

X - STD

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

REDUCED SYLLABUS 2021-2022

REDUCED SYLLABUS PATTERN – 2021-22

X STD SOCIAL SCIENCE

UNIT	CHOOSE	FILL UPS	STATEMENT	MATCH	2 MARK	FIVE MARK	REASON & DISTINGUISH	
HIS- 1	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	1, 2, 4	R E A S O N	D I S T I N G U I S H
2	NIL	3	2	NIL	1,2,5	2		
3	1 TO 6	ALL	ALL	ALL	1,2,3	1		
4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
5	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
6	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
7	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
8	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
9	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
10	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
GEO - 1	ALL	ALL	NIL	ALL	1,2,3,5	1	1,2	2,3
2	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1	1,2,3	1,3
3	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3	1,2	2,4
4	ALL	ALL	NIL	ALL	1,2,3,4,5,7	NIL		1,2,5
5	ALL	ALL	NIL	ALL	NIL	1		1
6	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	1,2,5	1,3	1
7	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	1,2,3	1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3
CIV- 1	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
2	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
3	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
4	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
5	1,7,8,9,10	ALL	1	1,3	1,2,4,5	NIL		
ECO-1	1 TO 7	ALL	ALL	NIL	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3		
2	4,7	1	NIL	NIL	1,2,4,8	3		
3	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
4	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL		
5	1,2,4,5	1,2	NIL	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	1,2,3		

Note:

❖ Given above this question only present to for study.

**பத்தாம் வகுப்பு சமூக அறிவியல் பொதுத்தேர்வு – 2021 எழுதப் போகும்
மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு வாழ்த்துக்கள்.**

- முதற்கண் சிறந்த மதிப்பெண் பெறவும் எளிதாக தேர்வில் வெற்றியடையும் குறிப்புக்கள் **உங்களுக்காக !.....**
- வினாத்தாள் ஐந்து பகுதிகளாக அமைந்துள்ளது.
- முதல் பிரிவில் 14 சரியான விடையை தேர்வு செய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இரண்டாம் பிரிவில் வினா எண் 15 முதல் 28 வரை இரண்டு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்களாக அமைந்துள்ளது. **அவற்றுள் 28 வது வினா கட்டாய வினாவாக உள்ளது.**
- மேற்கண்ட இரண்டாம் பிரிவில் **வரலாறு – 4 புவியியல் – 4 குடிமையியல் – 2 பொருளியல் – 2 என கேட்ட 14 ல் 10** வினாக்கள் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- பகுதி மூன்றில் சற்று வித்தியாசமான வரைபடம், காலக்கோடு, வேறுபாடு வினாக்கள் உடன் ஐந்து மதிப்பெண் கலந்த பகுதியாக வந்துள்ளது.
- இதன்படி இங்கு **வினா எண் 29ல்** கோடிட்ட இடங்கள் நிரப்புக, அல்லது வரலாறு பொருத்துக, வருகிறது.
- **30 மற்றும் 31** – வரலாறு 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **32 ல்** புவியியல் வேறுபாடு மற்றும் – காரணம் கூறுகவாக 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **33 மற்றும் 34** – வரலாறு 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **35 மற்றும் 36** – புவியியல் 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **37 மற்றும் 38** குடிமையியல் 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **39 மற்றும் 40** – பொருளியல் 5 மதிப்பெண்
- **41** வரலாறு காலக்கோடு (உலகம் – இந்தியா நிகழ்வுகள்) 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **42** கட்டாய வினா – வரலாறு இந்திய வரைபடமாக 5 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- **43 ல் 8** மதிப்பெண் வினா
- இதில் அு பிரிவு 8 மதிப்பெண் வினாவாகவும் அல்லது
- ஆ பிரிவில் இரண்டு 4 மதிப்பெண் வினாவாக வருகிறது.
- **44 ல்** புவியியல் இந்திய வரைபட 8 மதிப்பெண் வினா
- அு பிரிவில் இந்தியாவில் 8 – மதிப்பெண் இடமாகவும் அல்லது
- ஆ பிரிவில் தமிழ்நாடு 8 மதிப்பெண் இடமாகவும் வருகிறது.
- இதனடிப்படையில் இங்கு முக்கியமான வினாக்கள் பகுதி வாரியாக விடைகளுடன் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.
- 100 மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறக்கூடிய வினாக்களில் மாணவர்கள் மேற்கண்டவாறு வினாக்களை தேர்வு செய்து எழுதினால் முழுமையான மதிப்பெண் பெற முடியும்.
- மாணவர்களை **100 %** தேர்ச்சி பெறும் வகையில் சமூக அறிவியல் ஆசிரியர் பெருமக்கள் தயார் செய்து **100 %** தேர்ச்சி பெற வைக்க வாழ்த்துக்கள்.

வாழ்த்துக்களுடன்

சமூக அறிவியல் ஆசிரியர் பெருமக்கள்

10 SOCIAL SCIENCE

- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER -

HISTORY

UNIT 1 Outbreak Of World War I and its Aftermath

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
a) **Germany, Austria- Hungary and the Ottomans** b) Germany, Austria- Hungary and Russia
c) Spain, Portugal and Italy d) Germany, Austria- Hungary, Italy
- Which country emerged as the strongest in Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
a) China b) **Japan** c) Korea d) Mongolia
- What is the Battle of Marne is remembered for?
a) Air Warfare b) **Trench Warfare** c) Submarine Warfare d) Ship Warfare
- To which country the first Secretary General of League of Nations belonged?
a) **Britain** b) France c) Dutch d) USA
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
a) Germany b) **Russia** c) Italy d) France

UNIT 2 The World between Two World Wars - No Questions

Unit 3 World War II

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- 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
- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain c) **Woodrow Wilson** d) Baldwin
- Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
a) Battle of Guadalcanal b) **Battle of Midway** c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle of El Alamein
- Where did the US drop its first Atomic Bomb?
a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima c) **Hiroshima** d) Nagasaki
- Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks d) **Jews**
- Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?
a) **Chamberlain** b) Winston Churchill c) Lloyd George d) Stanley Baldwin
- When was the Charter of the UN signed?
a) June 26, 1942 b) **June 26, 1945** c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

UNIT 4 The World after World War II - No Questions -

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

- In which year was Sati abolished?
a) 1827 b) **1829** c) 1826 d) 1927
- What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
a) **Arya Samaj** b) Brahmo Samaj c) Prarthana Samaj d) Adi Brahmo Samaj

3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
a) **Iswarchandra Vidyasagar** b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy c) Annie Besant d) Jyotiba Phule
4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
a) **Parsi Movement** b) Aligarh Movement c) Ramakrishna Mission d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?
a) Baba Dayal Das b) **Baba Ramsingh** c) Gurunanak d) Jyotiba Phule
6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
a) **M.G. Ranade** b) Devendranath Tagore c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali
7. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?
a) **Dayananda Saraswathi** b) Vaikunda Swamy c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha

Unit 6 Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

1. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?
a) Marudhu brothers b) **Puli Thevar** c) Velunachiyar d) Veerapandya Kattabomman
2. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?
a) Velunachiyar b) Kattabomman c) **Puli Thevar** d) Oomai thurai
3. Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?
a) Kayathar b) **Nagalapuram** c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi
4. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
a) **Marudhu brothers** b) Puli Thevar c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak
5. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?
a) 24 May 1805 b) **10 July 1805** c) 10 July 1806 d) 10 September 1806
6. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?
a) Col. Fancourt b) Major Armstrong c) **Sir John Cradock** d) Colonel Agnew
7. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
a) **Calcutta** b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Mysore

Unit 7 Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
a) Wahhabi Rebellion b) **Farazi Movement** c) Tribal uprising d) Kol Revolt
2. Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?
a) Titu Mir b) Sidhu c) **Dudu Mian** d) Shariatullah
3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?
a) **Santhals** b) Titu Mir c) Munda d) Kol
4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.
a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade c) **Bipin Chandra pal** d) Romesh Chandra
5. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?
a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906 c) 19 August 1907 d) **16 October 1905**
6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?
a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt c) **Munda Rebellion** d) Deccan Riots
7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?
a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) **Tilak**
8. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?
a) **Dina Bandhu Mitra** b) Romesh Chandra Dutt c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Birsa Munda

Unit 8 Nationalism Gandhian Phase

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

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Unit 9 Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
a) T.M. Nair b) **P. Rangaiah** c) G. Subramaniam d) G.A. Natesan
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George d) **Thousand Lights**
- Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a *train de luxe* with subjection"?
a) **Annie Besant** b) M. Veeraraghavachari c) B.P. Wadia d) G.S. Arundale
- Who among the following were Swarajists?
a) **S. Satyamurti** b) Kasturirangar c) P. Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR
- Who set up the satyagraha camp in *Udyavanam* near Madras?
a) Kamaraj b) Rajaji c) K. Santhanam d) **T. Prakasam**
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
a) Erode b) Madras c) **Salem** d) Madurai

Unit 10 Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

- _____ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.
a) Caldwell b) F.W. Ellis c) **Ziegenbalg** d) Meenakshisundaram
- _____ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.
a) **Rettaimalai Srinivasan** b) B. R. Ambedkar c) Rajaji d) M. C. Rajah
- India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in _____.
a) **1918** b) 1917 c) 1916 d) 1914
- _____ 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
- _____ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.
a) **M.C.Rajah** b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan c) T.M. Nair d) P.Varadarajulu

GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1 India – Location, Relief and Drainage

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

2. ----- River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
a) Narmada b). Godavari **c). Kosi** d). Damodar
3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as ---
a) Coast b). Island **c). Peninsula** d). Strait
4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from -----
a) Goa b) West Bengal **c). Sri Lanka** d). Maldives
5. The highest peak in South India is -----
a) Ooty b) Kodaikana **c). Anaimudi** d). Jindhagada
6. ----- Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
a) Bhabar b). Tarai **c). Bhangar** d). Khadar
7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of -----
a) West Bengal and Odisha b). Karnataka and Kerala
c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh **d). Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.**

Unit 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in -----
a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala **c) Punjab** d) Madhya Pradesh
2. ----- helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the
Coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
a) Loo b) Norwester **c) Mango showers** d) Jet stream
3. ----- is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
4. Climate of India is labelled as -----.
a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate **c) Tropical Monsoon Climate** d) Temperate Climate

Unit 3 Components of Agriculture

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is ----
a) Alluvial b) Black **c) Red** d) Alkaline
2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research **b) Indian Meteorological Department**
c) Soil Survey of India d) Indian Institute of Soil Science
3. The soils formed by the rivers are:
a) Red soils b) Black soils c) Desert soils **d) Alluvial soils**
4. ----- dam is the highest gravity in India.
a) Hirakud dam **b) Bhakra Nangal dam** c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
5. ----- is a cash crop.
a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Rice d) Maize
6. Black soils are also called as -----
a) Arid soils b) Saline soils **c) Regur soils** d) Mountain soils
7. The longest dam in the world is -----
a) Mettur dam b) Kosi dam
c) Hirakud dam d) Bhakra-Nangal dam

