH****I Choose the correct answer**

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

II Fill in the blanks

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

III Choose the correct statement

- The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 - Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 - i) and ii) are correct
 - i) and iii) are correct
 - ii) and iii) are correct
 - i), ii) and iii) are correct
- Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.
 - Both A and R are correct
 - A is right but R is not the correct reason
 - Both A and R are wrong
 - R is right but A is wrong.

IV Match the following

- Treaty of Brest- Litovsk - Versailles
- Jingoism - Turkey
- Kemal Pasha - Russia with Germany
- Emden - England
- Hall of Mirrors - Madras

M.SAKTHIVEL. M.A.,M.A.,M.Ed.,PGDCA.,DCSE.,CLP.MDSA.,DCA.,DDTP., - 978757 6858

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UNIT 2 - THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS**I Choose the correct answer**

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

II Fill in the blanks

- The founder of the Social Democratic Party was _____.
- The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____.
- The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in _____.
- The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.
- The Union of South Africa came into being in May _____.
- The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for _____ years
- Boers were also known as _____.

III Choose the correct statement

- During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
 - The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 - The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
 - i) and ii) are correct b) iii) is correct
 - ii) and iii) are correct d) i), ii) and iii) are correct
- Assertion:** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.
 - Both A and R are right b) A is right but R is not the right reason
 - Both A and R are wrong d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

IV Match the Following

- Transvaal - President of Germany
- Hindenburg - Hitler
- Third Reich - Italy
- Matteotti - gold

UNIT 3 - WORLD WAR II**I Choose the correct answer**

- 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
- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin
- Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
a) Battle of Guadalcanal b) Battle of Midway
c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle of El Alamein

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
a) Kavashaki b) Tokyo 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

II Fill in the blanks

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

III Choose the correct statement

1. **Assertion:** President Roosevelt realized that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.

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

- a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

IV Match the Following

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

UNIT 4 - THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

I 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

II 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.

III Choose the correct statement/statements

1. i) In 1948 the Soviets had established socialist governments in the countries of eastern Europe that had been liberated from the Nazis by the Soviet Army.
- ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
- iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.

a) (ii) and (iii) are correct

b) (i) and (ii) are correct

c) (i) and (iii) are correct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV 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 |

M.SAKTHIVEL

MA.,M.ED.,D.CSE.,PGDCA.,MDSA.,CLP.,

Department of Social Science

Cell : 97875 76858

UNIT 5 - SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY**I 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 work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar	b) Raja Rammohan Roy
c) Annie Besant	d) Jyotiba Phule
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) Mahadev Govind 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) Narayana Guru

II Fill in the blanks

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

II Fill in the blanks

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

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
 ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.
 iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.
 iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.
 a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
 d) (i) and (iv) are correct
2. i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.
 ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.
 iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.
 iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 d) (i) and (iv) are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.
 a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

IV Match the following

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

M.SAKTHIVEL

MA.,M.ED.,D.CSE.,PGDCA.,MDSA.,CLP.,
 Department of Social Science
 Cell : 97875 76858

UNIT 7 - ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM**I Choose the correct answer**

1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
 a) Wahhabi Rebellion
 b) Farazi Movement
 c) Tribal uprising
 d) Kol Revolt
2. Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?
 a) Titu Mir
 b) Sidhu
 c) Dudu Mian
 d) Shariatullah
3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?
 a) Santhals
 b) Titu Mir
 c) Munda
 d) Kol
4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.
 a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 b) Justice Govind Ranade
 c) Bipin Chandra pal
 d) Romesh Chandra
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 of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play *Nil darpan*?
 a) Dina Bandhu Mitra b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
 c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Birsa Munda

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
- The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was _____.
- Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year _____.
- Womash Chandra Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year _____.

III Choose the correct statement

- (i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.
 (ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
 (iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.
 (iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.
 a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
- (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.
 (ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.
 (iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.
 (iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.
 a) (i) and (iii) are correct b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct
 c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- Assertion (A):** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R): Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

- Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.
Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.
 a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
 c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

IV. Match the following

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

M.SAKTHIVEL

MA.,M.ED.,D.CSE.,PGDCA.,MDSA.,CLP.,
 Department of Social Science
 Cell : 97875 76858

UNIT 8 - NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE**I Choose the correct answer**

- Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
a) Motilal Nehru b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
c) Mohamed Ali d) Raj Kumar Shukla
- In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?
a) Bombay b) Madras c) Calcutta d) Lucknow
- 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
- When was the first Forest Act enacted?
a) 1858 b) 1911 c) 1865 d) 1936
- On 8 January 1933 which day was observed.
a) Temple Entry Day b) Day of Deliverance
c) Direct Action Day d) Independence Day
- Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?
a) 1858 Act b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
c) Government of India Act, 1919 d) Government of India Act, 1935

II Fill in the blanks

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

III Choose the correct statement

- (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.
(ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
(iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.
(iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (iv) is correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

2. **Assertion:** The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.

