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GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL , VEEDUR – 605652**SOCIAL SCIENCE****9 TH****ONE MARK QUESTIONS****History****UNIT -1 Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period****I. Choose the correct answer**

- _____ is genetically closest to humans
(a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee (c) Orang-utan (d) Great Apes
- The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
(a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic
- Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.
(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus (c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthal man
- _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.
(a) Great Rift Valley (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley
- Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the _____ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.
(a) Stone Age (b) Paleolithic (c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic
- (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.
(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.
a. (i) is correct b. (i) and (ii) are correct c. (i) and (iv) are correct d. (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts
(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district
(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age
(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic
a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (ii) and (iii) are correct d. (iv) is correct
- Assertion (A):** Many of the Mesolithic sites are founds nearby rivers and tanks.
Reason (R): Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.
a) A and R are correct and R explains A b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A
c) A is correct but R is incorrect d) A and R both are incorrect

UNIT -2 Ancient Civilisations

- The earliest signs to denote words through pictures
a. Logographic b. Pictographic c. Ideographic d. Stratigraphic
- The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt
a. Sarcophagus b. Hyksos c. Mummification c. Polytheism
- The Sumerian system of writing
a. Pictographic b. Hieroglyphic c. Sonogram d. Cuneiform
- The Harappans did not have the knowledge of
a. Gold and Elephant b. Horse and Iron c. Sheep and Silver d. Ox and Platinum
- The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people.
a. Jar b. Priest king c. Dancing girl d. Bird
- (i) The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia belonged to the Akkadians.
(ii) The Chinese developed the Hieroglyphic system.
(iii) The Euphrates and Tigris drain into the Mannar Gulf.
(iv) Hammurabi, the king of Babylon was a great law maker.
a. (i) is correct b. (i) and (ii) are correct c. (iii) is correct d. (iv) is correct
- (i) Yangtze River is known as Sorrow of China.
(ii) Wu-Ti constructed the Great Wall of China.
(iii) Chinese invented gun powder.

(iv) According to traditions Mencius was the founder of Taoism.

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

16. What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia

a. Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians

b. Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians

c. Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians

d. Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians

17. Assertion (A): Assyrians of Mesopotamian civilisation were contemporaries of Indus civilisation.

Reason(R): The Documents of an Assyrian ruler refer to the ships from Meluha

a. A and R are correct and A explains R

b. A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R

c. A is incorrect but R is correct

d. Both A and R are incorrect

UNIT – 3 Early Tamil Society and Culture

18. The name of the script used in the Sangam Age

a) English b) Devanagari c) Tamil-Brahmi d) Granta

19. The Sri Lankan chronicle composed in the Pali language mentioning about merchants and horse traders from Tamil Nadu

a) Deepa vamsa b) Arthasastra c) Mahavamsa d) Indica

20. The notable Chola king credited with bringing forest lands under the plough and developing irrigational facilities

a) Karikalan b) Rajarajan I c) Kulothungan d) Rajendran I

21. Inscription that mentions the Cheras

a) Pugalur b) Girnar c) Pulimankombai d) Madurai

22. The famous Venetian traveller who described Kayal as a great and noble city

a) Vasco da gama b) Alberuni c) Marco Polo d) Megasthenes

23. (i) Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the Sangam Age.

(ii) Prakrit was the language used by the common people in Northern India during the Mauryan period.

(iii) Vienna Papyrus, a Roman document, mentions trade related to Muziri.

(iv) The concept of Thinaï is presented in the Tamil grammar work of Puthupattu.

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

24. (i) Pathitirupathu speaks about the Pandya kings and their territory.

(ii) The Akanaanuru describes the trading activities at Kaveripoompattinam.

(iii) The Chola Emblem was the tiger and they issued square copper coins with images of a tiger.

(iv) Neythal is a sandy desert region.

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

Unit 4 Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

25. Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.

(a) Buddha (b) Lao-tze (c) Confucius (d) Zoroaster

26. The Magadha king influenced by the teachings of Mahavira

(a) Dhananandha (b) Chandragupta (c) Bimbisara (d) Shishunaga

27. The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of Sixteen States.

(a) Mahajanapadas (b) Gana-sanghas (b) Dravida (d) Dakshinapatha

28. Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by

(a) Buddha (b) Mahavira (c) Lao-tze (d) Confucius

29. The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society

(a) Marco Polo (b) Fahien (c) Megasthenes (d) Seleucus

30. (i) Under the Magadha king the mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.

(ii) Accounts of Megasthenes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.

(iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.

(iv) According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta become an ardent follower of Buddhism.

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

Unit 5 The Classical World

31. is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.
a. Acropolis b. Sparta c. Athens d. Rome
32. The other name for Greeks was
a. Hellenists b. Hellenes c. Phoenicians d. Spartans
33. The founder of Han dynasty was
a. Wu Ti b. Hung Chao c. Liu Pang d. Mangu Khan
34. was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.
a. Innocent I b. Hildebrand c. Leo I d. Pontius Pilate
35. The Peloponnesian War was fought between and
a. Greeks and Persians b. Plebeians and Patricians
c. Spartans and Athenians d. Greeks and Romans

Unit 6 The Middle Ages

36. was the old religion of Japan
(a) Shinto (b) Confucianism (c) Taoism (d) Animism
37. means great name - lord.
(a) Daimyo (b) Shogun (c) Fujiwara (d) Tokugawa
38. The Arab General who conquered Spain was
(a) Tariq (b) Alaric (c) Saladin (d) Mohammad the Conqueror
39. Harun-al-Rashid was the able emperor of
(a) Abbasid dynasty (b) Umayyad dynasty (c) Sassanid dynasty (d) Mongol dynasty
40. Feudalism centred around
(a) vassalage (b) slavery (c) serfdom (d) land

Unit 7 State and Society in Medieval India

41. _____ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji's expanding Kingdom.
a. Dauladabad b. Delhi c. Madurai d. Bidar
42. The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by _____.
a. Ala-ud-din Khilji b. Ala-ud-din Bahman-shah c. Aurangzeb d. Malik Kafur
43. The establishment of _____ empire changed the administrative and institutional structures of South India. a. Bahmani b. Vijayanagar c. Mughal d. Nayak
44. Krishnadeva Raya was a contemporary of _____.
a. Babur b. Humayun c. Akbar d. Shers Shah

Unit 8 The Beginning of the Modern Age

45. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?
a. Leonardo da Vinci b. Francisco Petrarch c. Erasmus d. Thomas More
46. The *School of Athens* was painted by
a. Raphael Sanzio b. Michelangelo c. Albrecht Durer d. Leonardo da Vinci
47. William Harvey discovered _____.
a. Heliocentric theory b. Geocentric theory c. Gravitational force d. Circulation of blood
48. Who wrote the *95 Theses*? a. Martin Luther b. Zwingli c. John Calvin d. Thomas More
49. Who wrote the book *Institutes of Christian Religion*?
a. Martin Luther b. Zwingli c. John Calvin d. Cervantes
50. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?
a. Henry, the Navigator b. Lopo Gonzalves c. Bartholomew Diaz d. Christopher Columbus
51. _____ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.
a. Columbus b. Amerigo Vespucci c. Ferdinand Magellan d. Vasco-da-gama
52. The continent of America was named after _____.
a. Amerigo Vespucci b. Christopher Columbus c. Vasco da Gama d. Hernando Cortez
53. _____ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.
a. Manila b. Bombay c. Pondicherry d. Goa

54. Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?

