

**X STD SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK BACK CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****HISTORY**

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?  
a)Germany, Austria- Hungary and the Ottomans    b)Germany, Austria- Hungary and Russia  
c)Spain, Portugal and Italy    d)Germany, Austria- Hungary, Italy
2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?  
a) Delville    b) Orange State    c) Adowa    d) Algiers
3. Which country emerged as the strongest in Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?  
a) China    b) Japan    c) Korea    d) Mongolia
4. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?  
a) Lenin    b) Marx    c) Sun Yat-sen    d) Mao Tsetung
5. What is the Battle of Marne is remembered for?  
a) Air Warfare    b) Trench Warfare    c) Submarine Warfare    d) Ship Warfare
6. Which country after the World War I took to policy of Isolation?  
a) Britain    b) France    c) Germany    d) USA
7. To which country the first Secretary General of League of Nations belonged?  
a) Britain    b) France    c) Dutch    d) USA
8. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?  
a) Germany    b) Russia    c) Italy    d) France
9. With whom of the following was signed the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?  
a) Germany    b) Russia    c) Pope    d) Spain
10. With whose conquest the Mexican civilization collapse?  
a) Hernan Cortes    b) Francisco Pizarro    c) Toussaint Louverture    d) Pedro I
11. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?  
a) English    b) Spaniards    c) Russians    d) French
12. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin South America  
a) Roosevelt    b) Truman    c) Woodrow Wilson    d) Eisenhower
13. Which part of the World disliked dollar Imperialism?  
a) Europe    b) Latin America    c) India    d) China
14. Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?  
a) Verwoerd    b) Smut    c) Herzog    d) Botha
15. Which quickened the process of liberation in Latin America?  
a) Support of US    b) Napoleonic Invasion    c) Simon Bolivar's involvement    d) French Revolution
16. Name the President who made amendment to Munro doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America.  
a) Theodore Roosevelt    b) Truman    c) Eisenhower    d) Woodrow Wilson
17. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?  
a) 2 September,1945    b) 2 October,1945    c) 12 September,1945    d) 12 October,1945
18. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?  
a) Roosevelt    b) Chamberlain    c) Woodrow Wilson    d) Baldwin
19. 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
20. Where did the US drop its first Atomic Bomb?  
a) Kavashaki    b) Innoshima    c) Hiroshima    d) Nagasaki
21. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?  
a) Russians    b) Arabs    c) Turks    d) Jews
22. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?  
a) Chamberlain    b) Winston Churchill    c) Lloyd George    d) Stanley Baldwin
23. When was the Charter of the UN signed?  
a) June 26, 1942    b) June 26, 1945    c) January 1, 1942    d) January 1, 1945
24. Where is the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?  
a) New York    b) Chicago    c) London    d) The Hague
25. Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?  
a) Sun Yat-Sen    b) Chiang Kai-Shek    c) Michael Borodin    d) Chou En Lai
26. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?.  
a) Woodrow Wilson    b) Trueman    c) Theodore Roosevelt    d) Franklin Roosevelt
27. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?  
a) September 1959    b) September 1948    c) September 1954    d) September 1949
28. The United States and European allies formed --- to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.  
a) SEATO    b) NATO    c) SENTO    d) Warsaw Pact
29. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?.  
a) Hafez al -Assad    b) Yasser Arafat    c) Nasser    d) Saddam Hussein

