

GOVT. HR. SEC. SCHOOL

SAMBAVARVADAKARAI

TENKASI- 627856

X STD SOCIAL SCIENCE

MINIMUM LEARNING MATERIAL

2024 - 2025



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Head Master

Under the guidance of

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PUBLIC QUESTION SETTINGS

NO	QUESTION NO	TOATAL QUESTIONS	ASKING QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	1-14	14 Out of 14	<p align="center">PART-I</p> <p align="center">ONE WORD (1-14) (14)</p> <p align="center">Choose the correct answer H-5, G-5, C-2, E-2</p>	14
2	15- 28	14 out of 10	<p align="center">PART-II</p> <p align="center">TWO MARK QUESTIONS 15-28) (14)</p> <p align="center">QUESTION NO: 28 COMPULSORY</p> <p>1. HISTORY - 5 2. GEOGRAPHY -5 3. CIVICS - 2 4. ECONOMICS - 2 5. COMPULSORY QUESTION -1</p>	10x 2=20
3	29- 42	14 out of10	<p align="center">PART-III</p> <p align="center">FIVE MARK QUESTIONS (29- 42), (14)</p> <p align="center">QUESTION NO: 42 COMPULSORY</p> <p>1. HISTORY - 4 4 or 3 2. GEOGRAPHY - 2 2 or 3 3. CIVICS - 2 4. ECONOMICS - 2 5. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GIVE REASON } GEO -1 6. FILL UP } 7. MATCHING } (H+G+ C+ E) 8. HISTORY TIME LINE 9. MAP (WORLD or INDIA) COMPULSORY QUESTION</p>	10x 5= 50
4	43 &44	43 & 44	<p align="center">PART-IV</p> <p align="center">EIGHT MARK QUESTIONS (43 & 44)</p> <p align="center">HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY</p> <p align="center">MAP- GEOGRAPHY (INDIA AND TAMILNADU)</p>	2x8= 16
TOTAL MARKS				100

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS									
HISTORY UNITS	CHOOSE	FILL UP	MATCH	ASSERTION AND REASON CORRECT STATEMENT	ODD ONE OUT	2 MARKS	5 MARKS	DISTINGUISH	GIVE REASON
1	6	7	5	2	0	6	4	0	0
2	5	7	4	2	0	4	3	0	0
3	7	4	4	1	0	6	2	0	0
4	6	8	5	2	0	6	2	0	0
5	7	6	5	4	0	5	3	0	0
6	7	6	4	3	0	5	3	0	0
7	8	4	4	4	0	5	2	0	0
8	6	6	5	3	0	7	3	0	0
9	6	5	5	2	0	3	3	0	0
10	5	7	4	2	0	6	3	0	0
TOTAL	63	60	45	25	0	53	28	0	0
GEO UNITS									
1	7	0	5	0	0	5	3	3	3
2	7	0	5	1	2	9	2	3	2
3	8	0	5	2	3	8	4	4	2
4	7	0	5	0	0	7	2	4	0
5	7	0	5	0	0	7	3	5	0
6	8	4	5	1	0	7	4	1	2
7	4	4	4	2	0	5	4	2	2
TOTAL	48	8	34	6	5	48	22	22	11
CIVICS UNITS									
1	10	5	5	0	0	7	4	0	0
2	7	6	5	2	0	5	4	0	0
3	10	4	5	0	0	4	3	0	0
4	7	3	5	4	0	6	2	0	0
5	10	4	5	2	0	7	3	0	0
TOTAL	44	22	25	8	0	29	16	0	0
ECO UNITS									
1	8	3	5	0	0	7	4	0	0
2	6	3	4	0	0	7	3	0	0
3	6	3	4	1	0	5	5	0	0
4	8	5	5	1	0	8	3	0	0
5	5	2	4	0	2	7	3	0	0
TOTAL	33	16	22	2	2	34	18	0	0
OVER ALL TOTAL	188	106	126	41	7	164	84	23	11

CONTENTS			
S. NO		QUESTIONS	P.NO
PART-1_ (1 to 14) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS			
1	HISTORY	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER	5
2	GEOGRAPHY	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER	8
3	CIVICS	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER	11
4	ECONOMICS	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER	14
QUESTION NO: 28 COMPULSORY FILL IN THE BLANKS			
5	HISTORY	FILL IN THE BLANKS	17
6	GEOGRAPHY	FILL IN THE BLANKS	18
7	CIVICS	FILL IN THE BLANKS	19
8	ECONOMICS	FILL IN THE BLANKS	19
PART-II (15 to 28) TWO MARK QUESTIONS			
9	HISTORY	TWO MARK QUESTIONS	20
10	GEOGRAPHY	TWO MARK QUESTIONS	25
11	CIVICS	TWO MARK QUESTIONS	29
12	ECONOMICS	TWO MARK QUESTIONS	32
PART-III (29 to 42) FIVE MARK QUESTIONS			
13	HISTORY	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	33
14	GEOGRAPHY	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	40
15	CIVICS	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	43
16	ECONOMICS	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	47
17	DISTINGUISH BETWEEN & GIVE REASON	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	51
18			51
19	TIME LINE	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	
20	COMPULSORY QUESTION	TWO MARK QUESTIONS	53
20	MAP (INDIA)	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	59
	((or)		
21	MAP (WORLD)		59
8 MARKS QUESTIONS PART-IV (43, 44)			
22	GEOGRAPHY MAP	8 MARKS	62
23	GEOGRAPHY	8 MARKS	-
24	WORLD MAP TEST	-	70
25	GEOGRAPHY MAP TEST	-	71
26	INDIA MAP TEST	-	72
27	CORRECT STATEMENT	ONE MARK	72
24	QUESTION BANKS	TWO MARK QUESTIONS	80
25	QUESTION BANKS	FIVE MARK QUESTIONS	83

HISTORY UNIT 1 - Outbreak Of World War I and its Aftermath

Choose the correct answers

- 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
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century
 a) China b) **Japan** c) Korea d) Mongolia
- Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism” (May – 2022) (PTA-6)
a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun Yat-sen d) Mao Tsetung
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? (April- 2024)
 a) Air Warfare **b) Trench Warfare** c) Submarine Warfare d) Ship Warfare
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong
a) Britain b) France c) Germany d) USA
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland (Sep- 2021)
 a) Germany **b) Russia** c) Italy d) France

UNIT 2- The World between Two World Wars

- With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy
 a) Germany b) Russia c) **Pope** d) Spain
- With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse
a) Hernan Cortes b) Francisco Pizarro c) Toussaint Louverture d) Pedro I
- Who made Peru as part of their dominions
 a) English **b) Spaniards** c) Russians d) French
- Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America
a) Roosevelt b) Truman c) Woodrow Wilson d) Eisenhower
- Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism (PTA-6)
 a) Europe **b) Latin America** c) India d) China

Unit 3 - World War II

- When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender (August- 2022)
a) 2 September,1945 b) 2 October,1945 c) 12 September,1945 d) 12 October,1945
- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations
 a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain **c) Woodrow Wilson** d) Baldwin
- Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy
 a) Battle of Guadalcanal **b) Battle of Midway** c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle of El Alamein
- Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb
 a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima **c) Hiroshima** d) Nagasaki
- Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler
 a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks **d) Jews**

17. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany (*April- 2024*)

- a) Chamberlain** b) Winston Churchill c) Lloyd George d) Stanley Baldwin

18. When was the Charter of the UN signed (*September- 2020*)

- a) June 26, 1942 **b) June 26, 1945** c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

UNIT 4 - The World after World War II

19. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism (*PTA-6*)

- a) Woodrow Wilson **b) Truman** c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Franklin Roosevelt

20. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China

- a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 **d) September 1949**

21. The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe

- a) SEATO **b) NATO** c) SENTO d) Warsaw Pact

22. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969

- a) Hafez al -Assad **b) Yasser Arafat** c) Nasser d) Saddam Hussein

23. When was North and South Vietnam united (*PTA-6*)

- a) 1975 **b) 1976** c) 1973 d) 1974

24. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved (*April- 2024*)

- a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1990 **d) 1991**

UNIT 5 - Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th - Century

25. Which year was Sati abolished (*September- 2021*)

- a) 1827 **b) 1829** c) 1826 d) 1927

26. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati _

- a) Arya Samaj** b) Brahma Samaj c) Prarthana Samaj d) Adi Brahma Samaj

27. 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

28. Whose voice was Rast Goftar (*PTA-4*)

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

29. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement

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

30. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association (*PTA-3*) (*April- 2024*)

- a) Mahadev Govind Ranade** b) Devendranath Tagore c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali

31. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash (*September- 2020*)

- a) Davananda Saraswathi** b) Vaikunda Swamy c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha

Unit 6 - Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

32. 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

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

- a) Velunachiyar b) Kattaboman **c) Puli Thevar** d) Oomaithurai

34. Where was Sivasubramanian executed?
a) Kayathar b) Nagalapuram c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi
35. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence? (*August- 2022*)
a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak
36. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout? (*May-2022*)
 a) 24 May 1805 b) 10 July 1805 **c) 10 July 1806** d) 10 September 1806
37. 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
38. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt? (*PTA-4*)
a) Calcutta b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Mysore

Unit 7- Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

39. 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
40. 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
41. 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
42. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.
 a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade **c) Bipin Chandra pal** d) Romesh Chandra
43. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?
 a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906 c) 19 August 1907 **d) 6 October 1905**
44. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed? (*Sep-2020, Aug- 2022*)
 a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt **c) Munda Rebellion** d) Deccan Riots
45. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?
 a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal c) Lala Lajpat Rai **d) Tilak**
46. 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

47. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
 a) Motilal Nehru **b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew** c) Mohamed Ali d) Raj Kumar Shukla
48. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?
 a) Bombay b) Madras **c) Calcutta** d) Nagpur
49. 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
50. When was the first Forest Act enacted? (*PTA-1*)
 a) 1858 b) 1911 **c) 1865** d) 1936

51. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed (PTA-5)
a) Temple Entry Day b) Day of Deliverance c) Direct Action Day d) Independence Day
52. 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**
53. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha? (May-2022)
 a) T.M. Nair **b) P. Rangaiah** c) G. Subramaniam d) G.A. Natesan
54. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
 a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George **d) Thousand Lights**
55. 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
56. Who among the following were Swarajists?
a) S. Satyamurti b) Kasturirangar c) P. Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR
57. Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras? (PTA-5)
 a) Kamaraj b) Rajaji c) K. Santhanam **d) T. Prakasam**
58. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
 a) Erode b) Madras **c) Salem** d) Madurai
- Unit 10 - Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu**
59. ----- established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar. (August- 2022)
 a) Caldwell b) F.W. Ellis **c) Ziegenbalg** d) Meenakshisundaram
60. ----- founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893
a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan b) B. R. Ambedkar c) Rajaji d) M. C. Rajah
61. India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in-----
a) 1918 b) 1917 c) 1916 d) 1914
62. ----- 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**
63. ----- 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

GEOGRAPHY

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, 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----- (PTA-3)
 a). Coast b). Island **c). Peninsula** d). Strait

4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from ----- (PTA-4) (May- 2022)
a). Goa b). West Bengal **c). Sri Lanka** d). Maldives
5. The highest peak in South India is ----- (PTA-2)
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 ----- (August- 2022) (April- 2024) (PTA-1)
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

8. Western disturbances cause rainfall in (September- 2021)
a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala **c) Punjab** d) Madhya Pradesh
9. ----- helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
a) Loo b) Norwester **c) Mango showers** d) Jet stream
10. ----- is a line joining the places of equal rainfall. (August- 2022) (PTA-1)
a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
11. Climate of India is labelled as ----- (PTA-4)
a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate **c) Tropical Monsoon Climate** d) Temperate Climate
12. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as ----- (April- 2024)
a) Tropical Evergreen Forest **b) Deciduous Forest** c) Mangrove Forest d) Mountain Forest
13. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in-----
a) Tamil Nadu **b) Andhra Pradesh** c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka
14. ----- is not a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO
a) Nilgiri b) Agasthiyamalai c) Great Nicobar **d) Kachch**

Unit 3 - Components of Agriculture

15. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is ----- (May- 2022)
a) Alluvial b) Black **c) Red** d) Alkaline
16. 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
17. The soils formed by the rivers are ----- (April- 2024)
a) Red soils b) Black soils c) Desert soils **d) Alluvial soils**
18. ----- is the highest gravity dam in India.
a) Hirakud dam b) Bhakra Nangal dam c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
19. ----- is a cash crop.
a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Rice d) Maize

20. Black soils are also called as -----(*PTA-6*)
 a) Arid soils b) Saline soils **c) Regur soils** d) Mountain soils
21. The longest dam in the world is-----(*PTA-1*)
 a) Mettur dam b) Kosi dam **c) Hirakud dam** d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
22. Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India -----(*PTA-2*)
 a) Cotton b) Wheat **c) Jute** d) Tobacco

Unit 4 - Resources and Industries

23. Manganese is used in Storage batteries ----- (*May- 2022*)
 a) Storage batteries **b) Steel Making** c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining
24. The Anthracite coal has -----
a) 80 to 90% Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon c) 60 to 7% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
25. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and -----
 a) Oxygen b) Water **c) Carbon** d) Nitrogen
26. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is-----
 a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai **d) Coimbatore**
27. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in-----
 a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan **c) Maharashtra** d) Tamil Nadu
28. The most abundant source of energy is----- (*May- 2022*)
 a) Bio mass **b) Sun** c) Coal d) Oil
29. The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is-----
 a) Transport **b) Mineral Deposits** c) Large demand d) Power Availability

Unit 5 India - Population, Transport, Communication & Trade

30. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called ----- (*August- 2022*) (*PTA-6*)
 a) Photography **b) Demography** c) Choreography d) Population density
31. ----- transport provides door to door services.
 a) Railways **b) Roadways** c) Airways d) Waterways
32. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is -----
a) 5846 km b) 5847 km c) 5849 km d) 5 800 km
33. The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at -----
 a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi **d) Hyderabad**
34. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is -----(*PTA-5*)
 a) Roadways b) Railways **c) Airways** d) Waterways
35. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service -----(*PTA-2*)
 a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot **d) Pavan Hans**
36. The major import item of India is -----
 a) Cement b) Jewells c) Tea **d) Petroleum**

Unit 6 - Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

37. 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
38. 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
39. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is-----
 a) Anaimudi b) Doddabetta c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan
40. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
 a) Palghat b) Shencottah c) **Bhorghat** d) Achankoil (May- 2022, August- 2022)
41. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?(PTA-3)
a) Periyar b) Cauvery c) Chittar d) Bhavani
42. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is -----
 a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam **c) Cuddalore** d) Theni
43. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from----- (September- 2020) (April- 2024)
 a) Arabian sea **b) Bay of Bengal** c) Indian Ocean d) Timor sea
44. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is----- (PTA-5)
a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

Unit 7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

45. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is ----- (PTA-5)
a) Cauvery delta b) Mahanadi delta c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta
46. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is-----
 a) Pulses **b) Millets** c) Oilseeds d) Rice
47. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is -----
a) Mettur b) Papansam c) Sathanur d) Thungabhadra
48. 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

CIVICS**Unit- 1- Indian Constitution**

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble----- (August- 2022)
 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-----(*PTA-2*)
 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----- (*PTA-6*)
 a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to 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 (*September- 2020*)
 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 ----- (*May- 2022,*)
 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

11. The Constitutional Head of the Union is -----
a) The President b) The Chief Justice c) The Prime Minister d) Council of Ministers
12. 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**
13. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to-----(*PTA-1*)
 a) The President **b) Lok Sabha** c) The Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha
14. 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
15. 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
16. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with-----(*PTA-4*)
 a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) State Government **d) Parliament**
17. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by-----
a) President b) Attorney General of India c) Governor d) Prime Minister

Unit 3 - State Government

18. The Governor of the State is appointed by-----
 a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister **c) President** d) Chief Justice
19. The Speaker of a State is a -----
 a) Head of State b) Head of Government c) President's Agent **d) None of these**
20. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor -----
 a) Legislative b) Executive c) Judicial **d) Diplomatic**
21. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly--
 ----- **(September- 2021)**
 a) The President **b) The Governor** c) The Chief Minister d) The Speaker of State Legislature
22. 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
23. The State Council of Ministers is headed by----- **(April- 2024)**
a) The Chief Minister b) The Governor c) The Speaker d) The Prime Minister
24. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is ----- **(May- 2022)**
 a) 25 years b) 21 years **c) 30 years** d) 35 years
25. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature-----
 a) Andhra Pradesh b) Telangana **c) Tamil Nadu** d) Uttar Pradesh
26. 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
27. Which of the following States have a common High Court-----
 a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh b) Kerala and Telungana **c) Punjab and Harvana** d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

Unit 4 - India's Foreign Policy

28. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between----- **(April- 2024)**
 a) India and Nepal b) India and Pakistan **c) India and China** d) India and Sri Lanka
29. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy? -----
 a) Article 50 **b) Article 51** c) Article 52 d) Article 53
30. 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
31. Which is not related to our foreign policy-----
 a) World co operation b) World peace c) Racial equality **d) Colonialism**
32. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM? -----
 a) Yugoslavia b) Indonesia c) Egypt **d) Pakistan**
33. Non-Alliance means -----

- a) being neutral **b) freedom to decide on issues independently** c) demilitarisation d) none of the above
34. Non – military issues are -----
- a) Energy security b) Water security c) Pandemics **d) All the above**

Unit 5 - India's International Relations

35. McMahon Line is a border between -----(*September- 2020*)
- a) Burma and India b) India and Nepal **c) India and China** d) India and Bhutan
36. 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
37. OPEC is -----
- a) An international insurance Co b) An international sports club c) **An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries** d) An international company
38. With which country does India share its longest land border? -----
- a) Bangladesh** b) Myanmar c) Afghanistan d) China
39. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.

1	Salma Dam	1	Bangladesh
2	Farakka accord	2	Nepal
3	Chukha hydroelectric project	3	Afcanistan
4	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
40. How many countries share its border with India? -----
- a) 5 b) **6** c) **7** d) 8
41. Which two island countries are India's neighbours -----
- a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island b) Maldieves and Lakshadweep island c) Maldieves and Nicobar island **d) Sri Lanka and Maldieves**
42. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?-----
- a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Meghalaya c) Mizoram d) Assam
43. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal -----
- a) Five** b) Four c) Three d) Two
44. Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan? -----(*September- 2020*)
- a) Lord Mountbatten **b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe** c) Clement Atlee d) None of the above.