- a. Sugarcane b. Sweet Potato c. Rice d. Wheat

Unit 9 The Age of Revolutions

55. The first British colony in America was .

- a. New York b. Philadelphia c. Jamestown d. Amsterdam

56. The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was .

- a. Mirabeau b. Lafayette c. Napoleon d. Danton

57. Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau wrote the .

- a. Declaration of Independence b. Declaration of Pilnitz
c. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen d. Human Rights Charter

58. The defeat of British at paved the way for the friendship between France and America.

- a. Trenton b. Saratoga c. Pennsylvania d. New York

59. was the symbol of "Royal Despotism" in France.

- a. Versailles Palace b. Prison of Bastille c. Paris Commune d. Estates General

60. The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at .

- a. Verna b. Versailles c. Pilnitz d. Valmy

61. *Candide* was written by . a. Voltaire b. Rousseau c. Montesquieu d. Danton

62. The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called .

- a. Girondins b. Jacobins c. Emigres d. Royalists

63. American War of Independence was ended with the Peace of Paris in the year .

- a. 1776 b. 1779 c. 1781 d. 1783

64. Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet was .

- a. Common Sense b. Rights of Man c. Bill of Rights d. Abolition of Slavery

Unit 10 Industrial Revolution

65. Who established the first steam boat service?

- a. Arkwright b. Samuel Crompton c. Robert Fulton d. James Watt

66. Why was Manchester considered ideal for textile production?

- a. availability of land b. rich human resources c. better living condition d. cool climate

67. Who invented the sewing machine?

- a. Elias Howe b. Eli Whitney c. Samuel Crompton d. Humphrey Davy

68. Which family introduced steam engine in France?

- a. de Wendel b. de Hindal c. de Arman d. de Renault

69. Who called Slater, the father of American Industrial Revolution?

- a. F.D. Roosevelt b. Andrew Jackson c. Winston Churchill d. Woodrow Wilson

70. Which of the following is observed to commemorate the Hay Market Massacre?

- a. Independence Day b. Farmers Day c. Labour Day d. Martyrs Day

71. Where was Zollverein Customs Union formed?

- a. England b. Germany c. France d. America

72. Who produced the first batch of automobiles in France?

- a. Louis Renault b. Armand Peugeot c. Thomas Alva Edison d. McAdam

73. What was the invention that removed seeds from cotton?

- a. Rolling Mill b. Cotton Gin c. Spinning Mule d. Spinning Jenny

74. Which of the following was used as fuel in olden days to smelt iron?

- a. Coke b. Charcoal c. Firewood d. Paper

Unit 11 Colonialism in Asia and Africa

75. was brought to the attention of the East India Company by Francis Light.

- a. Spice islands b. Java island c. Penang island d. Malacca

76. In 1896 states were formed into Federated Malay States

- a. Four b. Five c. Three d. Six

77. was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French Control

- a. Annam b. Tong king c. Cambodia d. Cochinchina

78. The Discovery of gold in the led to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg. a. Transvaal b. Orange Free State c. Cape Colony d. Rhodesia

79. became the first European power to establish trade with India
 a. Portuguese b. French c. Danes d. Dutch
80. Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of
 a. Adowa b. Dahomey c. Tonking d. Transvaal
81. Indentured labour system was a form of
 a. contract labour system b. slavery c. debt bondage d. Serfdom

Geography

Unit 1 Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes

1. is the rigid outer layer of the Earth. a. core b. mantle c. Crust d. inner core
2. layer is made up of liquid iron a. Inner core b. Outer core c. Mantle d. Crust
3. Magma is found in the a. crust b. mantle c. Core d. None of the above
4. Diastrophism is connected to a. volcanism b. earthquakes c. tectonics d. fold/fault
5. The movement of tectonic plates is induced by energy.
 a. hydel b. thermal c. Wave d. tidal
6. In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards direction. a. north b. south c. East d. west
7. Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent
 a. Gondwana b. Laurasia c. Panthalassa d. Pangea.
8. The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in .
 a. fold b. fault c. Mountain d. earthquake
9. refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.
 a. crater b. vent c. chamber d. volcanic cone
10. The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____.
 a. epicentre b. focus c. seismic wave d. Magnitude

Unit 2 Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes

11. The disintegration or decomposition of rocks is generally called as
 a. weathering b. erosion c. Transportation d. deposition
12. The process of the levelling up of land by means of natural agents.
 a. aggradation b. degradation c. Gradation d. none
13. is seen in the lower course of the river.
 a. Rapids b. Alluvial fan c. Delta d. Gorges
14. Karst topography is formed due to the action of
 a. Glacier b. Wind c. Sea waves d. Ground water.
15. Which one of the following is not a depositional feature of a glacier?
 a. cirque b. Moraines c. Drumlins d. Eskers
16. Deposits of fine silt blown by wind is called as
 a. Loess b. Barchans c. Hamada d. Ripples
17. Stacks are formed by
 a. Wave erosion b. River erosion c. Glacial erosion d. Wind deposition
18. erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque
 a. wind b. glacial c. River d. underground water.
19. Which one of the following is a second order land form?
 a. Asia b. Deccan Plateau c. Kulu valley d. Marina Beach.

Unit 3 Atmosphere

20. _____ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms.
 a. Helium b. carbon-di-oxide c. Oxygen d. methane
21. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is
 a. Troposphere b. Stratosphere c. Exosphere d. Mesosphere
22. reflects radio waves. a. Exosphere b. Ionosphere c. Mesosphere d. Stratosphere

23. The average global surface temperature is a. 12°C b. 13°C c. 14°C d. 15°C
24. The process of change of state of water from gaseous to liquid state is called
a. Precipitation b. evaporation c. Transpiration d. condensation.
25. The is the chief energy source of the Earth.
a. Sun b. Moon c. Stars d. Clouds.
26. All types of clouds are found in the
a. Troposphere b. Ionosphere c. Mesosphere d. Exosphere
27. clouds are called 'Sheep clouds'
a. Alto-cumulus b. Alto-Stratus c. Nimbo - stratus d. Cirro-stratus.
28. The Monsoons are
a. Prevailing winds b. Periodic winds c. local winds d. none of the above.
29. Dew in the form of ice crystals is called _____ a. frost b. fog c. mist d. sleet.
30. _____ is called the eye of the storm/ cyclone.
a. Pressure b. wind c. cyclones d. snow.
31. The vertical movement of air is called a. Wind b. storm c. Air current d. drift.