30. When was North and South Vietnam united?  
a) 1975      b) 1976      c) 1973      d) 1974
31. Where was Arab League formed?  
a) Cairo    b) Jordan    c) Lebanon    d) Syria
32. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?  
a) 1979      b) 1989      c) 1990      d) 1991
33. In which year was Sati abolished?  
a) 1827      b) 1829      c) 1826      d) 1927
34. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?  
a) Arya Samaj      b) Brahmo Samaj      c) Prarthana Samaj      d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
35. 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
36. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?  
a) Parsi Movement    b) Aligarh Movement    c) Ramakrishna Mission    d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
37. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?  
a) Baba Dayal Das    b) Baba Ramsingh    c) Gurunanak    d) Jyotiba Phule
38. Who was Swami Shradhananda?  
a) a disciple of Swami Vivekananda    b) one who caused split in Brahmo Samaj of India  
c) one who caused split in the Arya Samaj    d) founder of Samathuva Samajam.
39. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?  
a) M.G. Ranade      b) Devendranath Tagore    c) Jyotiba Phule      d) Ayyankali
40. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?  
a) Dayananda Saraswathi      b) Vaikunda Swamy      c) Annie Besant      d) Swami Shradanatha
41. 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
42. Who had borrowed money from the East India Company to meet the expenses he had incurred during the Carnatic wars?  
a) Velunachiyar    b) Puli Thevar    c) Nawab of Arcot    d) Raja of Travancore
43. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?  
a) Velunachiyar    b) Kattabomman    c) Puli Thevar      d) Oomai thurai
44. Where was Sivasubramanian executed?  
a) Kayathar      b) Nagalapuram      c) Virupachi      d) Panchalamkurichi
45. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?  
a) Marudhu brothers    b) Puli Thevar      c) Veerapandya Kattabomman    d) Gopala Nayak
46. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?  
a) 24 May 1805      b) 10 July 1805      c) 10 July 1806      d) 10 September 1806
47. 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
48. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?  
a) Calcutta      b) Mumbai      c) Delhi      d) Mysore
49. 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
50. 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
51. 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
52. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.  
a) Dadabhai Naoroji    b) Justice Govind Ranade    c) Bipin Chandra Pal    d) Romesh Chandra
53. When did the partition of Bengal come into effect?  
a) 19 June 1905      b) 18 July 1906      c) 19 August 1907      d) 16 October 1905
54. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?  
a) Kol Revolt      b) Indigo Revolt      c) Munda Rebellion      d) Deccan Riots
55. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?  
a) Annie Besant      b) Bipin Chandra Pal      c) Lala Lajpat Rai      d) Tilak
56. 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
57. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?  
a) Motilal Nehru      b) Saifuddin Kitchlew      c) Mohammad Ali      d) Raj Kumar Shukla
58. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Co operation approved?  
a) Bombay      b) Madras      c) Lucknow      d) Calcutta
59. 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
60. When was the first Forest Act enacted?  
a) 1858      b) 1911      c) 1865      d) 1936

61. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed ?  
 a) Temple Entry Day    b) Day of Deliverance    c) Direct Action day    d) Independence Day
62. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?  
 a) 1858 Act    b) Indian Council Act 1909  
 c) Government of India Act, 1919    d) Government of India Act 1935.
63. Who defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaya Gandhi's candidate and became the President of the Congress in 1939?  
 a) Rajendra Prasad    b) Jawaharal Nehru    c) Subash Chandra Bose    d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.
64. Where was Gandhiji when India attained Independence on 15th August 1947?  
 a) New Delhi    b) Ahmedabad    c) Wardha    d) Noakhali
65. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahana Sabha?  
 a) T.M Nair    b) P.Rangaih    c) G.Subramanian    d) G.A. Natesan
66. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?  
 a) Marina    b) Mylapore    c) Fort.St.George    d) Thousand Lights
67. Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"?  
 a) Annie Besant    b) M.Veeraghavachari    c) B.P.Wadia    d) G.S.Arundale
68. Which among the following was SILF's official organ in English?  
 a) Dravidian    b) Andhra Pradesh    c) Justice    d) New India
69. Who among them following were Swarajists?  
 a) S.Sathiyamurthi    b) Kasturirangar    c) P.Subburayan    d) Periyar EVR
70. Who set up the Satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?  
 a) Kamaraj    b) Rajaji    c) K.Santhanam    d) T.Prakasam
71. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?  
 a) Erode    b) Madras    c) Salem    d) Madurai
72. Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?  
 a) Erode    b) madras    c) Salem    d) Madurai
72. \_\_\_\_\_ was the pioneer of social Reformers in India.  
 a). C.W. Damotharanar    b) Periyar    c) Raja Rammohan Roy    d) Maraimalai Adigal
73. \_\_\_\_\_ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.  
 a) Caldwell    b) F.W.Ellis    c) Ziegenbalg    d) Meenakshisundaram
74. \_\_\_\_\_ was the official newspaper of the Self Respect Movement.  
 a) Kudi Arasu    b) Purachi    c) Viduthalai    d) Pagutharivu
75. Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Natinalism    b) Iconoclasm    c) Rationalism    d) Spirituality
76. \_\_\_\_\_ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.  
 a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan    b) B.R. Ambedkar    c) Rajaji    d) M.C.Rajah
77. India's first organised trade union the Madras Labour Union was formed in \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 1918    b) 1917    c) 1916    d) 1914
78. Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?  
 a) Erode    b) madras    c) Salem    d) Madurai
79. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
80. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Provinces.  
 a) M.C.Rajah    b) Rettaimalai    c) T.M.Nair    d) P.Varadarajulu