ECONOMICS

Unit 1 - Gross Domestic Product and its Growth : An Introduction

1. GNP equal-----
- a) NP 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-----
 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 ----- (*August- 2022*)
a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade d) Banking
4. -----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 -----
 a) 91.06 **b) 92.26** c) 80.07 d) 98.29
6. India is ----- larger producer in agricultural product
 a) 1th b) 3rd c) 4th **d) 2nd**
7. India's life expectancy at birth is -----
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
- UNIT 2 - Globalization and Trade**
9. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) -----(*PTA-1*)
 a) Ministerial conference **b) Director General** c) Deputy Director General d) None of these
10. Colonial advent in India -----(*PTA-3*)
a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French b) Dutch, English, Danish, French
 c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch
11. GATT's first round held in -----
 a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay **d) Geneva**
12. India signed the Dunkel proposal in -----
 a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 **d) 1994**
13. Who granted the English “golden Fireman” in 1632-----
 a) Jahangir **b) Sultan of Golconda** c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb
14. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in -----
 a) June 1991 b) July 1991 **c) July- Aug-1991** d) Aug 1991

Unit 3 - Food Security and Nutrition

15. 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) IFC
16. Which is correct?
 i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price iii) PDS–Public Distribution System
 iv) FCI–Food Corporation of India
 a) i and ii correct b) iii and iv are correct c) ii and iii are correct **d) all are correct**

17. ----- extended assistance through its Public Law 480
a) United States of America b) India c) Singapore d) UK
18. ----- 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
19. ----- is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
 a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh **c) Tamil Nadu** d) Karnataka
20. ----- is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth. (Aug- 2022)
 a) Health **b) Nutrition** c) Sanitation d) Security

Unit 4 - Government and Taxes

21. The three levels of governments in India are -----
a) Union, state and local b) Central, state and village c) Union, municipality and panchayat
22. In India, taxes are including -----
 a) Direct taxes b) Indirect taxes. **c) Both (a) and (b)** d) None of these
23. Which is the role of government and development policies?
 a) Defence b) Foreign policy c) Regulate the economy **d) all of above**
24. 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
25. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured-----
 a) Value added tax (VAT) b) Income tax **c) Goods and service tax** d) Sales tax
26. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year-----
a) 1860 b) 1870 c) 1880 d) 1850
27. ----- is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
 a) Income tax **b) Wealth tax** c) Corporate tax d) Excise duty
28. What are identified as causes of black money?
 a) Shortage of goods b) High tax rate c) Smuggling **d) All of above**

Unit 5 - Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu

29. 'The Detroit of Asia' is -----
 a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore **c) Chennai** d) Madurai
30. Pumpssets and motors are produced mostly in
 a) Salem **b) Coimbatore** c) Chennai d) Dharampuri
- 32.----- are an essential aspect of a nation's development. ----
 a) agriculture **b) industry** c) railway d) none of these
33. Tiruppur is known for -----
 a) Leather tanning b) Lock making **c) Knitwear** d) Agro-processing
34. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by Tamil Nadu is-----
a) Hosur b) Dindigul c) Kovilpatti d) Tirunelveli

Fill in the blanks**HISTORY**

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. (*May-2022*)
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1904**.
4. In the Balkans **Macedonia** had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered heavy losses. (*April-2023*)
6. **Clemenceau** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**. (*August 2022*)
8. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was **Ferdinand Lassalle**
9. The Nazi Party's propoganda was led by **Joseph Goebbels**.
10. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in **1923**.
11. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as **The Gestapo**. (*April-2024*)
12. The Union of South Africa came into being in May **1910**
13. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for years **27**
14. Boers were also known as **Afrikaners**.
15. Hitler attacked **Rehinland** which was a demilitarised zone.
16. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as **Rome- Berlin- Tokyo axis**
17. Britain Prime Minister **Chamberlain** resigned in 1940.
18. **Radar** is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
19. **Dr. Sun Yat-Sen** was known as the "Father of modern China".
20. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed **Peking** in University.
21. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was **Chiang-Kai-Shek**.
22. **The Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO)** treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
23. The treaty of **Versails** provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
24. Germany joined the NATO in **1955**.
25. **Strasbourg** was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
26. **Maastricht** treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.
27. **Ramalinga Adigal** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
28. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was **M.G Ranade**
29. Gulumgir was written by **Jyotiba Phule**.
30. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **Swami Vivekananda**.
31. **Singh Sabha** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
32. **Oru paisa Tamilan** was started by **Iyothee Thassar**.
33. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by **Viswanatha Nayakar**. (*June-2023*)

34. Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of for **Gopala Nayakar** eight years.
35. Bennerman deputed **Ramalingar to** convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
36. Kattabomman was hanged to death at **Kayathar**. (August-2022)
37. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the **Second Palayakkarar war**.
38. **Fateh Hyder** was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.
39. **Wahhabbi rebellion** was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
40. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was **Kol Revolt**.
41. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year **1908**.
42. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year **1885**.
43. Gandhi regarded **Gopala Krishna Gokhale** as his political guru.
44. Khilafat Movement was led by **Ali Brothers (Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali)**
45. Government of India Act 1919 introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces.
46. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**.
47. Ramsay Mac Donald announced **Communal Award** which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
48. **Usha Mehta** established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement. (August 2022)
49. **T.M. Muthuswami** was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
50. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named **Bharatha Matha Society**.
51. **C.Rajaji** formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
52. **Yahub Hasan** was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
53. **Bhashyam (Arva)** hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.
54. **Tamil** was the first non-European language that went into print.
55. The College of Fort St. George was founded by **F.W. Ellis**
56. **Maraimalai Adigal** is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
57. **Justice Party Government** was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
58. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as **Parithimar Kalaingar**
59. **Abraham Pandithar** gave prominence to Tamil music.
60. The first Woman Legislator in India was **Muthulaksmi Ammaiyar** (April-2024)

Fill in the blanks

GEOGRAPHY

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is **Coimbatore plateau**.
2. **Solaikaradu** is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats. (April-2024)
3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between **Kollidam** and **Cauvery** branches of cauvery.

4. **Nilgiri Thar** is the Tamil Nadu state animal. *(April-2023)*
5. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes **21 %** of its economy.
6. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river **Thenpennai**. *(April-2023)*
7. **Chennai** is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
8. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called **balance of trade**.

CIVICS

1. The concept of constitution first originated in **USA**. *(June-2023)*
2. **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on **November 26, 1949**.
4. **Five** writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article **51A**
6. **Money Bill** cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
7. **The Prime Minister** is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
8. **The Vice President** is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
9. **Attorney General** has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
10. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of **65** years.
11. **The Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution
12. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to **The President**.
13. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the **People**.
14. **The Governor** acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
15. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the **President**.
16. India conducted its first nuclear test at **Pokhran**. *(Sep 2020) (June-2023)*
17. **Diplomacy** is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
18. **Non-Alignment** was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
19. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice **Disarmament**.
20. **Bhutan** is a small Himalayan kingdom.
21. India's gateway to South East Asia is **Myanmar**
22. A strip of land the **Teen Bigha Corridor**, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
23. **Bhutan** is known as the Land of thunderbolt

ECONOMICS

Fill in the blanks

1. **Agricultural** is the primary sector in India. *(April-2024)*
2. GDP is the indicator of **Economic health** of an economy.
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as **Industrial Sector**. *(August 2022)*
4. A better economy introduces rapid development of the **capital market**. *(Sep.2020)*

5. WTO agreement came into force from **Januay 1, 1995.**
6. The term globalization invented by **Prof. Theodore Levitt.**
7. **Under Weight or Anamic** is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency. *(May-2022)*
8. In the year **2013** National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament. *(April-2023)*
9. **Consumer co- operatives** play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
10. **Tax** is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
11. . The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word **Taxation.**
12. . The burden of the **Direct tax** cannot be shifted to others.
13. . The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on **1 July, 2017**
14. . The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called **Black Money**
15. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around **Vellore** District in Tamil Nadu.
16. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in **April 200**

HISTORY TWO MARKS

LESSON – 1

1. Name the countries in the Triple Entente. *(Aug-2022)*
 1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia
2. What were 3 militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
 - ❖ England – Jingoism,
 - ❖ France – Chauvinism ,
 - ❖ Germany – Kultur
3. What do you know of trench warfare? *(Sep- 2021, April- 2023)*
 - ❖ Trenches dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
 - ❖ Running to parallel to each other
 - ❖ They helped to delivering food, ammution, mail, fresh troops and orders
4. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
 - ❖ Mustafa Kemal Pasha was played key role for Turkey's rebirth.
 - ❖ He modernized Turkey and changed it
5. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. *(PTA- 5)*
 - Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions
 - The principle of "Collective Security" could not be applied.
6. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
 - Japan forced war with China in 1894.
 - It annexed the Liaotung with Port Arthur.

LESSON – 2

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China? *(August 2022, PTA-6)*
 - ❖ In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers and communists mutinied against the French Governor - General.

- ❖ The revolt was crushed. It is called “White Terror”.
 - ❖ In this Revolt thousands (1000) of rebels were killed
2. What was the result of Mussolini’s march on Rome? (*April- 2023*)
 - ❖ Mussolini organized the Fascist March on Rome in 1922.
 - ❖ Impressed by the March on Rome, the King invited Mussolini to form a Government
 3. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture? (*Sep- 2021, May-2022*)
 - ❖ The value of farm produce declined.
 - ❖ Death flow to Indian Agriculture.
 - ❖ Prices of agricultural commodities doubled. Land rent unchanged.
 4. Define “Dollar Imperialism.” (*April- 2024, PTA-2*)
 - ❖ USA maintained and dominated on distant lands through economic aid.
 - ❖ The policy of the USA was called “Dollar Imperialism”.

LESSON - 3

5. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ? (*PTA-1*)
Mussolini (Italy), Hitler (Germany), Franco (Spain)
6. How did Hitler get support from people of Germany? (*April- 2023*)
 - By his speeches
 - By promising to bring back Germany to glory.
1. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident. (*Sep- 2020, May- 2022, April- 2024*)
 - ❖ Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941.
 - ❖ American battle ships destroyed.
 - ❖ America declared war on Japan.
2. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.
 - i. World Bank
 - ii. International Monetary Fund
3. What are the objectives of IMF? (*June-2023*)
 - Secure financial stability
 - Promote high employment
 - Sustainable economic growth
 - Reduce poverty around the world.

LESSON. 4

1. What was Marshall Plan ?
 - ❖ The US conceived the Marshall plan. - To stop communism.
 - ❖ European nations received aid from the UNITED STATES after World War II.
2. Write a note on **Third World Countries.** (*PTA-2*)
 1. Countries led by the U.S. were called as First World.
 2. Countries led by Russia were called as Second world.
 3. Other Countries were called as Third World.

3. Write a note on Mao's Long March. (PTA-3)

- ❖ By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese communist party.
- ❖ In 1934, he organized long march with 1, 00,000 communist army.
- ❖ This march covered 6000 miles.
- ❖ By 1937 Mao had become the leader.

4. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?

- ❖ Turkey, Iraq, Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed in pact in 1955.
- ❖ This pact was called as "Baghdad pact."
- ❖ In 1958, United States joined this Organisation.

LESSON-5

1. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.

- ❖ Inter-caste dining,
- ❖ Inter-caste marriage,
- ❖ Widow remarriage
- ❖ Improvement of depressed class

2. List social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj. (May-2022, April- 2024, PTA-6)

- ❖ Sati,
- ❖ Child marriage,
- ❖ Polygamy,
- ❖ Support for widow remarriage

3. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal. (April- 2023)

- ❖ He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants.
- ❖ This he called **Jeevakarunya**.
- ❖ He established -**Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga**

4. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.

- ❖ He opened the first school for -untouchables in 1852 in Poona.
- ❖ Phule opposed child marriage
- ❖ Supported widow remarriage.
- ❖ Uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- ❖ Upened orphanages and homes for widows.

LESSON-6

1. What are the **duties of Palayakkarars** ? (Sep-2021, May- 2022, August-2022)

- ❖ To collect taxes
- ❖ To administer the territory
- ❖ To settle disputes
- ❖ To maintain law order

2. Identify the palayams based on the division of east and west. (PTA-5)

- ❖ **Eastern palayams** - Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, Panchalamkuruchi
- ❖ **Western palayams** - Uthumalai, Thalavankotai, Nadavukurichi, Singampatti, Seithur

3. What was the significance of **Battle of Kalakadu**?

In the Battle of Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed by the huge forces of Puli Thevar.

4. What was the bone of contention between the Company and Kattabomman?

1. The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
2. The Collectors used force to collect the taxes.
3. This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

5. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.

- ❖ In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyars issued a proclamation of Independence,
- ❖ It was an early call to the Indians to fight against the British,
- ❖ cutting across region, caste, creed and religion

LESSON-7

1. Name the **territories annexed by the British** under the Doctrine of Lapse. *(Sep- 2021, May -2022 June-2023)*

- ❖ Satara,
- ❖ Sambalpur,
- ❖ Parts of Punjab,
- ❖ Jhansi,
- ❖ Nagpur.

2. **Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.**

1. To attain self-government.
2. To obtain the status of dominion.
3. To use non-violent constitutional methods

3. **Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.** *(April- 2023)*

- ❖ The Lucknow Pact was made in 1916
- ❖ The Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India.

4. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified? *(Sep- 2020, August- 2022)*

- ❖ Restorative rebellions
- ❖ Religious movements
- ❖ Social Banditry
- ❖ Mass insurrection

5. What do you mean by drain of wealth? *(PTA- 3)*

- ❖ Raw materials from India went to England.
- ❖ India became the market for selling English goods.
- ❖ This is called drain of wealth.

LESSON-8

1. Describe the **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.** *(June-2023) (PTA- 4)*

- ❖ On April 13, 1919, People were gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amristar
- ❖ General Dyer opened fire on people without any warning.
- ❖ 379 were killed and more than 1000 injured.

2. Why did **Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

- ❖ In Chauri Chaura, people burnt police station killing 22 policemen.

- ❖ Gandhiji was upset and immediately withdrew the Non-Cooperation movement.
3. Why was **Simon Commission boycotted**?
 - ❖ No Indian members were there in the Simon commission.
 - ❖ Indians feels they have no right to decide their constitution.
 4. What is Poorna Swaraj? (*August-2022 (PTA- 1)*)
 - ❖ The Lahore Congress session presided by Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - ❖ It was held in December 1929. The Congress men wanted Poorna Swaraj.
 5. 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' and ' Long Live the Proletariat'.
 - ❖ So he was arrested and sentenced to death.
 7. Write a short note on the khilafat movement. June-2023
 - ❖ After the first world war the Caliph of Turkey was given a harsh Treatment
 - ❖ The ali brothers – Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali started khilafat movement in support of the Caliph.

LESSON-9

1. List out the contribution of the moderates? (*PTA- 4*)
 - ❖ Believed in constitutional methods.
 - ❖ Conducted Hall meetings.
 - ❖ Deliberating the problems of the country in English.
2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising. (*PTA- 5 (April- 2024)*)
 - ❖ V.O.C and Subramanya Siva were arrested.
 - ❖ Police Station, Court building and Municipal Office were burnt in Tirunelveli.
 - ❖ The Police shot dead 4 people
3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle? (*Sep- 2021, June-2023*)
 - ❖ Anne Besant started Home Rule League In 1916.
 - ❖ The Newspaper *New India and Commonweal* spread her ideas.

LESSON- 10

1. Name the **newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.** (*PTA-1*)
 - ❖ Dravidian in Tamil
 - ❖ Justice in English
 - ❖ Andhra Prakasika in Telugu
2. Estimate **Periyar as a Feminist.** (*May- 2022, April- 2024*)
 - ❖ Periyar condemned child marriage and devadasi system.
 - ❖ He emphasised women's right to divorce, property and adoption
3. **List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings.** (*June-2023*)
 - U.V. Saminathar, Subramania Bharati,

- S. Vaiyapuri, Bharathidasan
- Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram,
- Parithimar Kalaignar, Maraimalai Adigal,

4. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- ❖ Modern Tamil Nadu too experienced such a historical transition.
- ❖ Tamil language and culture played a significant role in their identity construction.
- ❖ The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages.

LESSON- 1

GEOGRAPHY

1. Name the **neighbouring countries of India.** (*August-2022, PTA-2*)

1. Afghanistan,
2. Bangladesh,
3. Bhutan,
4. Myanmar,
5. Nepal,
6. Srilanka.
7. China
8. Pakistan.

2. State the **west following rivers of India.** (*June-2023-PTA-3*)
Narmata, Tapi, Mahi, and Sabarmathi

3. Give the importance of IST.

- ❖ The standard meridian of India is 82 ° 30' E longitude.
- ❖ It passes through Mirzapur.
- ❖ In order to avoid the time difference IST is calculated.

4. **Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**

- ✓ Deccan Plateau is the largest plateau in India.
- ✓ It is triangular in shape. The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- ✓ Its height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep? (*May-2022, PTA-4*)

- ❖ It is located off the West Coast of India.
- ❖ It is a Coral Island.
- ❖ It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- ❖ Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

LESSON- 2

1. List the **factors affecting climate of India.** (*Sep-2021*)

- ❖ Latitude,
- ❖ Altitude,
- ❖ Distance from sea,
- ❖ Monsoon wind,
- ❖ Jet stream

2. Write a short note on “**Monsoon wind**”?

- ❖ Monsoon winds are seasonal reversal winds.
- ❖ South west monsoon and North east monsoon

3. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'? (*April- 2023*)
 - ❖ When the altitudes increases the temperature decreases
 - ❖ Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5° C for every 1000 meters of ascent. It is called normal lapse rate.
4. What are 'jet streams'? (*PTA-1*)
 - ❖ Jet Streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow Zone in the upper atmosphere.
5. Name the **four distinct seasons of India.** (*PTA-3, June-2023*)
 - i. Winter season - January - February
 - ii. Summer season - March - May
 - iii. Southwest monsoon - June - September
 - iv. Northeast monsoon season - October - December.
6. Name the areas which receive **heavy rainfall** (*May-2022*)
 - ❖ The Western Coast,
 - ❖ Assam, South Meghalaya
 - ❖ Tripura, Nagaland
 - ❖ Arunachal Pradesh.
7. What is burst of monsoon? (*PTA-4, Sep-2020, April- 2024*)
 - ❖ Prior to the onset of the South west Monsoon the temperature in north India reaches up to 46°C.
 - ❖ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the '**break**' or '**burst of monsoon**'.
8. Write any five biosphere reserves in India? (*PTA-6*)
 1. Agasthiyamalai - Kerala
 2. Sundarbans - West Bengal
 3. Great Nicbar - Andaman Nicobar Islands
 4. Gulf of Mannar - Tamilnadu
 5. Kachch - Gujarat

LESSON- 3

1. Name the **types of soil** found in India.
 - ❖ Alluvial soil
 - ❖ Black soil
 - ❖ Red soil
 - ❖ Mountain soil
 - ❖ Desert soil
 - ❖ Laterite soil
 - ❖ Marshy soil.
2. State any two **characteristics of black cotton soil.** (*April- 2024*)
 - ❖ It is consist of calcium, and magnesium, carbonates high quantities of iron, aluminum, lime and magnesia. Sticky when wet, high degree of moisture retentivity.
3. Define soil? (*PTA-1*)
 - The upper most layer of the land surface is called soil.
 - It is composed of minerals, organic matter, living Organisms, air and water.

4. Define Agriculture? (*April- 2022, June-2023*)
 - ❖ Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fiber and other products by cultivation of certain plants and rising of domesticated animals.
5. State the types of agriculture practices in India?
 1. Subsistence Farming
 2. Shifting Agriculture
 3. Intensive Farming
 4. Dry Farming
 5. Mixed Farming
 6. Terrace Farming
6. Name the seasons of agriculture in India. (*PTA-2*)
 1. Kharif season
 2. Rabi Season
 3. Zaid Season
7. Mention the plantation crops of India. (*PTA-6*)

Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices

LESSON-4

1. Define the resource and state its types.
 - ❖ Anything derived from the environment and that is used by living thing including human being is called resources.
 - i. **Renewable Resources**: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Bio gas, Tidal Energy, Wave Wave Energy.
 - ii. **Non- Renewable Resources** : Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas.
2. What are minerals and state its type?
 - ❖ Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite Chemical and Physical properties.
 1. **Metallic Minerals** : Iron, Copper, Manganese
 2. **Non- Metallic Minerals** : Mica, Limestone
3. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content. (*PTA-1*)
 - ❖ **Anthracite** - 80 to 90% carbon
 - ❖ **Bituminous** - 60 to 80% carbon
 - ❖ **Lignite** - 40 to 60% carbon
 - ❖ **Peat** - less than 40% carbon
4. What is natural gas? (*April- 2023*)
 - ❖ It is naturally occurring hydrocarbon gas mixture.
 - ❖ It is formed by the decomposition of plants and animals
5. State the uses of Manganese? (*April- 2024*) (*PTA-3*)
 - ❖ Manganese is used in the manufacturing of Iron and Steel, bleaching powder, insecticides, paints, and batteries.
6. Name the important oil producing regions of India. (*June- 2023, PTA-2*)
 - ❖ Mumbai High oil Fields
 - ❖ Gujarat Coast

- ❖ Ankleshwar
- ❖ Cambay- Luni's Region
- ❖ Ahmedabad –Kalol region.

