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## TN 10 Std. - SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY) - 1 Mark

Fill up the following questions :

### Unit -1 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year 1894.
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year 1902.
4. In the Balkans Macedonia had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered heavy losses.
6. Clemenceau as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year 1925.

### Unit - 2 THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was Ferdinand Lassalle
2. The Nazi Party's propoganda was led by Josef Goebbels.
3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in 1927.
4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as The Gestato.
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May 1910 .
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for 27 years
7. Boers were also known as Afrikaners.

### Unit - 3 WORLD WAR - II

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

### Unit - 4 THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR - II

1. Dr.Sun Yat Sen was known as the "Father of modern China".
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed Peking in University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was Chiang Kai Shek .
4. Central treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of Versailles provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
6. Germany joined the NATO in 1955.
7. Strasbourg was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. The Maastricht treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European

### Unit - 5 SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

1. Ramalinga Swamigal founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was M.G.Ranade .
3. Gulumgir was written by Jyotiba Phule .
4. Ramakrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekanand.
5. Singh Sabha was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
6. *Oru paisa Tamilan* was started by Ayothee Thassar.

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### Unit - 6 EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

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

### Unit - 7 ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. The Wahabi Rebellion was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was The Kol Revolt.
3. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year 1908.
4. Womash Chandra Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year 1885.

### Unit - 8 NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Gandhi regarded Gopala Kirshna Gokhale as his political guru.
2. Khilafat Movement was led by The Ali Brothers.
3. Government of India Act 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the provinces.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
5. Ramsay Macdonald announced Communal Award which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
6. Usha Mehta established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

### Unit - 9 FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

1. T.Muthuswami was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
2. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named Bharata Matha.
3. C.Rajaji formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
4. Yakub Hasan was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
5. Bhashyam hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

### Unit - 10 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

1. Tamil was the first non- European language that went into print.
2. The College of Fort St. George was founded by F.W.Ellis.
3. Marai Malai Adigal is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
4. Justice Party Government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
5. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as Parithimar Kalaingar
6. Abraham Pandithar gave prominence to Tamil music.
7. The first Woman Legislator in India was Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar.

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**Match the following questions :**

**Unit -1 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH**

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

**Unit - 2 THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS**

1. Transvaal - President of Germany [2]
2. Hindenburg - Hitler [3]
3. Third Reich - Italy [4]
4. Matteotti - gold [1]

**Unit - 3 WORLD WAR - II**

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

**Unit - 4 THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR - II**

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

**Unit - 5 SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

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

**Unit - 6 EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU**

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

**Unit - 7 ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM**

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

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### Unit - 8 NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

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

### Unit - 9 FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

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

### Unit - 10 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

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

### Choose the correct answer

#### Unit -1 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

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

#### Unit - 2 THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

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) Franklin D. 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

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**Unit - 3 WORLD WAR - II**

1. *When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?*  
 a) 2 September, 1945      b) 2 October, 1945      c) 15 August, 1945      d) 12 October, 1945
2. *Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?*  
 a) Roosevelt      b) Chamberlain      c) **Woodrow Wilson**      d) Baldwin
3. *Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?*  
 a) Battle of Guadalcanal      **b) Battle of Midway**  
 c) Battle of Leningrad      d) Battle of El 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

**Unit - 4 THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR - II**

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

**Unit - 5 SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

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

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### Unit - 6 EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

- 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
- Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?**  
 a) Velunachiyar    b) Kattabomman    c) Puli Thevar    d) Oomai thurai
- Where was Sivasubramanian executed?**  
 a) Kayathar    b) Nagalapuram    c) Virupachi    d) Panchalamkurichi
- Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?**  
 a) Marudhu brothers    b) Puli Thevar    c) Veerapandya Kattabomman    d) Gopala Nayak
- When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?**  
 a) 24 May 1805    b) 10 July 1805    c) 10 July 1806    d) 10 September 1806
- 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
- Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?**  
 a) Calcutta    b) Mumbai    c) Delhi    d) Mysore

### Unit - 7 ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

- 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
- 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
- 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
- Find out the militant nationalist from the following.**  
 a) Dadabhai Naoroji    b) Justice Govind Ranade    c) Bipin Chandra pal    d) Romesh Chandra
- 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
- What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?**  
 a) Kol Revolt    b) Indigo Revolt    c) Munda Rebellion    d) Deccan Riots
- Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?**  
 a) Annie Basant    b) Bipin Chandra Pal    c) Lala Lajpat Rai    d) Tilak
- 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