Reason: Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- A is correct but R is wrong
- A is wrong but R is correct
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

3. **Assertion:** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

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

- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- A is correct but R is wrong
- Both A and R are wrong
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

IV 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 |

UNIT 9 - FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

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

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named _____.
- _____ 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.

III Choose the correct statement

- (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical *Swadesamitran* was started in 1891.
(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India
(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (iii) is correct
c) (iv) is correct d) All are correct
- (i) EVR did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.
(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.
(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct
c) (ii) is correct d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

IV 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 |

M.SAKTHIVEL

MA.,M.ED.,D.CSE.,PGDCA.,MDSA.,CLP.,
Department of Social Science
Cell : 97875 76858

UNIT 10 – SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

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

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ was the first non- European 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 _____.

III Choose the correct statement

- (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.
(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.
(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.
(iv) Thiru.Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct
d) (iv) is correct e) (ii) and (iii) are correct

2. **Assertion (A):** The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.

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

- Both A and R are correct
- A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation
- Both A and R are wrong
- R is correct, but it has no relevance to A

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dravidian Home | - Maraimalai Adigal |
| 2. Thozhilalan | - Rettaimalai Srinivasan |
| 3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam | - Singaravelar |
| 4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam | - Natesanar |

M.SAKTHIVEL

M.A., M.A., M.Ed., PGDCA., D.CSE., CLP., MDSA., DCA., DDTP.,

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GEOGRAPHY I TO 7**UNIT 1 - INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE****I. 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 Austen (K2) | - Southern part of East Coastal Plain |
| 5. Coromandel Coast | - Khadhar |

UNIT 2 - CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA**I 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
- _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
- Climate of India is labelled as _____.
a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate
c) Tropical Monsoon Climate d) Temperate Climate
- The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
a) Tropical evergreen forest b) Deciduous forest
c) Mangrove forest d) Mountain forest
- Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.
a) Tamil Nadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka
- _____ is not a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO
A) Nilgiri b) Agasthiyamalai c) Great Nicobar d) Kachch

II 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 Himalayas |

III Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given below ones

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

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

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A
- c) (A) is true (R) is false
- d) (A) is false (R) is true

IV Choose the inappropriate answer

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

UNIT 3 - INDIA - AGRICULTURE

I 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. _____ 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

II Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below

1. **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

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

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

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

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

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false (R) is true

III Pick the odd one out

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) Wheat | b) Rice | c) Millets | d) Coffee |
| 2. a) Khadar | b) Bhangar | c) Alluvial soil | d) Black soil |
| 3. a) Inundational canals | b) Perennial canals | c) Tanks | d) Canals |

IV 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 |

UNIT 4 - INDIA - RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

I Choose the correct answer

- Manganese is used in _____.
 a) Paper industry b) Steel Making
 c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining
- The Anthracite coal has _____.
 a) 80 to 90% Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon
 c) 60 to 70% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
- The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and _____.
 a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon d) Nitrogen
- The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is _____.
 a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai d) Coimbatore
- The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in _____.
 a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan c) Maharashtra d) Tamil nadu
- The most abundant source of energy is _____.
 a) Bio mass b) Sun c) Coal d) Oil
- The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is _____.
 a) Transport b) Mineral Deposits
 c) Large demand d) Power Availability

II Match the following

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | - Cement |
| 2. Gypsum | - Aluminium |
| 3. Anthracite | - Electrical goods |
| 4. Iron ore | - Coal |
| 5. Mica | - Magnetite |

M.SAKTHIVEL. M.A.,M.A.,M.Ed.,PGDCA.,DCSE.,CLP.MDSA.,DCA.,DDTP., - 978757 6858

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UNIT 5 - INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE**I Choose the correct answer**

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

II Match the following

- Border Road Organisation - Satellite communication
- INSAT - Impact of Urbanization
- Mazagaon Dock - 1955
- Urban sprawl - Mumbai
- NHAI - 1960
- Hyderabad

UNIT 6 - PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

- The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
a) 8°4'N to 13°35'N b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S
c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S
- The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
a) 76°18' E to 80°20'E b) 76°18' W to 80°20'W
c) 86°18' E to 10°20'E d) 86°18' W to 10°20'W
- The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
a) Anaimudi b) Doddabetta c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan
- Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
a) Palghat b) Shencottah c) Bhorphat d) Achankoil
- Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
a) Periyar b) Cauvery c) Chittar d) Bhavani
- The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam c) Cuddalore d) Theni
- Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from
a) Arabian sea b) Bay of Bengal c) Indian Ocean d) Timor sea
- The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

II 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.

