

TAMILNADU SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

MATEIAL FOR SLOW LEARNERS-2022-2023

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: 10

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Unit – 1.

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

Unit – 2.

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

H-Unit – 3 .

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?
a) 2 September, 1945 b) 2 October, 1945 c) 15 August, 1945 d) 12 October, 194
2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin
3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
a) Battle of Guadalcanal b) Battle of Midway
c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle of El Alamein
4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima c) Hiroshima d) Nagasaki
5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks d) Jews
6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?
a) Chamberlain b) Winston Churchill c) Lloyd George d) Stanley Baldwin
7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?
a) June 26, 1942 b) June 26, 1945 c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

H-Unit – 4.

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

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4. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969? www.Padasalai.Net www.Tipsy.com www.Tipsy.com

- 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

H-Unit – 5.

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 Ram Mohan Roy c) Annie Besant d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?

- a) Parsi Movement b) Aligarh Movement c) Ramakrishna Mission d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha

5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?

- a) Baba Dayal Das b) Baba Ramsingh
c) Gurunanak d) Jyotiba Phule

6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?

- a) M.G. Ranade b) Devendranath Tagore c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali

7. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?

- a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Iyothee Thassar c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha

H.Unit – 6

1. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?

- a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar c) Velunachiyar d) Veerapandya Kattabomman

2. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?

- a) Velunachiyar b) Kattabomman c) Puli Thevar d) Oomaithurai

3. Where was Sivasubramanian executed?

- a) Kayathar b) Nagalapuram c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi

4. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?

- a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak

5. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?

- a) 24 May 1805 b) 10 July 1805 c) 10 July 1806 d) 10 September 1806

6. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?

- a) Col. Fancourt b) Major Armstrong c) Sir John Cradock d) Colonel Agnew

7. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?

- a) Calcutta b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Mysore

H.Unit .7.

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? www.Trb TnpSC.com
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

H.Unit - 8 .

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

H.Unit - 9.

1. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
a) T.M. Nair b) P. Rangaiah c) G. Subramaniam d) G.A. Natesan
2. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George d) Thousand Lights
3. 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
4. Who among the following were Swarajists?
a) S. Satyamurti b) Kasturirangar c) P. Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR
5. Who set up the satyagraha camp in *Udyavanam* near Madras?
a) Kamaraj b) Rajaji c) K. Santhanam d) T. Prakasam
6. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
a) Erode b) Madras c) Salem d) Madurai

H.Unit 10.

1. _____ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.
a) Caldwell b) F.W. Ellis c) Ziegenbalg d) Meenakshisundaram
2. _____ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.
a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan b) B. R. Ambedkar c) Rajaji d) M. C. Rajah
3. India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in.....
a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan b) B. R. Ambedkar c) Rajaji d) M. C. Rajah
4. India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in.....
a) 1918 b) 1917 c) 1916 d) 1914
5. _____ 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
6. _____ 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

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G.Unit -1.

1. The north – south extent of India is -----
 a). 2,500 km b).2,933 km c). 3,214 km d). 2,814km
2. River is known as „Sorrow of Bihar“.
 a). Narmada b). Godavari c). Kosi d). Damodar
3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as -----
 a). Coast b). Island c). Peninsula d). Strait
4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from -----
 a). Goa b). West Bengal c). Sri Lanka d). Maldives
5. The highest peak in South India is -----
 a). Ooty b). Kodaikanal c). Anaimudi d). Jindhagada
6. Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
 a). Bhabar b). Tarai c). Bhangar d). Khadar
7. 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.

G.Unit – 2.

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in -----
 a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala c) Punjab d) Madhya Pradesh
- 2.....helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the Coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
 a) Loo b) Norwester c) Mango showers d) Jet stream
- 3.....is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
 a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
4. Climate of India is labelled as -----
 a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate c) Tropical Monsoon Climate d) Temperate Climate
5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as -----
 a) Tropical Evergreen Forest b) Deciduous Forest c) Mangrove Forest d) Mountain Forest
6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in -----
 a) Tamil Nadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka
- 7.....is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.
 a) Nilgiri b) Agasthiyamalai c) Great Nicobar d) Kachch

G.Unit -3.

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is -----
 a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil c) Red soil d) Alkaline soil
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 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

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7. The longest dam in the world is ----- www.Trb TnpSC.com

- 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

G.Unit : 4.

1. Manganese is used in -----

- a) Storage batteries b) Steel Making c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining

2. The Anthracite coal has -----

- a) 80 to 95% Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon c) 60 to 70% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon

3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and -----

- a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon d) Nitrogen

4. The city which is called as the Mancestor of South India is -----

- a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai d) Coimbatore

5. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in -----

- a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan c) Maharashtra d) Tamil Nadu

6. The most abundant source of energy is -----

- a) Bio mass b) Sun c) Coal d) Oil

7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in -----

- a) Jharkhand b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam

8. The nucleus for the development of the Chota nagpur Plateau Region is -----

- a) Transport b) Mineral Deposits c) Large demand d) Power Availability

G.Unit -5.

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called -----

- a) Photography b) Demography c) Choreography d) Population density.

2.....Transport provides door to door services.

- a) Railways b) Roadways c) Airways d) Waterways.

3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is -----

- a) 5846 km b) 5847 km c) 5849 km d) 5800 km

4. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at -----

- a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi d) Hyderabad

5. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is -----

- a) Roadways b) Railways c) Airways d) Waterways

6. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

- a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot d) Pavan Hans

7. The major import item of India is -----

- a) Cement b) Jewells c) Tea d) Petroleum

G.Unit - 6.

1. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is.....

- a) 8°5'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

2. 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

3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is.....

- a) Anaimudi b) Doddabetta c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan

4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Palghat b) Shencottah c) Bhorphat d) Achankoil

5. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?

- a) Periyar b) Cauvery c) Chittar d) Bhavani

6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is

- a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam c) Cuddalore d) Theni

7. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from

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

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8. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
a) Theni b) Madurai c) Thanjavur d) Ramanathapuram
9. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is.....
a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

G.Unit – 7.

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) Oil seeds 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 16

C.Unit-1

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

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

C.Unit-3.

- 1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the ---**
a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice
- 2. 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
- 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. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by ----**
(a) The President (b) The Attorney General (c) The Governor (d) The Prime Minister

C.Unit-4.

- 1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?**
(a) Defense Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) External Affairs Minister (d) Home Minister
- 2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between**
a) India and Nepal (b) India and Pakistan (c) India and China (d) India and Sri Lanka
- 3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?**
a) Article 50 (b) Article 51 (c) Article 52 (d) Article 53
- 4. Apartheid is.....**
a) An international association (b) Energy diplomacy
c) A policy of racial discrimination (d) None of these

5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to www.Padasalai.Net www.Trb Tnpsc.com

- a) Trade and Commerce b) Restoration of normal relations
c) Cultural exchange programmes d) The Five Principles of Co existence

6. Which is not related to our foreign policy?

- a) World co operation b) World peace c) Racial equality d) Colonialism

7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?

- a) Yugoslavia b) Indonesia c) Egypt d) Pakistan

8. Find the odd one

- a) Social welfare b) Health care c) Diplomacy d) Domestic affairs

9. Non-Alliance means

- a) Being neutral b) Freedom to decide on issues independently
c) Demilitarisation d) None of the above

10. Non – military issues are

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

C.Unit 5.

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between

- (a) Burma and India b) India and Nepal c) India and China d) India and Bhutan

2. India is not a member of which of the following

- 1) G20 2) ASEAN 3) SAARC 4) BRICS

Select the correct option

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

3. OPEC is.....

- a) An international insurance Co. b) An international sports club
c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries d) An international company

4. With which country does India share its longest land border?

- a) Bangladesh b) Myanmar c) Afghanistan d) China

5. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.

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

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

6. How many countries share its border with India?

- a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

7. Which two island countries are India"s neighbours?

- (a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island b) Maldieives and Lakshadweep Island
c) Maldieives and Nicobar island d) Sri Lanka and Maldieives

8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?

- (a) Arunachal Prades b) Meghalaya c) Mizoram d) Sikkim

9. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?

- (a) Five b) Four c) Three d) Two

10. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe c) Clement Atlee d) None of the above

E.Unit -1.

1. GNP equals, -----

- a) NNP adjusted for inflation b) GDP adjusted for inflation
c) GDP plus net property income from abroad d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

2. National Income is a measure of -----

- a) Total value of money b) Total value of producer goods
c) Total value of consumption goods d) Total value of goods and services

3. Primary sector consist of -----

- a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade d) Banking

4.....approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

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- a) Expenditure approach b) Value added approach
c) Income approach d) National Income

5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP?