LESSON- 5

1. What is migration? State its types.

Migration is the movement of people.

- i. **Internal migration** (within a country)
- ii. **International migration** (between the two countries).

2. What is communication? What are its types? (Sep-2020)

❖ Communication is a process that involves exchange of Information, thoughts and Ideas.

1. **Personal Communication** : cell phone, SMS.
2. **Mass Communication** : TV, You Tube

3. Define "International trade". (April- 2023, PTA-3)

- ❖ Trade carried on between two or more countries is called **International Trade**.
- ❖ It is also called as **external trade or foreign trade**

4. State the merits of Roadways. (PTA-5)

- ❖ Easy and cheap to construct and maintain roads
- ❖ All section of people use roadways
- ❖ It can provide door to door transport service.

5. Write a note on pipeline network transport in India. (PTA-6)

- ❖ It is a convenient mode of transport for oil, gas and water.
- ❖ Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain under water.

LESSON- 6

1. State the **boundaries of Tamil Nadu**. (PTA- 4, May-2022, June 2023)

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

2. What is "Teri"?

- ❖ The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called **Teri**.

3. Name the major **islands of Tamil Nadu**. (PTA- 5)

Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Upputanni Theevu, Pullivasal and Srirangam.

4. Name the **tributaries of river Thamirabarani**. (August- 2022)

- ❖ Karaiyar, Servalar, Pachaiyar, Chittar,
- ❖ Manimuthar, Gadanathi, and Ramanathi are the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

5. Define: Disaster Risk Reduction. (April-2023)

- ❖ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) a systematic approach identifying, analysing and reducing the causal factors of disasters.

6. How is coastal plain formed? *(PTA-1, April-2024)*
- ❖ It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal
7. During cyclone, how does the meteorological department warn the fishermen? *(Sep- 2020)*
- ❖ To warn the fishermen through mobile phone, radio, TV, and newspapers
 - ❖ the fishermen to keep their boats and rafts tied safely and not to venture out in the sea.

LESSON- 7

1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu. *(May- 2022, April-2024)*
- ❖ Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)
 - ❖ Samba (Adi pattam)
 - ❖ Navarai
2. Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu? *(April-2023)*
- ❖ As there are above 30,000 big and small textile industries in Coimbatore region.
 - ❖ The climate of Coimbatore is perfect for cotton.
 - ❖ So Coimbatore is called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu.
3. Name the important **multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.** *(Sep- 2021, August-2022, PTA- 5)*
- ❖ Mettur Dam,
 - ❖ BhavaniSagar Dam,
 - ❖ Amaravathi Dam,
 - ❖ Krishnagiri Dam,
 - ❖ Sathanur Dam,
 - ❖ Mullaiperiyar Dam,
4. What is MRTS ? *(PTA- 4)*
- ❖ MRTS means Mass Rapid Transport System. It refers to sub-urban trains operated in elevated track and underground tunnels.
5. List out the air ports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu?
1. Air ports - Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Salem, Tuticorin
 2. Sea ports - Chennai, Ennore, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Nagpattinam, Kudankulam, Kanyakumari.

CIVICS

LESSON-1

1. What is a Constitution?
Constitution is a set of basic laws or principles for a country that describes the rights and duties of citizens.
2. What is meant by citizenship? *(PTA- 5)*
- ❖ 'Citizen' is derived from the *Latin words*
 - ❖ CIVICS means resident of a city or state.
3. List out the **fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.** *(June-2023)*
1. Right to Equality
 2. Right to freedom
 3. Right against Exploitation

4. Right to Religion
5. Cultural and Educational
6. Rights. Right to Constitutional Remedies

4. What is a Writ?

- ❖ A writ is an order of command issued by a court in writing under its seal.

5. What are the classical languages in India? *(August-2022)*

- ❖ Tamil
- ❖ Sanskrit
- ❖ Telugu
- ❖ Kannada
- ❖ Malayalam
- ❖ Odiya

6. What is national emergency? *(PTA- 6)*

- ❖ 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.

7. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.

1. Legislative Relations
2. Administrative Relations
3. Financial Relation

LESSON- 2

1. How is President of India elected? *(PTA- 1, Sep- 2020)*

- ❖ The President is elected by an Electoral College of both Houses Parliament
- ❖ State Legislature by means of single transferable Vote.

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

- ❖ Cabinet Ministers,
- ❖ Ministers of State,
- ❖ Deputy Ministers.

3. What is the qualification **of Judges of the Supreme Court?** *(May-2022)*

- ❖ He must be a citizen of India.
- ❖ He should be a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- ❖ He should be an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.

4. Write short note: Money Bill?

- ❖ A bill which covers income and expenditure of the government is called Money bill.
- ❖ Refers to draft law introduced in Lok Sabha.

LESSON- 3

1. What are the **qualifications for the appointment of Governor?** *(PTA- 2)*

- ❖ He should be a citizen of India.
- ❖ He must have completed 35 years of age.

- ❖ He should not be an MP or MLA.
2. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court? *(PTA- 5, Sep- 2021)*
 - ❖ The High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have both original jurisdictions, only matters of admiralty; will marriage, company cases and contempt of Court.
 3. What is the importance of the Governor of a state? *(PTA- 4)*
 - ❖ The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
 - ❖ Every bill passed by the state legislature becomes law only after his signature

LESSON- 4

1. What is **foreign policy**? *(PTA- 1)*
 - ❖ Foreign policy is a nation's plans for dealing with other countries.
2. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel? *(Sep-2021, August-2022)*
 - i. Mutual non aggression
 - ii. Mutual non interference
 - iii. Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.
 - iv. Peaceful co-existence.
3. List out the **member countries of SAARC**. *(May- 2022, June-2023)*
 - ❖ Afghanistan,
 - ❖ Bangladesh,
 - ❖ Bhutan, India,
 - ❖ Maldives,
 - ❖ Nepal,
 - ❖ Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
4. Name the **architects of the Non-Aligned movement**.
 - ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru of India,
 - ❖ Tito of Yugoslavia,
 - ❖ Nasser of Egypt,
 - ❖ Sukarno of Indonesia,
 - ❖ Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana

LESSON- 5

1. Name the **neighbouring countries of India**.
 - ❖ Afghanistan,
 - ❖ Bangladesh
 - ❖ Bhutan,
 - ❖ China,
 - ❖ Myanmar,
 - ❖ Nepal,
 - ❖ Srilanka and Pakistan.
2. Mention the **member countries of BRICS**.
 - ❖ B - Brazil
 - ❖ R - Russia

- ❖ I - India
 - ❖ C - China
 - ❖ S - South Africa.
3. What do you know about Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport? (PTA- 2)
- ❖ India is building the Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport
 - ❖ It is a road- river - port Cargo transport to link Kolkatta to Sittawe in Myanmar.
4. List out any **five global groupings** in which **India is a member**. (April-2023)
- IBSA BCIM BBIN BRICS EAS
5. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement? (PTA- 4)
- ❖ This agreement was signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran.
 - ❖ It has led to the establishment of transit and transport corridor among the three countries using Chabahar Port.

ECONOMICS

LESSON-1

1. Define **National income**.

National Income is the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.

2. What is meant by **Gross domestic product**? (April- 2023)

- ❖ Gross Domestic product is the market value of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. What is **per capita income**? (PTA-3)

- ❖ **It is the indicator to show the living standard**
- ❖ Per capita Income = National Income / Population

4. Define the **value added approach with example**.

- ❖ The value of each intermediate good is added together to get the value of the final good.
- ❖ **Eg: Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = cup of tea**

5. Write the importance of Gross domestic product. (PTA-6, May- 2022)

- ❖ Study of Economic Growth
- ❖ Problems of inflation and deflation
- ❖ Public sector
- ❖ Guide to economic planning.

6. Write the **names of economic policies in India**.

- ❖ Agriculture policy
- ❖ Industrial policy
- ❖ New economic policy

LESSON- 2

1. What is **globalization**? (PTA-1)

- ❖ It is the integration of a country with the world economy.
- ❖ Globalization is a process of internationalization plus liberalization.

2. Write the **types of globalization.**

- ❖ Archaic Globalization
- ❖ Proto Globalization
- ❖ Modern Globalization.

3. Write short note on Multinational Corporation.

- ❖ It is a corporate Organisation which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.
- ❖ Ex: Bajaj, TVS, SBI, Amul, Infosys.

4. Write any two positive impact of Globalization. (*May- 2022, April- 2024*)

- ❖ Standard of living has increased.
- ❖ Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.

LESSON- 3

1. Define food security according to FAO.

- ❖ “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life”.

2. What are the basic **three components of food and nutrition security?** (*April- 2022*)

- ❖ Availability of food,
- ❖ Access to food ,
- ❖ Absorption of food.

3. What are the **effects of Green Revolution?**

- ❖ There was an increase in the production of food grains.
- ❖ Import of food grains reduced.

4. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu. (*Sep- 2021, May- 2022, June- 2023*)

- ❖ M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme
- ❖ Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme
- ❖ Mid - Day Meal Programme.
- ❖ National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education

LESSON – 4

1. Define tax.

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

2. What are the **types of tax? Give examples.** (*PTA-6*)

- i) Direct taxes : Income tax, Corporate tax, Wealth tax.
- ii) Indirect taxes : Stamp duty, Excise duty, GST.

3. Write short note on **Goods and Service Tax.** (*August-2022*)

- ❖ It is one of the indirect taxes.
- ❖ The act came into effect on 1 July 2017.

❖ The motto is *one nation, one market, one tax*.

4. What is **progressive tax**? (*Sep- 2020*)

- ❖ When income increases, the tax rate also increases.
- ❖ The rate of taxation increases as the tax base increase

5. What is meant by black money?

- ❖ It is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- ❖ The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called 'Black Money'

6. What is tax evasion?

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

7. Why we pay tax to the Government? (*June- 2023*)

- ❖ We pay tax to the government because the government needs money to carry out many functions for the welfare of the people

LESSON - 5

1. What is meant by an **industrial cluster**?

- ❖ Industrial clusters are groups of firms in an area that share common markets, Technologies and skills.

2. What is meant by **Entrepreneur**?

- ❖ Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- ❖ He posses management skills, strong team building, abilities and essential leadership qualities to a manage business.

3. What is Entrepreneurship? (*PTA-4*)

- ❖ Entrepreneurship is a process of action an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.
- ❖ It is the ability to create and build something.

4. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector?

- ❖ Marginal productivity of land, labour productivity declines in the agricultural Sector.
- ❖ Wages cannot increase.

5. What are the problems of Industrialization currently in Tamilnadu? (*Sep-2021*)

- ❖ The effluents from industry pollute water
- ❖ The quality of employment suffers because of temporary workers.

FIVE MARKS (HISTORY)

1. Discuss the main causes of First World War. (*Sep- 2020, Sep- 2021, May- 2022, April- 2024*)

- European alliances and counter alliances
- Violent Forms of Nationalism.
- Aggressive attitude of German Emperor.
- The Balkans' problems

- Imperialism
 - Nationalism
 - Immediate Cause
2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. *(June-23)*
- Germany Army was reduced.
 - Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
 - Poland was recreated
 - Alsace – Lorraine was returned to France
 - All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
3. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations. *(PTA- 4, April- 2024)*
1. 1920, it solved the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of Aaland Islands.
 2. In 1921, it settled the frontier between Poland and Germany in upper Silesia
 3. The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria 1925
 4. Greece invaded Bulgaria and the league ordered a cease fire
 5. League of Nations had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
4. Analyse the effects of World War – II. *(PTA-2, Sep- 2021, August - 2022, April- 2023)*
- **T New geo – political Power Alignment:**
Cold war between America and Russia
 - **Nuclear Proliferation:**
The two blocs developed weapons including nuclear weapons
 - **International Agencies.**
UN, IMF, World Bank
 - **Decolonization:**
All the colonies became free
5. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.
1. The Nazi Party was founded in Munich in 1919.
 2. Hitler served the Bavarian Army.
 3. He was jailed. He wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle).
 4. Presidential election In the 1932 24
 5. In 1934, Hindenburg died.
 6. Hitler became President
6. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform Movements of 19th Century. *(PTA-5, June-2023)*
- Reform Movements:**
- Sati
 - Female Infanticide
 - Polygamy
 - Child Marriage.
 - Superstitious beliefs

- Denial of Female Education
- Ban on Widow Remarriage

7. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

1. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

(PTA-2, Sep-2021, May-2022)

- Abolition of Sati
- widow remarriage
- education for women.
- child marriage, and polygamy

2. **Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar**

- Women Education, Schools for Girls,
- betterment of the child widows

3. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**

- Opposed Child Marriage
- supported widow remarriage

4. **M. G. Ranade:**

- widow Marriage Association
- female education.

5. **Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule**

- opposed child marriage
- opened orphanage to widows

8. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader. (PTA-6)

- The role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle.
- Champaran in Bihar.
- Non – Cooperation Movement.
- No tax Campaign.
- Constructive Programme of Gandhi.
- Civil Disobedient Movement.
- Do or Die.
- People leader - Father of Nation

9. Estimate Periyar E. V. R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu. EVR Started **Self Respect Movement**. (PTA- 5, Sep- 2021, June-2023)

- Opposed to Superstitious.
- Opposed caste in Cheran Madevi Gurukulam.
- Supported Khadi Sale.
- Supported prohibition of alcohol.
- Kerala Vaikom HERO.
- Fought for Women Empowerment.
- Opposed Devadasi system.

10. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement. (PTA-6, April-2023)

- In Madras people agitate
- Swadesi Song sung

- Before the shops people were picketed.
- Boycott of foreign goods
- T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao
- set up a camp at Udayavanam (Madras)
- Rajaji led salt march (Vedaranyam)

11. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt 1857. (PTA- 4, June-2023)

1. **Annexation policy of the British** The Doctrine of Lapse – Dalhousie, The Doctrine of Paramountcy.
2. **Social Changes:** Abolition of Sati, Child Marriage etc.
3. **Economic causes:** Tax system
4. **Discrimination:** Indian's Salary and Post.
5. **Revolt:** The introduction of 'New Enfield Rifle'.
6. **Civil Rebellion** . Indian Sepoys Farmers , Zamindars, Landlord
7. **Effects:** India became a Crown Colony , 1858 - Queen Victoria's Magna – Carta implemented.

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

i. ***Contention between Kattabomman and English:***

(PTA-6, April-2024)

- ❖ The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
- ❖ The Collectors used force to collect the taxes.
- ❖ This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

ii. ***Clash between collector Jackson and Kattabomman.***

- ❖ Collector Jackson ordered Kattabomman to meet him.
- ❖ Kattabomman had to stand for hours.
- ❖ Kattabomman was insulted by the British.
- ❖ Kattabomman escaped with the help of Ommaithurai.

iii. ***Kattabomman and Confederacy of Palayakkarars.***

- ❖ Kattabomman along with Marudhu brothers.
- ❖ Sivagiri Palayakkarars refused to join and Kattabomman advanced to Sivagiri.
- ❖ Kattabomman was asked to surrender.
- ❖ Major bannerman attacked his fort.

iv. ***Seige of Panchalamkurichi***

- ❖ Major bannerman attacked panchalamkurichi fort.
- ❖ Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai.
- ❖ He was captured and hanged in Kayathar.

13. Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome. (PTA-3, August-2022)

1. **Introduction**

- Marudhu brothers - commander of Sivaganga.
- They worked with Velunachiyar.

2. **Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers**

- They refused to hand over Oomaithurai and Sevathitya.

3. **Proclamation of 1801**

- In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyars issued a Proclamation of Independence Fall of Sivagangai
- The Marudhu brothers were executed in the fort of Tirupathur.

14. Outbreak of the Vellore Revolt in 1806. (PTA-1, Sep- 2021, August-2022, April-2023)

- ❖ In 1806 July 10 the Indian Sepoys revolt against the British in Vellore fort.
- ❖ Grievances of Indian soldiers
- ❖ low salary
- ❖ treated unequally
- ❖ no promotion given
- ❖ Ban on religious symbols
- ❖ New military regulation of Sir John Cradock.
- ❖ Revolt held on 10th July 1806
- ❖ Indian sepoy shot down the British Officers.
- ❖ revolt was suppressed.
- ❖ Tippu's sons were sent to Calcutta.

15. Examine the origin and growth of Non- Brahmins Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Political participation of Non Brahmins
- ❖ Removal of Brahmins from politics.
- ❖ In 1912 Dravidian movement started in Madras.

Contribution of Natesanar

- ❖ Non Brahmins hostel for students Role of Justice Party
- ❖ Reservation for Non Brahmins in Government job.
- ❖ Took part in election.

16. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamilnadu. (Sep- 2021, June-2023)

1. **Response in Tamilnadu in Tamilnadu.**

- ❖ V. O. Chidambaranar
- ❖ Subramania Bharati
- ❖ Surendranath Arya
- ❖ Subramania Bharati - raised Patriotic emotions
- ❖ Bipin Chandra Pal toured Madras
- ❖ His lectures inspired the Youth.

2. **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company**

- ❖ V. O. Chidambaranar.

3. **Tirunelveli Uprising**

- ❖ V.O.C and Subramanya Siva were arrested.
- ❖ Police Station, Court building and Municipal Office were burnt.

17. Asses the structure and the activities of the UN. (PTA-6, Sep- 2020)

- ❖ UN head quarter - Newyork.
- ❖ Started on 14 th 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.
- ❖ The other Organs **FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP.**
- ❖ USA, Britain, France, Russia and China are permanent members. It has the right to Vote.

Activities

- ❖ Human rights peace keeping forces
18. Critically examine the Civil Disobedience movement as a typical example of Gandhian movement.
- ❖ Complete independence - to attain poorna Swaraj (PTA-6, Sep- 2021, August2022)
 - ❖ Salt Satyagraha - 31 January 1930
 - ❖ Sabarmathi – Dandi March
 - ❖ First Round Table Conference - Gandhiji not attended
 - ❖ Gandhi Irwin pact – 1931
 - ❖ Renewal of Civil disobedient Movement
19. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th century (PTA-6)
1. printing technology supported the process
 2. Publication of ancient literary texts.
 3. Works of Linguistics, historians and Tamil scholars
 4. Works of F.W. Ellis and Robert Caldwell.
 5. Tamil renaissance questioned the cultural hegemony of Brahminism.
 6. Thiru Vi Kalyana Sundaram, Maram Adigal, Subramania Bharathi, S. Vaiyapuri Bharathidasan have also contributed to the of Tamil literature through their writings.
20. Discuss the reason behind the Partition of India (April-2024)
1. **Partition of Bengal**
1905 by Lord Curzon
 2. **Muslim League**
1906, the Muslim League was formed.
 3. **Separate electorate for Muslim**
Minto Morley Reforms of 1909 introduces separate electorate o the Muslims.
 4. **Separate Nation for Muslims**
In 1940, Demand for a separate nation was made by Jinnah at the Lahore session.
 5. **Shimla Conference**
16th August 1946 as the direct action day Hindu-Muslim conflict
 6. **Interim Government**
Plan proposed that India should be partitioned in to two dominions- India and Pakistan

FIVE MARKS (GEOGRAPHY)

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

The Northern Mountains Three divisions*(PTA-1, April- 2024, Sep-2021, August-2022)*

1. The Trans Himalayas
2. Himalayas
3. Eastern of Himalayas

1. The Trans Himalayas

It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.

2. Himalayas

It consists of many ranges.

The main divisions are Himadri, Himachal and Siwaliks.

3. Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.

It extends in the north eastern states of India.