### Unit - 8 NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

- 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) Nagpur
- Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?**  
 a) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930    b) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1929    c) 16<sup>th</sup> June 1946    d) 15<sup>th</sup> 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



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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**

**Unit - 9 FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU**

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) K. Kamaraj  
 b) C. Rajaji  
 c) K. Santhanam  
 d) **T. Prakasam**
6. *Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?*  
 a) Erode  
 b) Madras  
 c) **Salem**  
 d) Madurai

**Unit - 10 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU**

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) **1918**  
 b) 1917  
 c) 1916  
 d) 1914
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 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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## TN 10 std. - SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY) - 1 Mark

**Fill up the following questions :**

### **Unit - 6 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is **Coimbatore** .
2. **Solaikaradu** is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between **Northern** and **Southern** branches of cauvery.
4. **Nilgiri tahr** is the Tamil Nadu state animal

### **Unit - 7 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**

1. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes **21** % of its economy.
2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river **Thenpennai** .
3. **Chennai International Airport** is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
4. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called **Balance of Trade** .

**Match the following questions :**

### **Unit - 1 INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE**

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

### **Unit - 2 CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA**

- |    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | Sundarbans - Desert and semi desert vegetation | [4] |
| 2. | Biodiversity hotspot - October - December      | [3] |
| 3. | North east monsoon - Littoral forest           | [5] |
| 4. | Tropical thorn forests- West Bengal            | [1] |
| 5. | Coastal forests - The Himalayas                | [2] |

### **Unit - 3 INDIA - AGRICULTURE**

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

### **Unit - 4 INDIA – RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES**

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



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**Unit - 5 INDIA – POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE**

1. Border Road Organisation - Satellite communication [2]
2. INSAT - Impact of Urbanization [4]
3. Mazagaon Dock - 1995 [5]
4. Urban sprawl - Mumbai [3]
5. NHAI - 1960 [1]
6. - Hyderabad [1]

**Unit - 6 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**

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

**Unit - 7 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**

1. Bauxite – Salem [3]
2. Gypsum – Servaroy hills [1]
3. Iron ore – Coimbatore [4]
4. Limestone – Tiruchirapalli [2]

**Choose the correct answer**

**Unit - 1 INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE**

1. *The north-south extent of India is*  
 a. 2,500 km                      b. 2,933 km                      c. **3,214 km**                      d. 2,814 km
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**

**Unit - 2 CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA**

1. *Western disturbances cause rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_.*  
 a) Tamilnadu                      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

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 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

### Unit - 3 INDIA - AGRICULTURE

- The soil which is rich in iron oxides is \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 a) Alluvial                      b) Black                      **c) Red**                      d) Alkaline
- 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
- The soils formed by the rivers are:**  
 a) Red soils                      b) Black soils                      c) Desert soils                      **d) Alluvial soils**
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest gravity dam in India.  
 a) Hirakud dam                      **b) Bhakra Nangal dam**                      c) Mettur dam                      d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a cash crop.  
 a) **Cotton**                      b) Wheat                      c) Rice                      d) Maize
- Black soils are also called as:**  
 a) Arid soils                      b) Saline soils                      **c) Regur soils**                      d) Mountain soils
- The longest dam in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 a) Mettur dam                      b) Kosi dam                      **c) Hirakud dam**                      d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
- Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?**  
 a) Cotton                      b) Wheat                      **c) Jute**                      d) Tobacco

### Unit - 4 INDIA – RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

- 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

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**Unit - 5 INDIA – POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE**

- 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

**Unit - 6 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**

- 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) Bhorghat                      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

**Unit - 7 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**

- The delta which is known as Granary of South India is*  
 a) Cauvery delta                      b) Mahanadi delta                      c) Godavari delta                      d) Krishna delta
- Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is*  
 a) Pulses                      b) Millets                      c) Oilseeds                      d) Rice
- A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is*  
 a) Mettur                      b) Papansam                      c) Sathanur                      d) Thungabhadra
- 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

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## TN 10 std. - SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS) - 1 Mark

Fill up the following questions :

### **Unit - 1 INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

1. The concept of constitution first originated in USA.
2. Dr.Sahchidinanda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949.
4. Five writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article 510.

### **Unit - 2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
2. Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. Vice President is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
4. Attorney General of India has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 65 years.
6. Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution.