- a) Agricultural sector b) Industrial sector c) Service sectors d) None of the above.

6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at lakh crore in 2018 -19.

- a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29

7. India islarger producer in agricultural product.

- a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th d) 2nd

8. India ,s life expectancy at birth is ---- years.

- a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55

9. Which one is a trade policy?

- a) Irrigation Policy b) Import and export Policy c) Land – reform Policy d) Wage policy

10. Indian Economy is

- a) Developing Economy b) Emerging Economy c) Dual Economy d) All the above

E.Unit- 2.

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

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

2. 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

3. National Income is a measure of

- a) Total value of money b) Total value of producer goods
c) Total value of consumption goods d) Total value of goods and services

4. Primary sector consist of

- a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade d) Banking

5. India signed the Dunket proposal in

- a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d) 1994

6. Who granted the English “Golden Fireman” in 1632?

- a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb

7. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in-----

- a) June 1991 b) July 1991 c) July- Aug-1991 d) Aug 1991

8. Indian government was introduced in 1991

- a) Globalization b) World Trade Organisation c) New Economic Policy d) none

9. Indian Economy is

- a) Developing Economy b) Emerging Economy c) Dual Economy d) All the above

10. Approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- a) Expenditure approach b) Value added approach
c) Income approach d) National Income

11. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP?

- a) Agricultural sector b) Industrial sector c) Service sectors d) None of the above.

12. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated atlakh crore in 2018 -19.

- a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29

13. India is..... larger producer in agricultural product.

- a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th d) 2nd

14.....India’s life expectancy at birth is years.

- a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55

15. Which one is a trade policy?

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- a) Irrigation Policy by import and export Policy c) Land reform Policy d) Wage policy

E.Unit-3.

1. _____ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
a) Availability of food b) Access to food c) Absorption of food d) none
2. 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
3. Which is correct?
i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price
iii) PDS–Public Distribution Systemiv) FCI–Food Corporation of India
a) i and ii are correct b) iii and iv are correct c) ii and iii are correctd) all are corre
4. _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
a) United States of America b) India c) Singapore d) UK
5. _____ 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
6. _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka
7. _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
a) Health b) Nutrition c) Sanitation d) Security

E.Unit-4.

- 1.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
- 2.In India, taxes are including
a) Direct taxes b) Indirect taxes. c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
- 3.Which is the role of government and development policies?
a) Defence b) Foreign policy c) Regulate the economy d) all of above
- 4.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
- 5.Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured
a) Value added tax (VAT) b) Income tax c) Goods and service taxd) Sales tax
- 6.Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year.....
a) 1860 b) 1870 c) 1880 d) 1850
7. ___ Tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
a) Income taxb) Wealth tax c) Corporate tax d) Excise duty
8. What are identified as causes of black money?
a) Shortage of goods b) High tax rate c) Smuggling d) All of above

E.Unit 5.

1. The Detroit of Asia" is _____.
a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Madurai
- 2.Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in
a) Salem b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Dharampuri
3. _____ are an essential aspect of a nation"s development.
a) agriculture b) industry c) railway d) none of these
4. Tiruppur is known as
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
6. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?
a) Ranipet b) Dharmapuri c)Ambur d) Vaniyambadi
7. Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?
a) TIDCO b) SIDCO c) MEPZ d) SIPCOT

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- Sambalpur
- Parts of Punjab

11. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was held on April 13, 1919 in Amristar.
- General Dyer **opened fire** on people **without any warning**.
- **379** were **killed** and more than thousand injured.

12. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?

- **It was an all White Commission.**
- **It did not have any Indian member.**
- So Simon Commission was boycotted.

13. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- Bhagat Singh reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
- **He threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.**
- He threw pamphlets.
- He shouted ' **Inquilab Zindabad** .

14. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- The introduction of printing press,
- Linguistic research on Dravidian languages rooted the process of Tamil Renaissance.
- In the 19th Century, Tamil Scholars published Tamil Classics.
- So they revived and published more ancient Tamil Classics

15. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings.

- C.W. Damotharanar
- U.V. Swaminathar
- Thiru. Vi. Kaliyanasundaram
- Parithimar Kalaignar
- Maraimalai Adigal
- Subramania Bharathi
- S. Vaiyapuri
- Poet. Bharathidasan

16. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

- **Dravidian** in Tamil
- **Justice** in English
- **Andhra Prakasika** in Telugu

GEOGRAPHY

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Sri Lanka

2. of India.

1. Narmada 2. Tapi 3. Mahi 4. Sabarmati

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3. List the factors affecting climate of India.

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

4. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

- Winter
- Pre Monsoon
- South West Monsoon
- North East Monsoon

5. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

- Agasthyamalai
- Gulf of Mannar
- The Nilgiris
- Sundarbans
- Madhya Pradesh
- Uttarakhan

6. Define soil.

- The upper most layer of the land surface is called soil.
- It is composed of minerals, organic matter, living Organisms, air and water.

7. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

- It is black in color due to the presents in Titanium and Iron.
- It is sticky when wet.
- Moisture retentive is very high.

8. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

- Subsistence Farming
- Shifting Agriculture
- Intensive Farming

- Dry Farming
- Mixed Farming
- Terrace Farming

9. Mention the plantation crops of India.

- Tea
- Coffee,
- Rubber and Spices

10. Define the resource and state its types.

- Anything derived from the environment and that is used by living thing including humanbeing is called resources.
- **Renewable Resources** : Solar Energy, Wind Energy,
- **Non- Renewable Resources** : Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas etc.

11. What are minerals and state its type?

- Minerals are naturally occurring substances of inorganic or organic origin with definite chemical and Physical

- properties
1. **Metallic Minerals** : Iron, Copper,
 2. **Non- Metallic Minerals** : Mica, Limestone

12. State the uses of magnesium.

- It is used for making Iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- It is also used for manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

13. What is natural gas?

- It is naturally occurring hydrocarbon.
- It is formed by the decomposition of plants

14. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.

- **Anthracite** : 80% to 90% Carbon
- **Bituminous** : 60% to 80% Carbon
- **Lignite** : 40% to 60% Carbon
- **Peat** : Less than 40% of Carbon

15. Write any four advantages of railways.

- The Backbone of the transport system
- Contributing Economic Growth.
- Promotes National Integration
- Promotes Trade, Tourism, Education, etc.

16. State the merits of Roadways.

- **Roadways play an important role in carrying goods and passengers**
 - **Easily access to short, medium and long distances.**
- Indian Roads are cost efficient.
- It is used by all sections of people in the Society.

17. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.

- **East** - Bay of Bengal
- **West** - Kerala
- **North** - Andhra Pradesh
- **North West** - Karnataka
- **South** - Indian Ocean

18. Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu.

- Pampam, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu
- Pullivasal, Sri Rangam, Upputanni Island, Kattpulli Island.

19. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

- Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi,
- Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi.

20. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.

1. Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)
2. Samba (Adi pattam)
3. Navarai

21. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- Mettur Dam,
- Amaravathi Dam,
- Krishnagiri Dam

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- Sathanur Dam,
- Vaigai Dam,
- Manimuthar Dam,
- The Papanasam Dam

CIVICS

1. How many types of fundamental rights are listed by the Indian Constitution ? There are 6 types of fundamental rights

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Religion
5. Cultural of Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

2. What are the classical languages in India?

1. Tamil
2. Sanskrit
3. Telugu
4. Kannada
5. Malayalam
6. Odiya

3. What is national emergency?

- National emergency can be declared on the basis of war, foreign Aggression, or armed rebellion In India.
- The President under **Article 352** can declare national emergency.

4. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

The Ministers are classified as three ranks.

- Cabinet Ministers
- Ministers of State
- Deputy Ministers.

5. Explain India's nuclear policy.

The two themes of India's nuclear policy are

- i) **No first use**
- ii) **Credible minimum deterrence.**

6. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?

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

7. Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

1. Treaties and executive agreements
2. Appointing Ambassadors
3. Foreign Aid
4. International Trade
5. Armed Forces.

8. Mention the member countries of BRICS.

1. Brazil
2. Russia
3. India
4. China
5. South Africa

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1. Define National income.

- National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in one year.
- It is called as Gross National Product.

2. Write the types of Globalization.

Three types of stages

1. Archaic Globalization
2. Proto Globalization
3. Modern Globalization

3. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agriculture Policy
- Industrial Policy
- Population Policy
- New Economic Policy
- Employment Policy
- Wage Policy

4. What is Globalization?

- It is the integration of a country with the world economy.
- It signifies a process of internationalization and liberalization.