III Match the following

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

IV Assertion type Question

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

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

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A).
- c) (A) is true but, (R) is false.
- d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.

UNIT 7 - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

1. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
 - a) Cauvery delta
 - b) Mahanadi delta
 - c) Godavari delta
 - d) Krishna delta
2. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
 - a) Pulses
 - b) Millets
 - c) Oilseeds
 - d) Rice
3. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
 - a) Mettur
 - b) Papansam
 - c) Sathanur
 - d) Thungabhadra
4. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are
 - a) 3 and 15
 - b) 4 and 15
 - c) 3 and 16
 - d) 4 and 15

II 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 _____.

III Match the following

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

IV Questions 1-2 are assertion and reasoning type

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

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

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

2. **Assertion (A):** The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu

Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is false

CIVICS 1 TO 5**UNIT 1 - INDIAN CONSTITUTION****I Choose the Correct Answer**

- Which of the following sequences is right regarding the Preamble?
 - Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
 - Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
 - Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
 - Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
 - How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
 - Once
 - Twice
 - Thrice
 - Never
 - A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
 - Descent
 - Registration
 - Naturalisation
 - All of the above
 - Find the odd one out.
 - Right to Equality
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Property
 - Cultural and Educational Rights
 - One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
 - Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 - Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 - Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
 - Parents property is inherited by their children
 - Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
 - Right to freedom of religion
 - Right to equality
 - Right to Constitutional remedies
 - Right to property
 - How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
 - If the Supreme Court so desires
 - If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
 - If the President orders it during the national emergency
 - All of the above
 - We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
 - American Constitution
 - Canadian Constitution
 - Russian Constitution
 - Irish Constitution
 - Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
 - Article 352
 - Article 356
 - Article 360
 - Article 368
 - Which of the following committees/ commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
 - Sarkaria Commission
 - Rajamannar Committee
 - M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- 1, 2 & 3
 - 1 & 2
 - 1 & 3
 - 2 & 3

II Fill in the Blanks

- The concept of constitution first originated in _____.
- _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
- The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.
- _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.
- Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.

M.SAKTHIVEL. M.A.,M.A.,M.Ed.,PGDCA.,DCSE.,CLP.MDSA.,DCA.,DDTP., - 978757 6858

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Kindly Send me your Answer Keys to email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com

III 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 |

UNIT 2 – CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**I Choose the correct answer**

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

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
- _____ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- _____ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
- _____ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
- The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of _____ years.
- _____ is the Guardian of the Constitution.

III Choose the correct statement

- Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
 - The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art and social service.
 - The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
 - The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
- ii & iv are correct
 - iii & iv are correct
 - i & iv are correct
 - i, ii & iii are correct

2. i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
 - ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
 - iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
- a) ii & iv are correct b) iii & iv are correct
c) i & iv are correct d) i & ii are correct

IV 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

UNIT 3 -STATE GOVERNMENT

I 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 President (b) The Governor
(c) The Chief Minister (d) The Speaker of State legislature
5. The Governor does not appoint
(a) Chief Minister
(b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
(c) Advocate General of the State
(d) Judges of the High Court
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 the following States have a common High Court?
(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala and Telangana
(c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

II 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 _____.

III 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 |

UNIT 4 - INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**I Choose the correct answer**

- The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between

a) India and Nepal	b) India and Pakistan
c) India and China	d) India and Sri Lanka
- Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?

a) Article 50	b) Article 51	c) Article 52	d) Article 53
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------
- The 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
- Which is not related to our foreign policy

a) World co operation	b) World peace	c) Racial equality	d) Colonialism
-----------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------
- Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?

a) Yugoslavia	b) Indonesia	c) Egypt	d) Pakistan
---------------	--------------	----------	-------------
- Non-Alliance means

a) being neutral	b) freedom to decide on issues independently
c) demilitarization	d) none of the above
- Non – military issues are

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

II Fill in the blanks

- India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
- _____ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
- _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.

III Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

- Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

(i) Panchsheel	(ii) China's Nuclear test
(iii) Indo - Soviet treaty	(iv) First Nuclear test of India
a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)	b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)	d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- Which of the following is not about NAM?