Unit 4 Hydrosphere

32. The Sunda Trench lies in the _____ ocean.
a) Atlantic b) Pacific c) Indian d) Antarctic
33. The temperature of the ocean waters generally _____ at greater depth.
a) increases b) decreases c) remains constant d) none of the above
34. Ocean currents are produced due to _____
a) due to rotation of earth b) due to variation in temperature
c) due to earth's movement d) all the above
35. Consider the following statements.
1. Most of the fishing grounds occur in areas where the continental shelf is wide.
2. Fishing is well developed in warm tropical waters.
3. Mixing of warm and cold currents facilitates plant nutrients for fish.
4. Inland fishing became significant in India.
a) 1 and 2 are correct. b) 1 and 3 are correct.
c) 2,3 and 4 are correct. d) 1,2 and 3 are correct
36. The oceanic ridge comes into existence due to
a) convergence of tectonic plates b) divergence of tectonic plates
c) lateral movements of plates d) steering of plates.
37. Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the topography beneath the surface of the sea?
a) Continental shelf-Continental slope- Sea plain-Sea trench.
b) Continental slope-Continental shelf- Sea plain-Sea trench.
c) Sea plain-Continental slope- Continental shelf-Sea trench.
d) Continental slope-Sea plain- Continental shelf-Sea trench.
38. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
a) Gulf Stream - Pacific Ocean
b) Labrador current - North Atlantic Ocean
c) Canary current - Mediterranean sea.
d) Mozambique current - Indian Ocean
39. The amount of planktons to be found in the ocean is determined by
1. Depth of the water. 2. Ocean currents. 3. Temperature and Salinity. 4. Length of day and night.
a) 1 and 2 are correct b) 1,2 and 3 are correct c) 1,3 and 4 are correct d) All are correct.

Unit 5 Biosphere

40. The coldest biome on Earth is a) Tundra b) Taiga c) Desert d) Oceans
41. This is the smallest unit of biosphere.
a) Ecosystems b) Biome c) Environment d) None of the above

42. Nutrients are recycled in the atmosphere with the help of certain micro organisms, referred to as
a) Producers b) Decomposers c) Consumers d) None of the above
43. To which climatic conditions are Xerophytic plants specifically adapted to?
a) Saline and sandy b) Limited moisture availability c) Cold temperature d) Humid
44. Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?
a) because it is too wet. b) because the temperature is too warm.
c) because the soil is too thin. d) because the soil is poor.

Unit 6 Man and Environment

45. All external influences and factors that affect the growth and development of living organisms is _____. a) Environment b) Ecosystem c) Biotic factors d) Abiotic factors
46. The 'World Population Day' is observed on _____ every year.
a) August 11th b) September 11th c) July 11th d) January 11th
47. The statistical study of human population is _____.
a) Demography b) Morphology c) Etymology d) Seismography
48. The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is _____.
a) Fishing b) Lumbering c) Mining d) Agriculture
49. The Secondary sector of the economy produces _____ from raw materials.
a) Semi finished goods b) Finished goods c) Economic goods d) raw materials

Unit 7 Mapping Skills

50. The new phase in topographical surveying in the 20th century is _____.
a) toposheets b) aerial photography c) maps d) satellite imagery
51. _____ indicates the purpose or theme of the map.
a) Title b) Scale c) Direction d) Legend
52. Standard symbols that are used in maps to convey a definite meaning are called _____.
a) conventional signs and symbols b) coordinates c) grid references d) directions
53. Which one of the following maps show us a very large area with less details? _____.
a) Large scale b) Thematic c) Physical d) Small scale
54. GPS consists of a constellation of _____ satellites.
a) 7 b) 24 c) 32 d) 64

Unit 8 Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters

55. One among the following is not the first responder in case of a disaster.
a. police officers b. firefighters c. insurance agents d. emergency medical technicians
56. 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is a mock drill a vowel for
a. Fire b. Earthquake c. Tsunami d. Riot
57. When you happen to see a fire break out, you will make a call to
a. 114 b. 112 c. 115 d. 118
58. Which of the following statements is untrue?
a. 'Stop, Drop, Roll' is for fire. b. 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is for an earthquake.
c. 'If sea water recedes back, run to higher places' is for flood.
d. 'If gunshots are heard, drop to the ground and cover the head with hand' is for riot.
59. Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?
a. Avoid, any place where police or security forces action is in progress.
b. Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast.
c. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall.
d. Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

Civics

Unit 1 Forms of Government and Democracy

1. A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called _____.
(a) autocracy (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) republic

2. A system of government with absolute power.
(a) Aristocracy (b) Theocracy (c) Democracy (d) Autocracy
3. Former Soviet Union is an example for _____.
(a) aristocracy (b) theocracy (c) oligarchy (d) republic
4. Select the odd one (a) India (b) USA (c) France (d) Vatican
5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the _____.
(a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India
6. Kudavolai system was followed by
(a) Cheras (b) Pandyas (c) Cholas (d) Kalabhras
7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed
(a) In the republics of ancient India (b) Among the USA
(c) In the city-state of ancient Greece (d) Among the UK
8. From which language was the term "Democracy" derived?
(a) Greek (b) Latin (c) Persian (d) Arabic
9. In democracy the final authority rests with
(a) The Parliament (b) The People (c) The council of Ministers (d) The President
10. Which one of the country has Presidential form of government
(a) India (b) Britain (c) Canada (d) USA
11. The largest democratic country in the world is
(a) Canada (b) India (c) USA (d) China
12. **Assertion (A):** Direct democracy is practised in Switzerland.
Reason (R): People directly participates in decision making.
(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 and (R) is false (d) (A) is false and (R) is true
13. **Assertion (A):** India has parliamentary form of democracy.
Reason (R): Indian parliament comprises two houses.
(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 and (R) is false (d) (A) is false and (R) is true
14. The meaning of Franchise is
(a) Right to elect (b) Right to vote for the poor
(c) Right to vote (d) Right to vote for the rich
15. The grant of universal franchise creates
(a) Social equality (b) Economic equality (c) Political equality (d) Legal equality
16. Prime Minister of India is appointed by
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Speaker (d) President
17. The President of India can nominate
(a) 12 members to Lok Sabha (b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha
(c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha (d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha
18. The First general elections after independence in India were held in
(a) 1948-49 (b) 1951-52 (c) 1957-58 (d) 1947-48

Unit 2 Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

19. India has adapted the electoral system followed in the
(a) USA (b) United Kingdom (c) Canada (d) Russia
20. The Election Commission of India is a / an
(a) Independent body (b) Statutory body (c) Private body (d) Public corporation
21. Which Article of the Constitution provides for an Election Commission?
(a) Article 280 (b) Article 315 (c) Article 324 (d) Article 325
22. Which part of the constitution of India says about the election commission?
(a) Part III (b) Part XV (c) Part XX (d) Part XXII

23. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?