Unit 4 Resources and Industries

1. Manganese is used in -----
a) Storage batteries **b) Steel Making** c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining

2. The Anthracite coal has -----
 a) **80 to 95% Carbon** b) Above 70% Carbon c) 60 to 7% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and _____
 a) Oxygen b) Water **c) Carbon** d) Nitrogen
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is ---
 a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai **d) Coimbatore**
5. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in -----
 a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan **c) Maharashtra** d) Tamil Nadu
6. The most abundant source of energy is -----
 a) Bio mass **b) Sun** c) Coal d) Oil
7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in -----
 a) **Jharkhand** b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam
8. The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is -----
 a) Transport **b) Mineral Deposits** c) Large demand d) Power Availability

Unit 5 India - Population, Transport, Communication &

- No Questions -

Unit 6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

1. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
 a) **8°5'N to 13°35'N** b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S
2. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
 a) **76°18' E to 80°20'E** b) 76°18' W to 80°20'W c) 86°18' E to 10°20'E d) 86°18' W to 10°20'W
3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Anaimudi **b) Doddabetta** c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan
4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
 a) Palghat b) Shencottah **c) Borghat** d) Achankoil
5. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
 a) **Periyar** b) Cauvery c) Chittar d) Bhavani
6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam **c) Cuddalore** d) Theni
7. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from-----
 a) Arabian sea **b) Bay of Bengal** c) Indian Ocean d) Timor sea
8. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
 a) **Theni** b) Madurai c) Thanjavur d) Ramanathapuram
9. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) **Dharmapuri** b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

Unit 7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

1. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
 a) **Cauvery delta** b) Mahanadi delta c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta
2. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
 a) Pulses **b) Millets** c) Oilseeds d) Rice
3. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
 a) **Mettur** b) Papansam c) Sathanur d) Thungabhadra
4. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are
 a) **3 and 15** b) 4 and 15 c) 3 and 16 d) 4 and 15

CIVICS

Unit 1 Indian Constitution

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

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

 - (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1 & 2 (c) 1 & 3 (d) 2 & 3**

Unit 2 Central Government

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is -----
 - a) The President** b) The Chief Justice c) The Prime Minister d) Council of Ministers
2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
 - a) The President b) Attorney General c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister **d) Speaker of Lok Sabha**
3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
 - a) The President **b) Lok Sabha** c) The Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha

4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
a) 18 years b) 21 years **c) 25 years** d) 30 years
5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) State Government **d) Parliament**
6. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
a) Article 352 **b) Article 360** c) Article 356 d) Article 365
7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by the-----
a) President b) Attorney General of India c) Governor d) Prime Minister

Unit 3 State Government

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the ----
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister **(c) President** (d) Chief Justice
2. The Speaker of a State is a -----
(a) Head of State (b) Head of Government (c) President's Agent **(d) None of these**
3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
(a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial **d) Diplomatic**
4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo - Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?
(a) The President **(b) The Governor** (c) The Chief Minister (d) The Speaker of State Legislature
5. The Governor does not appoint -----
(a) Chief Minister (b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
(c) Advocate General of the State **(d) Judges of the High Court**
6. The State Council of Ministers is headed by -----
(a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister
7. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
(a) 25 years (b) 21 years **(c) 30 years** (d) 35 years
8. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
9. The High Courts in India were first started at-----
(a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (b) Delhi and Calcutta
(c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras (d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi
10. Which of the following States have a common High Court?
(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala and Telungana
(c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

Unit 4 India's Foreign Policy

1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?
a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister **c) External Affairs Minister** d) Home Minister
2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between-----
a) India and Nepal b) India and Pakistan **c) India and China** d) India and Sri Lanka
3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
a) Article 50 **b) Article 51** c) Article 52 d) Article 53

4. Apartheid is
 - a) An international association
 - b) Energy diplomacy
 - c) A policy of racial discrimination**
 - d) None of these
5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to
 - a) Trade and Commerce
 - b) Restoration of normal relations
 - c) Cultural exchange programmes
 - d) The Five Principles of Co existence**
6. Which is not related to our foreign policy
 - a) World co operation
 - b) World peace
 - c) Racial equality
 - d) Colonialism**
7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
 - a) Yugoslavia
 - b) Indonesia
 - c) Egypt
 - d) Pakistan**
8. Find the odd one
 - a) Social welfare
 - b) Health care
 - c) Diplomacy**
 - d) Domestic affairs
9. Non-Alliance means
 - a) being neutral
 - b) freedom to decide on issues independently**
 - c) demilitarisation
 - d) none of the above
10. Non – military issues are
 - a) Energy security
 - b) Water security
 - c) Pandemics
 - d) All the above.**

Unit 5

India's International Relations

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between
 - a) Burma and India
 - b) India and Nepal
 - c) India and China**
 - d) India and Bhutan
6. How many countries share its border with India?
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 7**
 - d) 8
7. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?
 - a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island
 - b) Maldives and Lakshadweep island
 - c) Maldives and Nicobar island
 - d) Sri Lanka and Maldives**
8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
 - a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - b) Meghalaya
 - c) Mizoram
 - d) Sikkim**
9. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
 - a) Five**
 - b) Four
 - c) Three
 - d) Two
10. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?
 - a) Lord Mountbatten
 - b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe**
 - c) Clement Atlee
 - d) None of the above.

ECONOMICS

Unit 1 Gross Domestic Product and its Growth : An Introduction

1. GNP equals -----
 - a) NNP adjusted for inflation
 - b) GDP adjusted for inflation
 - c) GDP plus net property income from abroad**
 - d) NNP plus net property income or abroad
2. National Income is a measure of -----
 - a) Total value of money
 - b) Total value of producer goods
 - c) Total value of consumption goods
 - d) Total value of goods and services**
3. Primary sector consist of -----
 - a) Agriculture**
 - b) Automobiles
 - c) Trade
 - d) Banking

4. ----- approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
- a) Expenditure approach **b) Value added approach**
 c) Income approach d) National Income
5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP?
 a) Agricultural sector b) Industrial sector **c) Service sector** d) None of the above.
6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at ----- lakh crore in 2018 -19.
 a) 91.06 **b) 92.26** c) 80.07 d) 98.29
7. India is ----- larger producer in agricultural product.
 a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th **d) 2nd**
8. India 's life expectancy at birth is -----
a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55
9. Which one is a trade policy?
 a) Irrigation Policy **b) Import and export Policy** c) Land – reform Policy d) Wage policy
10. Indian Economy is -----
 a) Developing Economy b) Emerging Economy c) Dual Economy **d) All the above**

UNIT 2

Globalization and Trade

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ?
 a) Ministerial conference **b) Director General**
 c) Deputy Director General d) None of these
2. Colonial advent in India
a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
 b) Dutch, English, Danish, French
 c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English
 d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch
3. GATT's first round held in -----
 a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay **d) Geneva**
4. India signed the Dunket proposal in
 a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 **d) 1994**
5. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632?
 a) Jahangir **b) Sultan of Golconda** c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb
6. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in-----
 a) June 1991 b) July 1991 **c) July- Aug-1991** d) Aug 1991
7. Indian government was introduced----- in 1991
 a) Globalization b) World Trade Organisation **c) New Economic Policy** d) none

Unit

Food Security and Nutrition

1. _____ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
a) Availability of food b) Access to food c) Absorption of food d) none
2. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the _____
a) FCI b) Consumer Cooperatives c) ICICI d) IFCI
3. Which is correct ?
 i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price
 iii) PDS–Public Distribution 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**

4. _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
 a) **United States of America** b) India c) Singapore d) UK
5. _____ revolution was born In India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.
 a) Blue Revolution b) White Revolution c) **Green Revolution** d) Grey Revolution
6. _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
 a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh c) **Tamil Nadu** d) Karnataka
7. _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
 a) Health b) **Nutrition** c) Sanitation d) Security

Unit 4 Government and Taxes

1. The three levels of governments in India are
 a) **Union, state and local** b) Central, state and village
 c) Union, municipality and panchayat d) None of the above
2. In India, taxes are including
 a) Direct taxes b) Indirect taxes. c) **Both (a) and (b)** d) None of these
3. Which is the role of government and development policies?
 a) Defence b) Foreign policy c) Regulate the economy d) **all of above**
4. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is
 a) Service tax b) Excise duty c) **Income tax** d) Central sales tax
5. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured
 a) Value added tax (VAT) b) Income tax c) **Goods and service tax** d) Sales tax
6. Income tax was introduced in india for the first time in the year
 a) **1860** b) 1870 c) 1880 d) 1850
7. ___ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
 a) Income tax b) **Wealth tax** c) Corporate tax d) Excise duty
8. What are identified as causes of black money?
 a) Shortage of goods b) High tax rate c) Smuggling d) **All of above**

Unit 5 Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu

1. 'The Detroit of Asia' is ____
 a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore c) **Chennai** d) Madurai
2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in
 a) Salem b) **Coimbatore** c) Chennai d) Dharampuri
3. _____ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.
 a) agriculture b) **industry** c) railway d) none of these
4. Tiruppur is known for -----
 a) Leather tanning b) Lock making c) **Knitwear** d) Agro-processing
5. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by theTamil Nadu is
 a) **Hosur** b) Dindigul c) Kovilpatti d) Tirunelveli

Fill in the blanks

UNIT 1

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

UNIT 2

3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in **1927**.

UNIT 3

1. Hitler attacked **Rhineland** which was a demilitarised Zone.
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as **Axis Powers (Rome – Berlin –Tokyo (RBT))**
3. **President Roosevelt** started the Lend Lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister **Chamberlin** resigned in 1940.
5. **Radar** is a device used to find out the enemies aircraft from a distance.

UNIT 4 The World after World War II - No Questions -

Unit 5

1. **Ramalinga Adigal** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was **M.G. Ranade**
3. Gulumgir was written by **Jyothiba Phule**
4. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **Swami Vivekananda**
5. **Singh Sabha** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
6. Oru paisa Tamilan was started by **Pandithar Iyothee Thassar**

UNIT 6

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

UNIT 7

1. **Wahhabi Rebellion** was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was **Kol Revolt**

3. The **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act**, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
4. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year **1908**
5. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year **1885**.

UNIT 8

1. Gandhi regarded **Gopala Krishna Gokhale** as his political guru.
2. Khilafat Movement was led by **Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali**
3. Government of India Act 1919 introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by **Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan**
6. **Usha Mehta** established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

UNIT 9

1. **T. Muthuswami** was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
2. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named **Bharat Matha Society**.
3. The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by **C. Natesanar**.
4. **C. Rajaji** formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
5. **Yakub Hasan** was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
6. **Bhashyam** hoisted the national flag at top Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

UNIT 10

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

UNIT 6

GEOGRAPHY

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is **Coimbatore Plateau**.
2. **Solaikaradu** is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between **Coleroon (Kollidam)** and Cauvery branches of **cauvery**.
4. **Tahr** is the Tamil Nadu state animal which is found in Nilgiri Hills.