5. What are the basic components of food and nutrition security?

1. Availability of food
2. Access to food
3. Absorption

6. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- India got self sufficiency in food grain production through HYV programme.
- During the Green Revolution HYVs of Wheat and Rice grew considerably.

7. Define tax.

Taxes are compulsory payments to governments without expectation of direct return or benefit to the tax payer.

8. Why we pay tax to the government?

- To raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand.
- To carry out many functions.
- Examples - Education, sanitation, healthcare and transport.

9. What is tax evasion?

- Tax Evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, Corporations and Trusts.

10. Mention any three industrial development agencies in Tamil Nadu and their role.

- SIPCOT
- TIDCO
- TANSI

11. What are the problems of industrialization currently in Tamil Nadu?

- Some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather Industries generate a lot of polluting effluents.
- It affects health.
- Quality of employment has suffered.
- Hiring temporary employees reduce quality.

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Distinguish between the following

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
a) Along Western coastal plain	a) Along Eastern coastal plain
b) Continuous range	b) Discontinuous range
c) Originate rivers from Western Ghats- Cauveri, Godavari, Krishna	c) Doabs and Delta regions in Eastern Ghats.

Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
a) Extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	a) Extends from West Bengal to Kanyakumari
b) Has numerous Backwaters and lakes	b) Has numerous lakes like Chilka lake, Pulicat lake.

Weather	Climate
a) It refers to daily atmospheric events.	a) It refers to seasonal weather events of a given location
b) Weather of a place may change daily.	b) Climate remains constant over a period of 30-35 years.

North East monsoon	South West monsoon
a) Monsoon season October and December	a) Monsoon season June to September.
b) It gives more rainfall to coromandal coast.	b) It gives more rainfall to the western coastal plain.

Inundational canals	Perennial canals
a) Water is taken out directly from the rivers without barrages or dam.	a) Constructing barrages or dams to regulate the flow of water.
b) Useful for diversion of flood from river	b) Useful for Irrigation
c) Operational only rainy season	c) Operational throughout the year.

Thamirabarani	Cauvery
a) It originates from Pothigai Hills	a) It originates from Brahmagiri Hills
b) Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar are some of its tributaries.	b) Noyyal, Amaravathi, Bhavani are some of its tributaries.

Alluvial soil	Black soil
a) Alluvial soil is formed from sediments deposited by streams and Rivers	a) Black soil is formed from basalts of Deccan trap
b) Crops like Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane and oilseeds are grown.	b) Crops like cotton, millets, tobacco, and sugarcane are grown.

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
----------------------------	--------------------------------

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a) Can be reproduced again and again <small>www.Padasalai.Net</small>	a) Cannot be reproduced after the usage. <small>www.Trb.Tnpsc.com</small>
b) It does not make pollution. Example air, water and sun light.	b) It makes pollution. Example coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
a) Contain one or more metals in them. Iron, Gold, and copper.	a) Do not contain metal in them. Limestone, gypsum and potash.

Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
a) Fishing in sea water and oceans b) Large mechanised boats are used to fishing.	a) Fishing in rivers, canals, ponds. b) Catamarans, floating nets are used to fishing.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HISTORY

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

- Germany was reduced.
- Germany had to pay **6,600** million pounds.
- Allowed to have Air force and Submarines.
- Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- All German colonies became mandated.
- Alsace – Lorraine was returned to France.

2. Analyse the effects of World War – II.

- **Two main blocks** - America and Russia.
- Cold war between America and Russia.
- Race of Nuclear weapons.
- Colonies became independent.
- UN came into existence for peace.
- Women economically independent.
- Socio economic changes.

3. Asses the structure and the activities of the UN.

- UN Headquarter - Newyork.
- Started on 14th October, 1945.
- 193 member nations
- **Structure**
- General Assembly
- Secretariat
- Security Council (**15** members).
- The Economic and Social Council Organisation.
- The trusteeship council
- The international court of justice.
- World Bank.

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- The other Organs FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP. www.Trb Tnpsc.com
- USA, Britain, France, Russia and China are permanent members.
- It has the right to Vote.

Activities

- Human rights
- peace keeping forces

4. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform Movements of 19th Century.

- English Education
- Educated Middle Class
- Indian Reformists
- Revivalists

Reform Movements:

- Sati
- Female Infanticide
- Polygamy
- Child Marriage.
- Superstitious beliefs
- Denial of Female Education
- Ban on Widow Remarriage

5. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian Society.

- Ramakrishna Mission – Kolkatta, Belur.
- Disciple of Ramakrishnar - Vivekananda

Ramakrishnar

- Through devotional songs – attain God's grace
- All living beings are God
- He said, "Jiva is Siva"
- "Service for poor man, must be regarded as God".

Swami Vivekananda

- Ramakrishna Mission – Kolkatta, Belur.
- Emphasized a cultural nationalism
- Education to poor
- Service to mankind is to God.
- Helping in the natural disasters.
- Recovered Hinduism.

6. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.

- Contention between Kattabomman and English in Tax Collection.
- Clash between collector Jackson and Kattabomman.

Kattabomman and the Confederacy of Palayakkarars

- He joined with Maruthu Brothers

Seige of Panchalamkurichi

- He escaped to Pudukottai
- Captured and hanged in Kayathar

7. Trace the career of Velunachiyar.

- Velunachiyar was born in 1730.

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- Her father was Sellamuthu Sethupathi. (Raja of Ramanathapuram).
- She was trained Valari and Stick Fighting.
- She was skilled in horse riding and archery.
- In 1772 Arcot Nawab and Company troops attacked Kalaiyar Koil Palace.
- Muthu Vadugar killed in the battle.
- She was under protection of Gopala Nayakar for 8 years.
- She asked the help of Hyder Ali to fight the English.
- She recaptured Sivagangai and crowned as Queen.
- Marudhu Brothers helped her.
- She was the first woman ruler to oppose British rule in India.

8. Outbreak of the Vellore Revolt in 1806.

- In 1806 July 10 the Indian Sepoys revolt against the British in Vellore fort.

1. Grievances of Indian soldiers

- low salary,
- treated unequally
- no promotion given
- Ban on religious symbols

2. New military regulation of Sir John Cradock.

3. Revolt held on 10th July 1806

- Indian sepoy shot down the British Officers .
- Revolt was suppressed.
- Tippu's sons were sent to Calcutta.

9. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt 1857.

1. Annexation policy of the British

- The Doctrine of Lapse – Dalhousie
- The Doctrine of Paramountcy

Social Changes:

- Abolition of Sati, Child Marriage etc.

Economic causes:

- Tax system

Discrimination:

- Indian's Salary and Post.

2. Revolt:

- The introduction of ' **New Enfield Rifle**'.
- **Civil Rebellion**
- 1. Indian Sepoys 2. Farmers 3. Zamindars 4. Landlords

Effects:

- End of the EIC.
- India became a Crown Colony
- **1858** - Queen Victoria's Magna – Carta implemented.

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

- Gandhiji followed Ahimsa and Non Violence.

1. The role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle

- Racial discrimination in South Africa

2. Champaran in Bihar

- Tinkathia system

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- www.Padasalai.Net www.Trb TnpSC.com
- Ahmaddabad Mill Strike and Kheda Satyagraha
- 3. Non- Co Operation Movement**
 - Opposed **Rowlatt Act**
 - Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation Movement
 - 4. No tax campaign**
 - No tax campaign in Bardoli in February 1922.
 - 5. Constructive Programme of Gandhi**
 - promoting Khadi,
 - Hindu- Muslim unity and
 - the abolition of Untouchability.
 - 6. Civil Disobedient Movement**
 - Poorna swaraj
 - Salt March towards Dandi
 - 7. Do or Die**
 - Gandhiji gave a call to Do or Die.
 - 8. People leader - Father of Nation**
 - Quit India movement 1942
 - These factors made Gandhi as a national Leader

11. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.

- Formation of Justice party in November 20, 1916.

Important leaders - T. M. Nair, Thiyagarayar and Natesanar

- Published News paper in Tamil - Dravidan.
- Formed First Ministry in Madras.

Contribution of Justice Party

- Hindu religious Endowment Act 1926.
- Staff Selection Board in 1924.
- Voting right given to Women.
- Mid Day meal
- Free Patta given to poor.

12. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of TamilNadu.