### **Unit - 3 STATE GOVERNMENT**

1. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to President.
2. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the People.
3. Governor 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 President.

### **Unit - 4 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran.
2. Diplomacy is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
3. Nonalignment was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.

### **Unit - 5 INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP**

1. Bhutan is a small Himalayan kingdom.
2. India's gateway to South East Asia is Myanmar.
3. A strip of land Teen Bigha Caorridor, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
4. Bhutan is known as the Land of thunderbolt.

Match the following questions :

### **Unit - 1 INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

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

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**Unit - 2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

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

**Unit - 3 STATE GOVERNMENT**

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

**Unit - 4 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

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

**Unit - 5 INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP**

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

**Choose the correct answer**

**Unit - 1 INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

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

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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 of 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

## Unit - 2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

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

## Unit - 3 STATE GOVERNMENT

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



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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

**Unit - 4 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

1. **The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between**  
 a) India and Nepal (b) India and Pakistan (c) **India and China** (d) India and Sri Lanka
2. **Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?**  
 a) Article 50 (b) **Article 51** (c) Article 52 (d) Article 53
3. **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**
4. **Which is not related to our foreign policy**  
 a) World co operation (b) World peace (c) Racial equality (d) **Colonialism**
5. **Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?**  
 a) Yugoslavia (b) Indonesia (c) Egypt (d) **Pakistan**
6. **Non-Alliance means**  
 a) being neutral (b) **freedom to decide on issues independently**  
 c) demilitarisation (d) none of the above
7. **Non – military issues are**  
 a) Energy security (b) Water security (c) Pandemics (d) **All the above**

**Unit - 5 INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP**

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**  
 a) **2 only** (b) 2 and 4 (c) 2, 4 and 1 (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. **OPEC is**  
 a) An international insurance Co. (b) An international sports club  
 c) **An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries** (d) An international company
4. **With which country does India share its longest land border?**  
 a) **Bangladesh** (b) Myanmar (c) Afghanistan (d) China

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5. **Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.**  
i) Salma Dam - 1. Bangladesh  
ii) Farakka accord - 2. Nepal  
iii) Chukha hydroelectric project - 3. Afghanistan  
iv) Sharda River project - 4. Bhutan  
a) **3 1 4 2** b) 3 1 2 4 c) 3 4 1 2 d) 4 3 2 1
6. **How many countries share its border with India?**  
a) 5 b) 6 c) **7** d) 8
7. **Which two island countries are India's neighbours?**  
a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island b) Maldives and Lakshadweep island  
c) Maldives and Nicobar island **d) Sri Lanka and Maldives**
8. **Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?**  
a) Arunachal Pradesh 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 independent Pakistan?**  
a) Lord Mountbatten b) **Sir Cyril Radcliffe** c) Clement Atlee d) None of the above

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## TN 10 std. - SOCIAL SCIENCE (ECONOMICS) - 1 Mark

Fill up the following questions :

### **Unit - 1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION**

1. Agriculture is the primary sector in India.
2. GDP is the indicator of Health of a Country's economy.
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as Industry Sector .

### **Unit - 2 GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE**

1. A better economy introduce rapid development of the Capital Market.
2. WTO agreement came into force from January 1, 1995.
3. The term globalization invented by Prof. Theodore Levitt .

### **Unit - 3 FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

1. Under weight is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
2. In the year 2013 National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
3. Consumer Co-operatives play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

### **Unit - 4 GOVERNMENT AND TAXES**

1. Tax is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
2. The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word Taxation .
3. The burden of the Direct tax cannot be shifted to others.
4. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 .
5. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called Black Money

### **Unit - 5 INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU**

1. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around Vellore District in Tamil Nadu.
2. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in April 2000 .

Match the following questions :

### **Unit - 1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION**

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

### **Unit - 2 GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE**

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

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**Unit - 3 FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

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

**Unit - 4 GOVERNMENT AND TAXES**

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

**Unit - 5 INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU**

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

Choose the correct answer

**Unit - 1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION**

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.**
  - a) Expenditure approach
  - b) **Value added approach**
  - c) income approach
  - d) National Income
5. **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
6. **India is \_\_\_\_\_ larger producer in agricultural product.**
  - a) 1<sup>st</sup>
  - b) 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - c) 4<sup>th</sup>
  - d) **2<sup>nd</sup>**
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