UNIT 7

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

CIVICS Unit 1

1. The concept of constitution first originated in **U.S.A.**
2. **Dr. Sachidananda Sinha** was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on **November 26, 1949.**
4. **Five kinds of / Right to Constitutional remedies** writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article **51 A**

Unit 2

1. **Money** Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval .
2. **Prime Minister** is the leader of the nation and Chief spokes person of the country.
3. **Vice – President** is the Ex-officio Chair Person of the Rajya Sabha.
4. **Attorney General** has the right to speak and to Take part In the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age **65 (Sixty five)** years.
6. **Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution.
7. At present, the Supreme Court consists of Judges **28 (Twenty Eight)** , including the Chief Justice.

Unit 3

1. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to **President.**
2. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) elected by the **People.**
3. **Governor** acts as the Chancellor of Universities in the State.
4. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission were can be removed only by the **President**

UNIT 4

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at **Pokhran**
2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate **inward investment** for domestic growth and development.
3. **Diplomacy** is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
4. **Non alignment** was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice **disarmament** .

UNIT 5

1. Bhutan is a small Himalayan kingdom.
2. India's gateway to South East Asia is Myanmar
3. Nepal is a buffer country between India and China.
4. A strip of land The Teen Bigha Corridor , belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
5. Bhutan is known as the Land of thunder bolt.
6. India and Sri Lanka are separated by Palk Strait

ECONOMICS

Unit 1

1. **Agriculture** sector is the primary sector in India.
2. GDP is the indicator of **Internal / Growing / Healthy** economy.
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as **Industrial Sector.**

UNIT 2

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

UNIT 3

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

UNIT 4

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

UNIT 5

1. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around **Vellore** District in Tamil Nadu.
2. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in **April 2000**
3. **Entrepreneur** is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

Match the following**HISTORY**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk | - | Russia with Germany |
| 2. Jingoism | - | England |
| 3. Kemal Pasha | - | Turkey |
| 4. Emden | - | Madras |
| 5. Hall of Mirrors | - | Versailles |
| | | |
| 1. Transvaal | - | Gold |
| 2. Tongking | - | Guerilla Activities |
| 3. Hindenburg | - | Germany |
| 4. Third Reich | - | Hitler |
| 5. Matteotti | - | Italy |
| | | |
| 1. Blitzkrieg | - | Lightning Strike |
| 2. Royal Navy | - | Britain |
| 3. Lend Lease | - | Roosevelt |
| 4. Volga | - | Stalingrad |
| 5. Guadalcanal | - | Solomon Island |

unit 4 no questions

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Oru Paisa Tamilar | - | Journal |
| 2. Thiruvarutpa | - | Songs of Grace |
| 3. Baba Dayal Das | - | Nirankari |
| 4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | - | Widows Remarriage Reform Act |
| 5. Debendranath | - | Adi Bramo Samaj |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Theerthagiri | - | Odanilai |
| 2. Gopala Nayak | - | Dindigul |
| 3. Bannerman | - | Ramalinganar |
| 4. Subedar Sheik Adam | - | Vellore Revolt |
| 5. Col. Fancourt | - | Vellore Fort |

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Wahhabi Rebellion | - | Titu Mir |
| 2. Munda Rebellion | - | Ranchi |
| 3. Begum Hazarat Mahal | - | Lucknow |
| 4. Kunwar Singh | - | Bihar |
| 5. Nana Sahib | - | Peshwa Baji Rao II |

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHY

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Sundarbans | - | West Bengal |
| 2. Biodiversity Hotspot | - | The Himalayas |
| 3. North east Monsoon | - | October- December |
| 4. Tropical thorn forests | - | Desert and Semi Desert vegetation |
| 5. Coastal forests | - | Littoral forest |

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sugar bowl of India | - | Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |
| 2. Coffee | - | Karnataka |
| 3. Tehri | - | Mahanadi |
| 4. Hirakud | - | Highest Dam in India |
| 5. Horticulture | - | Golden Revolution |

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | - | Aircraft |
| 2. Gypsum | - | Cement |
| 3. Black Gold | - | Coal |
| 4. Iron ore | - | Magnetite |
| 5. Mica | - | Electrical goods |

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Border Road Organisation | - | 1960 |
| 2. INSAT | - | Satellite communication |
| 3. Mazagaon Dock | - | Mumbai |
| 4. Urban sprawl | - | Impact of Urbanization |
| 5. Konkan Railways | - | 1990 |

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

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | - | Servaroy hills |
| 2. Gypsum | - | Tiruchirapalli |
| 3. Iron | - | Salem |
| 4. Limestone | - | Coimbatore |

CIVICS

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

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Governor | - | Head of the State |
| 2. Chief Minister | - | Head of the Government |
| 3. Council of Ministers | - | Responsible for the Assembly |
| 4. MLC | - | Cannot vote for grants |
| 5. Armed forces | - | Tribunal |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Indian Ocean island | - | Maldives |
| 2. Land bridge to ASEAN | - | Myanmar |
| 3. Panchsheel | - | 1954 |
| 4. Afro Asian Conference | - | 1955 |
| 5. World Peace | - | Foreign Policy |
| | | |
| 1. Brandix | - | Garment city in Vishakapatnam |
| 2. COMCASA | - | USA |
| 3. Shinkansen system | - | Japan |
| 4. BRICS | - | Shanghai |
| 5. OPEC | - | Vienna |

ECONOMICS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Electricity / Gas and Water | - | Industry Sector |
| 2. Price policy | - | Agriculture |
| 3. GST | - | Tax on goods and service |
| 4. Per capita income | - | National Income / Population |
| 5. C + I + G + (X-M) | - | Gross National Product |
| | | |
| 1. Multination corporation in India | - | Infosys |
| 2. Multinational Corporation (MNC) | - | Minimize cost of production |
| 3. GATT | - | 1947 |
| 4. 8th Uruguay Round | - | 1986 |
| 5. WTO | - | Enforce International Trade |
| | | |
| 1. Consumer cooperatives | - | supply of quality goods |
| 2. Public Distribution System | - | subsidized rates |
| 3. UNDP | - | United Nations Development Programme |
| 4. National Food Security Act | - | 2013 |
| 5. Kerala | - | least poor region |
| | | |
| 1. Income Tax | - | Direct tax |
| 2. Excise duty | - | Indirect tax |
| 3. VAT | - | Value added tax |
| 4. GST | - | 1 July 2017 |
| 5. Black money | - | Smuggling |
| | | |
| 1. Entrepreneur | - | Organizer |
| 2. MEPZ | - | Export Processing Zone |
| 3. Indian Ordnance Factory | - | Aravankadu |
| 4. TNPL | - | Karur |
| 5. Manchester of south India | - | Coimbatore |

10`SS

Give Reason

PTA QS & ANS.

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.

PTA QS NO. 1

- ♣ Indian Economy is mainly based on Agriculture.
- ♣ Still the Agriculture in India employs more than 50% of the Population of the Country.
- ♣ And also it Accounts for about 25% of the National Income.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial

PTA QS NO. 2

- ♣ North Indian Rivers are fed by the Himalayan Glaciers.
- ♣ So Water is available in these rivers throughout the year

3. Tamil Nadu receives very less rain fall during South West Monsoon season.

PTA QS NO. 3

- ♣ As Tamil Nadu lies in the Leeward side of the Western Ghats it receives very less rainfall, during South West Monsoon Season.

4. Cities are densely populated than the villages.

PTA QS NO. 4

- ♣ As metropolitan areas provide
- ♣ more employment opportunities
- ♣ Educational institutions
- ♣ Health facilities

5. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

PTA QS NO. 5

- ♣ As per the Norms Lapse rate temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 °C for every 1000 mts. ascent.
- ♣ Hence, places in the mountains are Cooler than the places on the Plains.

6. Eastern Ghats are discontinuous.

PTA QS NO. 6

- ♣ Eastern Ghats are ended and cut through by the major rivers of South India which drains into Bay of Bengal.
- ♣ Eastern Ghats are also dissected by the ranges of Deccan Plateau.

PTA QS NO.1

DISTINGUISH

1	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	It is a Continuous Range.	It is not Continuous Range
2.	Run parallel to the West Coast.	Run parallel to the East Coast.
3.	There are three important passes.	There is no pass.
4.	Situated at Western part of Deccan Plateau.	Situated at Eastern part of the Deccan plateau.
5.	It is called as Sahyadris .	It is called as Poorvadri .

2.	Waterways	Airways
1.	Waterways are the Cheapest means of Transport.	Airways are the costliest and fastest mode of transport
2.	It is suitable for carrying heavy and bulky materials from one country to another.	It is suitable to carry Passengers, Freight and Mail.
3.	Two types Water Transport – Inland Waterways and Ocean Waterways.	Two types of Airways - Domestic Airways and International Airways.
4.	Link Regional and International Ports.	Link Regional, National and International Cities.

PTA QS NO. 2

1.	Agro based Industries	Mineral based Industries
1.	Agro based Industries draw their raw Materials from agricultural sector.	Mineral based Industries use both Metallic and Non-metallic minerals as raw materials.
2.	Cotton Textile Industries are leading first in these Industries.	Iron and steel Industry are leading first in these Industries.
3.	Eg: Cotton Textile Industry, Sugar Industry	Eg: Cement, Steel and Iron Industries.

2.	FOOD CROPS	CASH CROPS
1	Paddy, millets and pulses are important food crops.	sugarcane, cotton, sun flower, coconut, cashew, chilies, sesame, ground nut, tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber are important commercial crops .
2	Food crops are cultivated in Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Thiruvallur, Kanchipuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Trinaveli districts.	Commercial crops are cultivated in Virudhunagar, Tuticorin, Coimbatore districts and hills.
3	These are life supporting crops of both village and city people.	These crops forms intense link between agriculture and economic.

PTA QS NO. 3

1.	Metallic minerals	Non - metallic minerals
1.	Metallic minerals contain one or more metallic elements in them.	The Non_ metallic mineral do not contain metals in them.
2.	These minerals look shining.	These metals look dull colour.
3.	Eg: Iron, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Nickel, Zinc, Lead, Gold	Eg: Mica, Limestone, Gypsum, Nitrate, Potash, Dolomite, Coal, Petroleum

2.	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER
1	The total surface water potential of the state is 24,864 (mcm) million cubic meter .	The utilizable ground water resource of the state is 22.423 mcm.
2	Most of the surface water is tapped for irrigation.	Most of the ground water is used for drinking purpose.
3	There are 17 major river basins, 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.	The utilization is about 60% of available recharge

PTA QS NO. 4

1.	TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST	DECIDUOUS FOREST
1	Evergreen forest found in the regions that receives heavy rainfall.	Deciduous forest lies in the margin of semi-evergreen and evergreen forests.
2	It is a dense, multi –layered forest.	The trees shed their leaves during the dry season.
3	The major tree species are cinnamon, Malabar iron wood, panasa, jamun ,jack, kindal, ayani, crape-myrtal.	some trees are- silk cotton, kapok, kadamba, dog teak, woman’s tounge, axlewood, siris.