Importance of Himalayas:

1. It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
 2. It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, etc.
 3. It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
 4. It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold
 5. It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
 6. The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourist
2. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga *(PTA-4)*
- Originates – Gangotri
 - The largest drainage system of India
 - Most densely populated place in India
 - Major Crops- Sugarcane, Jute
 - Major tributaries – Yamuna, Kosi, son, sambal

3. Write about South West Monsoon? *(PTA-2, May-2022, April-2023)*

- June - September
- Sudden approach of monsoon
- lightning and thunder
- Burst of Monsoon
- Influenced by global phenomenon like Elinino

Two branches**1. Arabian Sea**

- Heavy rainfall to the west coastal
- Rajasthan and western part do not get much rain fall

2. Bay of Bengal

- India receives 75 % of rainfall

- Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall.

4. What is urbanization? Explain its problem. (PTA- 5, Sep- 2020, April-2024)

- The change of society from rural to urban is known as urbanization.

Major problems of urbanization in India:-

- ❖ It makes overcrowding in cities.
- ❖ It leads to shortage of houses.
- ❖ It leads to the formation of slums.
- ❖ It increases traffic in cities.
- ❖ It creates water scarcity in cities.
- ❖ It creates drainage problem.
- ❖ It creates the problem of solid waste management.
- ❖ It increases the rate of crimes.

5. Describe the forests of India. (PTA-4, April-2023)

No	Types of Forests	Temperature	Types of Trees	Distribution
1	Tropical Evergreen Forests	200 cm. or more	Rubber, rosewood,	Kerala, Assam
2	Tropical Deciduous Forest	100 to 200 cm rainfall	Sandalwood, Rosewood,	Kerala, Punjab, Haryana
3	Tropical Dry Forest	: 50 to 100 cm	Banyan, Bamboo	Haryana, Punjab
4	Mountain Forests	More than 200 cm	Sal, pine,	Jammu, Kashmir
5	Tidal Forest		Deltas of Ganga, Brahmaputra	Coasts of Kerala and Goa

6. Write any five types of soil India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil. (April-2023)

No	Types of soils	Characteristics	Growing crops	Distribution
1	Alluvial Soil	dark colour, sandy loam slit lay	Rice, Wheat	Ganga valleys, Punjab
2	Black Soil	Black colour	Cotton, millets	Maharashtra, Andhra
3	Red Soil	Iron and Magnesium	Rice, Wheat	Tamilnadu, Karnataka
4	Laetrite Soil	Wet and dry condition prevail	Coffee, Rubber	Assam Hills
5	Mountain Soil	Soil Light, sandy, thin with pieces of rocks	Coffee, Tea	Jammu & Kashmir,

7. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

Problems of Industry:

- ❖ Shortage in power supply.
- ❖ Non availability of Large blocks of Land.
- ❖ Poor access to credit
- ❖ High rate of interest for borrowed loan.

- ❖ Non availability of cheap labourers.
- ❖ Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
- ❖ In appropriate living conditions nearby estates

8. What is multipurpose projects and write about any two multipurpose projects of India. (PTA-1)

- It is a scientific management of water resources in our country.

1. Name of Project	Bhakra Nangal Project
Type	Highest gravity dam in the world
River	Sutlej
Benefit states	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
Irrigation (sq.km)	52,609
2. Name of Project	Hirakud Project
Type	longest dam in the world
River	Mahanadi
Benefit states	Orissa
Irrigation (sq.km)	141600

9. Write an account on river Cauvery. (PTA-5)

- ❖ Cauvery originates at Tala Cauvery.
- ❖ About 416 KM of its course falls in Tamilnadu.
- ❖ Tributaries are Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi
- ❖ **Two branches**
- ❖ Northern branch - Kollidam
- ❖ Southern branch - Cauvery
- ❖ Cauvery delta is called as the **“Garden of Southern India”**

10. Write about the distribution of Cotton Textile Industries in India. (April-2024)

- ❖ The largest sources of employment generation in the country.
- ❖ There are 1,719 textiles in India.
- ❖ 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
- ❖ Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
MANCHESTER OF SOUTH INDIA COIMBATORE
- ❖ 1. Erode 2. Tiruppur 3. Karur 4. Chennai 5. Thirunelveli 6. Madurai 7. Thoouthukudi
Salem and Virudhunagar

11. What are the RISK Reduction measures taken before and after cyclone?

Measures taken before cyclone

1. Ignore rumours
2. stay calm

3. Don't be panic,
4. Keep your mobile phone charged
5. Listen to radios watch T.V.
6. Read newspaper for weather updates.
7. Keep your document
8. Prepare an emergency kits
9. Fisherman should keep a radio set.
10. Keep boats and rafts tied up safely.

Measures taken after cyclone

1. Strictly avoid loose electrical
 2. Beware of snakes and other animals
 3. Clear debris and carcasses from the premises
 4. Report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities
12. Classify and explain the roadways. (PTA-3, (April-2023))

1. **National Highways (NH)**

Connects capitals of states major ports Rail junctions.

2. **State Highways**

Connect cities towns and with in state

3. **District Roads**

connectivity between district and taluk headquarters

4. **Village Roads**

links the different villages with towns

5. **Border Roads**

maintained by BRO

6. **International Highways**

link India with neighbouring countries

13. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamilnadu resources.

1. Neyveli has a large amount of lignite resources
2. Coal is available in Ramanathapuram.
3. Oil and gas are found in Cauvery basin.
4. Iron deposits are found in Kanjamalai and Kalrayanmalai regions.
5. Magnesite ore is available near Salem.
6. Bauxite is found in Servarayan Hills, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
7. Gypsum is found in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts.

FIVE MARKS (CIVICS)

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. (PTA-1, Sep- 2021, August-2022, April-2023)

1. It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
2. It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
3. It establishes a federal system of government.

4. It makes India as a secular state.
5. It provides an independent judiciary.
6. It accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights. *(April-2024)*

1. **Right to Equality**

Art 14 - Equality before law.

2. **Right to Freedom**

Freedom of Speech & Education

3. **Right Against Exploitation**

Prohibition of of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

4. **Right to Religion**

Freedom of free profession, practice and propagation of religion

5. **Cultural & Educational Rights**

Protection of language, script & culture of minorities

6. **Rights to Constitutional Remedies**

Remedy for the violation of Citizens rights

3. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

(May-2022)

No	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles State Policy
1	derived from the Constitution of USA	Drawn from the constitution of Ireland
2	These have legal sanctions	These have moral and political sanctions
3	These are enforceable by a court of law	These are not enforceable in any court
4	To political democracy in the country	To ensures social and economic democracy
5	The government cannot take away	These are mere instruction to the govt

4. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies

- ❖ called the “ Guardian of the Constitution ”
- ❖ A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal
- ❖ Issues this command to prohibit certain acts.

There are five types of Writs.

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Prohibition
4. Certiorari
5. Quo warranto

5. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India *(Sep-2021)*

- ❖ 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, respites or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.
- ❖ The president is not answerable to any court of Law for exercise of his/she power.

6. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India? *(PTA- 1, May-2022, April-2023)*

- He is the head of the Cabinet
- He distribute various department to the ministers
- H decide the dates and the agenda of meeting of the meeting
- Supervises the works of ministers
- Acts as a link between the President and council of ministers
- Leader of the Nation.

7. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister? *(May-2022, June-2023)*

- Real head of State
- Presides over meetings
- Responsible to Legislative Assembly
- He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.
- Guides, directs, and controls all the ministers.
- He advises the Governor in the appointment of the officials.
- announces the Government policies
- Control the party and develop the disciplines.

8. Describe the legislative powers of the Governor:

- The Governor is the head of the state.
- Enormous powers.

Legislative powers

- address the state legislature
- First session of each year.
- right to summon, postpone the state legislator and
- Dissolve the state legislative assembly.
- appoint the Speaker and Deputy Speaker
- Nominates one member Anglo- Indian Community.
- nominates 1/6 of the members - State legislative Council
- Every bill become law only after his sign

9. Write a detailed note on Non-alignment? *(PTA- 3, June-2023)*

- ❖ **AIMS** : Maintain national independence in foreign affairs.

- ❖ Staying away from the two alliances. (USA and USSR)

Membership: 120 countries, 17 states (observers) and 10 International organizations.

Founding fathers of NAM.

- Nehru - India
- Tito - Yugoslavia
- Nasser - Egypt
- Sukarno - Indonesia
- Kwame Nkumarah - Ghana

10. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy? (PTA- 4, August -2022, April- 2024)

1. Geographical position and size of territory
2. Nation's history, traditions
3. Natural resources
4. economic development
5. Political stability and structure of government
6. The necessity of peace
7. Military strength
8. International milieu

11. Reasons for the BRICS? (PTA- 5, Sep-2020)

BRICS

Brazil Russia, India, China, South Africa

- Alternate to world Bank.
- Carried development to member nations.

Objectives:

- To achieve regional development.
- To set up a more equitable world.
- To solve the problems of member nations.
- Bridge between developed countries.
- Development of Humanity

12. Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries(PTA- 6)

- To coordinate oil policies - member countries
- It helps stabilize oil markets
- To secure fair income to petroleum producers.
- Regular supply of oil to consuming nations.
- Grants to social and humanitarian projects.
- The OPEC fund for International Development is an institution that helps finance projects with low interest
- It is often used by researches and students
- It provides books, reports, maps, conference proceedings related to petroleum energy and oil market.

FIVE MARKS (ECONOMICS)

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income. (PTA- 1, Sep-2021)

1. **Gross National Product (GNP)**

It is the total value of goods and services produced by domestic residents of a country

$$\text{GNP} = C + I + G + (X - M) + \text{NFIA}$$

2. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

It total value of goods and services within geographical boundaries of the country

3. **Net National Product (NNP)**

$$\text{NNP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

4. **Net Domestic Product (NDP)**

$$\text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

5. **Per Capita Income (PCI)**

$$\text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

6. **Personal Income (PI)**

total money income received before direct taxes.

7. **Disposable income (DI)** : $\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct taxes}$.

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it. (PTA-4, April- 2024)

Methods of GDP calculating

1. **Expenditure Approach:**

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

2. **The Income Approach:**

$$Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$$

3. **Value Added Approach :**

$$\text{Tea Powder} + \text{Milk} + \text{Sugar} = \text{Tea}$$

$$\text{Value of Intermediate Goods} = \text{Value of Final Goods}$$

3. Write the differences between the growth and development.

	Growth	Development
Concept	“Narrower” Concept	“Broader” concept
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in Nature	Qualitative in Nature
Term	Short Term in Nature	Long –Term in Nature
Applicability	Developed Nation	Developing Economics
Frequency	In a certain period of time	Continuous Process

4. Explain the following the Economic Policies.

1. Agricultural Policy 2. Industrial Policy 3. New Economic Policy

1. **Agricultural Policy**

- ❖ Development of domestic Agriculture
- ❖ Farmers earn more income
- ❖ Elimination of Agricultural Risks.

- ❖ Some agricultural policies are Price Policy, Green Revolution, Food Policy

2. Industrial Policy

- Provides Employment opportunities
- Creating new Technology
- Eg. Sugar Industry Policy, Textile Industry Policy.

3. New Economic Policy

1. Liberalisation
2. Globalisation
3. Privatisation

5. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC. (PTA- 6)

- MNC control production in more than one country.

Advantages of MNC:

- Production of goods at lower cost.
- Reduce prices and increase the Purchasing power of consumers
- Take advantage of tax variation
- Spurring job growth.

Disadvantages of MNC :

- They develop monopoly
- They affect environment
- Lead to the downfall of smaller, local business

6. Write about the World Trade Organization.

- WTO set up in 1994.
- It came into Force in January 1, 1995.
- 104 member signed.
- Headquarters - Geneva,

OBJECTIVES OF WTO:

- To resolve trade disputes.
- Introducing sustainable development and environment.
- Ensure full employment.
- To ensure rules for international trade
- To provide trade liberalization

7. Write the challenges of Globalization? (PTA- 2, Sep- 2020)

1. To extend to all countries that will not happen automatically.
2. leads to instability in the developing world.
3. Increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right, and employment
4. Global imbalance.
5. Child labour and slavery
6. Degradation of health and spread of diseases.
7. Environmental degradation.

8. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born. (PTA- 3, June- 2023)

- Food production decreased
- The growth of population in India.
- U S A ('Ship to Mouth' existence)
- Extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme.
- Key Contributors of the Green Revolution
- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and Central Minister C. Shanmugam
- Effect of Green Revolution 1967
- Self-sufficiency in food grain production.
- Rural employment
- Economic Growth

9. Explain some direct and indirect taxes. (Sep- 2021, May- 2022)

1. Direct Taxes

A tax imposed on an individual or organization, which is paid directly.

- **Income tax** : based on the income of a person.
- **Wealth tax** : property ownership
- **Corporate tax** : It is levied on companies

2. Indirect Taxes

The tax can be shifted to others

- **Stamp duty** : It is a paid on official documents. (marriage, registration)
- **Entertainment tax** : movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and sports
- **Excise duty** : It is a duty on manufactured goods.

10. What is black money? Write the causes of Black Money. (PTA-3, May- 2022, April- 2024)

- Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator.

Causes of Black Money.

- Shortage of goods
- Licensing proceedings
- Contribution of the industrial sector
- Smuggling
- Tax Structure.

11. Elaborate the public distribution system (August- 2022)

- Tamilnadu has adopted an universal PDS
- Both Union and the State government subsidise the supplies distributed through PDS
- National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament (NFSA) - 2013
- To covers 50% of urban and 75% of the rural households
- These households are known as priority households
- To supplies rice at free of cost for all householders

12. What are the main objectives of the new agricultural policy? (*August- 2022, Sep- 2020*)

1. Raising the productivity of inputs
2. Raising value added for hectare
3. Protecting the interests of poor farmers
4. Modernising agricultural sector
5. Environmental degradation
6. Removing bureaucratic obstacles

13. Write the structure of GST.

- The GST passed on 29 March 2017.
- The motto is one nation, one market, one tax.

State Goods and Service Tax (SGST)

- Intra state (with in state)
- VAT/ sales tax, purchase tax, entertainment tax,

Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST):

- Intra state (with in state)
- Central Excise Duty , service tax, education cess

Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST):

- Interstate (Integrated state)
- four major GST rates: 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

14. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters? (*PTA-1, June- 2023*)

- Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- Sectoral specialisation
- close inter-firm collaboration
- Inter-firm competition based on innovation
- A socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust
- Multi-skilled workforce
- Active self-help organisations
- Supportive regional and municipal governments.

15. Explain Minimum Support Price. (*PTA- 5*)

- Fixed by an expert group
- Procurement Centre opens
- Highest crop growing region
- Farmers - Assured price
- Farmers - Free to sell in the open market
- Farmers - saved against any price crash

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

1.

No	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1	Continuous Range.	Discontinuous Range
2	There are three important	There is no pass

2.

No	Western coastal plains	Eastern coastal plains
1	Western Coastal Plains Narrowest.	Eastern Coastal Plains are wider
2	It is not a fertile Region	It is Fertile Region

3.

No	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1	October and December	June to September
2	Wind blows from land	Originates from the Ocean
3	India gets only 25%	India gets only 75%

4.

No	Weather	Climate
1	A place may change daily	A period of 30- 35 years
2	Changeable	Unchangeable

5.

No	Rabi Crop Season	Kharif Crop Season
1	October to March	June to September
2	Rice, Cotton, Jowar	Rice, Cotton, Jowar

6.

No	Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
1	Fishing in deep sea	Fishing in rivers, canals, ponds, canals
2	Fishing is done in saline water	Fishing is done in saline water

7.

No	Alluvial Soils	Black Soils
1	It is sandy	It is sticky
2	Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane	Cotton, Millets, Sugarcane
3	Gangas Plains, Punjab	Maharashtra, Telungana

8.

No	Renewable Resources	Non – Renewable Resources
1	Can be replaced after utilization	Cannot be replaced after utilization
2	Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy	Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas

9.

No	Metallic minerals	Non - Metallic minerals
1	contain metallic elements	do not contain metals
2	: Iron, Copper, Gold	Mica, Limestone, Coal, Petroleum

10.

No	Agro based Industries	Mineral based Industries
1	Raw Materials from the Agricultural Sector	Metallic and Non-metallic minerals in raw Materials
2	Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry,	Cement and Steel and Iron Industries

11.

No	Personal communication	Mass Communication
1	To establish direct contact	Direct contact is not possible
2	To helps an individual	To helps million of people
3	Postal service, Telephone, Mobile Phone , SMS, Internet	Radio, Television, Newspapers

12.

No	Print Media	Electronic Media
1	Print materials	Electronic materials
2	Newspapers, journals, and magazines	Radio, Television, and internet, e-Mail
3	for short distance services	for long distance services

13.

No	Waterways	Air ways
1	cheapest	Quickest and costliest
2	Inland waterways and Ocean Waterways.	Domestic Airways and International Airways

14.

No	Roadways	Railways
1	Maintenance of road is cheap	Maintenance of railroad is costlier
2	for car, Buses, Bikes, Scooter etc.	for trains
3	. for short distance services	for long distance service

15.

No	Internal Trade	International Trade
1	Domestic Trade	Foreign Trade
2	Local Currency is used	Foreign Currency is used
3	Land transport plays a major role	Waterways and airways play a vital role

GIVE REASON

- Himalayas are called young fold mountains
 - Formed because of the folding of the Earth crust due to Tectonic Activity.
- North Indian Rivers are perennial
 - North Indian Rivers are fed by the Himalayan Glaciers.
- South Indian rivers are east flowing.
 - ❖ Originate from the Western Ghats.
 - ❖ Topography of South India slopes towards east.
 - ❖ So the south Indian rivers are east flowing.
- West flowing rivers do not form deltas
The Western Coastal plain is narrow. And it is flooded during high tides.
- India has a tropical monsoon climate.
 - ❖ Latitudinally most of India lies in the tropical belt.
 - ❖ The climate of India is also influenced by the Monsoon Winds.
- Mountains are cooler than the plains.

- As per the Normal Lapse rate temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 °C for every 1000 mts ascent.
7. Agriculture is the backbone of India.
 - Indian Economy is mainly based on agriculture
 8. Rain water harvesting is necessary
Indian Rainfall is Erratic in Nature.
Useful For Agriculture, Domestic and Industrial Sector.
 9. Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.
Eastern Ghats are cut through at many places by the major rivers
 10. Tamil Nadu receives low rain fall during South West Monsoon.
As Tamil Nadu lies in the Leeward side of the Western Ghats.
 11. Cuddalore is a multi prone disaster zone.
 - ❖ Cuddalore is located near by the sea.
 - ❖ Cuddalore affected by Tsunami (2004) earthquake (2011) and Flood.
 - ❖ So Cuddalore is a multi prone disaster Zone.
 12. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.
 - Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and growth regulator are not used in organic farming.
 - It helps to maintain soil productivity.
 13. Cities are densely populated than the villages.
 - ❖ Cities Provide more employment opportunities
 - ❖ Educational institutions
 - ❖ Health services
 - ❖ Higher wages
 - ❖ Entertainment Transport and trade facilities people migrates into metropolitan areas.
 14. Karur is called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu.
Because of the concentration of many Textile Industries.

Compulsory Questions and Answer

What were the provisions incorporated in the Lateran Treaty?

- The Lateran Treaty was signed in 1929.
- It was signed by Benito Mussolini for the Italian government.

1. Write a note on 'Berlin Wall'.

- The division of Germany into West and East led to glaring differences in living standards.
- Germany was officially reunited on 3 October 1990.

2. Cold War

- The rivalry that developed after World War II between the US and the USSR. and their respective allies created tension which is referred to as Cold War.

3. What military equipments were used in the second world war?

- Tanks, Submarines, battleships, aircraft carriers, fighter planes and bomber planes.

5. What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?

- Gandhiji led the Champaran Satyagraha .
- He succeeded in the abolition of Tinkathia system and put an end to the oppression of the

peasants by the indigo planters.