(i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon			
(ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance			
(iii) At present it has 120 member countries.			
(iv) It has transformed to an economical movement			
a) (i) and (ii)	b) (iii) and (iv)	c) (ii) only	d) (iv) only

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a) A is correct and R explains A b) A is correct and R does not explain A
c) A is wrong and R is correct d) Both are wrong

4. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from

a) acute poverty b) illiteracy
c) chaotic socio-economic conditions d) all the above

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

- Mc Mahon Line is a border between
 - Burma and India
 - India and Nepal
 - India and China
 - India and Bhutan
- India is not a member of which of the following
 - G20
 - ASEAN
 - SAARC
 - BRICS
 - 2 only
 - 2 and 4
 - 2, 4 and 1
 - 1, 2 and 3
- OPEC is
 - An international insurance Co
 - An international sports club
 - An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
 - An international company
- With which country does India share its longest land border?
 - Bangladesh
 - Myanmar
 - Afghanistan
 - China
- Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.
 - Salma Dam
 - Farakka accord
 - Chukha hydroelectric project
 - Sharda River project
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal
 - Afghanistan
 - Bhutan
 - 3 1 4 2
 - 3 1 2 4
 - 3 4 1 2
 - 4 3 2 1
- How many countries share its border with India?
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
- Which two island countries are India's neighbours?
 - Sri Lanka and Andaman island
 - Maldieves and Lakshadweep island
 - Maldieves and Nicobar island
 - Sri Lanka and Maldieves
- Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Meghalaya
 - Mizoram
 - Assam
- How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
 - Five
 - Four
 - Three
 - Two
- Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan?
 - Lord Mountbatten
 - Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - Clement Atlee
 - None of the above.

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ is a small Himalayan kingdom.
- India's gateway to South East Asia is _____.
- A strip of land _____, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
- _____ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.

III 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 using the codes given below

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

IV Match the following

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

ECONOMICS 1-5**UNIT I - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION****I Choose the correct answer**

- GNP equals
 - NNP adjusted for inflation
 - GDP adjusted for inflation
 - GDP plus net property income from abroad
 - NNP plus net property income or abroad
- National Income is a measure of
 - Total value of money
 - Total value of producer goods
 - Total value of consumption goods
 - Total value of goods and services
- Primary sector consist of
 - Agriculture
 - Automobiles
 - Trade
 - Banking
- _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
 - Expenditure approach
 - Value added approach
 - income approach
 - National Income
- Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.
 - 91.06
 - 92.26
 - 80.07
 - 98.29
- India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
 - 1st
 - 3rd
 - 4th
 - 2nd

7. India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.
 a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55
8. Which one is a trade policy?
 a) irrigation policy b) import and export policy
 c) land-reform policy d) wage policy

II Fill in the blanks

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

III Match the following

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

UNIT 2 - GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

I Choose the correct answer

- Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 a) Ministerial conference b) Director General
 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
 d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch
- GATT's first round held in
 a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay d) Geneva
- India signed the Dunkel 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

II Fill in the Blanks

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

III Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Multination corporation in India | - 1947 |
| 2. MNC | - enforce international trade |
| 3. GATT | - Minimize cost of production |
| 4. WTO | - Infosis |

UNIT 3 - FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**I Choose the correct answer**

- 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
- Which is correct?
i) HYV-High Yielding Varieties ii) MSP-Minimum Support Price
iii) PDS-Public Distribution System iv) FCI-Food Corporation of India
a) i and ii are correct b) iii and iv are correct
c) ii and iii are correct d) all are correct
- extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
a) United States of America 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
- is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka
- is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
a) Health b) Nutrition c) Sanitation d) Security

II 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.

III Match the following

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

IV 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 is correct, R is false
- Both A and R are false statements
- A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
- A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

M.SAKTHIVEL - 978757 6858

M.A.,M.A.,M.Ed.,PGDCA.,DCSE.,CLP.MDSA.,DCA.,DDTP.,

STATE PRESIDENT- INDIAN COUNCIL OF PRESS

STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

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UNIT 4 - GOVERNMENT AND TAXES**I 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

II 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 _____.

III Choose the correct statement

- 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 unified 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

IV Match the following

- Income Tax - Value added tax
- Excise duty - 1 July 2017
- VAT - Smuggling
- GST - Direct tax
- Black money - Indirect tax

UNIT 5 - INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

1. 'The Detroit of Asia' is _____.
a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Madurai
2. Pumpssets 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

II 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 _____.

III 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

IV Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Entrepreneur | - Export Processing Zone |
| 2. MEPZ | - Coimbatore |
| 3. TANSI | - Innovator |
| 4. Manchester of South India | - 1965 |

M.SAKTHIVEL

M.A.,M.A.,M.Ed.,PGDCA.,D.CSE.,CLP.,MDSA.,DCA.,DDTP.,

President: Indian Council Of Press

Vice President: 9787576858

Tamilnadu Police Family Welfare Federation

PRESS

Vice Sec. S.P.O:

MEDIA

Ambedkar Republic Party of India

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