- Erode Rationalist.
- EVR Started Self Respect Movement.
- Condemned superstitious belief and rituals.
- Opposed caste based discrimination in Cheran Madevi Gurukulam
- Supported Khadi Sale
- Supported prohibition of alcohol
- Succeeded temple entry movement at Vaikkam (Kerala)
- Fought for Women Empowerment
- Opposed Devadasi System

GEOGRAPHY

1. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

Three Divisions of Himalayas

- The Trans – Himalayas
- Himalayas
- Eastern Himalayas

Importance of Himalayas

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- Natural barrier.
- Pilgrim Centres
- Paradise of tourists.
- Source for perennial rivers.
- Block South West Monsoon wind
- Causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- Provides raw materials.

2. Describe the forests of India.

Types of Forests	Annual Rainfall in cm	Types of Trees	Distribution
1. Tropical Evergreen Forests	more than 200 cm	Rubber, rosewood,	Western Ghats, Assam
2. Tropical Deciduous Forest	100 to 200 cm	Sandalwood, Rosewood,	Tamil nadu
3. Tropical Dry Forest	50 to 100 cm	Banyan, Bamboo	Haryana, Punjab
4. Desert or Semi-Desert Forest	Less than 50 cm	Babul, wild palms	North – West India , Rajasthan
5. Mountain Forests	Less than 50 cm	Sal, silver fir, pine,	North Eastern mountains
6. Tidal Forest		Deltas of Ganga- Brahmaputra	Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna

3. Write any five types of soil India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.

S.No.	Characteristics / growing crops	Distribution
1. Alluvial Soil	Dark colour	Ganga valley, Plains of U.P, Punjab, Haryana.
2. Black Soil	Sticky when wet. Black in colour	Maharashtra, Telengana,
3. Red Soil	Rich in iron and magnesium Light texture	Deccan Plateau , Kerala and Tamil Nadu
4. Latrite Soil	Composed by iron and aluminum	Assam Hills, Kerala,
5. Forest and Mountain Soil	Light, sandy, thin with pieces of rocks	Jammu & Kashmir

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4. Write about any two multipurpose projects of India.

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- Scientific management of water resources.
- Agriculture - Hydro Power Generation - drinking water - Industrial Purpose

1. Tamil Nadu – Kaveri Mettur Dam

- Largest Dam in Tamil Nadu
- **Benefit state** – Tamil Nadu
- Very useful for the farmers of Erode, Karur, Trichy, Tanjore and Nagapattinam.
- Hydro Power generation

2. Orissa – Mahanadi Hirakud Project.

- Longest dam in the world
- **Benefit state** – Orissa

5. Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming.

INTENSIVE FARMING:

- Aims to maximize yields
Applied to the raising of livestock (cows, pigs, chicken)
- They are known as factory farms.
- Practiced in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

PLANTATION FARMING:

- Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major Plantation crops of India.
- Cultivation - large estates on hill slopes.
- Purpose for exports.
- Practiced in Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

6. Write about the distribution of Cotton Textile Industries in India.

- The largest sources of employment generation in the country. There are 1,719 textiles in India.
- **India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world.**

MANCHESTER OF INDIA – MUMBAI

- The higher concentration of textile mills in and around

MAJOR COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maharashtra | 4. Punjab |
| 2. Gujarat | 5. Tamil Nadu |
| 3. West Bengal | 6. Madhya Pradesh |

MANCHESTER OF SOUTH INDIA COIMBATORE

1. Erode
2. Tiruppur
3. Karur
4. Chenna
5. Thirunelveli
6. Madurai
7. Thuthukudi
8. Salem and Virudhunar

7. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

Problems of Industry:

- Shortage in power supply.
- Non availability of Large blocks of Land.
- High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
- Non availability of cheap labourers.
- Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.

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- Wealth creation and sharing
- Create jobs
- Balanced Regional development.
- GDP and Per capita income.
- Standard of living
- Exports

8. What is urbanization? Explain its problems.

- The Process of Society's Transformation
- Rural to Urban is known as Urbanization.

Major problems of Urbanization:

- It creates urban sprawl.
- Makes overcrowding in urban centers.
- Leads to the formation of slums.
- Increases traffic congestion in cities.
- Creates water scarcity in cities.
- Creates drainage problem.

9. Explain the importance of satellite communication in India.

- Weather forecasting
- Monitoring of natural calamities
- Relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phones.

Types of Satellite

1. INSAT 2. IRS

Major Communication Satellites

- **GSAT SERIES**
- **KALPANA-1**
- **HAMSAT**
- **EDUSAT**
- **GSAT-7A**
- **Chandrayan -2**

10. Write an account on river Cauvery.

- Cauvery originates at Tala cauvery (Karnataka- Western Ghats)
- About 416 km of its course falls in Tamil nadu.
- It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district.
- Tributaries are Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi

Two branches

- Northern branch - Kollidam
- Southern branch - Cauvery
- Cauvery delta is formed - Trichy, Thanjavur and Nagai.
- Cauvery delta is called as the "Garden of Southern India".

11. Give an account on water resources of Tamil Nadu.

- Water is the precious gift of nature
- Dependent on monsoon rains.
- 95 % of the Surface water and 80 % of the ground water

Types of Water Resources in Tamil Nadu:

1	River Basin	17
2	Reservoirs	81

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3	Tanks	41,127
4	Tube wells other wells	4,98,644
5	Open wells	15,06,919
6	Total (Million Cubic Metres)	2046788 MCM

CIVICS

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

1. Written Constitution
2. Lengthiest constitutions of the world.
3. Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible
4. Drawn from different sources
5. Parliamentary democracy
6. Secularism
7. Federalism
8. Judicial Independence
9. Provision of fundamental rights
10. Principles for a welfare state
11. Single citizenship
12. Emergency Provisions
13. Protection of minorities

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

Right to Equality

- Article 14 - Equality before law.

Right to Freedom

- Freedom of Speech & Education

Right against Exploitation

- Prohibition of forced labour.

Right to Religion

- Freedom of practice of any religion

Cultural & Educational Rights

- Protection of language & culture of minorities

Rights to Constitutional Remedies

Remedy for the violation of Citizens rights

3. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.

- The president is the nominal and executive authority.
- He is the First citizen of India.

Executive powers

- He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.
- He appoints - Prime Minister - council of Ministers

Judicial Powers

- Article 72 He grant Pardon, reprieves,

ECONOMIS

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

Evolution

- In 1920 MNC entered into India.
- Manufacturing and Service Sectors (USA UK France and Germany)

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Advantages of MNCs

- Lower Cost
- Good Production
- Tax Variation

Disadvantages of MNCs

- Effect on the Environment
- downfall of local business

www.Trb Tnpsc.com

2. Write the challenges of Globalization.

Global Competition

- (In wages, labour rights and employment practices.)

Consuming junk food

- Degradation of health and spread of diseases.

Various Problems

- Child labour and slavery.
- Environmental degradation.
- Global imbalance.

3. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

1. Famine

- Food production decreased

2. Main cause

- The growth of population in India.

3. U S A ('Ship to Mouth' existence)

- Extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme.

4. Key Contributors of the Green Revolution

- Dr. M.S.Swaminathan and Central Minister C.Shanmugam

5. Effect of Green Revolution 1967

- Self-sufficiency in food grain production.
- Rural employment
- Economic Growth

4. Explain the Role of an Entrepreneur.

- They promote development
- Help to industrializing rural and backward areas
- Increase the GDP and PCI.
- Contribute the development of society.
- Giving better goods and employment.
- Helps to improve their standard of living