- (a) The President (b) The Election Commission
(c) The Parliament (d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission

24. Assertion (A) : Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission

Reason (R): To ensure free and fair elections in the country.

- (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 and (R) is false (d) (A) is false and (R) is true

25. NOTA was introduced in the year (a) 2012 (b) 2013 (c) 2014 (d) 2015

26. The term pressure groups originated in _____. (a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India

27. Assertion (A): A large number of pressure groups exist in India.

Reason (R): Pressure Groups are not developed in India to the same extent as in the USA

- (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 and (R) is false (d) (A) is false and (R) is true

Unit 3 Human Rights

28. 'Apartheid' was followed by _____

- a) South Sudan (b) South Africa (c) Nigeria (d) Egypt

29. _____ right exercises in the formation and administration of a government.

- a) Social (b) Economic (c) Political (d) Cultural

30. A 10 year old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?

- a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom
(c) Right against child labour exploitation (d) Right to freedom of Religion

31. What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?

- a) 20 days (b) 25 days (c) 30 days (d) 35 days

32. Which of the following statements are true?

- i) The State Human Rights commission was established in 1993.
ii) It has the power of a civil court.
iii) It's power extend beyond the state.
iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.

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

33. Consider the following statements.

Assertions (A): Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

Reason (R): We have a right to freedom of religions. We have to promote harmony and the spirit of the people of other religions.

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

34. According to the UNO a child is a person who has not completed the age of _____ years. (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 18

35. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for _____.

- a) Literature (b) Peace (c) Physics (d) Economics

Unit 5 Local Self Government

36. Which committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985.

- a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta (c) G V K Rao (d) L M Singhvi

2. The Uthiramerur stone inscription show evidences of prevelant local self government during the _____ period in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Chola (b) Chera (c) Pandiya (d) Pallava

37. The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, was enacted during the year in _____.

- a) 1992 (b) 1995 (c) 1997 (d) 1990

38. _____ act as the inspector of Village Panchayat.

- a) Commissioner (b) District Collector (c) Councillors (d) Mayor

Economics

Unit 1 Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability

1. Assertion(A): Development increases the quality of life.

Reason(R): People will have higher incomes, better education, better health and nutrition, less poverty.

- 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 and (R) is false
- d. (A) is false and (R) is true

2. The term 'Human resources' refers to

- a. investment on poor people
- b. expenditure on agriculture
- c. investment on assets
- d. collective abilities of people

3. For comparing development between countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

- a. growth
- b. income
- c. expenditure
- d. savings

4. _____ is considered a true measure of national income.

- a. GNP
- b. GDP
- c. NNP
- d. NDP

5. The _____ income is also called per capita income.

- a. average
- b. total
- c. people
- d. monthly

6. Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country

- a. Japan
- b. Canada
- c. Russia
- d. India

7. Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC

- a. India
- b. Pakistan
- c. China
- d. Bhutan

8. Assertion (A): The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.

Reason (R): It is also known as national income.

- 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 and (R) is false
- d. (A) is false and (R) is true

9. Assertion (A): Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

Reason (R): Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.

- 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 and (R) is false
- d. (A) is false and (R) is true

10. The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimension in its calculation

- a. Gender
- b. Health
- c. Education
- d. Income

11. Among the following states which state have the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. None of these

12. Sex-ratio means

- a. the ratio between adult-male and adult female in a population
- b. the ratio between female and male in a population
- c. the relationship between male of female
- d. the number of females per thousand males

13. Inter-generational equality is ensured under the process of

- a. Industrial progress
- b. Economic development
- c. Sustainable development
- d. Economic growth

14. Find the odd one

- a. Solar energy
- b. Wind energy
- c. Paper
- d. Natural gas

15. _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.

- a. Tamil Nadu
- b. West Bengal
- c. Kerala
- d. Andhra Pradesh

16. _____ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.
 a. Natural b. Renewable c. Non-Renewable d. New
17. Thermal plant emits large quantity of _____, which pollutes the environment.
 a. Oxygen b. Nitrogen c. Carbon d. Carbon dioxide

Unit 2 Employment in India and Tamil Nadu

18. We take age group _____ years for computation of the workforce.
 a. 12–60 b. 15–60 c. 21–65 d. 5–14
19. Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?
 a. Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector
 b. Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector
 c. Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector
 d. Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, Primary sector
20. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India.
 a. Primary Sector b. Secondary Sector c. Tertiary Sector d. Public sector
21. Which one of the following is not in Primary Sector
 a. Agriculture b. Manufacturing c. Mining d. Fishery
22. Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?
 a. Construction b. Manufacturing c. Small Scale Industry d. Forestry
23. Tertiary Sector include/s
 a. Transport b. Insurance c. Banking d. All of these
24. Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?
 a. Primary sector b. Secondary sector c. Tertiary sector d. Private sector
25. Match the List I with List II using the codes given below:
- | I | II |
|--|-----------------------|
| a) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Mining | 1. Unorganised sector |
| b) Manufacturing, Electricity Gas and Water Supply | 2. Service Sector |
| c) Trade, Transport and Communication | 3. Secondary sector |
| d) Unincorporated Enterprises and Household industries | 4. Primary Sector |
- A B C D
 a) 1 2 3 4
 b) 4 3 2 1
 c) 2 3 1 4
 d) 3 2 4 1
26. Which Delhi Sultan of medieval India formed 'Employment Bureau' to solve the unemployment problem.
 a. Muhamad Bin Tugluq b. Allauddin Khilji c. Feroz Shah Tugluq d. Balban
27. _____ sector is registered and follows government rules.
 a. Agriculture b. Organised c. Unorganised d. Private
28. _____ sector provides job security and higher wages
 a. Public sector b. Organised sector c. Unorganised sector d. Private sector
29. Find the odd one
 a. Banking b. Railways c. Insurance d. Small Scale Industry
30. The sectors are classified into Public and Private sectors on the basis of
 a. number of workers employed b. nature of economic activity
 c. ownership of enterprises d. employment conditions

31. Assertion (A) : The unorganised sector of the economy characterised by the household manufacturing activity and small-scale industry.