2.	Print Media	Electronic Media
1.	Print Media is viewed through print resources.	Electronic Media is viewed through electronic resources.
2.	Newspapers are the most common but powerful means of communication.	Electronic Media includes Radio, Television And E-Mail, E-Commerce, Tele printer Cables etc.
3.	A print media is an important communication device that connects all people.	Electronic Media is becoming a necessity to all people today.
4.	Many Newspapers carry on local, National and International events to the People.	Used to share Education Information, News, Entertainment, live broadcasts and live messages.

PTA QS NO. 5

1.	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1	They originate from Himalayas.	They originate from western Ghats.
2	Perennial Rivers.	Non – Perennial Rivers.
3	Example: River Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra	Example: Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri
4	Long and wide Rivers.	Short and Narrow Rivers.
5	These are not suitable for Hydro-Power Generation.	These are suitable for Hydro-Power Generation.

2.	MARINE FISHING	INLAND FISHING
1	Fishing carried out in oceans and seas..	Fishing carried out in lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters and swamps.
2	Sharks, flying ash, counc, catfish, silver bellies and crabs are caught.	oysters and prawns are caught.
3	Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.	Catamaran, diesel boats, and floating nets are used for fishing.

PTA QS NO. 6

1.	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.	Duration: October and November	Duration: June to September
2.	These winds blow from the land to Sea	These winds blow from the sea to Land
3.	It does not split into branches.	It has two branches like Arabian Branch and Bay of Bengal Branch
4.	RainfallPlaces: Kerala,Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the interior part of the Southern Karnataka.	Rainfall Places: West Coastal Plains and Whole of Northern India.

2.	Rabi Crop Season	Kharif Crop Season
1.	Sowing begins in October	Sowing begins in June
2.	Harvesting takes place in March	Harvesting takes place in September
3.	Cultivated crops: Northern States: Wheat, Gram, Mustards, Barley Southern States: Rice, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar	Cultivated Crops; Northern States: Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur. Southern States: Rice, Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut.
4.	Grow well in Low temperature and low rainfall.	Need high temperature and heavy rainfall.

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10 SOCIAL SCIENCE

2 MARK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNIT 1

1. **How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**
 - Japan forced war with China in 1894.
 - It annexed the Liaotung with Port Arthur.
2. **Name the countries in the Triple Entente.**
 1. Britain
 2. France
 3. Russia
3. **What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?**
 - England - **Jingoism**
 - France - **Chauvinism**
 - Germany - **Kultur**
4. **What do you know of trench warfare?**
 - **Trenches** dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
 - running parallel to each other.
 - used it for delivering **food, ammunition, mail, fresh troops and orders.**
5. **What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?**
 - Mustafa Kemal Pasha was played key role for Turkey's rebirth.
 - He modernized Turkey and changed it .
 - He put an end to **Sultanate and the Caliphate.**
6. **List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.**
 - No standing army and no power to enforce its decisions
 - The principle of "**Collective Security**" could not be applied.
 - Lack of Military Power.

UNIT 2

1. **What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?**
 - In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers and communists mutinied against the French Governor - General.
 - The revolt was crushed. It is called "**White Terror**".
 - In this Revolt thousands(**1000**) of rebels were killed.
2. **Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.**
 - In **Ottawa Economic Summit.**
 - All agreed to give preference to British goods.
 - British made imports cheaper.
 - It intensified the political agitation against British Rule.

5. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- The value of farm produce declined.
- Land rent to be paid remained unchanged.
- Prices of agricultural commodities doubled.
- So Indian (**farmers and manufacturers**) had to sell their gold and silver.
- The great fall in prices also.

UNIT 3

1. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ?

1. Italy – **Mussolini**
2. Germany – **Hitler**
3. Spain - **Franco**

2. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

- By his impassioned speeches
- He promised to bring back the glorious military past of Germany.

3. Describe the Pearl Harbor incident.

- On December 1941, Japan attacked American fleet in Pearl Harbors without warning.
- Many battle ships, planes were destroyed.
- United states declared war on Japan.

UNIT 4 The world after world war II

- **NO QUESTIONS** -

UNIT 5

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

He devoted themselves to activities such as

- Inter Caste dining,
- Inter Caste marriage,
- Widow remarriage and improvement of Women and depressed classes.
- Founder of the Widow Marriage Association **1861**.
- The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha **1870**
- The Deccan Education Society **1884**.

3. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- He followed ' **Jeeva Karunya** '.
- He established the 'Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga'
- He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings.
- He started a free feeding house for everyone at **Vadalur**.

4. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

meaningless religious ceremonies

- customs of Sati,
- child marriage
- **polygamy**.
- advocated widows remarriage.
- subjugation of women

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

- **He opened the 1st first school for “untouchables’ in poona.**
- He devoted his lives for the uplift of the Depressed Classes and Women.
- He opened Orphanages and Homes for Widows.
- He advocated rational thinking.
- He welcomed missionary activities.

Unit 6

1. What are the duties of Palayakkarars ?

- **The duties were –**
- To collect revenue
- to administer the territory
- to settle disputes
- to maintain law order
- Their Police duties were known as **Arasu kaval** .

2. Identify the palayams based on the division of east and west.

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

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

- The English demanded that the **Marudhu Pandyars** hand over the fugitives
- **(Oomathurai and Sevathaiah)**
- **Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes** marched on Sivagangai.
- In June 1801 Marudhu Pandyars issued a proclamation of Independence,
- Many palayakkarars joined to fight against the English.

Unit 7

1. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?

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

2. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- Satara
- Jhansi
- Nagpur
- Sambalpur
- Parts of Punjab

3. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- During British rule,

India was made a supplier of raw materials to the British Industries.

- At the same time, It became a market to dump British materials.
- So, the Colonial Economy was a **continuous transfer of resources** from India to Britain without any profit to India. This is called drain of wealth.

5. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- It was made in 1916.
- Muslim League agreed to support Congress to get self-government.
- Congress agreed of separate electorate for Muslims.

Unit 8

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

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

2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement.

- Ali brothers started Khilafat Movement.
- It aimed to restore the prestige and power of the Caliphate.
- Gandhiji supported this movement.

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non Cooperation movement?

- **At Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on February 5, 1922 the Nationalists led a March.**
- It turned violent one.
- **The mob burnt the police station. 22 policemen lost their lives.**
- Gandhi withdrew the Non Cooperation movement.

4. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?

- Simon Commission consisted of 7 members headed by Sir John Simon.
- **It was an all White Commission.**
- **It did not have any Indian member.**
- So Simon Commission was boycotted.

6. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- Bhagat Singh reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
- **He threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.**
- They threw pamphlets and shouted ' **Inquilab Zindabad** ' and ' **Long Live the Proletariat** '.
- Bhagat Singh were arrested and sentenced to death.

Unit 9

1. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- Believed in constitutional methods.
- Conducted Hall meetings.
- Deliberating the problems of the country in English.

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

- **V.O.C and Subramanya Siva** were arrested.
- **The arrest of these leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli.**
- Police Station, Court building and Municipal Office were burnt.
- The Police shot dead 4 people.

Unit 10

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- **The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages underpinned the process of Tamil Renaissance.**
- Tamil Scholars in the 19th Century worked hard to Publish Tamil Classics.
- The rediscovery of ancient classics is considered the foundation of Tamil Renaissance.

4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the Justice ministry ?

- **The justice party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment Act in 1926.**
- It enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become member of the temple Committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

5. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.(PTA-1)

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

6. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.

- **Peiryar emphasised Women's right to divorce and property.**
- He **condemned Child marriage and Devadasi system.**
- He believed that property rights for women would provide them social status and protection.
- He was a strong champion of birth control. He said that motherhood was a burden to women.

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 1

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal

2. Give the importance of IST.

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

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

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

5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep

- It is located off the West Coast of India.
- It is a Coral Island.
- **Kavaratti** is the capital of Lakshadweep.

Unit 2

1. List the factors affecting climate of India.

- Latitude.
- distance from the sea
- monsoon winds
- relief features
- Jet stream

3. What are 'jet streams'?

- Jet Streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow Zone in the upper atmosphere.

4. Write a short note on 'Monsoon wind'.

- These are seasonal reversal winds.
- Monsoon winds are the most dominant factor which affects the climate of India.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

- Winter - January – February
- Pre Monsoon - March – May
- South West Monsoon - June to September
- North East Monsoon - October –November

6. What is 'burst of monsoon'? (PTA-4)

- When South West Monsoon reaches the Malabar coast of Kerala
- it gives heavy rain with Lightning and Thunder.
- It is called as Monsoon Burst.

7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

- The Western Coast ,
- Assam,
- South Meghalaya
- Tripura,
- Nagaland
- and Arunachal Pradesh receives more than 200 cm of rainfall.

Unit 3**India – Agriculture****1. Define soil.**

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

2. Name the types of soil found in India.

- Alluvial soil
- Black soil
- Red soil
- Laterite soil
- Forest & Mountain soil
- Arid and Desert soil

3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

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

4. Define Agriculture.

- Agriculture is the process of producing
- food for people
- fodder for cattle
- fiber and many other desired products by cultivation of certain plants and
- raising of domesticated animals
- It also produces raw materials for agro based Industries.

5. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

- Subsistence Farming
- Shifting Agriculture
- Intensive Farming
- Dry Farming
- Mixed Farming
- Terrace Farming

Unit 4

1. Define the resource and state its types.

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

2. What are minerals and state its type?

- Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite Chemical and Physical properties.

1. **Metallic Minerals**
2. **Non- Metallic Minerals**

3. State the uses of magnesium.

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

4. What is natural gas?

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

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

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

7. Name the important oil producing regions of India.

WESTERN coast OFF shore oil fields

- Mumbai High oil Fields
- Gujarat Coast
- Ankleshwar
- Cambay- Luni's Region
- Ahmedabad –Kalol region.

Eastern Coast OffShore oil fields.

- Brahamaputra Valley
- Digboi Oil Fields
- Offshore of Andaman and Nicobar.

UNIT 5 - NO QUESTIONS -

UNIT 6**1. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.**

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

2. What is 'Teri'?

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

3. How is coastal plain formed ?(PTA -1)

- It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal.
- It is a land of fertile soil.

4. Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu: (PTA-5)

- Pampan, Hare, Krusadi, Nallathanni Theevu
- Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni Island, Kattpulli Island,
- Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

5. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

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

6. Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

- a systematic approach
- identifying, analysing and reducing the causal factors of disasters.