6. Why was Periyar known as 'Vaikam hero'?

- The untouchables were not allowed into the temple at Vaikom, Kerala.
- Periyar protested a movement and succeeded in his attempt. So he is called as Vaikom Hero.

7. Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extend of India.

- India extends from 8°4 'N to 37°6 'N latitudes and 68°7 'E to 97°25 'E longitudes.

8. What are the methods of conservation and management of soil?

- Afforestation
- Constructing Dams and Barrages
- Prevention of Overgrazing
- Contour method
- Rotation of crops
- Contours bounding
- Strip Cropping

9. What are the socio-economic factors for uneven distribution of population?

- Physical factors
- Socio Economic factors
- Historical factors

10. Different names of shifting agriculture

- Jhum – Assam
- Poonam -- Kerala
- Podu -- Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
- Beewar, Mashan -- Various parts of Madhya Pradesh

11. Formation of Coastal plains

- By the depositional action of the rivers and the erosional and depositional actions of the sea – waves.

12. Why Chennai is nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia"?

- Due to the presence of major automobile manufacturing units and allied industries around the city

13. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?

- As courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.

14. What are the two themes of India's nuclear doctrine?

- No first use
- Credible minimum deterrence

15. In what ways are India's global security concerns reflected?

- Military modernization, maritime security and nuclear policies.

16. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

- All Indian Citizens above 18 years of age who are registered as voters will vote for their representatives.
17. Write a note on the writ of Mandamus.
- It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.
18. Give a short note on Secondary sector.
- Iron Industry - Steel Industry - Cotton Textile
 - Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper and Automobile industries
19. Write a note on GI Tag.
- Geographical Indication is a name or sign used on products which corresponds to a specific geographical location. It provides rights and protection of holders.
 - Eg. Pattamadai – Mat 2. Erode – Turmeric
20. What are the main software centers of India?
- Bengaluru - Hyderabad - Chennai
 - Pune - New Delhi – Ahmedabad
21. Write a note on SIPCOT.
- SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.
22. Mention the role of Mangroves in coastal zone management.
- It protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.

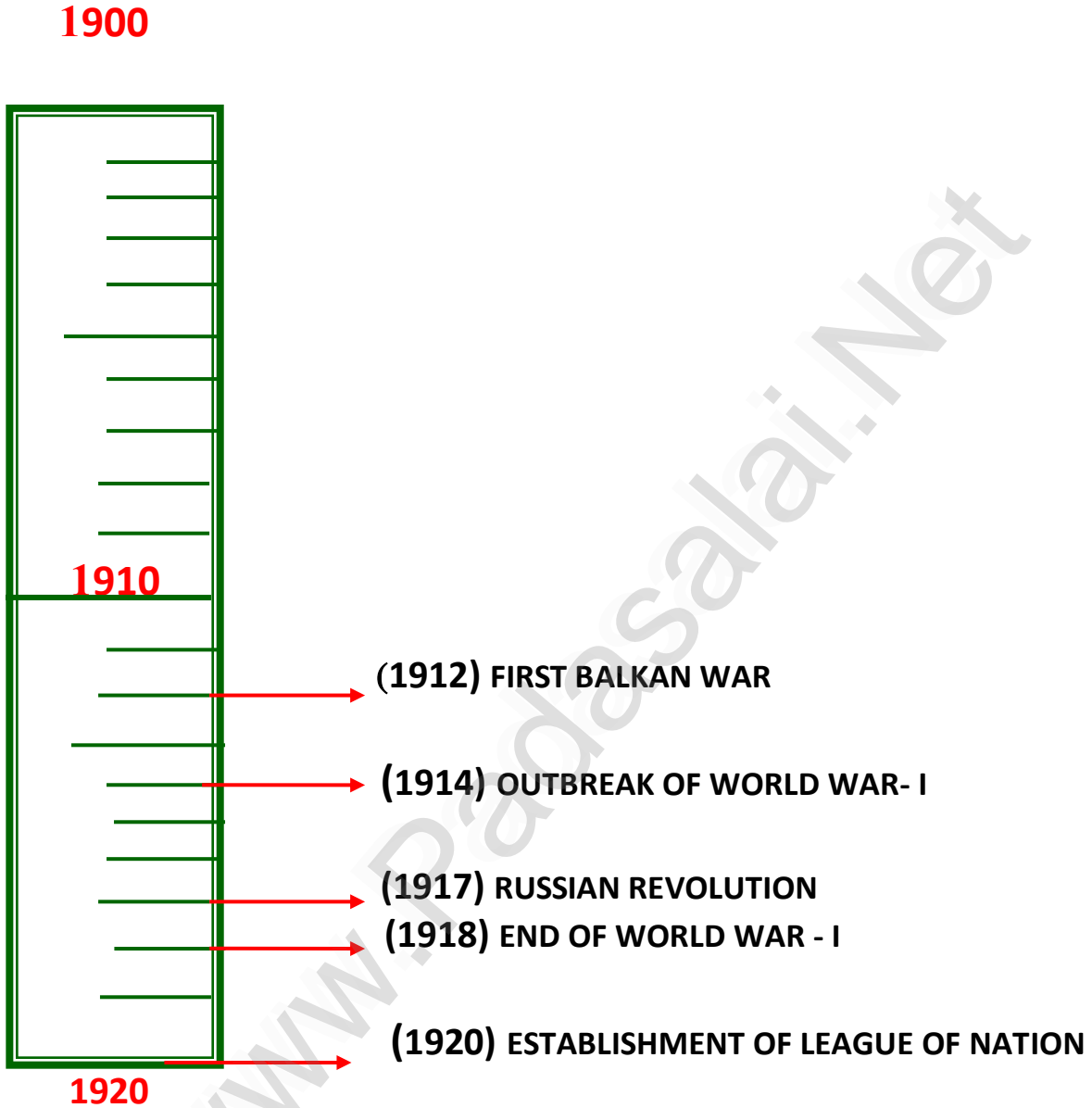
TIME LINES IMPORTANT EVENTS

WORLD EVENTS			INDIAN EVENTS	
NO	YEAR	1900 -1920	YEAR	1900 -1920
1	1912	FIRST BALKAN WAR	1905	PARTITION OF BENGAL
2	1914	OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR- I	1914	OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR- I
3	1917	RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	1916	HOME RULE MOVEMENT
4	1918	END OF WORLD WAR - I	1918	END OF WORLD WAR - I
5	1920	ESTABLISHMENT OF LEAGUE OF NATION	1919	ROWLATT ACT
NO	YEAR	1920 -1940	YEAR	1920 -1940
1	1920	ESTABLISHMENT OF LEAGUE OF NATION	1920	NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT
2	1929	THE GREAT DEPRSSION	1930	FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
3	1934	LONG MARCH	1931	SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
4	1939	OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR- II	1932	THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
5	1940	BRITAIN WAR	1935	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT
NO	YEAR	1930- 1950	YEAR	1930- 1950
1	1934	LONG MARH	1930	FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
2	1938	MUNICH PCT	1931	SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
3	1939	OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR- II	1932	THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
4	1940	BRITAIN WAR	1935	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT
5	1945	END OF WORLD WAR - II	1950	REBPUBLIC DAY