Reason (R) : Jobs here are low paid and often not regular

- 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 and (R) is false d. (A) is false and (R) is true

32. People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as _____.
a. employee b. employer c. labour d. caretaker

33. _____ continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.
a. Agriculture b. Manufacturing c. Banking d. Small Scale Industry

Unit 3 Money and Credit

34. Certain metals like _____ (gold / iron) were used as a medium of exchange in ancient times.

35. The Head Quarters of the RBI is at _____ (Chennai / Mumbai).

36. International trade is carried on in terms of _____ (US Dollars / Pounds).

37. The currency of Japan is _____ (Yen/ Yuan)

Unit 4 Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

38. Irrigated land surface out of cultivable land is. a) 27% b) 57% c) 28% d) 49%

39. Out of the following, which is not a food crop a) Bajra b) Ragi c) Maize d) Coconut

40. The productivity of paddy during the year 2014-2015

a) 3,039 kg b) 4,429 kg c) 2,775 kg d) 3,519 kg

41. Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has

a) decreased b) not stable , c) remained stable d) increased

42. The North-East monsoon period in Tamil Nadu

a) August -- October b) September -- November c) October -- December d) November -- January

Unit 5 Migration

43. According to the 2011 census, the total population of India was .

a) 121 crore b) 221 crore c) 102 crore d) 100 crore

44. has recorded the maximum number of emigrants.

a) Ramanathapuram b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Vellore

45. During 2015, of illiterates were migrants from Tamil Nadu.

a) 7% b) 175% c) 23% d) 9%

46. The poorer sections of the population migrate .

a) as a survival strategy b) to improve their living standards c) as a service d) to get experience

II. Fill in the blanks

History

UNIT -1 Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.

2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology.

3. _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.

Unit 2 Ancient Civilisations

4. _____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.

5. The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as _____.

6. _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
7. _____ was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.
8. The _____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.

Unit 3 Early Tamil Society and Culture

9. _____ are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings
10. _____ refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past
11. _____ the classic work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.
12. _____ is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics.
13. _____ referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian people.

Unit 4 Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

14. _____ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths.
15. In the Gangetic plain _____ agriculture required the use of bullocks.
16. Jains believe that _____ came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty - fourth and the last.
17. The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____
18. The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan empire in particular the Dharmic rule of _____.

Unit 5 The Classical World

19. Greeks defeated the Persians at _____
20. _____ stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic.
21. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of _____ dynasty.
22. The most magnificent building in Europe was _____
23. _____ and _____ were Magistrates in Rome.

Unit 6 The Middle Ages

24. _____ were the original inhabitants of Japan.
25. _____ was the original name of Japan.
26. _____ was the original name of Medina.
27. _____ were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.
28. _____ established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans.

Unit 7 State and Society in Medieval India

29. _____ were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India.
30. The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D. (C.E.) at the battle of _____.
31. Vijayanagara evolved as a _____.
32. The tempo of urbanization increased during _____ period.
33. _____ was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu

Unit 8 The Beginning of the Modern Age

34. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by _____.
35. _____ was known as Prince among Humanists.
36. _____ is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
37. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as _____.
38. The chief features of Commercial Revolution were _____, _____ and _____

Unit 9 The Age of Revolutions

39. The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of Continental Congress was . _____

40. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on . -----
41. The ----- Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver.
42. The leader of National Assembly of France was . -----
43. ----- was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty.
44. Louis XVI was arrested at ----- with his family when he tried to escape from France.

Unit 10 Industrial Revolution

45. ----- called for voting rights to men in England.
46. ----- changed the way roads were built around the world.
47. ----- discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.
48. ----- advocated scientific socialism.
49. The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year ----- .

Unit 11 Colonialism in Asia and Africa

50. ----- Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers.
51. The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is -----
52. ----- was the main source of revenue for the British.
53. ----- were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas.

Geography

1. An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as -----
2. ----- are also called Heterotrophs.
3. ----- is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.
4. ----- is an extensive large ecosystem.
5. The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called -----
6. World Wild Life Day
7. International Day of Forest
8. World Water Day
9. Earth Day
10. World Environment Day
11. World Oceans Day

Civics

Unit 1 Forms of Government and Democracy

1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on -----
2. The two types of democracy are ----- and -----
3. An example for direct democracy is -----
4. India has a ----- form of democracy
5. ----- was the first Prime Minister of independent India.
6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year -----
7. The Parliament House in India was designed by ----- and -----

Unit 2 Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

8. The Election Commission of India is a body of ----- members.
9. National Voters day has been celebrated on -----.
10. In India ----- party system is followed.
11. In 2017, there were ----- recognised national parties.
12. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a -----.

Unit 3 Human Rights

13. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains _____ articles.
14. The fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by _____ Amendment Act.
15. The National Human Rights commission was established on _____.
16. Indian state to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was _____.

Unit 4 Forms of Government

17. _____, _____ are a few examples for unitary form of government.
18. The Parliamentary government is also known as _____.
19. In the parliamentary form of government _____ is the leader of the majority party.

Unit 5 Local Self Government

20. _____ is known as the 'Father of Local Governments'.
21. Restoration of _____ has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle.
22. _____ was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period
23. Local Government which function in villages are called _____.
24. _____ will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat.

Economics

Unit 1 Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability

1. Economic progress of any country is known as _____.
2. The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in _____.
3. The state having the highest literacy rate in India is _____.
4. Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by _____.
5. Groundwater is an example of _____ resource.
6. The book *An Uncertain Glory* was written by _____.

Unit 2 Employment in India and Tamil Nadu

7. In _____ sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular.
8. Economic activities are classified into _____ and _____ sectors.
9. _____ has always featured as an important element of development policy in India.
10. Employment pattern changes due to _____.
11. The nature of employment in India is _____.
12. _____ of the economy is the number of people in the country, who work and also capable of working.
13. Public sector means _____.

Unit 3 Money and Credit

14. _____ System can be considered as the first form of trade.
15. Money supply is divided into _____.
16. The first printing press of the RBI was started at _____.
17. _____ act as a regulator of the circulation of money.
18. The thesis about money by B.R. Ambedkar is _____.

Unit 4 Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

19. The major occupation of people in Tamil Nadu is _____.
20. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall all from the _____ monsoon.
21. The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is _____ hectares.

Unit 5 Migration

22. Migration is enumerated on _____ and _____ bases.
23. The mobility of population in rural areas is _____ than urban areas.

24. In rural India, as per census 2011, _____ percent of the population are counted as migrants.
25. _____ is the major reason for female migration.
26. Any migrant stream would consist of _____ sub streams.