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TIME LINE IN HISTORY

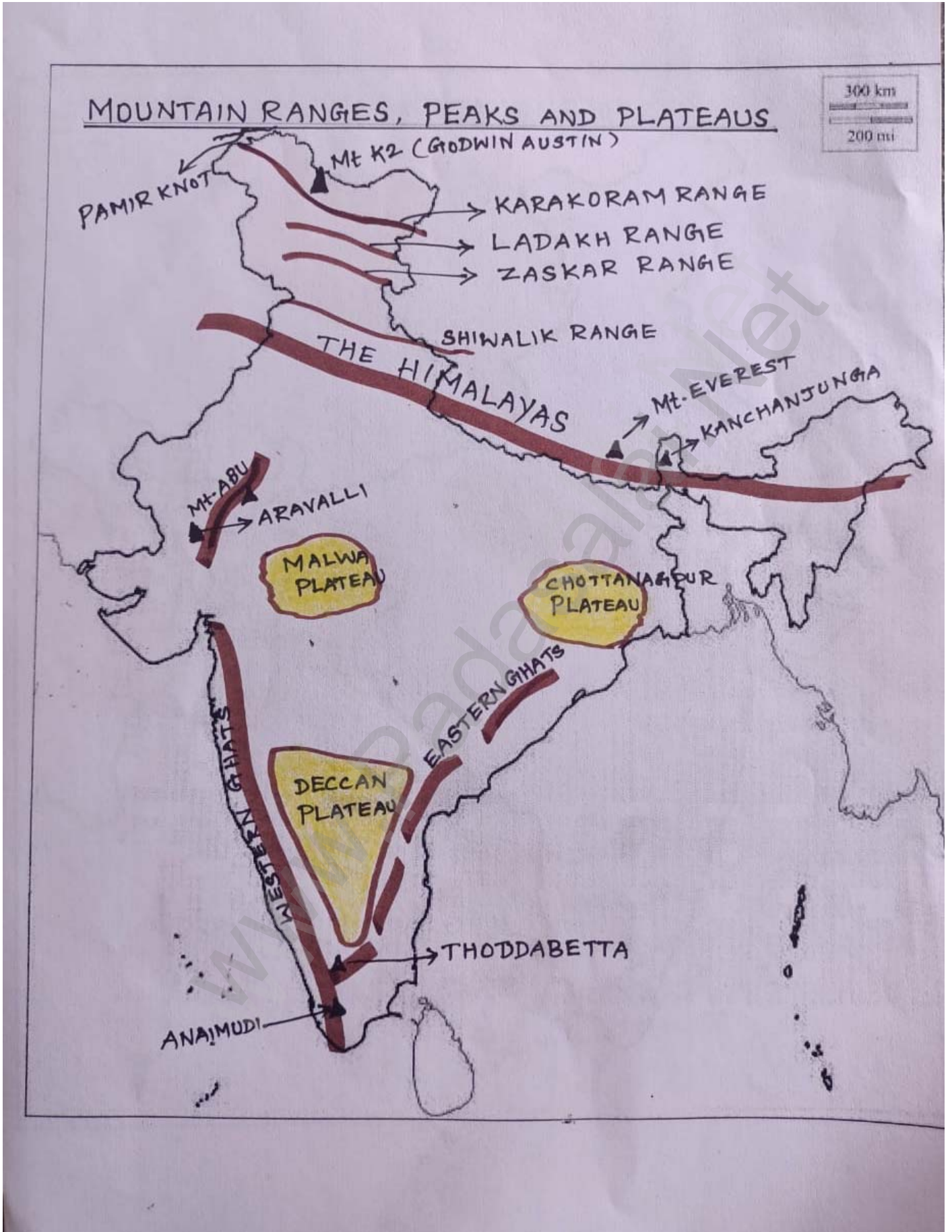
Time Line - World Events

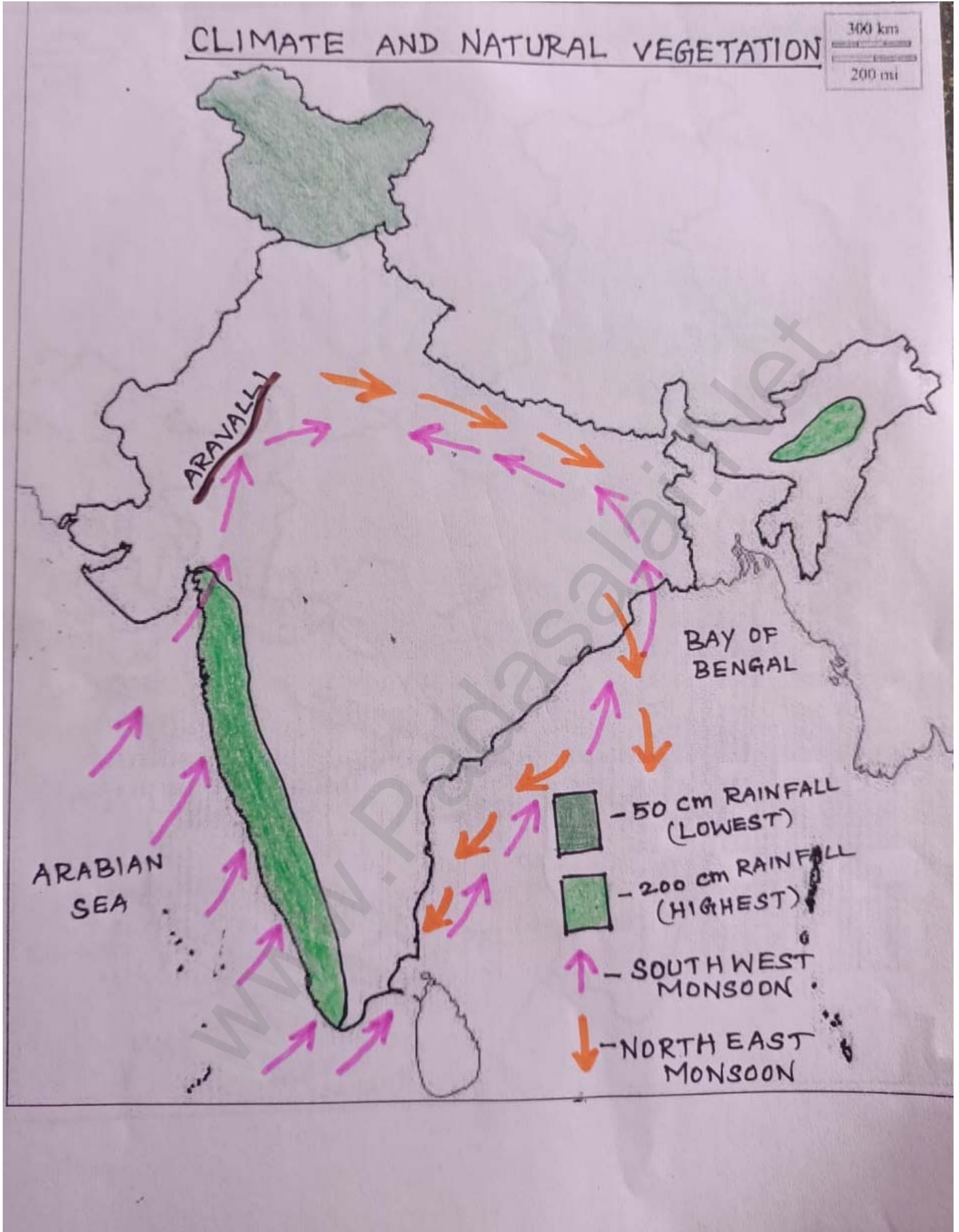
1	1914	Outbreak of World War - I
2	1917	Russian Revolution
3	1918	End of the World War I
4	1919	Treaty of Versailles
5	1920	Establishment of League of Nation
6	1922	Mussolini's March on Rome
7	1929	The Great Depression
8	1934	Mao's Long March
9	1939	Outbreak of World War - II
10	1940	Battle of Britain
11	1941	Pearl Harbour Incident
12	1945	End of World War II
13	1949	NATO