TIME LINE - I

SCALE
1 UNIT = 10 YEARS

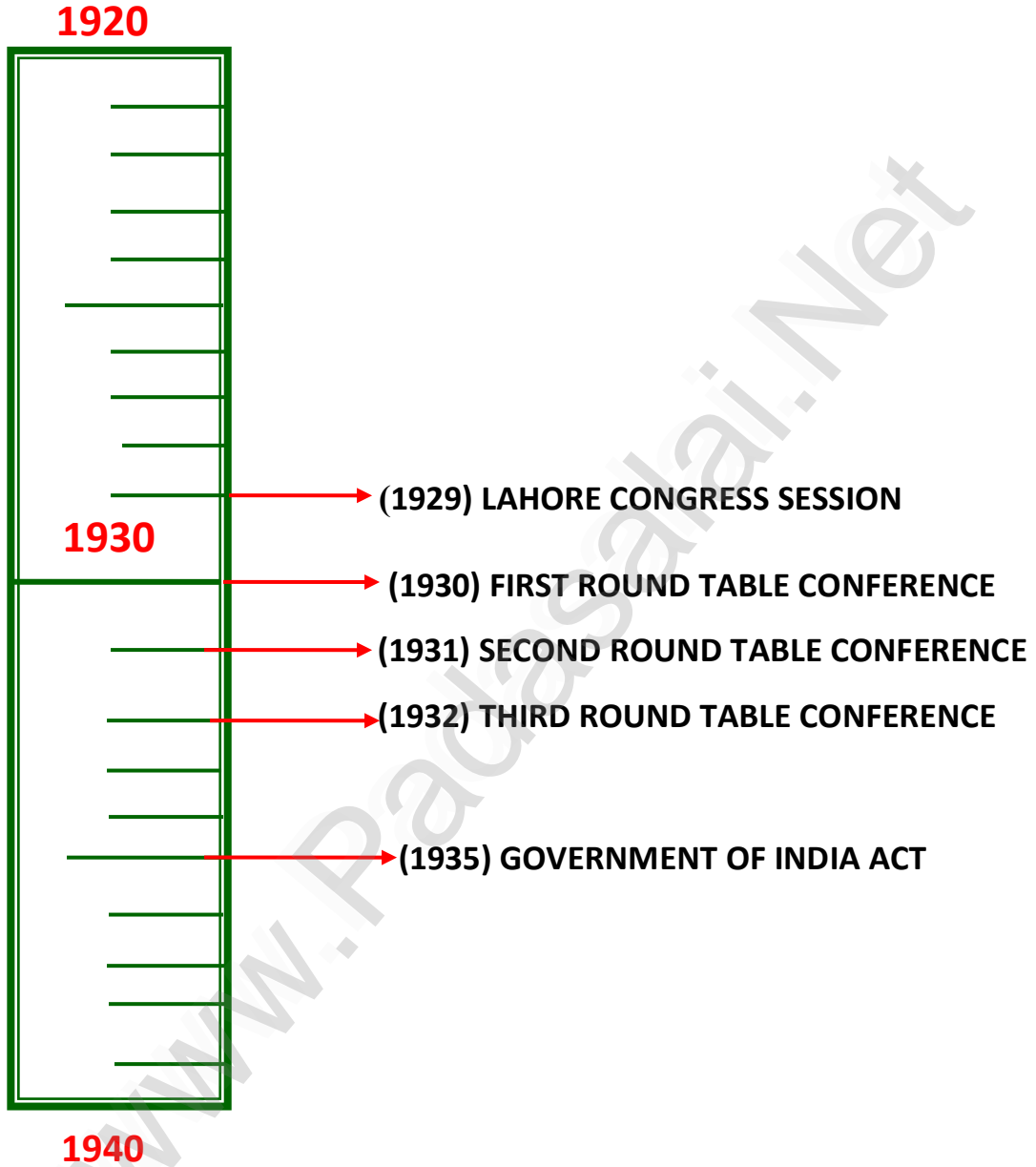
1900 - 1920



TIME LINE -II

SCALE
1 UNIT = 10 YEARS

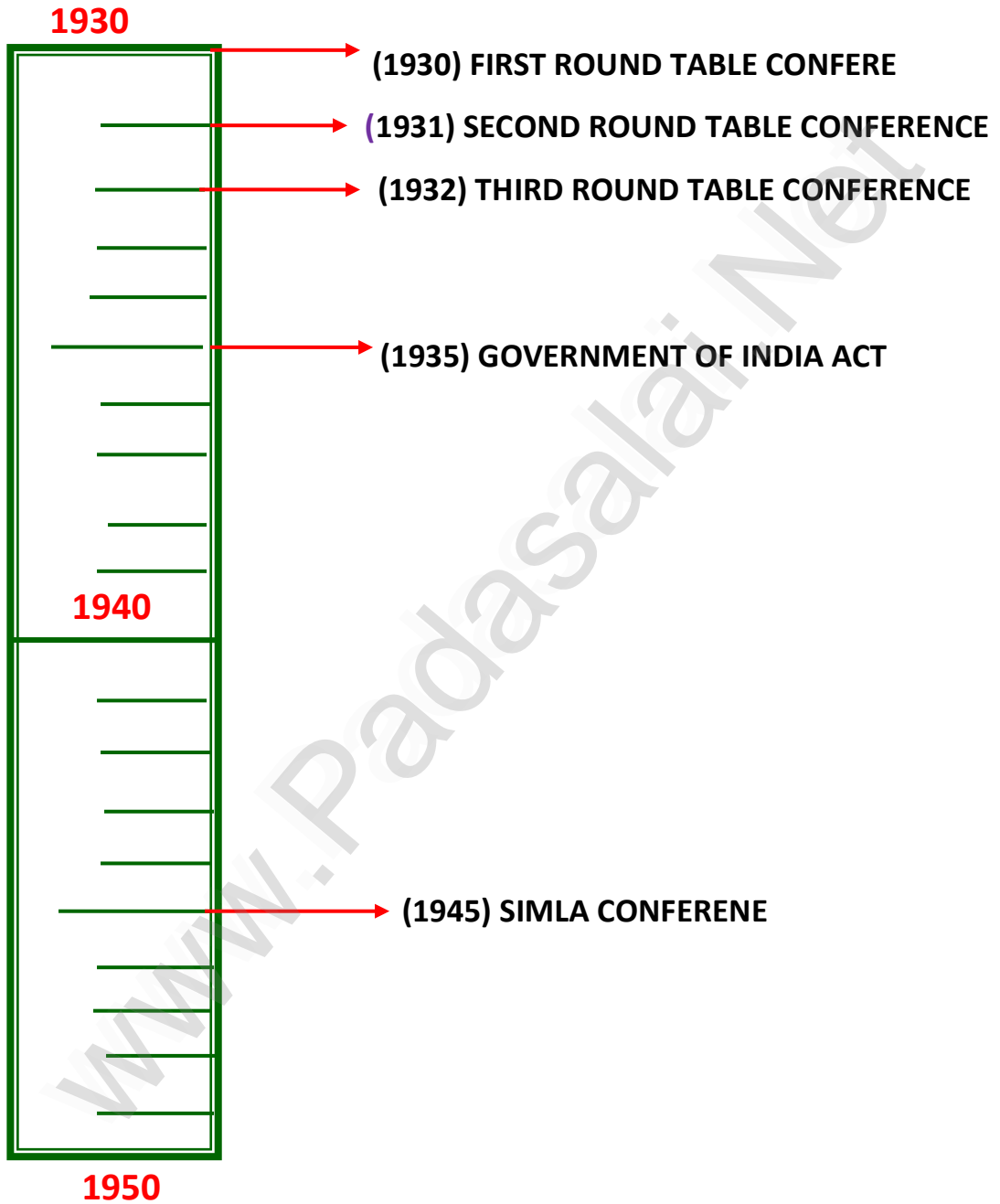
1920 - 1940



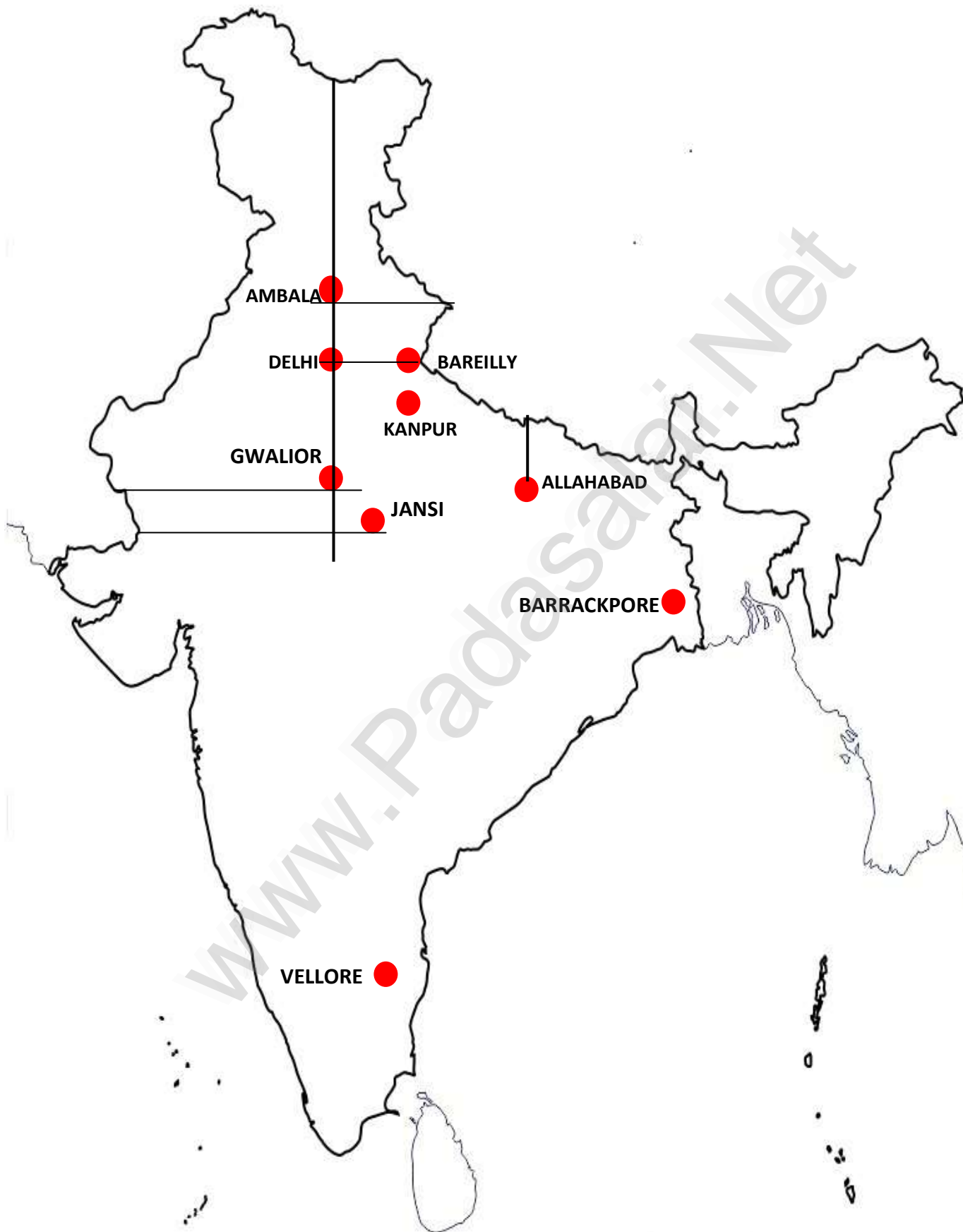
TIME LINE -III

1930 - 1950

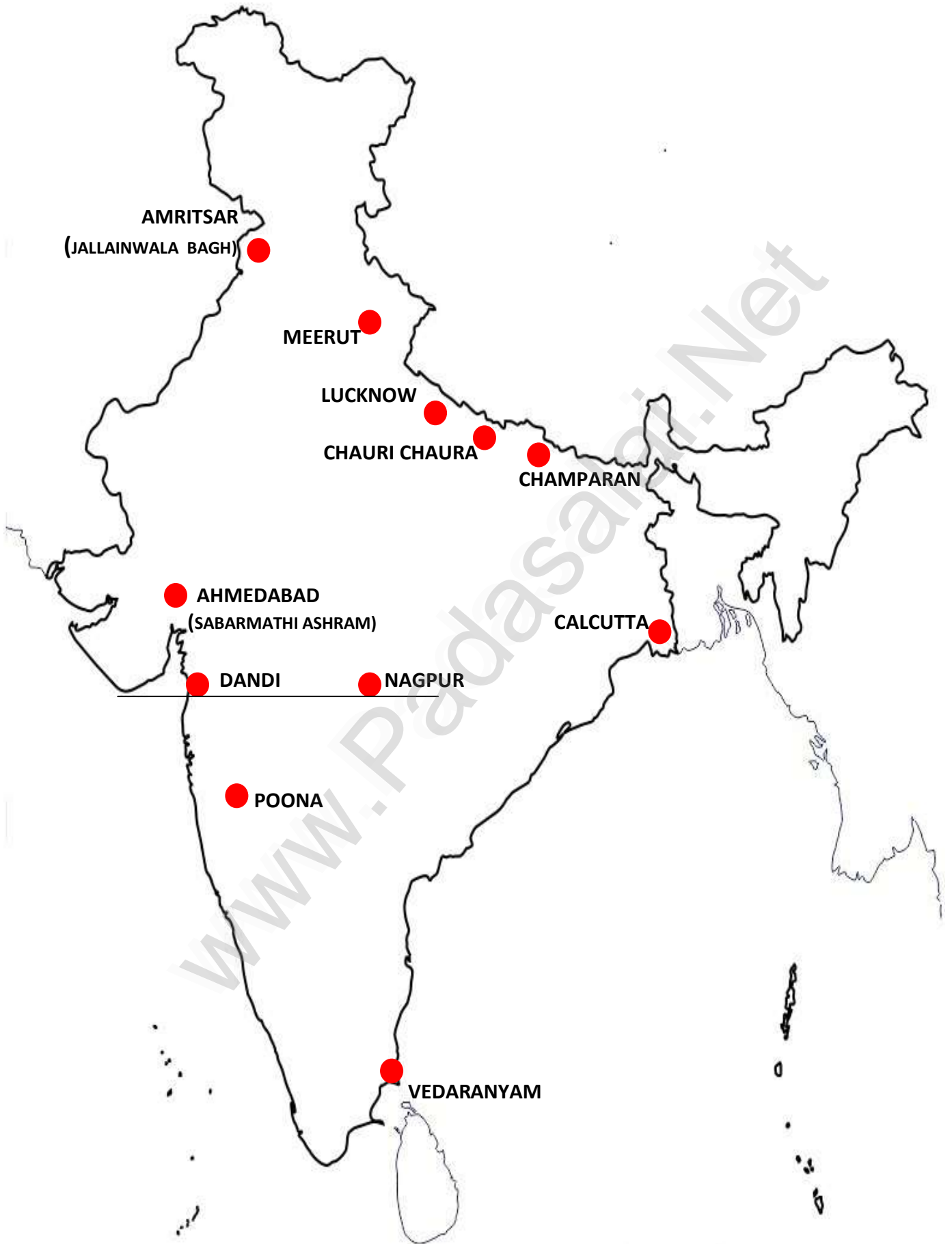
SCALE
1 UNIT = 10 YEARS



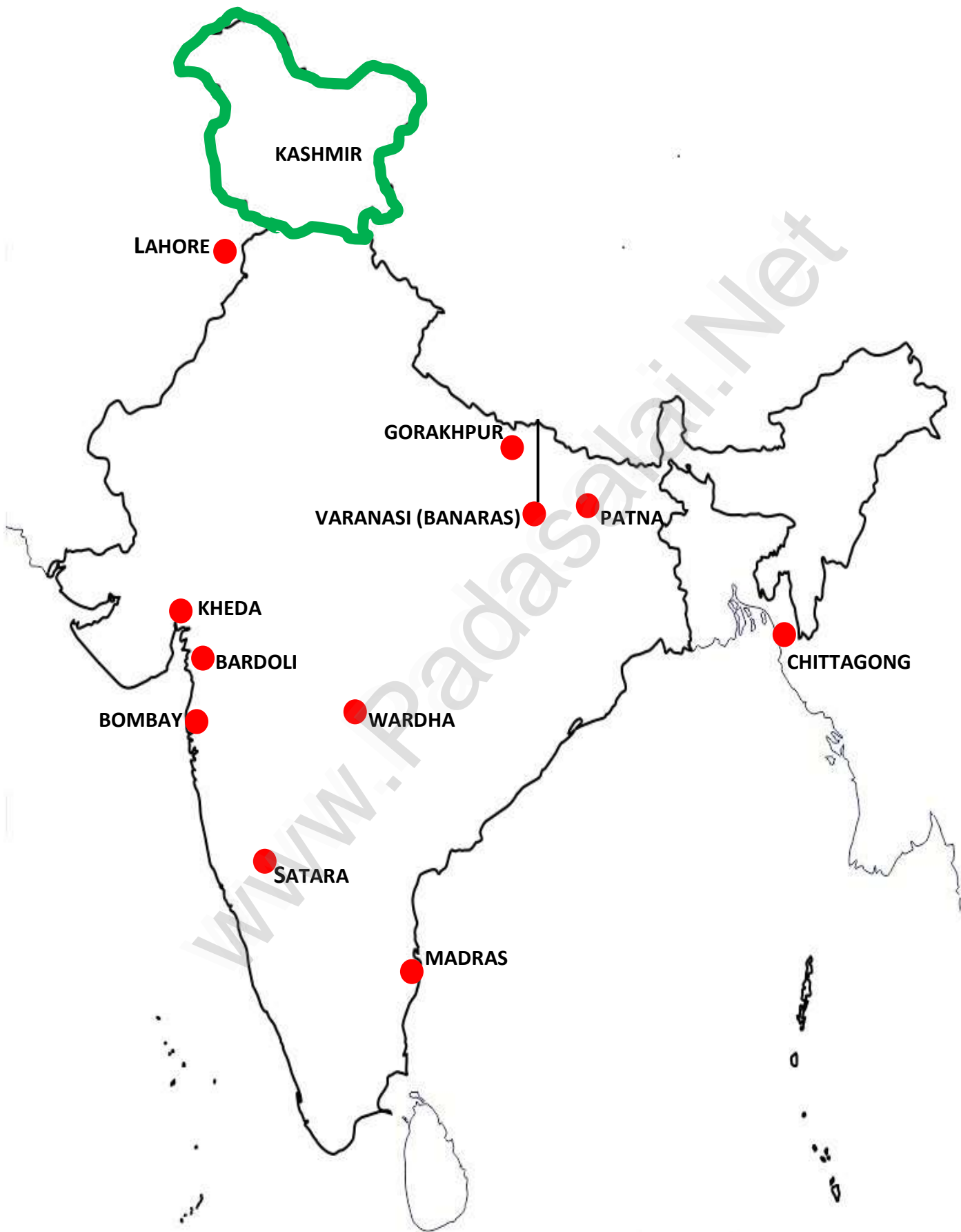
HISTORY MAP - I



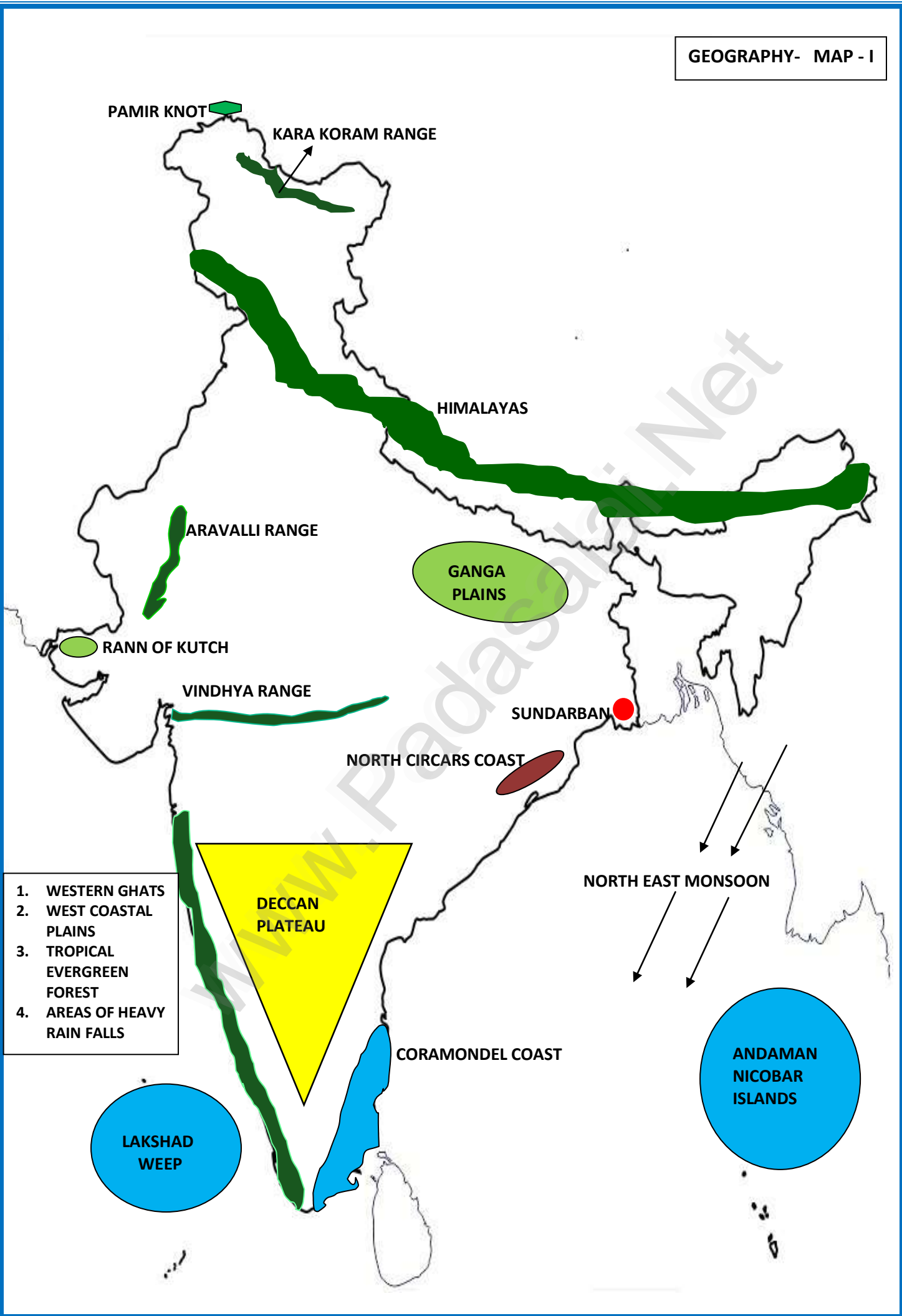
HISTORY MAP - II



HISTORY MAP - III

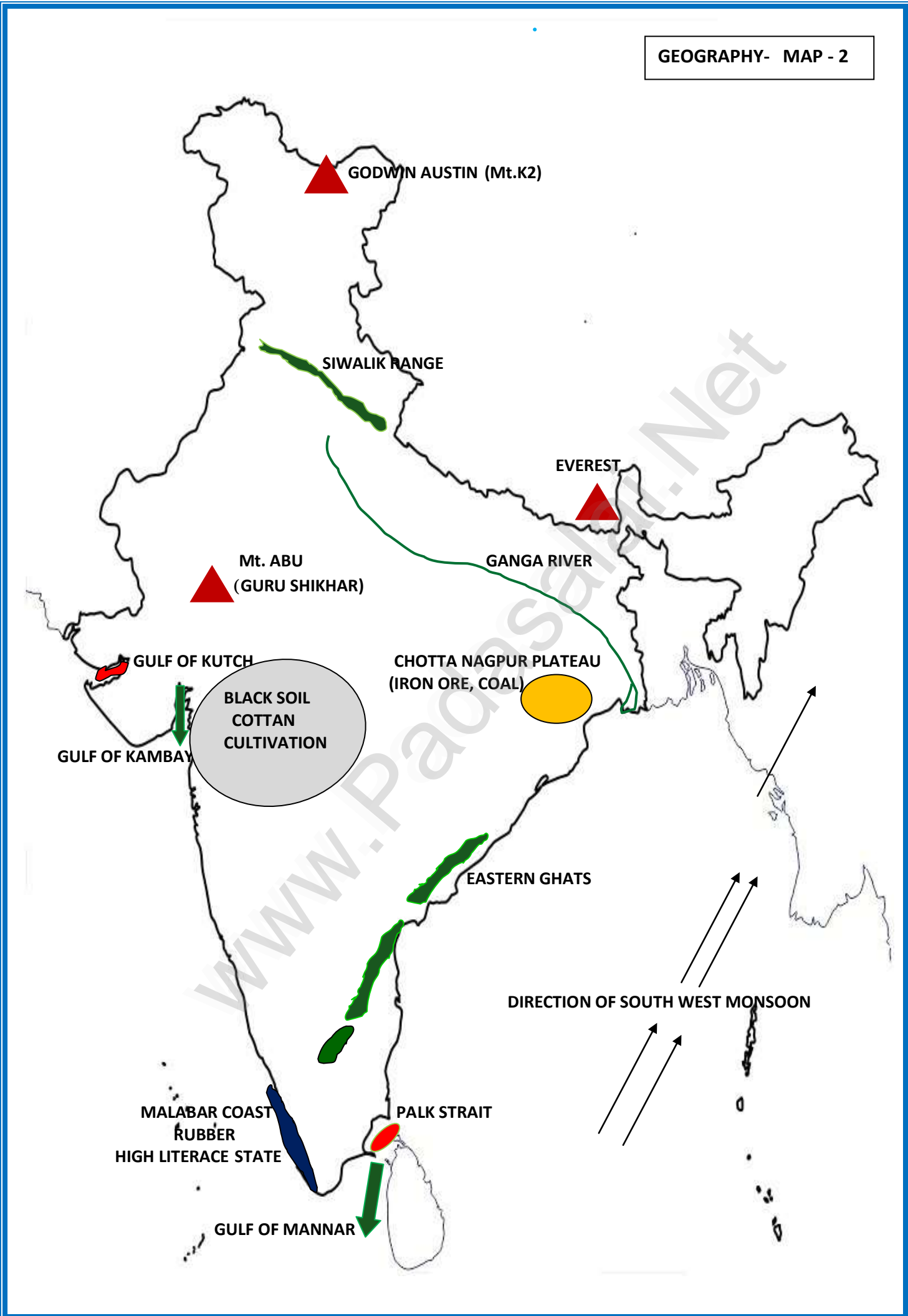


GEOGRAPHY- MAP - I

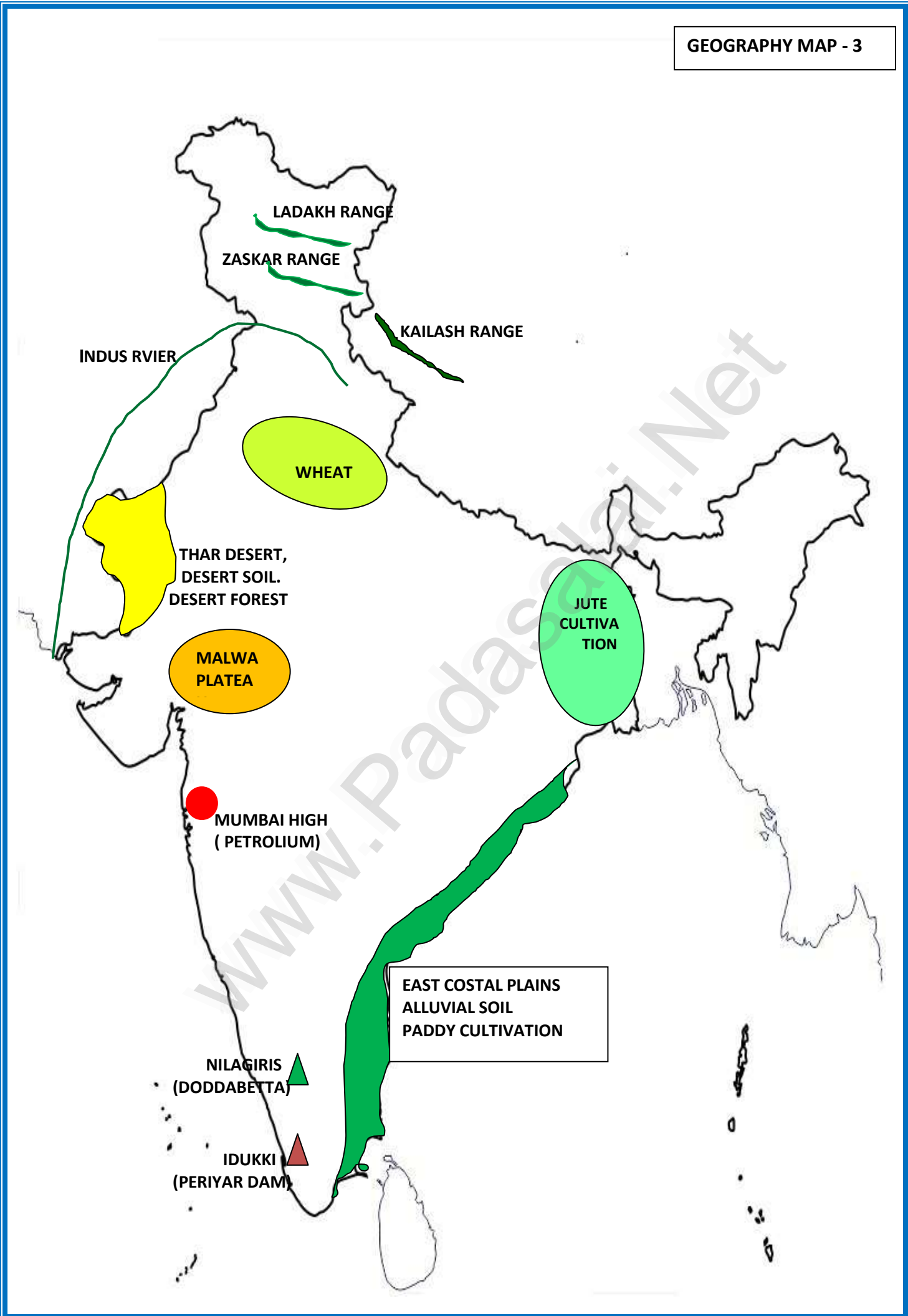


- 1. WESTERN GHATS
- 2. WEST COASTAL PLAINS
- 3. TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST
- 4. AREAS OF HEAVY RAIN FALLS