III. Find out the correct statement

HISTORY

Unit 1 Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period

1. a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.
b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.
c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.
d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.
2. a) Among the great Apes Orang utan is genetically the closest to humans.
b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.
c) Flake is a small chip that has flaking on both sides.
d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

Unit 2 Ancient Civilisations

3. a. The Great Bath at Harappa is well-built with several adjacent rooms.
b. The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.
c. The terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of copper suggest the artistic skills of Egyptians.
d. The Mesopotamians devised a solar calendar system.
4. a. Amun was considered the king of god in ancient Egypt.
b. The fortified Harappan city had the temples.
c. The great sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia.
d. The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians.

Unit 3 Early Tamil Society and Culture

5. a) Evidence of iron smelting has been found in Kodumanal and Guttur.
b) Periplus of Erythraean Sea mentions about the pepper trade with India.
c) Punch marked coins are the earliest coins used in India mostly made of gold.
d) The Sangam Age has its roots in the Bronze Age.
6. a) The Cheras ruled over Kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.
b) The Maangulam Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions mention the King Karikalan.
c) The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of merchants.
d) Salt merchants were called Vanikars and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.

Unit 4 Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

7. a) The introduction of Bronze tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the banks of the Ganges.
b) Ajivikas had a small presence in western India.
c) The clusters where particular clansmen were dominant came to be known were Pre-Mauryan states.
d) Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.
8. a) Ajatashatru was the first important king of Magadha.
b) Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.
c) The Mauryas were the first of non-Kshatriya dynasties to rule in northern India.
d) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka.

Unit 5 The Classical World

9. (i) First Persian attack on Greece failed.
 (ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar.
 (iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced.
 (iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire.
 a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (ii) and (iii) are correct d. (iv) is correct
10. (i) Euclid developed a model for the motion of planets and stars.
 (ii) Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans.
 (iii) Acropolis became a famous slave market.
 (iv) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks.
 a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (ii) and (iv) are correct d. (iv) is correct.
11. (i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty.
 (ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy.
 (iii) Virgil's *Aeneid* glorified Roman imperialism.
 (iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar.
 a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (ii) and (iv) are correct d. (iii) is correct.
12. (i) Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a tyrant.
 (ii) Romulus Aurelius was the most admired ruler in Roman History.
 (iii) abius was a famous Carthaginian General.
 (iv) Tacitus is respected more than Livy as a historian.
 a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (ii) and (iii) are correct d. (iv) is correct.
13. (i) Buddhism went to China from Japan
 (ii) After crucifixion of Jesus, St Thomas spread the Christian doctrine
 (iii) St Sophia Cathedral was the most magnificent building in Europe
 (iv) Trajan was one of the worst dictators that Rome had.
 a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (iii) is correct d. (iv) is correct.

Unit 6 The Middle Ages

- 14 (i) Chengiz Khan was an intolerant person in religion
 (ii) Mongols destroyed the city of Jerusalem
 (iii) Crusades weakened the Ottoman Empire
 (iv) Pope Gregory succeeded in making King Henry IV to abdicate the throne by means of Interdict
 (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct
15. (i) Mangu Khan was the Governor of China.
 (ii) Mongol court in China impressed Marco Polo.
 (iii) The leader of Red Turbans was Hung Chao.
 (iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan dynasty.
 a. (i) is correct b. (ii) is correct c. (ii) and (iv) are correct d. (iv) is correct
16. (i) Boyang and Changon were built during Sung dynasty.
 (ii) Peasant uprisings led to the collapse of Tang dynasty.
 (iii) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars.
 (iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan dynasty.
 (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (iii) is correct (d) (iv) is correct
17. **Assertion (A):** Buddhism went to China from India
Reason (R): The earliest Indian inhabitants in China were the followers of Buddhism.
 a) A is correct; R is wrong b) Both A & R are wrong
 c) Both A & R are correct d) A is wrong R is irrelevant to A
18. **Assertion (A):** The fall of Jerusalem into the hands of Seljuk Turks led to the Crusades.
Reason (R): European Christian pilgrims were denied access to Jerusalem.
 a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A b) A and R are correct
 c) A and R are wrong d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

Unit 7 State and Society in Medieval India

19. i) The establishment of the Vijayanagar Kingdom witnessed the most momentous development in the history of South India.

ii) The Saluva dynasty ruled for a longer period.

iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara had smooth relations with the Bahmani Sultanate.

iv) Rajput kingdoms attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia.

20. i) The Nayak Kingdom came up in Senji.

ii) The appointment of Telugu Nayaks resulted in the migration of Telugu-speaking people from Madurai.

iii) Mughal Empire started declining from the time of Jahangir.

iv) The Europeans came to India in search of slaves.

21. i) Mythical genealogies were collected by Col. Mackenzie.

ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India.

iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khalji's kingdom.

iv) The Portuguese built their first fort in Goa.

22. **Assertion (A):** India was an integral part of maritime trade, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west.

Reason (R): Geographical location of India in the middle of Indian Ocean.

a. i) A is correct; R explains about A b. ii) A is wrong; R is correct

c. iii) A and R are wrong d. iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

23. i) Gold images of great beauty and artistry were made by Cholas.

ii) The best example for Chola architecture is Siva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance.

a. (i) is correct (ii) is wrong b. Both (i) and (ii) are correct

c. Both (i) and (ii) are wrong d. (i) is wrong, (ii) is correct

Unit 8 The Beginning of the Modern Age

24. a. Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated.

b. John Calvin's government in Geneva was liberal and fun-filled.

c. King Henry VIII had deep theological differences with the Catholic Church.

d. Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the mass.

25. a. Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.

b. Horses were native to America.

c. During the beginning of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities.

d. The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India.

Unit 9 The Age of Revolutions

26. i) The Portuguese were the pioneers of naval expeditions.

ii) New Plymouth was named after the Quaker Penn.

iii) Quakers have the reputation of encouraging wars.

iv) The English changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York.

a. i & ii are correct b. iii is correct c. iv is correct d. i & iv are correct

27. i) The American War of Independence was as much a civil war as a war against the British.

ii) The British forces emerged victorious in York Town.

iii) The nobles in France were supportive of the rising middle class.

iv) The British Parliament repealed the Townshend Act except the tax on paper.

a. i & ii are correct b. iii is correct c. iv is correct d. i & iv are correct

28. **Assertion (A):** Merchants of Boston boycotted the British goods

Reason (R): The British Finance Minister introduced new duties on imports into American colonies

a. A is correct and R is not the explanation of A

b. A is incorrect and R is not the explanation of A

c. A is correct and R is the explanation of A

d. Both 'A' and 'R' are incorrect

29. Assertion (A): There was a massive peasant revolt in the Vendee against conscriptions.

Reason (R): The peasants as supporters of the king did not like to fight against him.