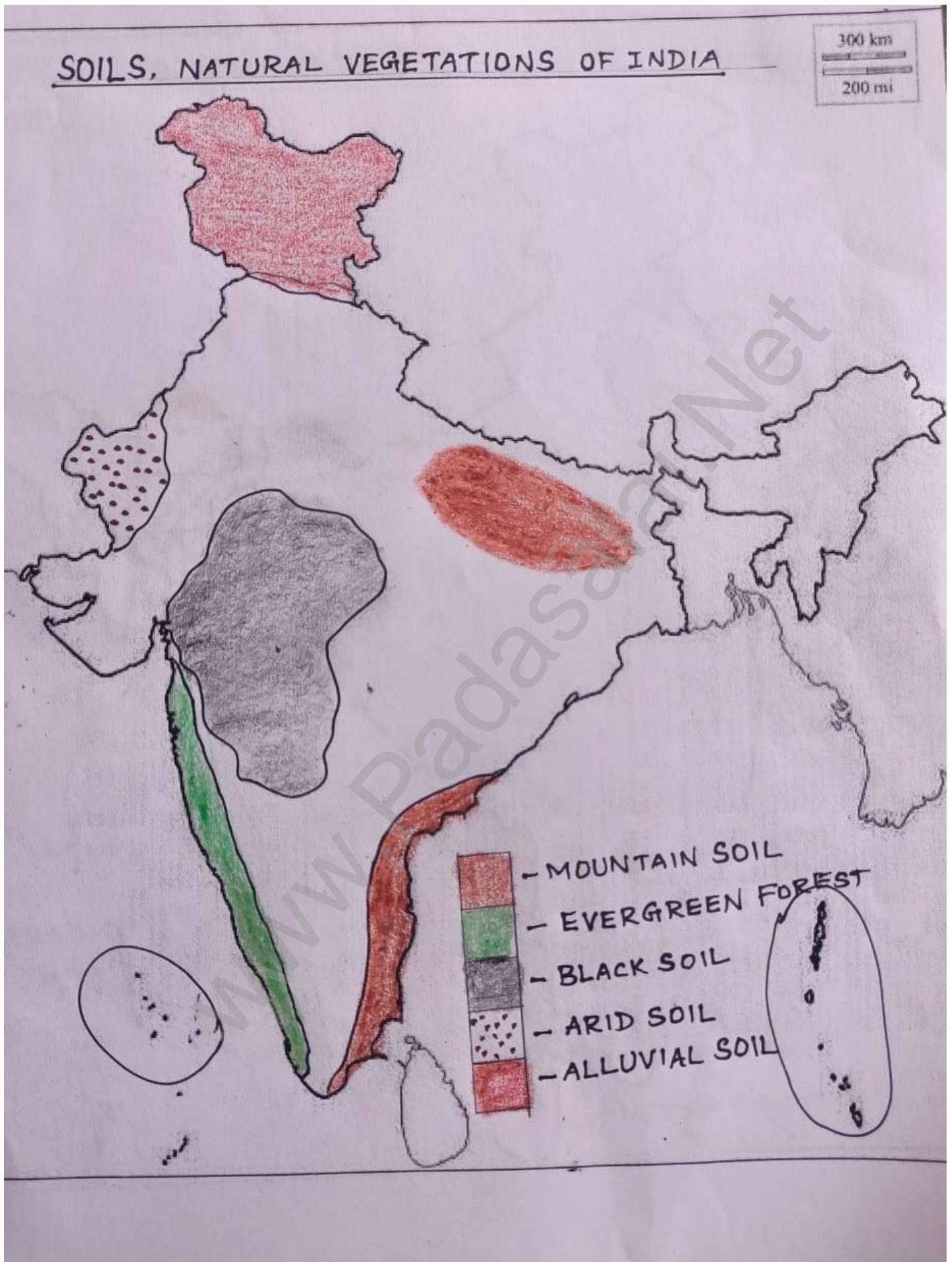
Timeline - Indian Events

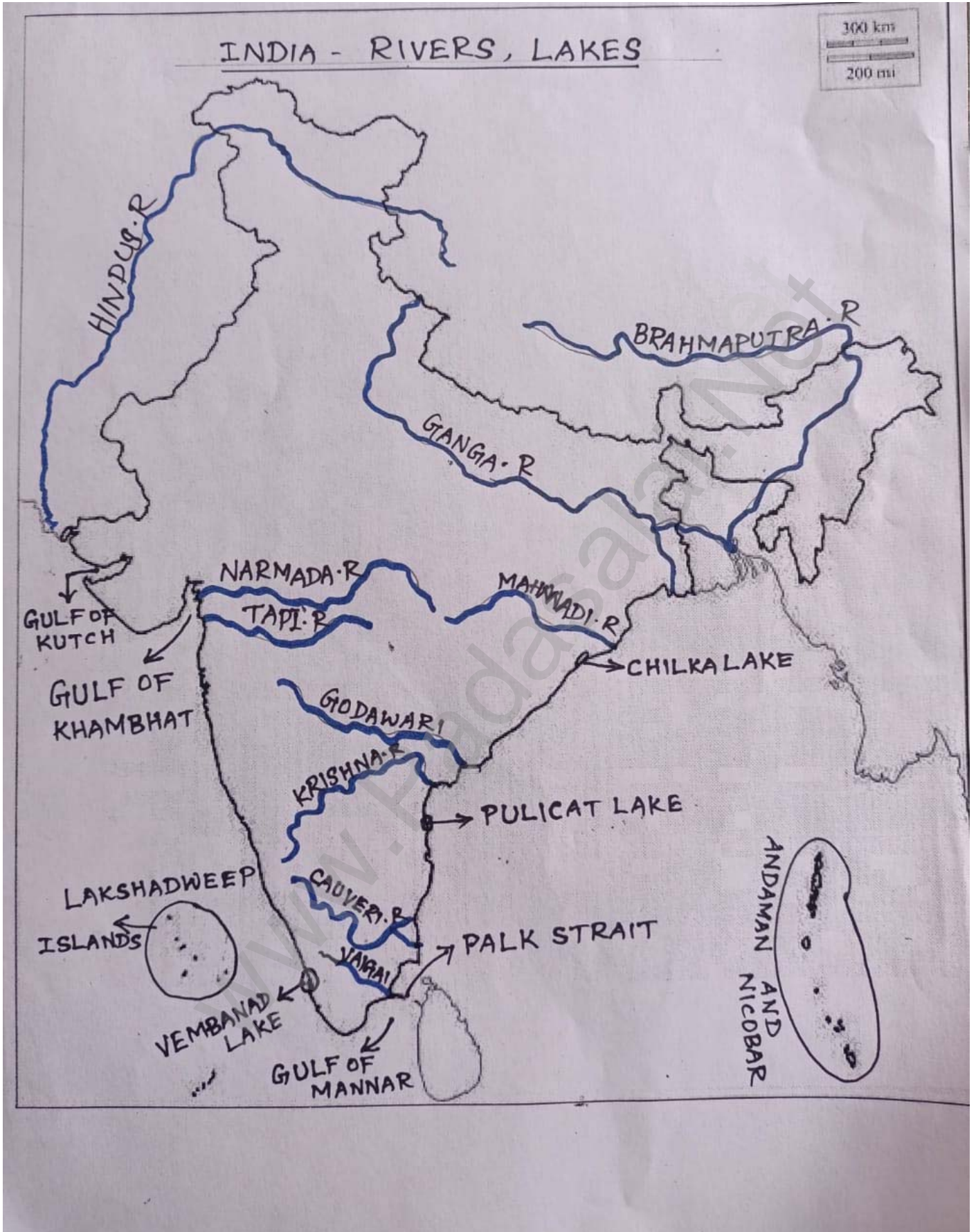
1	1905	Swadeshi Movement
2	1916	Home Rule movement
3	1917	Champaran Satyagraha
4	1918	Kheda Sathyagraha
5	1919	Jallianwalla bagh massacre
6	1920	Khilafat Movement
7	1922	Chauri Choura Incident
8	1930	First Round Table Conferance
9	1931	Second Round Table Conferance
10	1932	Third Round Table Conferance
11	1935	The Government of India Act
12	1947	India Got Independence
13	1950	India Republic