### GEOGRAPHY

81. The north-south extent of India is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. 2,500 km    b. 2,933 km    c. 3,214 km    d. 2,814
82. The Southern most point of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Andaman    b. Kanniyakumari    c. Indira Point    d. Kavaratti
83. The extent of Himalayas in the east-west is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. 2,500 km    b. 2,400 km    c. 800 km    d. 2,200 km
84. River is known as „Sorrow of Bihar“.  
 a. Narmada    b. Godavari    c. Kosi    d. Damodar
85. Deccan Plateau covers an area of about \_\_\_\_\_ sq.km.  
 a. 8 lakh    b. 6 lakh    c. 5 lakh    d. 7 lakh
86. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Coast    b. Island    c. Peninsula    d. Strait
87. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Goa    b. West Bengal    c. Sri Lanka    d. Maldives
88. The highest peak in South India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Ooty    b. Kodaikana    c. Anaimudi    d. Jindhagada
89. \_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.  
 a. Bhabar    b. Tarai    c. Bhangar    d. Khadar

90. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. West Bengal and Odisha    b. Karnataka and Kerala  
c. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh    d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
91. Meteorology is the science of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Weather    b) Social    c) Political    d) Human
92. We wear cotton during \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Summer    b) Winter    c) Rainy    d) Northeast monsoon
93. Western disturbances cause rainfall in -----
- a) Tamil Nadu    b) Kerala    c) Punjab    d) Madhya Pradesh
94. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the Coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
- a) Loo    b) Norwester    c) Mango showers    d) Jet stream
95. \_\_\_\_\_ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
- a) Isohyets    b) Isobar    c) Isotherm    d) Latitudes
96. Climate of India is labelled as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Tropical humid    b) Equatorial Climate    c) Tropical Monsoon Climate    d) Temperate Climate
97. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Tropical Evergreen Forest    b) Deciduous Forest    c) Mangrove Forest    d) Mountain Forest
98. \_\_\_\_\_ forests are found above 2400m Himalayas.
- a) Deciduous Forests    b) Alpine Forests    c) Mangrove Forests    d) Tidal Forests
99. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Tamil Nadu    b) Andhra Pradesh    c) Madhya Pradesh    d) Karnataka
100. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.
- a) Nilgiri    b) Agasthiyamalai    c) Great Nicobar    d) Kachch
101. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Alluvial    b) Black    c) Red Soil    d) Alkaline
102. 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
103. The soils formed by the rivers are:
- a) Red soils    b) Black soils    c) Desert soils    d) Alluvial soils
104. \_\_\_\_\_ dam is the highest gravity in India.
- a) Hirakud dam    b) Bhakra Nangal dam    c) Mettur dam    d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
105. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cash crop.
- a) Cotton    b) Wheat    c) Rice    d) Maize
106. Black soils are also called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Arid soils    b) Saline soils    c) Regur soils    d) Mountain soils
107. The longest dam in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Mettur dam    b) Kosi dam    c) Hirakud dam    d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
108. The leading producer of rice in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Punjab    b) Maharashtra    c) Uttar Pradesh    d) West Bengal
109. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?
- a) Cotton    b) Wheat    c) Jute    d) Tobacco
110. The state which leads in the production of coffee is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) West Bengal    b) Karnataka    c) Odisha    d) Punjab
111. Manganese is used in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Storage batteries    b) Steel Making    c) Copper smelting    d) Petroleum Refining
112. The Anthracite coal has \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 80 to 95% Carbon    b) Above 70% Carbon    c) 60 to 7% Carbon    d) Below 50% Carbon
113. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Oxygen    b) Water    c) Carbon    d) Nitrogen
114. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Chennai    b) Salem    c) Madurai    d) Coimbatore
115. The first Jute mill of India was established at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Kolkata    b) Mumbai    c) Ahmedabad    d) Baroda
116. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Gujarat    b) Rajasthan    c) Maharashtra    d) Tamil Nadu
117. The most abundant source of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Bio mass    b) Sun    c) Coal    d) Oil
118. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Jharkhand    b) Bihar    c) Rajasthan    d) Assam
119. The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur Plateau Region is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Transport    b) Mineral Deposits    c) Large demand    d) Power Availability
120. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Kolkata    b) Tuticorin    c) Goa    d) Visakhapatnam

121. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Photography      b) Demography      c) Choreography      d) Population density.
122. The state with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Tamil Nadu      b) Karnataka      c) Kerala      d) Uttar Pradesh
123. Human Development is measured in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Human Resource Index      b) Per capita index      c) Human Development Index      d) UNDP
124. \_\_\_\_\_ transport provides door to door services.
- a) Railways      b) Roadways      c) Airways      d) Waterways.
125. The length of Golden Quadrilateral super highways in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 5846 km      b) 5847 km      c) 5849 km      d) 5800 km
126. The length of navigable Inland waterways in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 17,500 km      b) 5000 km      c) 14,500 km      d) 1000 km
127. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Bengaluru      b) Chennai      c) Delhi      d) Hyderabad
128. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Roadways      b) Railways      c) Airways      d) Waterways
129. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
- a) Air India      b) Indian Airlines      c) Vayudoot      d) Pavan Hans
130. The major import item of India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Cement      b) Jewells      c) Tea      d) Petroleum
131. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 8°4'N to 13°35'N      b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S      c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N      d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S
132. 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
133. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Anaimudi      b) Doddabetta      c) Mahendragiri      d) Servarayan
134. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
- a) Palghat      b) Shencottah      c) Bhorghat      d) Achankoil
135. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
- a) Periyar      b) Cauvery      c) Chittar      d) Bhavani
136. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Ramanathapuram      b) Nagapattinam      c) Cuddalore      d) Theni
137. The forest cover of Tamil Nadu as per 2017 Indian Forest Report is
- a) 20.21%      b) 20.31%      c) 21.20%      d) 21.30%
138. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Arabian sea      b) Bay of Bengal      c) Indian Ocean      d) Timor sea
139. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
- a) Theni      b) Madurai      c) Thanjavur      d) Ramanathapuram
140. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Dharmapuri      b) Vellore      c) Dindigul      d) Erode
141. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Cauvery delta      b) Mahanadi delta      c) Godavari delta      d) Krishna delta
142. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Pulses      b) Millets      c) Oilseeds      d) Rice
143. Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 80.32%      b) 62.33%      c) 73.45%      d) 80.33%
144. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Mettur      b) Papanasam      c) Sathanur      d) Thungabhadra
145. 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

146. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign      (b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic  
(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic      (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
147. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
- (a) Once      (b) Twice      (c) Thrice      (d) Never
148. The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Double Citizenship      (b) Single Citizenship  
(c) Single Citizenship in some States and Double in others      (d) None of the above
149. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Descent      (b) Registration      (c) Naturalisation      (d) All of the above
150. Find the odd one out.
- (a) Right to Equality      (b) Right against Exploitation  
(c) Right to Property      (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

151. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?  
 (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
152. If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to  
 (a) The Parliament (b) The Attorney General (c) The President of India (d) The Supreme court of India
153. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?  
 (a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to equality  
 (c) Right to Constitutional remedies (d) Right to property
154. 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
155. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) American Constitution (b) Canadian Constitution (c) Russian Constitution (d) Irish Constitution
156. The Directive Principles can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Liberal and Communist principles (b) Socialist and Communist principles  
 (c) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist principles (d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles
157. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?  
 (a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
158. The procedure for the Amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
159. 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
160. The Constitutional Head of the Union is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) The President (b) The Chief Justice (c) The Prime Minister (d) Council of Ministers
161. Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government?  
 (a) Army (b) The Prime Minister (c) The President (d) Judiciary
162. 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
163. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
 (a) The President (b) Lok Sabha (c) The Prime Minister (d) Rajya Sabha
164. The Joint sittings of Indian Parliament for transacting legislative business are presided over by?  
 (a) Senior most member of Parliament (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (c) The President of India (d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
165. 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
166. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?  
 (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister (c) State Government (d) Parliament
167. 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
168. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by the-----  
 (a) President (b) Attorney General of India (c) Governor (d) Prime Minister
169. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under:  
 (a) Appellate Jurisdiction (b) Original Jurisdiction (c) Advisory Jurisdiction (d) None of these
170. If you are elected as the President of India, Which of the following decision can you take on your own?  
 (a) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the council of minister  
 (b) Ask for reconsideration of bill passed by both the Houses (c) Select the person you like as Prime Minister  
 (d) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in the Lok Sabha
171. The Governor of the State is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice
172. The Speaker of a State is a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Head of State (b) Head of Government (c) President's Agent (d) None of these
173. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?  
 (a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial (d) Diplomatic
174. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo - Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?  
 (a) The President (b) The Governor (c) The Chief Minister (d) The Speaker of State Legislature
175. 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

176. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) The State Legislature (b) The Governor  
 (c) The President (d) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
177. The State Council of Ministers is headed by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister
178. The Legislative Council \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Has a term of five years (b) Has a term of six years  
 (c) Is a permanent house (d) Has a term of four years
179. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
180. The members of Legislative Council are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Elected by the Legislative Assembly (b) Mostly nominated  
 (c) Elected by local bodies, graduates, teachers Legislative Assembly etc. (d) Directly elected by the people
181. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telungana (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
182. 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
183. Which of the following States have a common High Court?  
 (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala and Telungana  
 (c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat
184. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?  
 a) Defence Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) External Affairs Minister (d) Home Minister
185. The Panchasheel treaty has been signed between  
 a) India and Nepal (b) India and Pakistan (c) India and China (d) India and Sri Lanka
186. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?  
 a) Article 50 (b) Article 51 (c) Article 52 (d) Article 53
187. Apartheid is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a) An international association (b) Energy diplomacy (c) A policy of racial discrimination (d) None of these
188. 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
189. Which is not related to our foreign policy?  
 a) World co operation (b) World peace (c) Racial equality (d) Colonialism
190. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?  
 a) Yugoslavia (b) Indonesia (c) Egypt (d) Pakistan
191. Find the odd one  
 a) Social welfare (b) Health care (c) Diplomacy (d) Domestic affairs
192. Non-Alliance means  
 a) being neutral (b) freedom to decide on issues independently  
 (c) demilitarisation (d) none of the above
193. Non – military issues are  
 a) Energy security (b) Water security (c) Pandemics (d) All the above.
194. Mc Mahon Line is a border between  
 a) Burma and India (b) India and Nepal (c) India and China (d) India and Bhutan
195. India is not a member of which of the following  
 1) G20 2) ASEAN 3) SAARC 4) BRICS  
 Select the correct option - a) 4 only (b) 2 (c) 2, 4 and 1 (d) 1, 2 and 3
196. OPEC is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a) An international insurance Co. (b) An international sports club  
 (c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (d) An international company
197. With which country does India share its longest land border?  
 a) Bangladesh (b) Myanmar (c) Afghanistan (d) China
198. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.  
 i) Salma Dam - 1. Bangladesh  
 ii) Farakka accord - 2. Nepal  
 iii) Chukha hydroelectric project - 3. Afghanistan  
 iv) Sharda River project - 4. Bhutan  
 a) 3 1 4 2 (b) 3 1 2 4 (c) 3 4 1 2 (d) 4 3 2 1
199. How many countries share its border with India?  
 a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
200. 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

201. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?  
a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Meghalaya c) Mizoram d) Sikkim
202. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?  
a) Five b) Four c) Three d) Two
203. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?  
a) Lord Mountbatten b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe c) Clement Atlee d) None of the above.
- ECONOMICS**
204. GNP equals \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) NNP adjusted for inflation b) GDP adjusted for inflation  
c) GDP plus net property income from abroad d) NNP plus net property income or abroad
205. National Income is a measure of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Total value of money b) Total value of producer goods  
c) Total value of consumption goods d) Total value of goods and services
206. Primary sector consist of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade d) Banking
207. \_\_\_\_ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.  
a) Expenditure approach b) Value added approach c) Income approach d) National Income
208. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP?  
a) Agricultural sector b) Industrial sector c) Service sector d) None of the above.
209. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at \_\_\_\_\_ lakh crore in 2018 -19.  
a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29
210. India is \_\_\_\_\_ larger producer in agricultural product.  
a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th d) 2nd
211. India „s life expectancy at birth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55
212. Which one is a trade policy?  
a) Irrigation Policy b) Import and export Policy c) Land – reform Policy d) Wage policy
213. Indian Economy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Developing Economy b) Emerging Economy c) Dual Economy d) All the above
214. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ?  
a) Ministerial conference b) Director General c) Deputy Director General d) None of these
215. How many countries were membership in WTO at present?  
a) 159 b) 164 c) 148 d) 128
216. Colonial advent in India  
a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French b) Dutch, English, Danish , French  
c) Portuguese , Danish, Dutch, French, English d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch
217. Who first came to India for trading purpose?  
a) Roman Empire b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) Danish
218. When did Portuguese colonize India?  
a) 1600 BC b) 1602 BC c) 1498 BC d) 1616 BC
219. GATT“s first round held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay d) Geneva
220. India signed the Dunket proposal in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d) 1994
221. Who granted the English “Golden Fireman” in 1632?  
a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb
222. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) June 1991 b) July 1991 c) July- Aug-1991 d) Aug 1991
223. Indian government was introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in 1991  
a) Globalization b) World Trade Organisation c) New Economic Policy d) none
224. \_\_\_\_\_ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.  
a) Availability of food b) Access to food c) Absorption of food d) none
225. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the.  
a) FCI b) Consumer Cooperatives c) ICICI d) IFCI
226. Which is correct?.  
i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price  
iii) PDS–Public Distribution System iv) FCI–Food Corporation of India  
a) i and ii are correct b) iii and iv are correct c) ii and iii are correct d) all are correct
227. \_\_\_\_\_ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.  
a) United States of America b) India c) Singapore d) UK
228. \_\_\_\_\_ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.  
a) Blue Revolution b) White Revolution c) Green Revolution d) Grey Revolution



229. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.  
a) Kerala      b) Andhra Pradesh      c) Tamil Nadu      d) Karnataka
230. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.  
a) Health      b) Nutrition      c) Sanitation      d) Security
231. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1980      b) 1975      c) 1955      d) 1985
232. \_\_\_\_\_ status is one of the indicators of the overall well-being of population and human resources development.  
a) Health      b) Nutritional      c) Economic      d) Wealth
233. Tamil Nadu Health System Projects has launched \_\_\_\_\_ service at free of cost.  
a) 106 ambulance      b) 108 ambulance      c) 107 ambulance      d) 105 ambulance
234. The three levels of governments in India are  
a) Union, state and local      b) Central, state and village  
c) Union, municipality and panchayat      d) None of the above
235. In India, taxes are including  
a) Direct taxes      b) Indirect taxes.      c) Both (a) and (b)      d) None of these
236. Which is the role of government and development policies? .  
a) Defence      b) Foreign policy      c) Regulate the economy      d) All of above
237. 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
238. 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
239. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1860      b) 1870      c) 1880      d) 1850
240. \_\_\_\_\_ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.  
a) Income tax      b) Wealth tax      c) Corporate tax      d) Excise duty
241. What are identified as causes of black money?  
a) Shortage of goods      b) High tax rate      c) Smuggling      d) All of above
242. Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Individuals      b) Corporations      c) Trusts      d) All of the above
243. Payments are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fees and fines      b) Penalties and forfeitures      c) None of the above      d) a and b
244. "The Detroit of Asia" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tuticorin      b) Coimbatore      c) Chennai      d) Madurai
245. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Salem      b) Coimbatore      c) Chennai      d) Dharampuri
246. Tuticorin is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Gateway of India      b) Gateway of Tamil Nadu      c) Pump city      d) None of these
247. \_\_\_\_\_ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.  
a) agriculture      b) industry      c) railway      d) none of these
248. Tiruppur is known for  
a) Leather tanning      b) Lock making      c) Knitwear      d) Agro-processing
249. Along with Ambur and Vaniyambadi, \_\_\_\_\_ is also a centre for leather goods exports.  
a). Chennai      b). Sivakasi      c). Coimbatore      d). Madurai
250. IT means  
a) Indian Technology      b) Information Technology      c) Institute of Technology      d) Initiative Technology
251. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is  
a) Hosur      b) Dindigul      c) Kovilpatti      d) Tirunelveli
252. SIPCOT was formed in the year  
a) 1972      b) 1976      c) 1971      d) 1978
253. Which is the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Agency?  
a) SIPCOT      b) TANSIDCO      c) TIDCO      d) All of these
254. Which is the new capital of Andhra Pradesh ?  
a) Amaravati      b) Vishakapatnam      c) Charminar      d) Vijayawada
255. Which range is one of the oldest fold mountain range in the world ?  
a) Kailash range      b) Ladakh range      c) Aaravalli range      d) Karakoram range