7. During cyclone, how does the Meteorological department warn the fishermen?

- The meteorological department warned through mobile phones, radio, TV and newspapers.
- Fishermen are warned to keep their boats and rafts tied up safely.
- Fishermen do not go to sea for fishing because of the strong winds.
- Storm number warning in the storm cage numbers.

Unit 7**1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.**

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

2. Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu? (PTA-3)

- As there are above 30,000 big and small textile industries in Coimbatore District.
(Ex. Palladam and Somanur)
- So Coimbatore is called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu.

3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu. (PTA-5)

- Mettur Dam,
- BhavaniSagar Dam,
- Amaravathi Dam,
- Krishnagiri Dam,
- Sathanur Dam,
- Mullaiperiyar Dam,
- Vaigai Dam,
- Manimuthar Dam,
- The Papanasam Dam,
- ParampikulamAliyar Project.

UNIT 1 CIVICS

1. What is a Constitution?

1. Constitution is a set of basic laws or principles for a country that describes the rights and duties of citizens.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

- **'Citizen'** is derived from the **Latin** term .
- **CIVICS** – means resident of a city state.

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

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

5. What are the classical languages in India?

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

6. What is national emergency?

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

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

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

Unit 2

1. How is President of India elected?

- The President is elected by an Electoral College.
- By means of single transferable Vote.

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

- The Ministers are classified as three ranks.
 1. Cabinet Ministers
 2. Ministers of State
 3. Deputy Ministers.

3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?

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

4. Write short note: Money Bill.

- A bill which covers income and expenditure of the government is called Money bill.

Unit 3

1. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?

1. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
2. The administration of a state is carried on the name of the Governor.
3. He has Executive powers, Legislative powers, Financial powers, Judicial powers,
4. Discretionary powers and Emergency powers.

2. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He must have completed 35 years of age.
- He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature.
- He should not hold any other profitable occupation.

Unit 4

1. What is foreign policy?

- Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.

2. Explain India's nuclear policy.

The two themes of India's nuclear policy are

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

4. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?

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

5. What was the reason for India to choose the path of Non-Alignment?

1. Both America and Russia were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa.
2. Nehru was opposed this rivalry of the two superpowers.
3. So India chose the path of Non-Alignment.

6. List out the member countries of SAARC.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 2. Bangladesh | 3. Bhutan | 4. India |
| 5. Nepal | 6. Maldives | 7. Pakistan | 8. Sri Lanka |

7. Name the architects of the Non-Aligned movement.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru of India
2. Tito of Yugoslavia
3. Nasser of Egypt
4. Sukarno of Indonesia
5. Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana

8. Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

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

Unit 5 India's International Relations .

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

1. Pakistan
2. Afghanistan
3. China
4. Nepal
5. Bhutan
6. Bangladesh
7. Myanmar
8. Sri Lanka
9. Maldives

2. Write a short note on Strategic partnership Agreement (SPA).

- Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened by the strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA)
- It provides assistance to rebuild Afghan's infrastructure, institutions, agriculture, water, education, health and duty-free access to the Indian market.

4. What do you know about Kaladan Multi –Model Transit Transport?

- India is building the Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport.
- It is a **road-river-port** Cargo transport **to link Kolkatta to Sittawe in Myanmar.**

5. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?

- It is trilateral agreement between **India, Afghanistan and Iran.**
- A transport corridor has been established between these three countries.

ECONOMICS

UNIT 1

1. Define National income.

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

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product ?

- GDP is the total value of output of goods and services
 - within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

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

4. What is Per Capita Income?

- It is the indicator to show the living standard

National Income

$$\text{PCI} = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{Population}}$$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

In the Value added approach, the value of each intermediate goods are added.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tea powder, water, milk, sugar} \\ \text{Intermediate goods} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tea} \\ \text{final output} \end{array} \right\}$$

UNIT 2

1. What is Globalization?

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

2. Write the types of Globalization.

- **Three types of stages**
- 1. Archaic Globalization 2. Proto Globalization 3. Modern Globalization

4. What are the reforms made to adopt Globalization?

- Abolition of Industrial Licensing.
- Reduction in the number of Industries.
- Fixation of a realistic exchange rate.
- Foreign private Sector.
- Foreign exchange regulations.
- To increase lending by RBI.

8. Write any two positive impact of Globalization.

- rapid development of the capital market.
- Standard of living has increased.
- increases the GDP of a country.
- Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.

UNIT 3

1. Define food security according to FAO.

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

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

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

3. What is the role of FCI in Green Revolution?

- Minimum Support Price was announced for the grains.
- Through FCI The State procured the harvested grains.
- The **FCI had built storage godowns** and **buffer stocks** of food grains were stored
- during the harvest season.

4. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- India has attained **self sufficiency** in food grain production through **HYV programme**.
- During the Green Revolution
- The crop area under HYVs of **Wheat and Rice** grew considerably.

5. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

- PuratchiThalaivar M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education
- **Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme**
- **Mid_Day Meal Programme**.
- area under HYVs of **Wheat and Rice** grew considerably.

Unit 4

1. Define tax.

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

2. Why we pay tax to the government?

- To raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand .
- To carry out many functions.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Transportation | 2. Sanitation | 3. Education |
| 4. Healthcare | 5. Public Safety | 6. Military |
| 7. Scientific Research | 8. Culture and the arts | |
| 9. Public Works and Public Insurance | | |

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

There are two types of Taxes.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Direct Taxes : | Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Corporate Tax |
| 2. Indirect Taxes : | Stamp duty, Entertainment tax, Excise and GST |

6. What is meant by black money?

- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called ' Black Money '.

7. What is tax evasion?

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

Unit 5 Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu

2. What is meant by an industrial cluster ?

- An industrial cluster is a group of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements.

3. What are the routes for cluster formation?

- Skilled artisans settle in one locality. They stay their for a long time.
- **Ex. Handloom weaving clusters.**
- Governments may encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region.

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

- 1. SIPCOT:** It was formed in 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state.
- 2. TIDCO:** It was formed in 1965 to promote industries in the state.
- 3. TANSI:** It was formed in 1965 to take over the small scale units.

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

1. Some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health. `
2. Quality of employment has suffered.

10 SS**GIVE REASON****UNIT 1****1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains**

- They have been formed only few million years Ago.
- They were formed because of the folding of the Earth crust due to Tectonic Activity.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial

- North Indian Rivers are fed by the Himalayan Glaciers.
- So Water is available in these Rivers throughout the Year.

UNIT 2**1. Western Coastal plain is narrow.**

- The Rivers flowing through the Coastal Plain do not form any Delta.

2. India has a tropical monsoon climate.

- Latitudinally most of India lies in the tropical belt.
- The climate of India is also influenced by the Monsoon Winds.

3. Mountains are cooler than the plains.(PTA-5)

- As per the **Normal** Lapse rate temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 °C for every 1000 mts. ascent.

UNIT 3**1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.**

India gets 50% of employment and 25% of National Income.

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

For Agriculture, Domestic and Industrial Sector.

UNIT 6**1. Eastern Ghats are **not a continuous range.** (PTA-6)**

- Eastern Ghats are Discontinuous and irregular one.
- Eastern Ghats are cut through at many places by the major rivers which drains into Bay of Bengal.

3. Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster zone.

- Cuddalore affected by Tsunami (2004) earthquake (2011) and Flood. So Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster Zone.

UNIT 7**2. Cities are densely populated than the villages.**

Cities Provide Education - Health services - Higher wages - Entertainment - Transport and trade

3. Karur is called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu.

- Because of the concentration of many Textile Industries.
- Clothing Industries (**Ready-made- garments**) and dyeing industries in and around the Karur region.

10 SS

DISTINGUISH

UNIT 1

2.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	It is a Continuous Range.	It is not Continuous Range
2.	Run parallel to the West Coast.	Run parallel to the East Coast.
3.	There are three important passes.	There is no pass.
4.	It is called as Sahyadris .	It is called as Poorvadri .

3.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It is not a fertile Region.	It is a fertile Region.
2.	Northern Part – Konkan Coast Southern Part – Malabar Coast	Two Divisions :Coromandel Coast and Northern Circars.
3.	Famous Lake: Vambanad (Kerala)	Well Known Lakes :Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake

UNIT 2

1.	Weather	Climate
1.	Deals with heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, Pressure, wind, and rainfall Etc.	Determined by latitude, Altitude, distance from the Sea, monsoon, wind, relief features and jet stream.
2	changes daily.	records of 35 years of weather.
3	a day to day condition of Atmosphere	average state of weather.

3.	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.	Duration: October and November	Duration: June to September
2.	These winds blow from the land to Sea	These winds blow from the sea to Land
3.	Rainfall Places: Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the interior part of the Southern Karnataka.	Rainfall Places: West Coastal Plains and Whole of Northern India.

UNIT 3

2.	Inundational Canal	Perennial Canal
1.	Water is taken out directly from the rivers	Water is taken out by constructing dams and barrages.
2.	These are useful for the diversion of flood water during rainy season.	These canals have water throughout the year
3.	These canals are not used regularly.	These canals are used regularly.

4.	Alluvial Soils	Black Soils
1..	Crops : Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane	Crops: Cotton, Millets
2.	It is sandy	It is sticky
3.	AREA: Uttar Pradesh	AREA: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

UNIT 4

1.	Renewable Resources	Non – Renewable Resources
1.	can be renewed after usage .	cannot be renewed again after usage.
2.	Eg. Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy,	Eg: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas

2.	Metallic minerals	Non - metallic minerals
1.	contain metallic elements	do not contain metals
2.	look shining.	look dull colour.
3.	Eg: Iron, Copper, Gold	Eg: Mica, Limestone, Coal, Petroleum

5.	Conventional Energy	Non- Conventional Energy
1.	Non renewable resources.	Renewable resources .
2.	cause pollution	do not cause any pollution
3.	Eg: Coal, Petroleum	Eg: Solar Energy Wind Energy.

UNIT 5

1.	Density of Population	Growth of population
1.	It is expresses as number of persons per unit area usually per sq.km.	It is expressed in percentage.
2.	The most densely populated state of India is Bihar.	Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country.

UNIT 6

1.	THAMIRAPARANI	EASTERN GHATS
1	It originates from a peak in pothigai hills on the western ghats.	It originates at Tala cauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of kodagu district in Karnataka.
2	Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Chittar, Ramanathi, Pachaiyar, Gadanathi are its main tributaries.	Bhavani, Noyyal, Amaravathi are its tributaries.
3	It flows into Bay of Bengal in Thoothukudi district.	Delta of Cauvery coast is called as the Garden of south India.

UNIT 7

1.	MARINE FISHING	INLAND FISHING
1	Fishing carried out in oceans and seas..	Fishing carried out in lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters and swamps.
2	Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.	Catamaran, diesel boats, and floating nets are used for fishing.
3	Chennai, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam are fish production areas.	Vellore, Cuddalore, Sivagangai are inland fish production areas.

2.