- a. Both A and R are incorrect b. Both A and R are correct
c. A is correct and R is incorrect d. A is incorrect and R is correct

Unit 10 Industrial Revolution

30. i) British mine-owners were faced with the problem of water seeping into their mines

ii) Employing human labour was cheap for this work

iii) Newton invented a steam engine to pump water out of mines

iv) Water had to be removed to get coal in mines

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

31. i) Trade Unions were formed by labourers to get their rights

ii) Germany's political setup was the most significant challenge for the industrial revolution

iii) To protect capitalists Karl Marx advocated socialism

iv) There were no natural resources in Germany

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

32. Assertion (A): Workers had rights to get holidays.

Reason (R): There were laws to protect the workers.

- a) A is correct R is wrong b) Both A & R are wrong
c) Both A and R are correct d) A is correct R is not correct explanation of A

33. Assertion (A): Slater was called the Father of the American Industrial Revolution.

Reason (R): His spinning textile mill was duplicated and his techniques became popular.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
b) A is wrong and R is the correct explanation of A
c) Both A and R are wrong d) Both A and R are correct

Unit 11 Colonialism in Asia and Africa

34. i) Until the last quarter of the 19th century, Africa south of Sahara was unknown to the world.

ii) The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1864.

iii) Spain ruled the Philippines for over 500 years.

iv) The famine of 1876-78 occurred in Odhisha.

- a. i) is Correct b. ii) is Correct c. ii) & iii) are correct d. iv) is correct

35. i) The French had occupied Java and Sumatra in 1640.

ii) The Dutch began their conquest of the English Settlements by capturing Malacca .

iii) Berlin Conference met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin.

iv) The possessions of Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into French and German spheres of influence.

- a. i) is correct b. ii) & i) are correct c. iii) is correct d. iv) is correct

36. Assertion (A): In the Madras Presidency, the famine of 1876-78 was preceded by droughts.

Reason (R) : Because of the colonial government's policy of Laissez Faire in the trade of food-grains.

- a. A is correct, R is wrong b. Both A & R are wrong
c. A is correct , R is not the correct explanation of A d. A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

37. Assertion (A): Berlin Conference agreed to the rule of Leopold II in Congo Free State.

Reason (R): Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in Congo.

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

Geography

Unit 1 Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes

1. i. Mt. Fuji is a dormant volcano
- ii. Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano
- iii. Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano

Which of the statement(s) is are true

- a. i is true b. ii is true c. iii is true d. I, ii, iii are true

2. Statement: Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

Reason: Interior of the Earth contains compressed hot magma

Which of the statement(s) is are true

- a. Statements & reason are true b. Statements is true, reason is false
c. Statement is false reason is true d. Statement & reason are false

3. Statement I: Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates

Statement II: The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle

- a. Statement I is false II is true b. Statement I and II are false
c. Statement I is true II is false d. Statement I and II are true

Unit 2 Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes

4. (i). 'I' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the river

(ii) 'U' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier

(iii) 'V' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier

- a. i, ii & iii are right b. i & ii are right c. i & iii are right d. only I is right

5. **Statement I:** Running water is an important agent of gradation

Statement II: The work of the river depends on the slop of land on which it flows

- a. Statement I is false II is true b. Statement I and II are false
c. Statement I is true II is false d. Statement I and II are true

6. Statement: Limestone regions have less underground water.

Reason: Water does not percolate through limestone

- a. The statement is right reason is wrong. b. The statement is wrong Reason is right.
c. The statement and reason are wrong. d. The statement and reason are right.

Unit 4 Hydrosphere

7. **Assertion (A):** Oceans are always shown in blue in maps.

Reason(R): It indicates the natural colour of the oceans.

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

8. **Assertion(A):** Flat topped seamounts are known as Guyots.

Reason(R): All guyot features are of volcanic origin.

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

9. **Assertion(A):** Submarine canyons are deep gorges on the ocean floor.

Reason(R): They are mainly restricted to continental shelf, slope and rise

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

10. **Assertion (A):** Atolls are more common in the Atlantic ocean.

Reason(R): The marine population at the depth is less.

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

Unit 5 Biosphere

11. **A:** Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.

R: They depend on autotrophs for their nourishment.

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

12. A: Hotspots are the regions characterised by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.

R: To manage and focus on conservation work more effectively, researchers identified hotspots.

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

13. A: The number of gorillas in Africa has plummeted by 60% in the past twenty years.

R: Non intervention of human beings in the forest areas.

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

Unit 6 Man and Environment

14. Assertion(A): Ozone layer in the stratosphere is considered as a protective shield.

Reason(R): It prevents the UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

- a) A and R are correct and A explains R b) A and R are correct, but A does not explain R
 c) A is incorrect but R is correct d) Both A and R are incorrect

15. Assertion(A): In tertiary activities, instead of producing goods by themselves, they are in the process of production.

Reason(R): People in Tertiary activities are purely eco friendly.

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

Unit 7 Mapping Skills

16. Assertion (A): The points at which the vertical and horizontal lines of the grid intersect are called coordinates.

Reason (R): The lines that run horizontally and vertically are called Northings and Eastings respectively.

- (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 correct ; (R) is false (d) (A) is false ; (R) is true

17. Assertion (A) The legend of a map does not help us to understand the information in a map.

Reason (R) It is usually placed at the left or right corner at the bottom of the map.

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

Economics

Unit 3 Money and Credit

1). 1. The barter system flourished wherever civilizations thrived.

2. This was the initial form of trade.

- i) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong ii) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 iii) Both 1 and 2 are wrong iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

2). 1 Most of the international trade transactions are carried out in US dollars.

2. No other country except the US carries out trade in the world.

- i) Both the statements are correct. ii) Both the statements are wrong.
 iii) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

Unit 5 Migration

3). Write the correct statement

1. In recent times workers from Tamil Nadu are moving to Africa.
2. In Tamil Nadu, the extent of migration is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.
3. Any migrant stream would consist of homogenous sub-streams.
4. Two out of every 10 persons is reported to be a migrant.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

HISTORY

1. EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AND SOCIETY - PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Palaeo anthropology | - a) Teris |
| 2. Hand axe tools | - b) Venus |
| 3. Images on stone and bones | - c) Acheulian |
| 4. Red sand dunes | - d) Microliths |
| 5. Stone artefacts of small size | - e) The study of the human ancestors. |

2. ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 6. Pharaoh | - a) A kind of grass |
| 7. Papyrus | - b) The oldest written story of Earth |
| 8. Great Law maker | - c) Mohenjo-Daro |
| 9. Gilgamesh | - d) Hammurabi |
| 10. The Great Bath | - e) The Egyptian king |

3. EARLY TAMIL SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 11. Epigraphy | - a) A narrative text presenting the important historical events |
| 12. Chronicle | - b) A sangam age poem |
| 13. Pastoralism | - c) An ornament made in precious stone. |
| 14. Cameo | - d) The study of inscriptions |
| 15. Arikamedu | - e) Nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle. |

4. INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING AND SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 16. Eight fold path | - a) Tallest Jaina statue |
| 17. Bahabali | - b) A code of political morality |
| 18. The Spring and Autumn Annals | - c) Sacred literature of laws and myths |
| 19. Zend Avesta | - d) First Tirthankara |
| 20. Rishabha | - e) Path to attain the purest state of mind |

5. THE CLASSICAL WORLD

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 21. Acropolis | - a) Consul |
| 22. Plato | - b) Athens |
| 23. Marius | - c) Philosopher |
| 24. Zeus | - d) Materialist |
| 25. Epicurus | - e) A fortified city |

6. THE MIDDLE AGES

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 26. Red Turbans | - a) Kamakura |
| 27. Seljuk Turks | - b) Mohammad II |
| 28. First Shogunate | - c) City of Arabian Nights |
| 29. Baghdad | - d) Chu Yuan Chang |
| 30. Capture of Constantinople | - e) Central Asia |

7.STATE AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

- 31. Portuguese - a) Bengal
- 32. Tansen - b) Kottam
- 33. Sericulture - c) Court of Akbar
- 34. Angkorwat - d) Goa
- 35. District - e) Cambodia

8.THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE

- 36. Feudalism - a) Monopoly Trade
- 37. Humanism - b) Trial of Heretics
- 38. Inquisition - c) Movement of goods between America and Europe
- 39. Mercantilism - d) Hierarchical socio-economic structure
- 40. Columbian Exchange - e) Human dignity

9.THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

- 41. John Winthrop - a) France Finance Minister
- 42. Turgot - b) July 4
- 43. The Spirit of laws - c) Britain and France
- 44. Marie Antoinette - d) Massachusetts Bay
- 45. Seven years war - e) Louis XVI
- 46. American Independence Day - f) Montesquieu

10.INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- 47. Benz - a) U.S.A
- 48. Safety Lamp - b) Louis Renault
- 49. Quadricycle - c) Humphrey Davy
- 50. Great Rail road - d) Lancashire Strike
- 51. Coalfield - e) Germany

11.COLONIALISM INASIA AND AFRICA

- 52. Leopold - a) Ethiopia
- 53. Menelik - b) Vietnam
- 54. Cecil Rhodes - c) Belgium
- 55. Bengal famine - d) Cape colony
- 56. Bao Dai - e) 1770

GEOGRAPHY**1.LITHOSPHERE – I ENDOGENETIC PROCESSES**

- 1. Endogenetic process - a) Seismograph
- 2. Mantle - b) Subduction Zone
- 3. Convergent boundaries - c) Volcanic Eruption
- 4. Earthquake - d) Pacific Ocean
- 5. Composite volcano - e) SIMA

2.LITHOSPHERE – II EXOGENETIC PROCESSES

- 6. Distributaries - a) Glacial action
- 7. Mushroom rock - b) Action of sea wave
- 8. Eskers - c) Lower course of river
- 9. Stalactites - d) Aeolian process
- 10. Cliff - e) Karst topography

3.ATMOSPHERE

- 11. Meteorology - a) Wind speed
- 12. Climatology - b) Direction of wind
- 13. Anemometer - c) Cirrus
- 14. Wind Vane - d) Study of climate
- 15. Mare's Tail - e) Study of weather
- 16. Leeward side - f) Australia
- 17. Willy willy - g) Rain shadow region

4.HYDROSPHERE

- 18. Mariana trench - a) Decreases salinity in the oceans
- 19. Great Barrier Reef - b) Along the coast of Japan
- 20. Sargasso Sea - c) Deepest point in the Pacific
- 21. Spring tides - d) Australia
- 22. Heavy rains - e) Second order landform
- 23. Kuroshio current - f) North Atlantic Ocean
- 24. Continental slope - g) On full and new moon days

6.MAN AND ENVIRONMENT

- 25. Loudspeaker - a) Push factor
- 26. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil - b) Pull factor
- 27. Cruciform settlement - c) Noise pollution
- 28. Natural disaster - d) T- shaped settlement
- 29. Better living conditions - e) Earth Summit, 1992

7.MAPPING SKILLS

- 30. The art and science of mapping - a) USA
- 31. Thematic mapping - b) Geoid
- 32. Actual shape of the Earth - c) Inmarsat
- 33. A satellite - d) Political map
- 34. NAVSTAR - e) Cartography

CIVICS**1.FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY**

- 1. Autocracy - a) 18
- 2. Right to vote - b) Arthashastra
- 3. Chanakya - c) Vatican
- 4. Theocracy - d) North Korea

2.ELECTION, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

- 5. National Party - a) Trade Unions
- 6. Single-party system - b) USA
- 7. Two-party system - c) China
- 8. Pressure groups - d) Seven

3.HUMAN RIGHTS

- 9. Right to vote - a) Cultural Rights
- 10. Right to form union - b) Right against exploitation
- 11. Right to preserve tradition - c) Political Rights

- 12. The Hindu Succession Act - d) Right to Freedom
- 13. Child labour - e) 2005

5.LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

- 14. Zilla Parishad - a) Villages
- 15. Grama Sabha - b) Mayor
- 16. Ward Committee - c) Chairman
- 17. Panchayat Union - d) District Collector
- 18. Corporation - e) Municipalities

ECONOMICS

1.UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPMENT: PERSPECTIVES, MEASUREMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

- 1. Development - a) Wild life Protection Act
- 2. Human resource - b) Renewable resources
- 3. Solar energy - c) Part of daily life
- 4. 1972 - d) Education

2.EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA AND TAMILNADU

- 5. Public sector - a) Banking
- 6. Private sector - b) Poultry
- 7. Primary sector - c) Profit motive
- 8. Tertiary sector - d) Service motive

3.MONEY AND CREDIT

- 9. US Dollar - a) Automatic Teller Machine
- 10. Currency in circulation - b) Substitute of money
- 11. ATM - c) Universally accepted currency
- 12. Salt - d) Saudi Arabia
- 13. Riyal - e) 85%

4.AGRICULTURE IN TAMILNADU

- 14. Non-food crops - a) 79,38,000
- 15. Dhal - b) Less than 1 hectare of cultivable land
- 16. North-east monsoon - c) October-December
- 17. Small farmers - d) Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Green grams
- 18. No. of farmers in 2015 - e) Coconut, Channa

5.MIGRATION

- 19. Migration policy - a) Work
- 20. Female migrants - b) Low incidence of migration
- 21. Chennai - c) Maximum number of emigration
- 22. Better off migrants - d) Marriage
- 23. Salem - e) To reduce the volume of migration
- 24. Male migrants - f) To improve the living standards.

ALL THE BEST

BY

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