GEOGRAPHY- MAP - 2



GEOGRAPHY MAP - 3



GEOGRAPHY MAP - 4

MOUNTAIN SOIL
MOUNTAIN FOREST
VERY LOW DENSITY POPULATION

DELHI TO CHENNAI RAILWAY

(NORTHERN RAILWAY ZONE) DELHI

PANNA

NARMADA RIVER

HIRAKUD DAM MAHANATHI

CHILKA LAKE

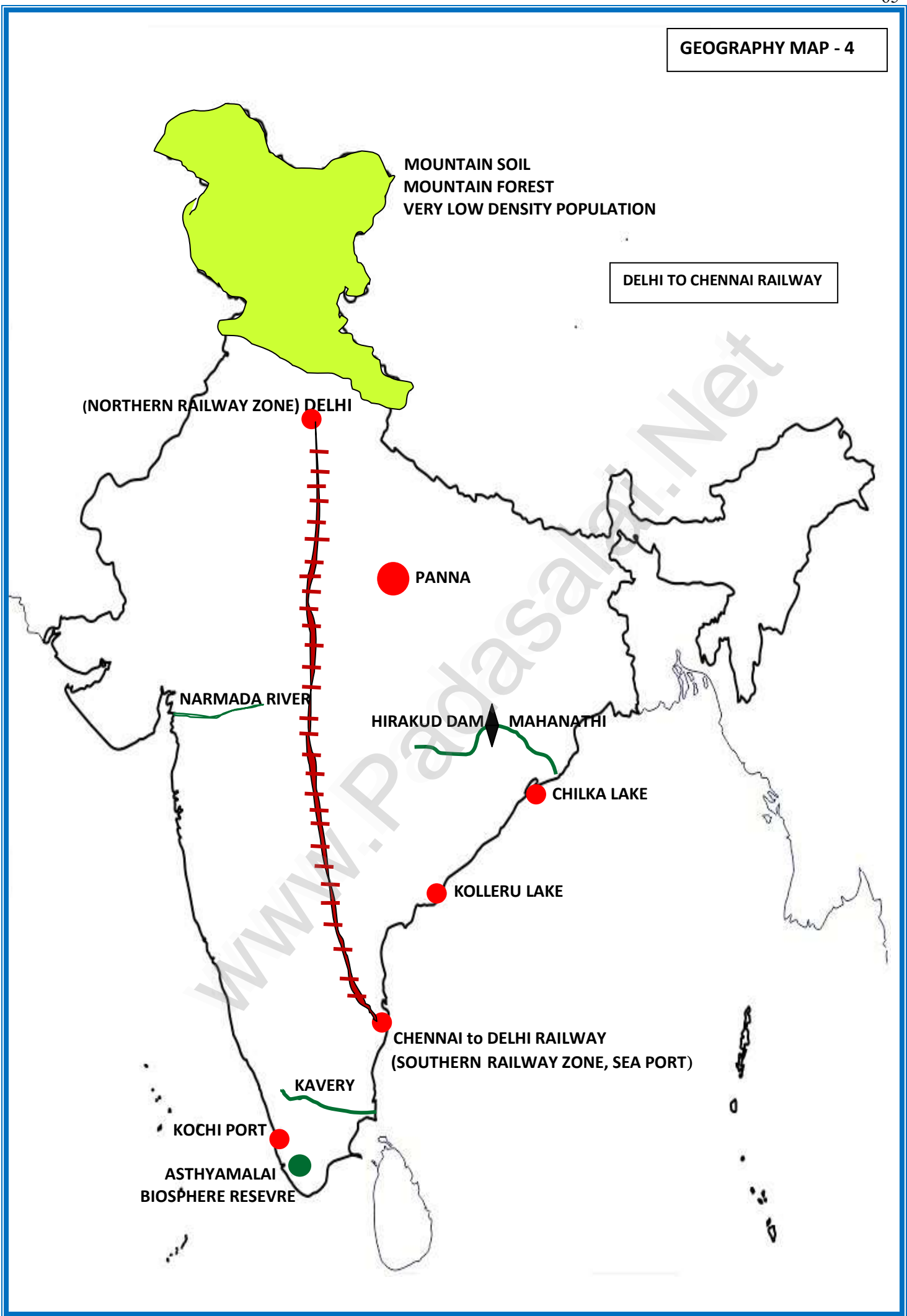
KOLLERU LAKE

CHENNAI to DELHI RAILWAY
(SOUTHERN RAILWAY ZONE, SEA PORT)

KAVERY

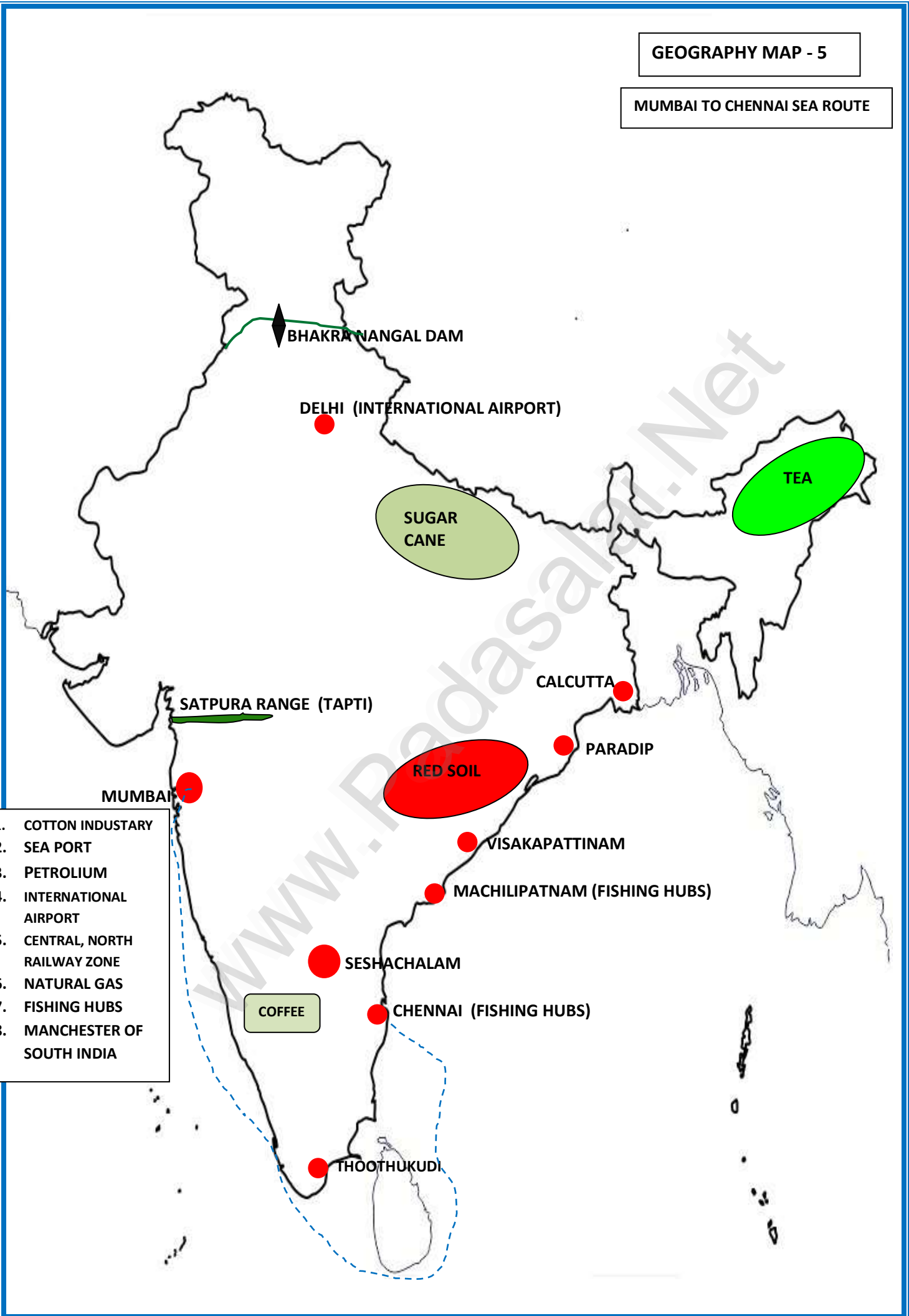
KOCHI PORT

ASTHYAMALAI
BIOSPHERE RESEVRE



GEOGRAPHY MAP - 5

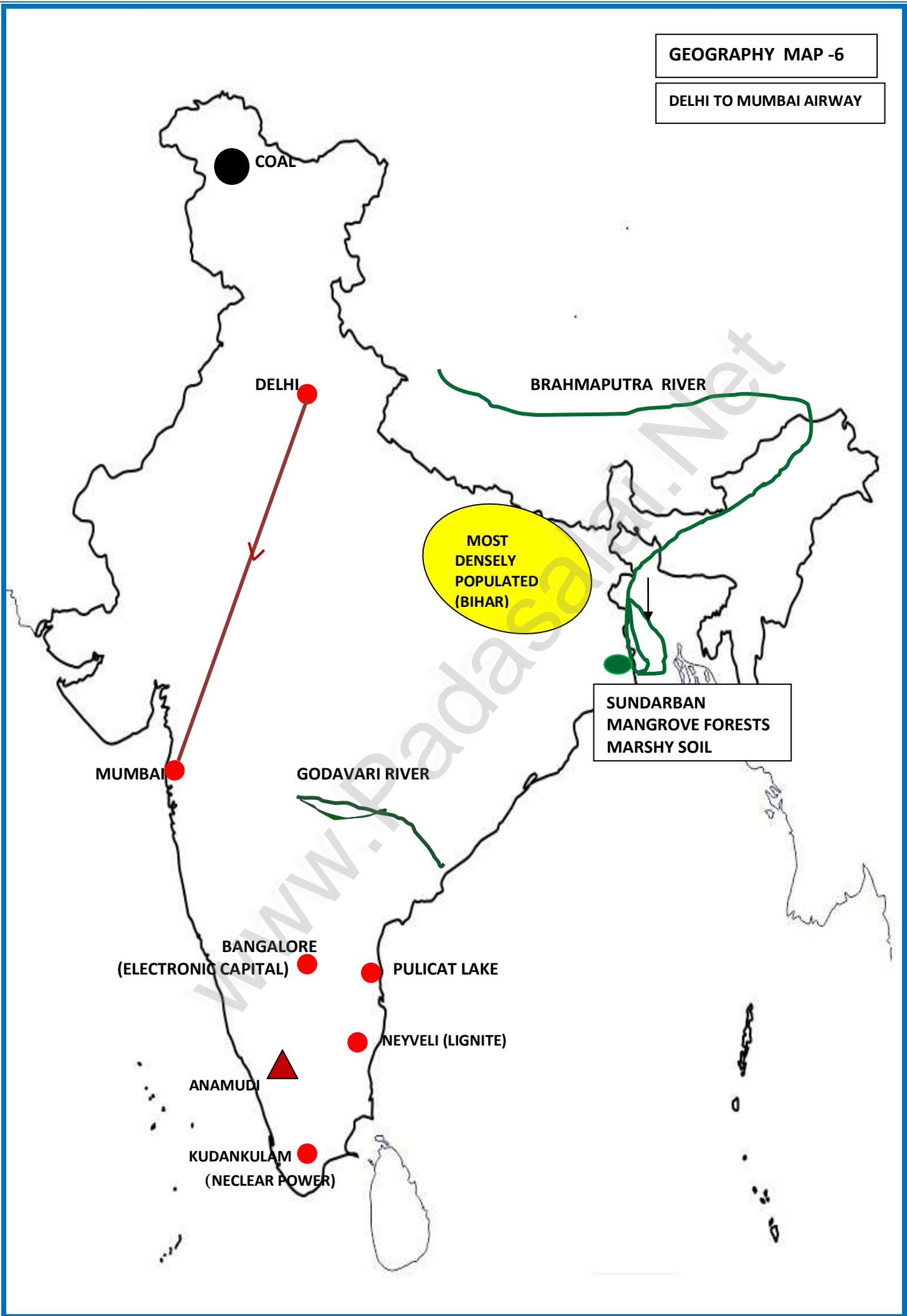
MUMBAI TO CHENNAI SEA ROUTE



1. COTTON INDUSTRY
2. SEA PORT
3. PETROLIUM
4. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
5. CENTRAL, NORTH RAILWAY ZONE
6. NATURAL GAS
7. FISHING HUBS
8. MANCHESTER OF SOUTH INDIA