2.	Food Crops	NON FOOD Crops
1.	Crops : Paddy, Millets, and Pulses	Crops : Cotton, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Coconut
2.	Area : Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur and Kanchipuram.	Area : Virudhunagar, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris

3.	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER
1.	Most of the surface water is tapped for irrigation.	Most of the ground water is used for drinking purpose.
2.	There are 17 major river basins, 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.	The utilization is about 60% of available recharge

5 MARK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HISTORY * UNIT 1 * Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the main causes of First world war.

European alliances and counter alliances

- ❖ **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia
- ❖ **Triple alliances** of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- ❖ Violent Forms of Nationalism.
- ❖ **Aggresssive** attitude of German Emperor.
- ❖ Hostility of France towards Germany.
- ❖ The Balkans' problems
- ❖ **Immediate cause** – Assassination of Austria Prince Ferdinand.

2. Highlight the provisions of the treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

- ❖ Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- ❖ Germany was not allowed to have large army.
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- ❖ Germany gave up all her over-seas possessions.
- ❖ Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
- ❖ The German port of Danzig was under the auspices of League of Nations.

UNIT 2

2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39)

- ❖ The Great Depression has a disastrous impact on British Trade.
- ❖ Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.
- ❖ Ottawa economic summit gave preference to imperial goods.
- ❖ It dealt a death blow to Indian Agriculture.
- ❖ Farmers starved.
- ❖ Farmers sold their gold and silver reserves to subsist.
- ❖ Tax was higher than revenue.
- ❖ The Government of India Act 1935, provided greater power to the local governments.
- ❖ Provincial elections were introduced.

UNIT 3

1. Analyse the effects of World War – II.

- ❖ The world was polarised into two main blocks led by America and Russia.
- ❖ Cold war between America and Russia
- ❖ There was a race to have more nuclear weapons.
- ❖ (US and the Soviet Union Britain and France)
- ❖ Colonies become independent nations.
- ❖ The United Nation came into existence for peace.
- ❖ Women economically independent.
- ❖ Socio economic changes took place.

UNIT 4 - NO QUESTIONS -

UNIT 5**1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of the 19th Century.**

- English Education produced a new English educated middle class.
- Indian people were attracted by rationality, equality, liberty and humanity.

Women were a major part of several reform movements.

- Sati
- Female Infanticide
- Polygamy
- Child Marriage
- Superstitious beliefs
- Subjugation of Women
- Denial of Female Education
- Ban on Widow Remarriage
- Refusal to study Western Education

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

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

Ramakrishnar

- ❖ Through devotional songs – attain God's grace
- ❖ All living beings are God
- ❖ All religion contains Good ideas.
- ❖ He said, "Jiva is Siva" (all living beings are God).
- ❖ "Service for poor man, must be regarded as God".

Swami Vivekananda

- Emphasized a cultural nationalism
- Education to poor
- Service to mankind is to God.
- Helping in the natural disasters.
- Recovered Hinduism.
- His addresses on Hinduism in Chicago was very famous (1893)

3. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.**1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

- ❖ Abolition of Sati
- ❖ Widow remarriage advocated education for women.
- ❖ Opposed sati, child marriage, and polygamy.

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar

- ❖ Promoting Women Education, Schools for Girls,
- ❖ dedicated his life for the betterment of the child widows

3. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi

- ❖ Opposed Child Marriage

4. M. G. Ranede:

- ❖ founder of the widow Marriage Association
- ❖ advocated education remarriage and female education.

5. Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule

- ❖ opposed child marriage
- ❖ opened orphanage to widows
- ❖ worked for depressed classes and women.

6. Parsi reform Movement:**Baba Ram Singh --**

- ❖ both men and women are equal
- ❖ widow remarriage.

UNIT 6**1. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.**

- ❖ Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi.
- ❖ Conflicts between Kattabomman and English (East India Company)
- ❖ Problem arose in collecting tax, clash between collector Jackson and Kattabomman.
- ❖ Kattabomman appeared before Madras Council.

Kattabomman and the confederacy of Palayakkars

- ❖ Kattabomman joined with **South Indian Liberal Federation** formed by Marudhu brothers.

Seige of Panchalamkurichi

- ❖ Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai
- ❖ Kattabomman was captured
- ❖ Kattabomman was hanged in Kayathar.

UNIT 7**2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?**

- ❖ It was most unpolular.
- ❖ widespread protests all across India.
by creating Hindu, Muslim divide
- ❖ declared as a day of mourning.
- ❖ took bath in the Ganga singing Bande Mataram.
- ❖ Boycott of English goods.
- ❖ **Boycot of Foreign Goods.**

Four stages of Swadeshi

- ❖ The moderate trend
- ❖ Constructive swadeshi
- ❖ Millitant Nationalism
- ❖ Revolutionary terrorism.
- ❖ The British crushed the Swadeshi movement
by jailing prominent leaders.

UNIT 8**1. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.**

1. Gandhiji followed Ahimsa and Non Violence.
2. Started Non-cooperation Movement.

The role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle

3. Racial discrimination in South Africa
4. Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar
5. Non- Co Operation Movement
6. No tax campaign
7. Constructive Programme of Gandhi
8. Civil Disobedient Movement
9. Do or Die
10. People Leader-Father of Nation

Champaran in Bihar

Tinkathia system abolished by Gandhi.

Mass struggle

11. **Ahamadabad mill strike** and **Kheda Satyagraha**
12. **Opposed Rowlatt Act**
13. Started nationwide Satyagraha.
14. Salt March towards Dandi
15. Quit India movement
16. Hindu – Muslim Unity.
17. Promoting Khadhi
18. Opposed Caste system – Untouchability.

UNIT 9**3. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.**

- ❖ Civil disobedient movement spread in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ In Madras people agitate
- ❖ Swadesi Song sung
- ❖ Before the shops people were picketed.
- ❖ Boycott of foreign goods
- ❖ Rajaji led Salt march.
- ❖ T.S. S Rajan, Tmt.Rukmanilaxmi, Sardar Vedarathnam took part in the salt march
- ❖ T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao set up a camp at Udayavanam near Madras.
- ❖ Salt Satyagraha in Rameswaram.
- ❖ Rukmani Lakshmi pathi paid penalty for violation of salt laws.

UNIT 10**1. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.**

- ❖ Research on Tamil language.
- ❖ Arrival of printing press
- ❖ Ancient Tamil books printed.
- ❖ 1812 Thirukkural published.
- ❖ Damodharanar and Swaminathar contribution

- ❖ They took efforts to publish the classical texts.

Revival of Tamil literature by Tamil scholars

- U.V. Swaminathar, Thiru.Vi.Ka.
- Prithimar Kalignar, Maraimali Adigal
- ❖ Subramania Bharathiar, Bharatidasan, Vaiyapuri.
- ❖ Ancient books published
- ❖ Tamil Culture, Literature and religion became popular.
- ❖ Robert Caldwell popularized antiquity of Tamil.
- ❖ Abraham Pandit revived Tamil Music.

Tamil linguistic movement in 20th Century.

- Tani Tamil Iyakkam and Tamil Isai Iyakkam.
- Parithimar Kalignar introduced the sonnet (14 lines) form in Tamil.
- Tamil invocation song in the play Manonmaniam was written by P.Sundaranar
- Maraimalai Adigal promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removed the influence of Sanskrit from Tamil language.

3. Estimate Periyar E.V. R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamilnadu.

- ❖ E.V.R Periyar was the founder of the Self Respect Movement.

1. Khadi sold, support the campaign for prohibition:

- ❖ Supported Khadi Sale
- ❖ He cut down 500 coconut trees in his farm to support the campaign for prohibition.

2. Social Reforms of Periyar:

- ❖ He led the temple entry movement at Vaikom
- ❖ and succeeded in his attempt.
- ❖ - objected caste based discrimination at the Cheranmadevi Gurukulam.

3. Newspapers:

- ❖ He started newspapers like **Kudi Arasu** and **Puratchi**.

4. Education:

- ❖ Periyar opposed the introduction of Hindi in schools.
- ❖ opposed Kula Kalvi Thittam

5. Periyar on Religion.

- ❖ Periyar opposed superstitions.
- ❖ He advocated Intercaste and self respect marriages.

6. Periyar, a Feminist:

- ❖ Fought for Women Empowerment
- ❖ He condemned Child marriage and Devadasi system.
- ❖ supported women's right to divorce and property.
- ❖ Fought for Women Empowerment

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

Three Divisions are

- 1) **The Trans – Himalayas**
- 2) **Himalayas**
- 3) **Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.**

Importance of Himalayas.

- ❖ It block South West Monsoon wind and it brings heavy rainfall to North India.
- ❖ Natural barrier to the Sub Continent.
- ❖ Source for perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- ❖ It is the paradise of tourists.
- ❖ It is full of Natural beauty.

Many Hill stations (Kashmir – Simla – Kulu manali) and

Pilgrim Centres (Amarnath – Badrinath Vaishnavidevi temple) are here.

- ❖ It provides raw materials for forest based Industries.
- ❖ Himalayas are renowned for the Biodiversity.

UNIT 2**1. Write about South West Monsoon.**

1. Onset of the monsoon – First week of June
2. Sudden approach of monsoon
3. – lightning and thunder - ” Burst of Monsoon “
4. It is divided into two branches.

Two branches.

5. One Branch - Arabian Sea
 - gives heavy rainfall to the West Cost of India.
6. Other Branch – Bay of Bengal
 - India receives 75 % of rainfall
7. Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall.
 - situated on the leeward side

UNIT 3**2. What is Multipurpose Projects and Write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.**

- ❖ Scientific management of water resources.
 - ❖ Agriculture - Hydro Power Generation - drinking water - Industrial Purpose
1. **Tamil Nadu – Kaveri Mettur Dam**
 1. **Benefit state** – Tamil Nadu
 2. Very useful for the farmers of Erode, Karur, Trichy, Tanjore and Nagapattinam.
 3. Hydro Power generation
 2. **Orissa – Mahanadi Hirakud Project.**
 1. Longest dam in the world
 2. **Benefit state** – Orissa

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

INTENSIVE FARMING :

- ❖ It is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system.
- ❖ It aims to maximize yields
- ❖ It is also applied to the raising of livestock
(cows, pigs, chicken)
- ❖ They are known as factory farms.
- ❖ practiced in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh in India.

PLANTATION FARMING:

- ❖ Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major Plantation crops of India.
- ❖ These are cultivated in large estates on hill slopes.
- ❖ cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- ❖ Punjab, ,Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu practice this kind of farming.

UNIT 4

1. What is urbanization? Explain its problem. (PTA-5)

- ❖ The Process of Society's Transformation from rural to Urban is known as Urbanization.
- ❖ The level of urbanization is assessed based on the size of population of towns and cities - population engaged in non – agricultural sectors.

IMPACT OF URBANIZATION:

- ❖ A rapid rate of Urbanisation is an indicator of its economic development.
- ❖ Rural to urban migration leads to population explosion in urban areas.
- ❖ Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkatta and Delhi have more population than those cities can accommodate.