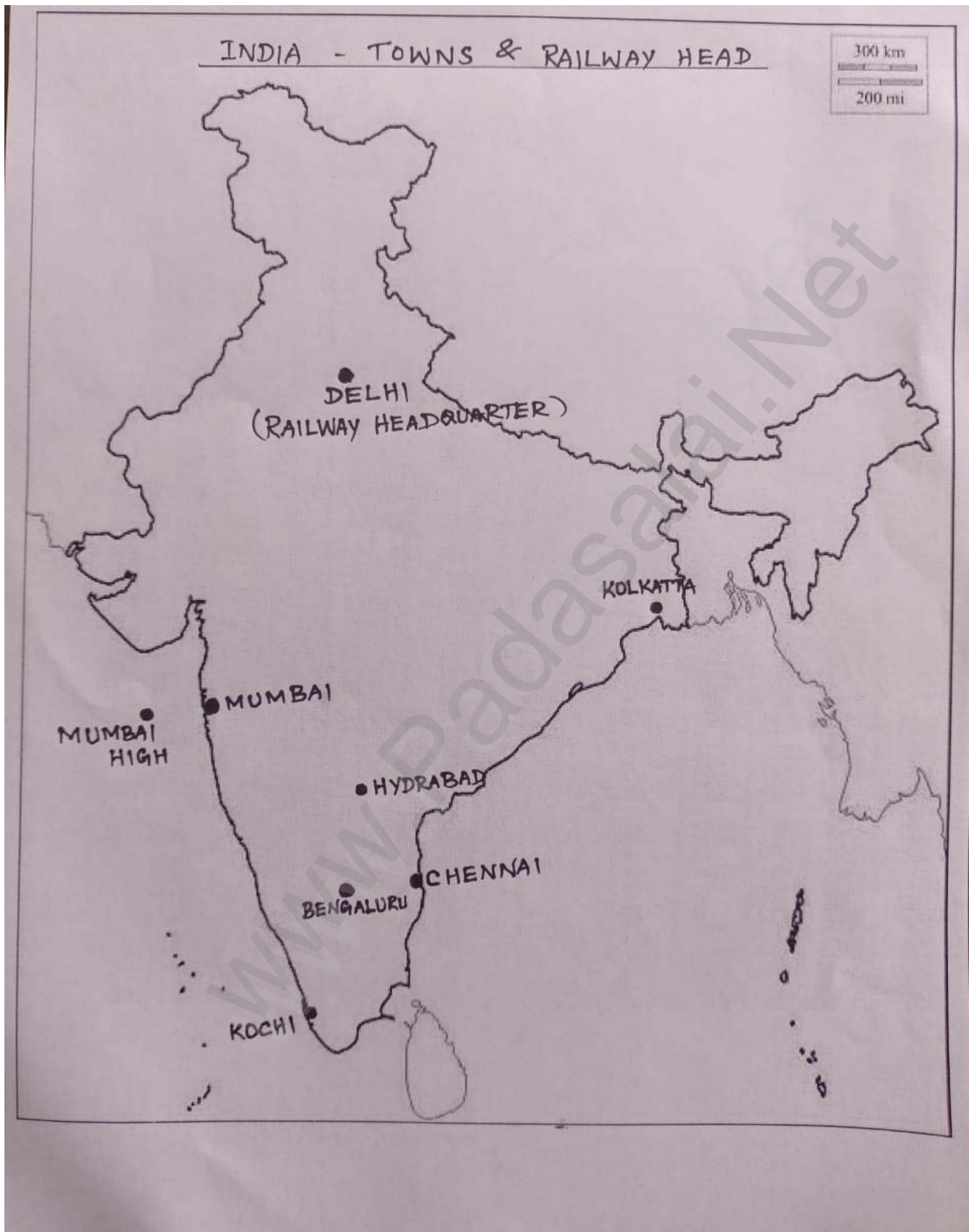
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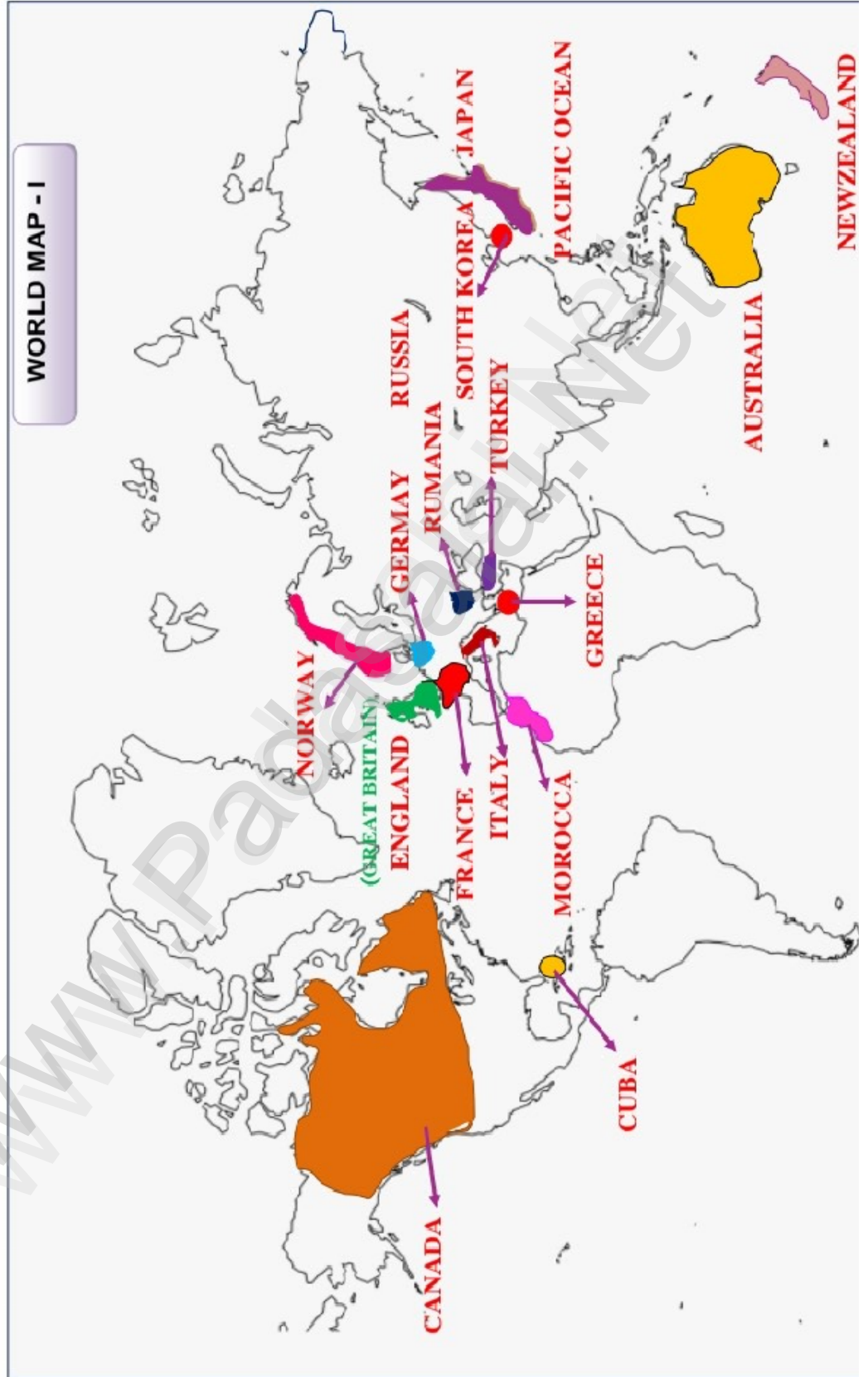