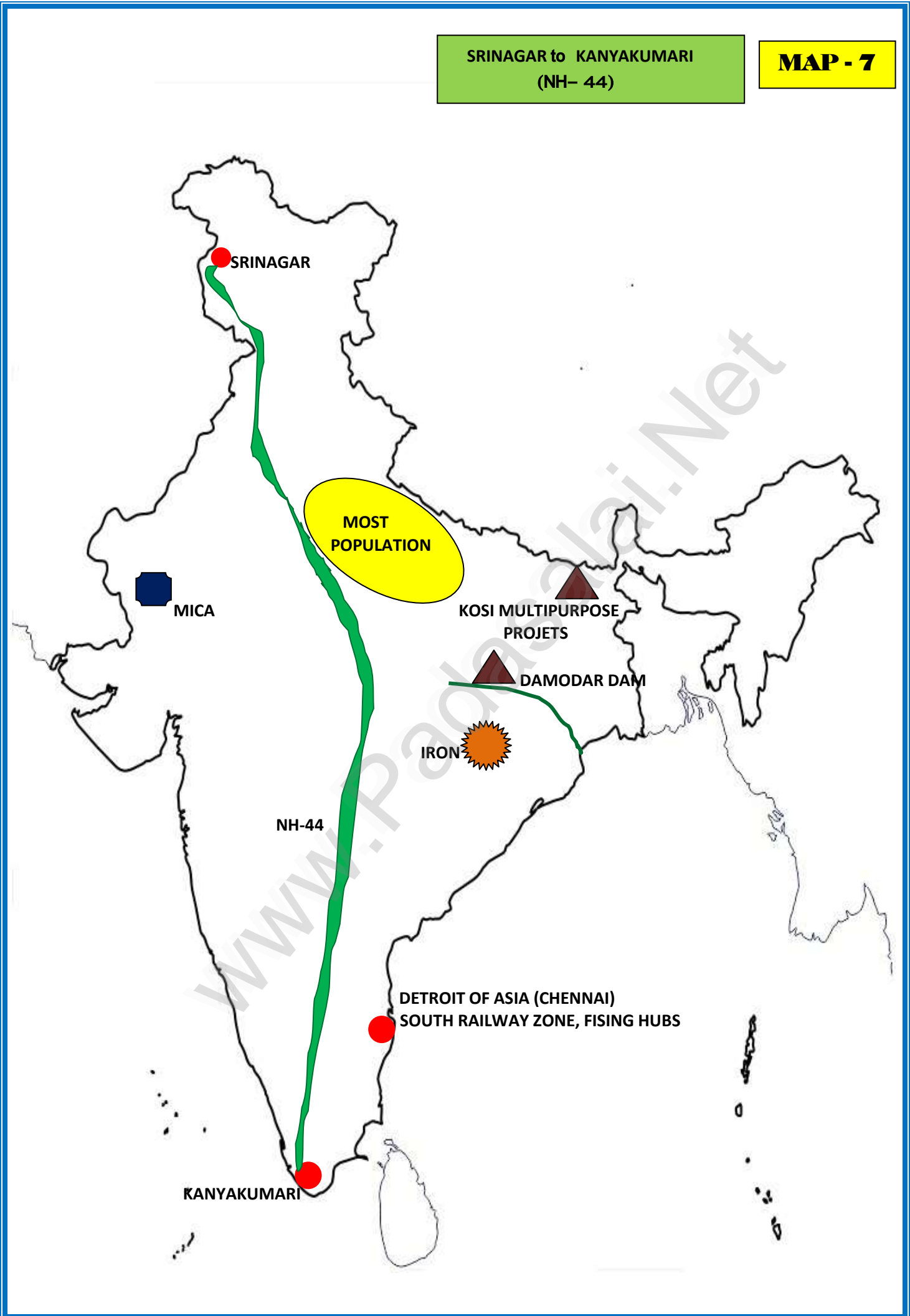
GEOGRAPHY MAP -6

DELHI TO MUMBAI AIRWAY

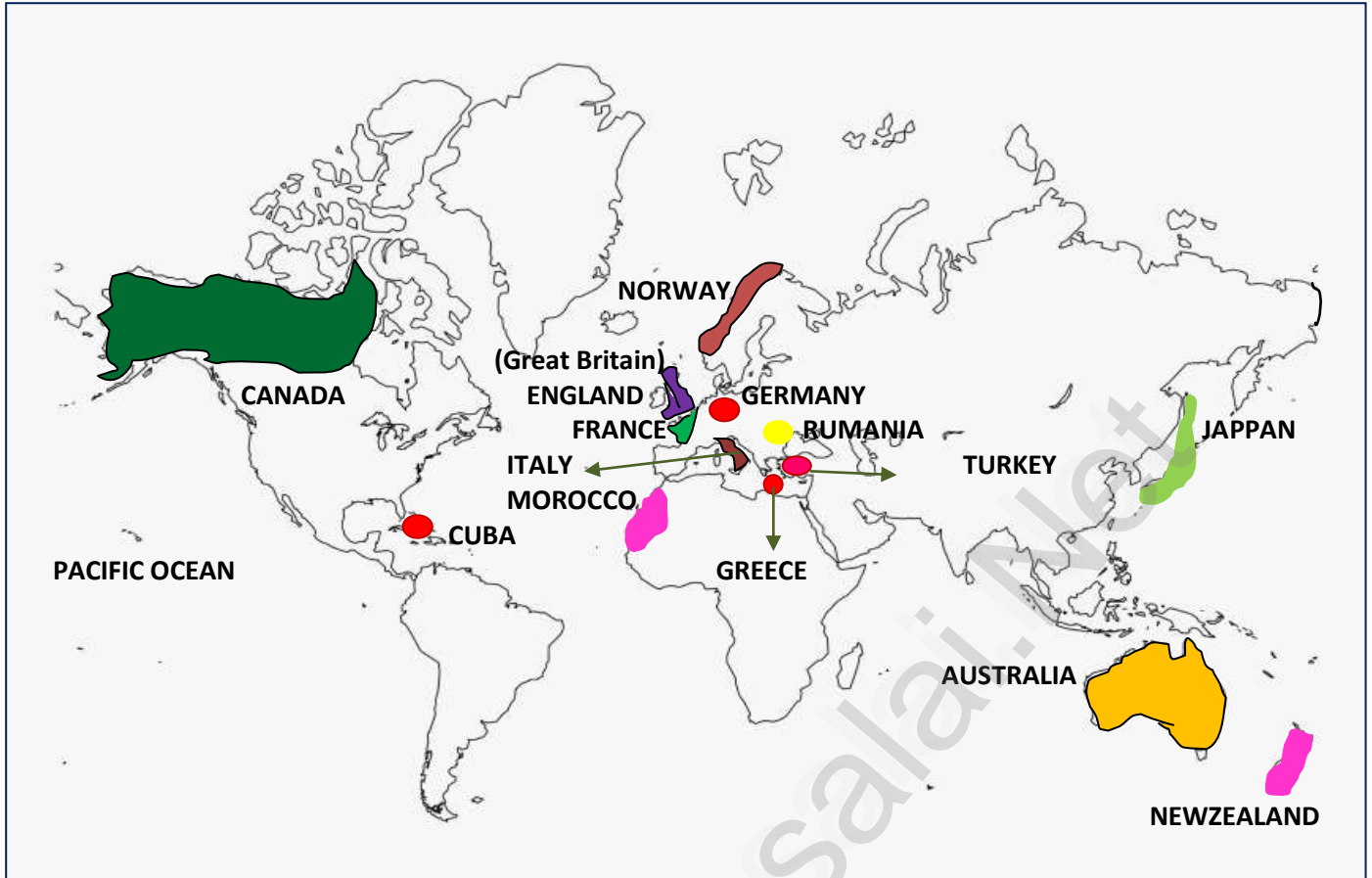


**SRINAGAR to KANYAKUMARI
(NH- 44)**

MAP - 7



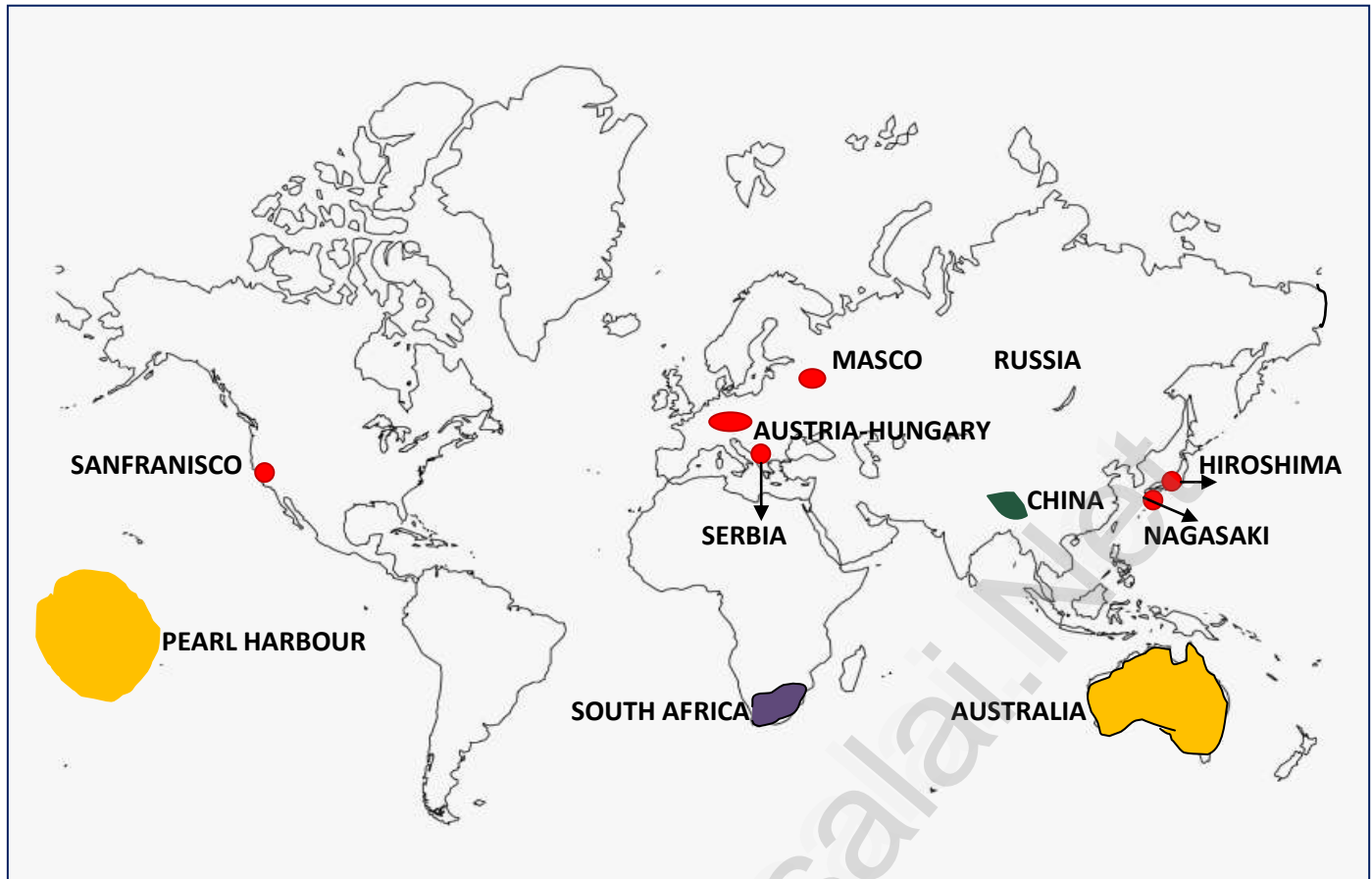
WORLD MAP- 1



WORLD MAP- 2



WORLD MAP- 3



WORLD MAP TEST

TEST -1	TEST- 2	TEST - 3
1. ENGLAND	1. BOSNIA	1.CUBA
2. JAPAN	2.RUSSIA	2.ITALY
3. AMERICA	3 MOSCOW	3.CANADA
4. MOROCCO	4. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	4.NAGASAKI
5. INDIA	5.TURKEY	5.POLAND
6. CHINA	6. HIROSHIMA	6.GERMANY
7. AUSTRALIA	7.RUMANIA	7.BULGARIA
8.NEW ZEALAND	8.BRAZIL	8.SERBIA
9. PACIFIC OCCEAN	9.BELGIUM	9.GREECE
10. FRANCE	10.MEXICO	10.HAWAI ISLAND

GEOGRAPHY INDIA (QUESTION NO: 44)

NO	Test - 1	NO	Test - 2
1	Pamir Knot	1	Coffee Growing area
2	Wheat Growing area	2	Chennai
3	Indus	3	Tuticorin Port
4	Sugar cane growing area	4	Thiruvananthapuram
5	Malwa Plateau	5	Desert Forest
6	Panna (Biosphere Reserve)		Electronic Capital(BENGALURU)
7	Brahmaputra	7	Mumbai to Kolkatta Railway Route
8	Tapti	8	Godavari river
9	Chilka Lake	9	Mahanathi
10	Satpura Range	10	Mountain forest
NO	Test - 3	NO	Test - 4
1	Panna	1	Aravalli Range
2	Seshachalam	2	Mt K 2 (Godwin Austin)
3	Alluvial soil	3	Black Soil
4	Red soil	4	Densely populated state in India
5	West coast plains	5	Thar Desert
6	East coast plains	6	Tea Growing area
7	Mountain soil	7	Deccan Plateau
8	NH 44	8	Western Ghats
9	NH 7	9	Coal mining Centre (Neyveli)
10	Machilipatnam	10	Palk Strait
NO	Test - 5	NO	Test - 6
1	Himalayas	1	Gulf of Kutch
2	Andaman Nicohbar Islands	2	Areas of Heavy Rainfall
3	Pulicat lake	3	Malabar Coast
4	Kolleru lake	4	Direction of South West Monsoon
5	Vembanadu lake	5	Karakoram Range
6	Sundarban	6	Mountain Forest
7	Kailash range	7	International Airport (Delhi)
8	Ladakh range	8	Gulf of Khambhat
9	Zaskar range	9	Mt.Everest
10	Tropical Evergreen forest	10	Chennai to Kolkatta (Railway Route)
NO	TEST- 7	NO	TEST- 8
1	Mumbai High	1	Hirakud Dam
2	Eastern Ghats	2	Iron ore production center (Chattisgar)
3	Ganga plains	3	Northern Circars
4	Cochin	4	Mangrove forest
5	Paddy Growing area	5	Highest literacy rate
6	Coromandal Coast	6	Mettur Dam
7	Direction of North East Monsoon	7	Kaveri
8	Atomic Power station	8	Agasthiyamalai
9	Gulf of Mannar	9	Vishakhapatnam
10	Gangetic Plain	10	Lakshadweep

INDIA MAP TEST (HISTORY)

TEST -1	TEST- 2	TEST - 3
1. AMBALA	1. MEERUT	1. PATNA
2. LUCKNOW	2.KANPUR	2. CHAURI CHAURA
3. JHANSI	3. AGRA	3. AHMEDABAD (SABARMATHI ASHRAM)
4. JALIANWALABAGH (AMRISTAR)	4. CHAMBARAN	4. LAHORE
5.BANARAS	5. KHEDA	5.DANDI
6.KASHMIR	6.ALLAHABAD	6.BARDOLI
7. MADRAS	7. CALCUTTA	7. WARDA
8. SATARA	8. NAGPUR	8. VEDARANYAM
9. BOMBAY	9. POONA	9. KASHMIR
10. BAREILY	10.CHITTAGONG	10. VELLORE

Choose the correct statement

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
 iv) iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 a) i) and ii) are correct b) i) and iii) are correct c) iv) is correct **d) i, ii) and iv) are correct**
1. **Assertion(A):** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason (R): There was stiff resistance from the native population.
a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason c) Both A and R are wrong
2. i During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
 ii. Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
 iii. iii). The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 iv. The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966. a)
i) and ii) are correct b) iii) is correct c) iii) and iv) are correct d) i), ii) and iii) are correct
3. **Assertion(A):** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
Reason(R): The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.
a) Both A and R are right b) A is right but R is not the right reason
 c) Both A and R are wrong d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A
5. **Assertion(A):** President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.
Reason(R): He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.
a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
 c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but it has no relevance to A
6. i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.
 ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
 iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.

- iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.
 a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct **b) (i) and (ii) are correct**
 c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
7. **Assertion (A):** America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.
Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.
 a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
8. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism
 ii) He encouraged idolatry
 iii) He published tracts condemning social evils
 iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck
 a) i) is correct b) i) and ii) are correct c) i), ii) and iii) are correct **d) i, iii) and iv) are correct**
9. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage
 iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
 iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.
 a) i) is correct b) ii) is correct **c) i) and ii) are correct** d) iii) and iv) are correct
10. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.
 ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
 iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission
 iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal
 a) i) is correct **b) i) and ii) are correct** c) iii) is correct d) i), iii) or iv) correct
11. **Assertion (A):** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows
Reason (R) : Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage
a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion c) Both are wrong d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant
12. i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
 ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.
 iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.
 iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.
 a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**
 c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
13. i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.
 ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.
 iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League
 iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct **b) (ii) and (iii) are correct**
 c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
14. **Assertion (A):** Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.
 a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
15. i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial

revolution in Britain.

- ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
- iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.
- iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.

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

16. i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.
- ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.
 - iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.
 - iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.
- a) (i) and (iii) are correct **b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct**
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct

17. **Assertion (A):** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

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

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

18. **Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct **c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A** d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

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

20. **Assertion (A):** The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.

Reason (R): Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table conference.

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

21. **Assertion (A):** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

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

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

22. (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.

(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.

(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India

(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.

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

23. (i) EVR did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.

(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.

(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.

- (iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct **c) (ii) is correct** d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
24. (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.
(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.
(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.
(iv) Thiru.Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct **b) (i) and (iii) are correct** c) (iv) is correct d) (ii) and (iii) are correct
25. **Assertion (A):** The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.
Reason (R): The Congress Party boycotted the Madras Legislature during this period of Dyarchy.
a) Both A and R are correct b) A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation
c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is correct, but it has no relevance to A
26. **Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.
Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm. (Give option for this questions)
a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A
c) (A) is true (R) is false d) (A) is false (R) is true
27. **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A) (b) Both (A) and (R) are true:(R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct (R) is false (d) (A) is false (R) is true
28. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.
Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A) (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct (R) is false (d) (A) is false (R) is true
29. **Assertion (A):** Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from southwest monsoon.
Reason (R): It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A). b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A). c) (A) is true but, (R) is false. d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.
30. **Assertion (A):** Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as The Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): They contribute a major share to the states economy through textiles.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A) b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A) c) (A) is true but (R) is false d) (A) is false but (R) is true
31. **Assertion (A):** The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu
Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A) **(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)** (c) (A) is true but (R) is false (d) (A) is false but (R) is false
32. i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service
iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
a) ii & iv are correct b) iii & iv are correct c) i & iv are correct **d) i, ii & iii are correct**
33. i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.

- iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
a) ii & iv are correct b) iii & iv are correct c) i & iv are correct d) i & ii are correct
34. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
 (i) Panchsheel (ii) China's Nuclear test (iii) Twenty-year Treaty (iv) First Nuclear test of India
 a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) **b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)** c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
35. Which of the following is not about NAM?
 (i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon
 (ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance
 (iii) At present it has 120 member countries.
 (iv) It has transformed to an economical movement
 a) (i) and (ii) b) (iii) and (iv) **c) (ii) only** d) (iv) only
36. **Assertion(A):** India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.
Reason(R): India is the World's second most populous country.
 a) A is correct and R explains A **b) A is correct and R does not explain A**
 c) A is wrong and R is correct d) Both are wrong
37. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from
 a) acute poverty b) illiteracy c) chaotic socio-economic conditions **d) All the above**
38. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?
 1. Roads 2. Railways 3. Shipping 4. Inland water transport
Select the correct answer using the codes given below
 a) 1, 2 and 3 only **b) 1, 3 and 4 only** c) 2, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
39. **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.
Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.
a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is wrong and R is correct d) Both are wrong
40. **Assertion (A):** Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.
Reason (R): The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected.
 a) A is correct, R is false b) Both A and R are false statements
 c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation **d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A**
41. Which of the following statement is correct about GST?
 (i) GST is the 'one point tax'.
 (ii) This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments.
 (iii) It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.
 (iv) It will unified the tax structure in India.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct **c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct** d) All are correct

Choose the inappropriate answer

1. Tidal forests are found in and around ____.
(a) Desert (b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra (c) The delta of Godavari
 (d) The delta of Mahanadhi

2. Climate of India is affected by_____.

- (a) Latitudinal extent (b) Altitude (c) Distance from the sea **(d) Soil**

Pick the odd one out

1. a) Wheat b) Rice c) Millets **d) Coffee**
2. a) Khadar b) Bhangar c) Alluvial soil **d) Black soil**
3. a) Inundational canals b) Perennial canals **c) Tanks** d) Canals
4. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?
a) Ranipet **b) Dharmapuri** c) Ambur d) Vaniyambadi
5. Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?
a) TIDCO b) SIDCO **c) MEPZ** d) SIPCOT

TWO MARKS & FIVE & 8 MARKS - QUARTERLY EXAM

இங்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகள் அனைத்தும் படிக்கவும்

LESSON -1

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
2. Give the importance of IST.
3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.
4. State the west following rivers of India.
5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep

LESSON -2

1. List the factors affecting climate of India.
2. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'?
3. Name the four distinct seasons of India.
4. What is 'burst of monsoon'?
5. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.
6. Write any five biosphere reserves in India

LESSON -3

1. Define soil.
2. Name the types of soil found in India.
3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.
4. Define Agriculture.
5. State the types of agriculture practices in India.
6. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?
7. Mention the plantation crops of India.
8. Write a brief note on the categories of fisheries in India?

LESSON - 4

1. Define the resource and state its types.
2. State the uses of magnesium.
3. What is natural gas?
4. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.

LESSON -5

1. Write any four advantages of railways.

2. State the major Inland waterways of India
3. What is communication? What are its types?
4. Define "International trade".
5. State the merits of Roadways

HISTORY LESSON- 1

1. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
2. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
3. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

LESSON- 2

1. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
2. Define "Dollar Imperialism"

LESSON- 3

1. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I?
2. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.
3. What are the objectives of IMF?

LESSON- 4

1. What was Marshall Plan?

LESSON- 5

1. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal?
2. List the social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj

CIVICS LESSON- 1

1. What is a Constitution?
2. What is meant by citizenship?
3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.
4. What is a Writ?
5. What are the classical languages in India?
6. What is national emergency?
7. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.

LESSON- 2

1. How is President of India elected?
2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?
3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?
4. Write short note: Money Bill.

LESSON- 3

4. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor

ECONOMICS LESSON- 1

1. Define National income.
2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?
3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product
4. What is per capita income?.
5. Define the value added approach with example.

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

LESSON- 2

1. What is globalization?
2. Write the types of globalization.
3. Write short note on Multinational Corporation.
4. Write any two positive impact of Globalization

LESSON- 3

1. Define food security according to FAO.
2. What are the effects of Green Revolution?
3. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

Distinguish between the following

1. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
2. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.
3. Weather and Climate
4. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.
5. Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.
6. Alluvial soils and Black soils.
7. Renewable and non-renewable resources.
8. Metallic and non-metallic minerals.
9. Conventional energy and non- conventional energy.
10. Roadways and Railways.
11. Waterways and Airways.
12. Internal trade and International trade.

GEOGRAPHY FIVE MARKS

1. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.
2. What is multipurpose projects and write about any two multipurpose projects of India?
3. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.
4. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

CIVICS

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.
3. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.
5. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?
6. Describe the legislative powers of the Governor.

ECONOMICS

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain its?.
3. Write any five differences between the growth and development.
4. Write the challenges of Globalization.
5. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.
6. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.
7. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

HISTORY

1. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.
2. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.
3. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

8 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.
2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN
3. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.
4. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women
5. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.
6. Write about South West Monsoon

QUESTION BANK (SOCIAL SCIENCE - IMPORTANT TWO MARKS)

HISTORY

1. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
2. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
3. Write a note on Third World Countries.
4. What do you know of trench warfare?
5. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.(any two point you can write)
6. Write about the white terror that took place in Indo China
7. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?
8. Define "Dollar Imperialism".
9. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
10. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I?
11. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?
12. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.
13. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.
14. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.
15. List the social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj.
16. What are the duties of Palayakkarars ?
17. Identify the palayams based on the division of east and west.

18. What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu.
19. What was Annie Besant's contribution in India's freedom struggle?
20. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?
21. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
22. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.
23. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.
24. What is Poorna Swaraj?
25. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.
26. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings
27. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.
28. Write a note on khilafat movement.
29. Why did Gandhi withdraw non - cooperation movement?
30. Why was Simon commission boycotted?

GEOGRAHY

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
2. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.
3. State the west following rivers of India.
4. List the factors affecting climate of India.
5. What is meant by „normal lapse rate“?
6. Name the four distinct seasons of India.
7. What is „burst of monsoon“?
8. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.
9. Define soil.
10. Name the types of soil found in India.
11. Define Agriculture.
12. State the types of agriculture practices in India.
13. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?
14. Mention the plantation crops of India.
15. Define the resource and state its types.
16. What are minerals and state its type?
17. What is natural gas?
18. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.
19. What is migration? State its types.
20. What is communication? What are its types?
21. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.
22. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani
23. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.

24. Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu?
25. What is Teri?
26. Define disaster risk reduction?
27. How is coastal plain formed?
28. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.
29. Why Coimbatore is called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu?
30. What is MRTS?
31. List out the air ports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu

CIVICS

1. What is a Constitution?
2. What is meant by citizenship?
3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.
4. What is a Writ?
5. What are the classical languages in India?
6. What is national emergency?
7. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.
8. How is President of India elected?
9. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?
10. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?
11. Write short note: Money Bill.
12. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?
13. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?
14. What is foreign policy?
15. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?
16. List out the member countries of SAARC.
17. Name the architects of the Non-Aligned movement.
18. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
19. Mention the member countries of BRICS.
20. What do you know about Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport?
21. List out any five global groupings in which India is a member

ECONOMICS

1. Define National income.
2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?
3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.
4. What is per capita income?.
5. Write the name of economic policies in India.
6. Define the value added approach with example.

7. What is globalization?
8. Write the types of globalization
9. Define food security according to FAO.
10. What are the basic three components of food and nutrition security?
11. What are the effects of Green Revolution?
12. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.
13. Define tax.
14. Why we pay tax to the government?
15. What are the types of tax? Give examples.
16. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax.
17. What is meant by black money?
18. What is meant by an industrial cluster?
19. What is Meant by Entrepreneur?
20. What is Entrepreneurship?
21. What is Fair Trade ?
22. Write Two positive impact of globalisation.

IMPORTANT FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

HISTORY

1. Discuss the main causes of first world war.
2. Highlight the provisions of treaty of Versailles
3. Trace circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.
4. Analysis effects of World war II
5. Discuss the circumstances that led to the reform movement of 19th century.
6. Write an easy on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of women.
7. Write an easy on heroic fight of Veerapandiya kattabomman against British.
8. Account for the outbreak of Vellore revolt in 1806
9. Discuss the causes of the revolt of 1857
10. Exam is a factor that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.
11. Critically examine the civil disobedience movement.
12. Examine the origin and growth of non brahmin movement in Tamilnadu
13. Describe the role of Tamilnadu in the civil disobedience
14. Describe the formation of justice party and its contribution to the social justice
15. Estimate Periyar contribution to the social transformation of Tamilnadu.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Explain the division of northern mountain and its importance to India
2. Give an account of major peninsular river of India
3. Give a detailed account on the basis of the Ganga?

4. Write about south west monsoon
5. State any five types of soil in India and explain.
6. What is multipurpose project and write about two multipurpose project?
7. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat?
8. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.
9. What is urbanization explain its problem?
10. Classify and explain the roadways in India.
11. Write an account on River of Cauvery?
12. Bring out the types of soils and distribution in Tamilnadu.
13. Write about plantation farming of Tamilnadu.

CIVICS

1. Explain the salient features of constitution of India
2. Point out the fundamental rights.
3. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Describe the executive and judicial power of president of India.
5. What are the duties and functions of prime minister of India?
6. Write the powers and functions of parliament.
7. What are the powers and functions of chief minister?
8. Describe the legislative powers of Governor.
9. Write a detailed note on non alignment
10. Discuss the core determinant of India's foreign policy
11. Trace reason for the formation of BRICS

ECONOMICS

1. Briefly explain the various terms associated with measuring of national income
2. What are the methods of calculating gross domestic product?
3. Write the challenges of globalisation.
4. Explain why the green revolution was born ?
5. Explain minimum support price.
6. Explain some direct and indirect taxes
7. What is black money write the causes of Black money?
8. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial cluster?
9. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC
10. Elaborate the Public Distribution System?

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