MAJOR PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION:

- ❖ It creates urban sprawl.
- ❖ Makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- ❖ Leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- ❖ Leads to the formation of slums.
- ❖ Increases traffic congestion in cities.
- ❖ Creates Water Scarcity in cities.
- ❖ Creates Drainage problem
- ❖ Poses the problem of solid waste management
- ❖ Increases the rate of crimes.

UNIT 6

2. Write an account on river Cauvery.

Origin :

- ❖ The river Cauvery originates at **Thalaicauvery** in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu (coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.
- ❖ Its course falls about **416 km** in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamilnadu for a distance of 63 km.

Entry into Tamilnadu

- ❖ It forms waterfalls at **Hogenakkal** in Dharmapuri district.
- ❖ Mettur Dam, also called as the **Stanley Reservoir**, is located across this river in Salem district.

Tributaries :i

- ❖ **Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi**

Agandra Kauvery

- ❖ The river is wider in Trichy region, where it is called as '**Agandra Cauvery**'.
- ❖ In Trichy the river branches into two parts, the northern branch is called Coleroon or **Kollidam** and the southern branch remains Cauvery.
- ❖ From here, the Cauvery delta begins.
- ❖ Thenetwork of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the '**Garden of Southern India**'.

Kallanai:

- ❖ The Grand Anaicut, also called Kallanai was built by Karikalcholan across the river Kauveri

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

Cyclone

- The coastal regions of Tamilnadu are often hit by the tropical cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal during northeast monsoon.
- The cyclone hit areas divided into five zones.

Measures taken before cyclone

- Ignore rumours, stay calm
- Don't be panic,
- Keep your mobile phone charged
- listen to radios watch T.V.
- Read newspaper for weather updates.
- Keep your document and valuables in water proof containers.
- Prepare an emergency kits with essential items for survival.
- Fisherman should keep a radioset.
- Keep boats and rafts tied up safely.

Measures taken after cyclone

- Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instruction are received.
- Strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone.
- Beware of snakes and other animals immediately after the cyclone.
- report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

UNIT 7

1. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major plantation crops of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ **Tea:**Tamil Nadu ranks second in the production of tea in India.

- ❖ Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Yercaud and Salem, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Dharmapuri.
- ❖ **Coffee:** Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
- ❖ Tamilnadu hold second position next to Karnataka.
- ❖ **Rubber:** Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari, Eastern ghats and Western Ghats
- ❖ **Cashew:** Cashew is cultivated largely in Cuddalore district.
- ❖ **Cinchona:** Cinchona is planted in Anaimalai hills.
- ❖ **Cardamom:** Cardamom is cultivated in the hills of Madurai region.
- ❖ **Pepper:** Pepper is cultivated in the hills of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

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

- ❖ Water is the precious gift of nature to mankind and millions of other species.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6 % of India's population, but it has only 2.5 % of India's water resources.
- ❖ Major uses of water include human/ animal consumption, irrigation and industrial use.
- ❖ The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu gets 47 % of rainfall from Northeast monsoon, 35 % from South West monsoon, 14 % in summer and 4 % in winter.

Types of Water Resources in Tamil Nadu:

- ❖ River Basin, Reservoirs, Tanks, Tube wells and other wells, open wells.

UNIT 1 CIVICS

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

1. It is the lengthiest constitutions of the world.
2. It has borrowed provisions from various countries.
3. It is partly rigid.
4. It is partly flexible.
5. It makes India as a secular state.
6. It provides an independent Judiciary.
7. It establishes parliamentary system.
8. It establishes federal system.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

1. Right to Equality

Equality before law.

2. Right to Freedom

Freedom of Speech, Residence, assembly, association, Education

3. Right Against Exploitation

Prohibition of forced labour.

Prohibition of children work in factories.

4. Right to Religion

Freedom of practice of religion.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

protection of language, script, culture of minorities.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

UNIT 2**1. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.**

- The president is the nominal and executive authority.
- The chief executive of the Indian union is the President.
- He is the First citizen of India.

Executive powers

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

Judicial Powers

- Article 72 He grant Pardon, reprieves, respites or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.
- The president is not answerable to any court of Law For exercise of his/she power.

3. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India.

1. Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister
2. Formation of the ministry
3. Party Function
4. Chairmanship Function
5. He is head of the Cabinet and the other ministers
6. Supervises the works of ministers
7. Acts as a link between the President
8. He is the leader of the Nation.
9. He is the Chief Spokesperson of the country.
10. He attends international conferences like Commonwealth, Summit of the Non Aligned Nations and SAARC.

4. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.

- It has the power to change the boundaries of the states.

1. THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA HAS THE FUNCTIONS OF

1. Legislation
2. Overseeing of administration
3. passing budget
4. ventilation of public grievances
5. Discussion of development plans
6. International relations and internal policies

2. IT IS ALSO VESTED WITH POWER TO

1. Impeach the President
2. to remove the Judges of the Supreme and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India .

3. IT EXERCISES CONTROL OVER THE EXECUTIVE THROUGH

1. Asking questions and supplementary questions
2. Moving motions of adjournment
3. Discussing and passing resolutions
4. Discussing and pushing motion or vote of no-confidence.

UNIT 3

1. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister ?

1. The Chief Minister

1. Real head of State
2. Presides over meetings
3. Responsible to Legislative Assembly

2. RELATING TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.

3. RELATING TO GOVERNOR

He advises the Governor in the appointment of the officials.

4. RELATING TO STATE LEGISLATURE:

He announces the Government policies

He can introduce the bills .

5. OTHER POWER AND FUNCTIONS:

He has to control the party and develop the disciplines.

2. Describe the legislative powers of the Governor:

- The Governor is the head of the state.
- He has enormous powers.

Legislative powers

- He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly..
- Every bill become law only after his signature.
- He has to lay the annual reports of the state Finance commission .

3. Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers.

The functions and powers of the Council of Ministers:

1. It formulates the policies of the State.
2. It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.
3. It decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
4. It makes important appointments of the Heads of Departments .
5. It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states.
6. It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.
7. It decides all the bills.
8. Each minister supervises controls and co-ordinates the department.
9. The Budget is finalized by the Council.

UNIT 4**1. Write a detailed note on Non-alignment.****1. AIMS**

It formed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs.

Staying away from the two alliances.

2. Membership

120 countries, 17 states (observers) and 10 international organizations.

3. Founding fathers of NAM.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Jawaharlal Nehru | - | India |
| 2. Tito | - | Yugoslavia |
| 3. Nasser | - | Egypt |
| 4. Sukarno | - | Indonesia and |
| 5. Kwame Nkumah | - | Ghana |

4. NEIO

To build a New International Economic Order (NEIO)

2. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?

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

3. Make any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

1. India gives political and diplomatic to neighbours.
2. It gives her neighbours with in the form of resources, equipment and training.
3. Greater connectivity and integration is provided for flow of goods, people, energy capital and information.

Bridging diplomacy and development:

1. International Partnership for India's domestic development.
2. Improving technological access, sourcing capital, gainining, market access
3. Securing natural resources.

UNIT 5 - NO QUESTIONS -

UNIT 1 ECONOMICS

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it.

Methods of GDP calculating

1. Expenditure Approach:

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

2. The Income Approach:

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

3. Value Added Approach :

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

$$\text{Intermediate Goods} = \text{Final Good}$$

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

1. Primary Sector: (Agriculture Sector)

Agriculture – Forestry, Fishing, Mining , Quarrying

2. Secondary Sector: (Industrial Sector)

Manufacturing – Electricity – Construction

3. Tertiary: (Services Sector)

1. Trade – Transport
2. Communication – Bank
3. Insurance – Services

UNIT 2

3. Write the challenges of Globalization.

1. Global competition

(in wages, labour rights and employment practices, etc.)

2. Consuming junk food

Degradation of health and spread of diseases.

3. Various Problems

1. Child labour and slavery.
2. Environmental degradation.
3. Global imbalance.

UNIT 3

1. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

1. Famine

- ❖ Food production decreased
- ❖ India importing food products from other countries.

2. Main cause

- ❖ The growth of population in India.

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

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

4. Key Contributors of the Green Revolution

- ❖ Dr. Norman Borlaug ' Father of green revolution '.

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

5. Effect of Green Revolution 1967

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

2. Explain Minimum Support Price.

1. Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group
2. The State will open procurement centres in places where these crops are widely grown.
3. The farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.
4. The farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.
5. Farmers also get insulated against any price crash during the harvest season.

UNIT 4

1. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.

I. Direct Taxes

- ❖ A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly.

Income tax

- ❖ It is charged directly based on the income of a person.

Wealth tax

- ❖ The tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.

Corporate tax

- ❖ It is charged on royalties, interest gain from sale of capital assets.

II. Indirect Taxes

- ❖ If the burden of the tax can be shifted to others.

Stamp duty

- ❖ Stamp duty is a tax that is paid on official documents. (marriage, registration)

Entertainment tax

- ❖ It is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided. (movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and sports)

3. What is black money ? Write the causes of Black Money.

- ❖ The unaccounted money.
- ❖ It is concealed from the tax payer.

Causes of Black Money.

1. Shortage of goods
2. Licensing proceedings
3. Contribution of the industrial sector
4. Smuggling – because of rigid exchange- Ex. Gold.
5. Tax Structure – tax rate is high more black money is generated.

UNIT 5

1. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters? (PTA-1)

1. Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
2. Sectoral specialisation
3. Close inter-firm collaboration
4. Inter-firm competition based on innovation
5. A socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust

6. Multi-skilled workforce
7. Active self-help organisations, and
8. Supportive regional and municipal governments.

2. Write about the Textile industry cluster in Tamil Nadu. (PTA-2)

❖ Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.

1. Coimbatore

1. 'Manchester of South India'
2. Most of the spinning mills are in Coimbatore.
3. Palladam and Somanur are small towns near Coimbatore.
4. Dynamic power loom weaving cluster.