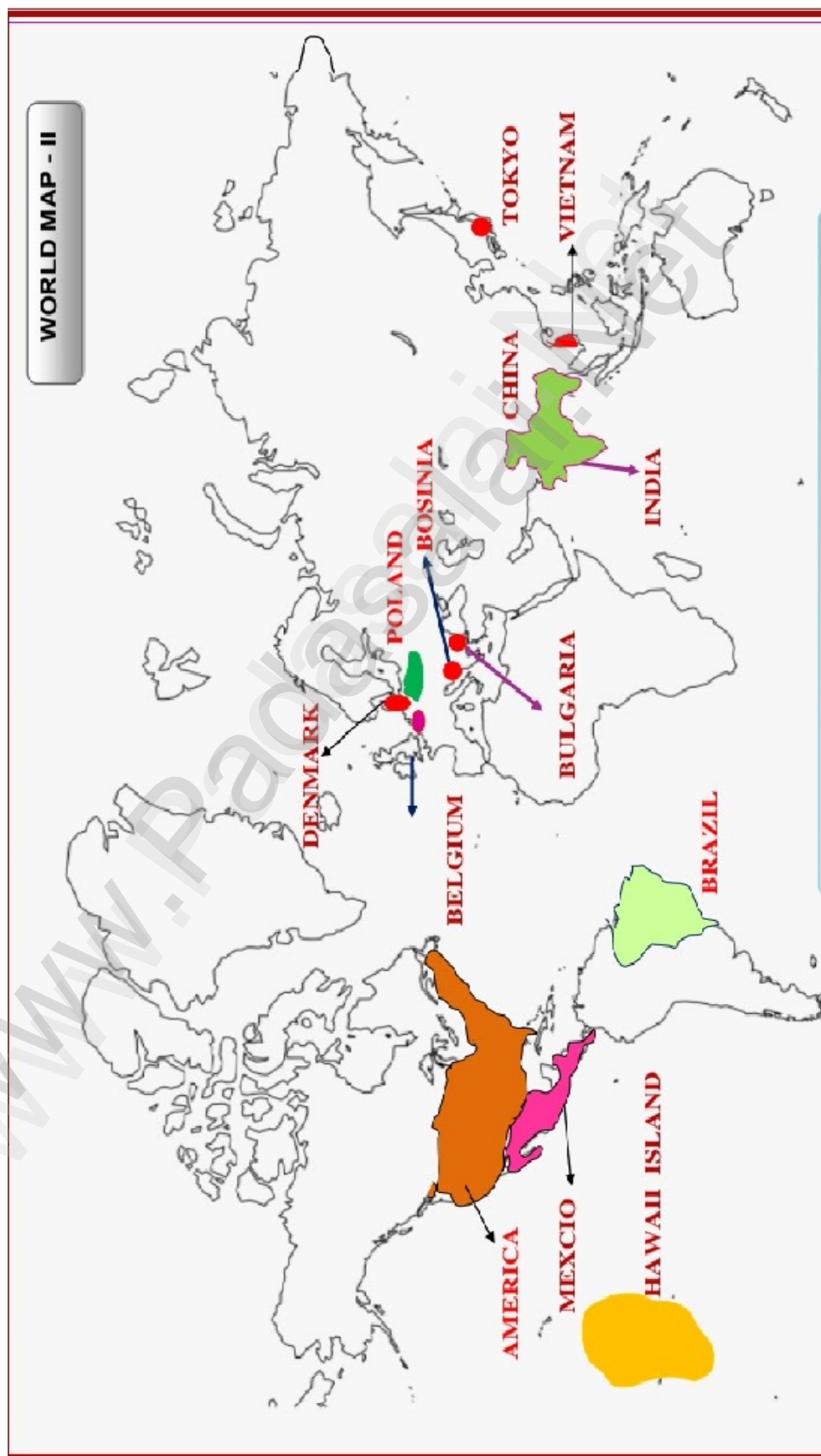


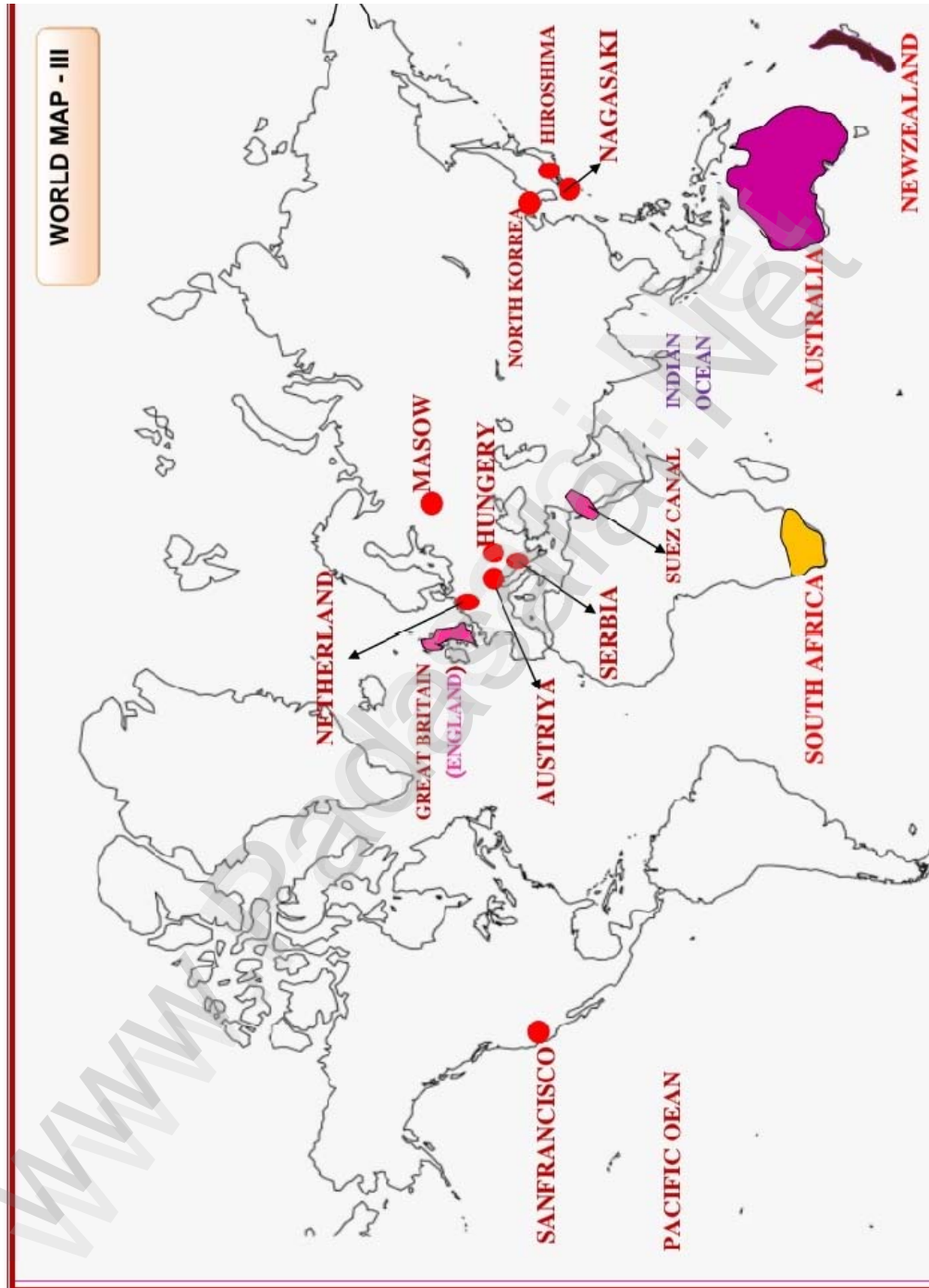








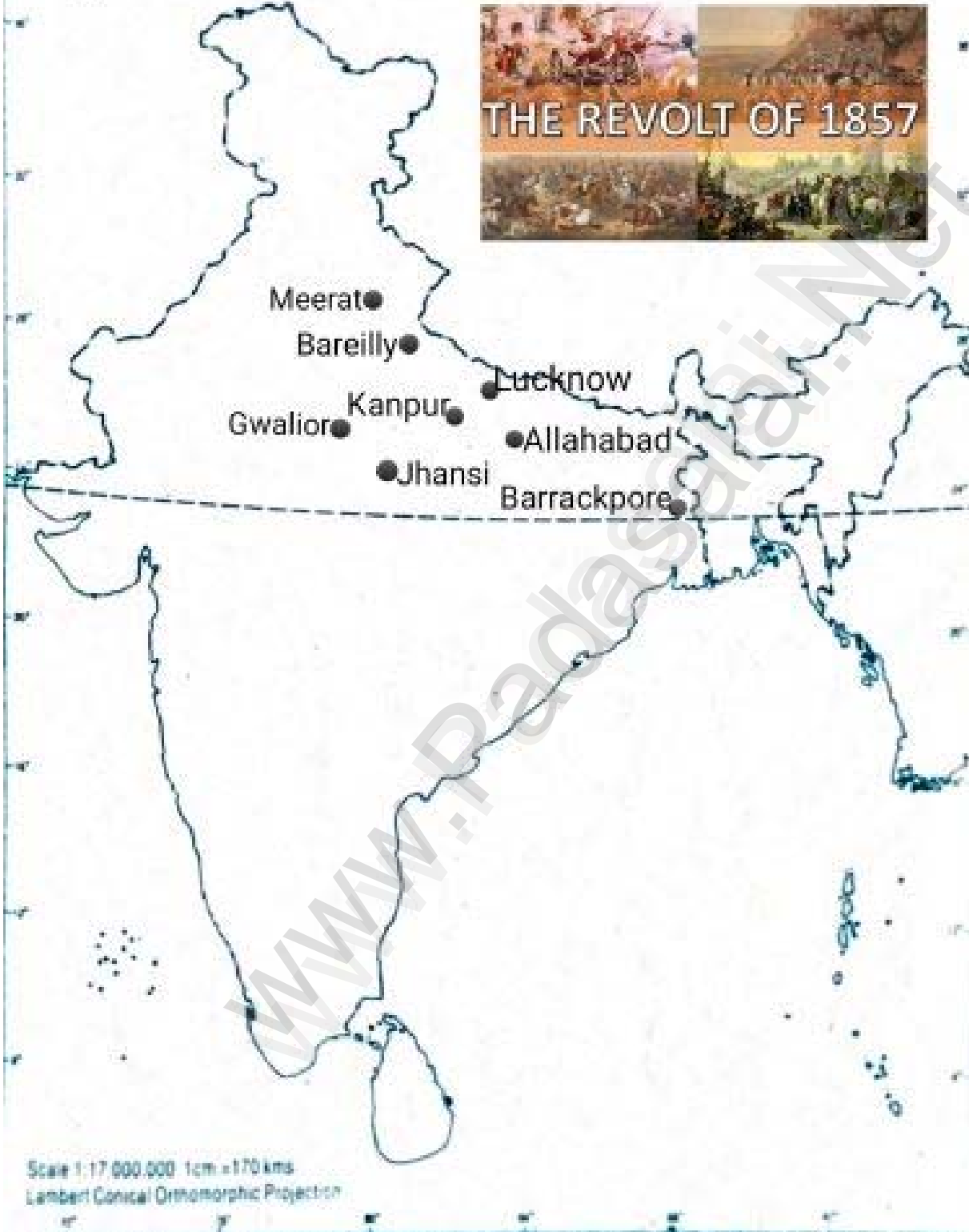




Indian National Movement (1900 - 1947)



Important centres of Great Rebellion - 1857





WITH BEST WISHES.....



**TAMILNADU SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT**

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