2. Erode and Salem region

1. Have large number of power loom units.

3. Tiruppur

1. Famous production of cotton Knitwear.

4. Karur

1. Major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.

5. Bhavani and Kumrapalayam

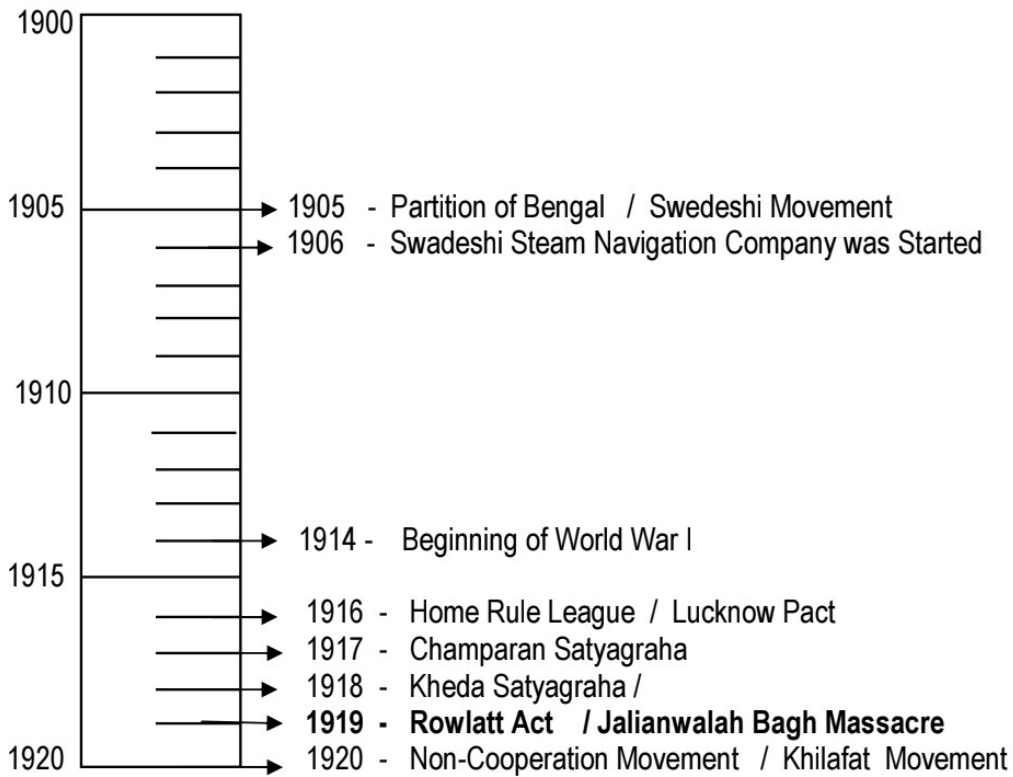
1. Major centres of production of carpets
2. Both for the domestic and the global markets.

6. Madurai and Kanchipuram

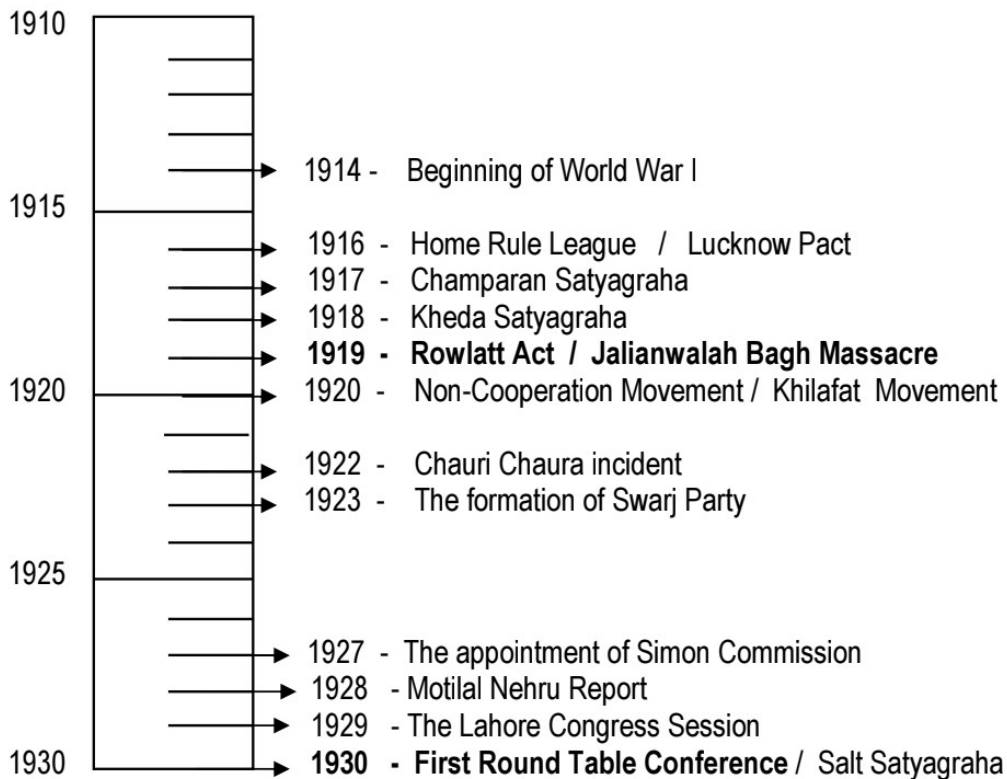
1. The traditional artisanal clusters
2. Produce silk and cotton handloom sarees.

TIME LINE

1900 TO 1920 (Write any five incidents)

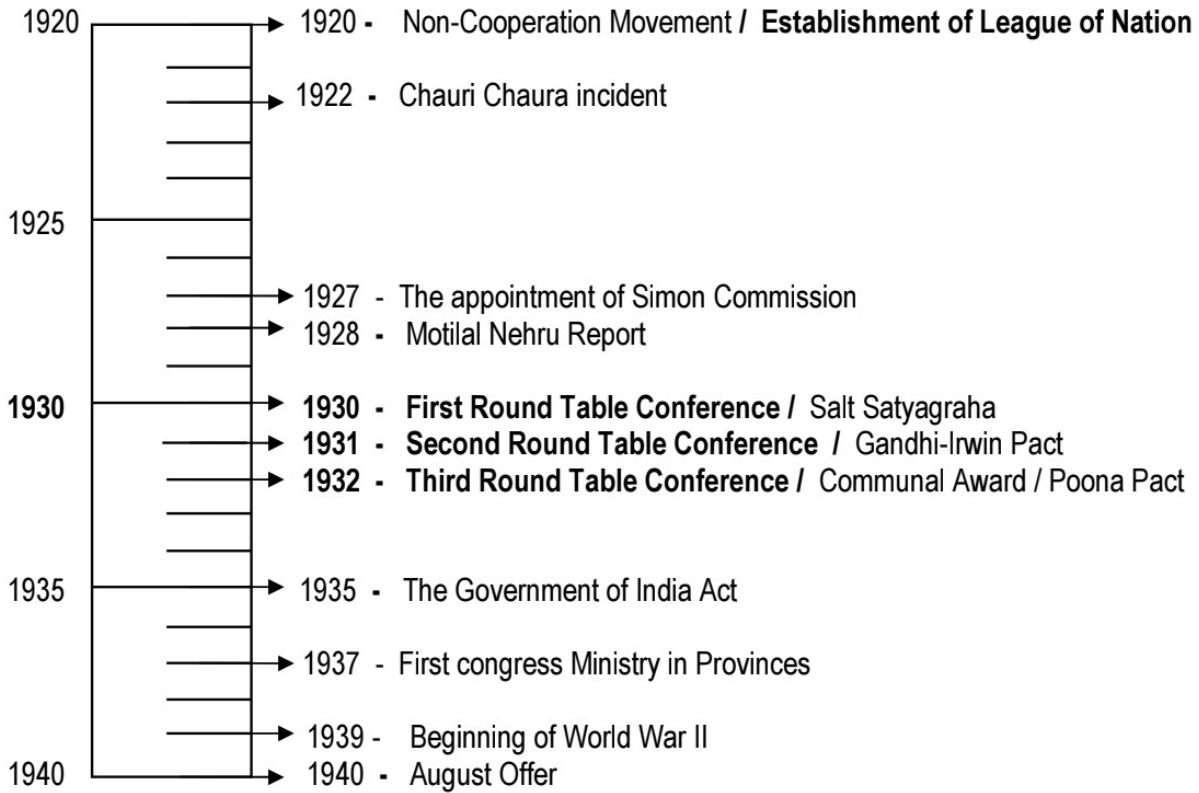


1910 TO 1930

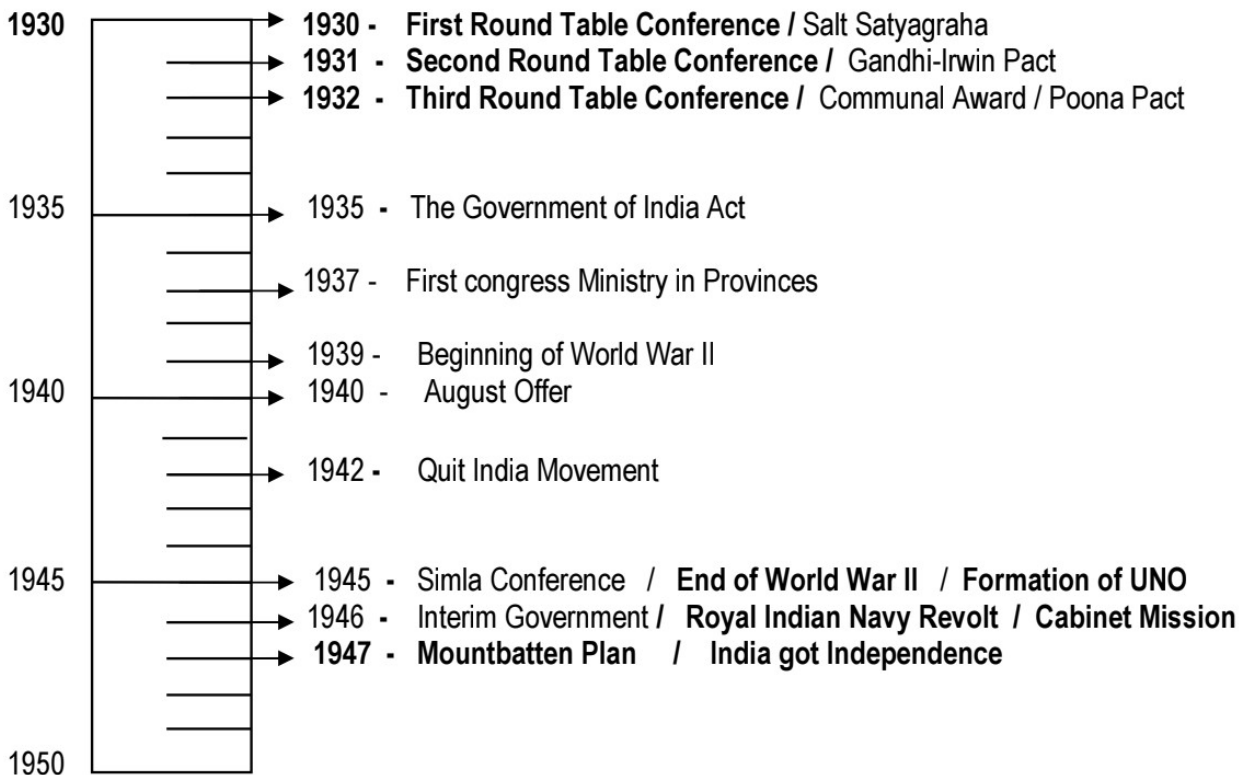


TIME LINE

1920 TO 1940

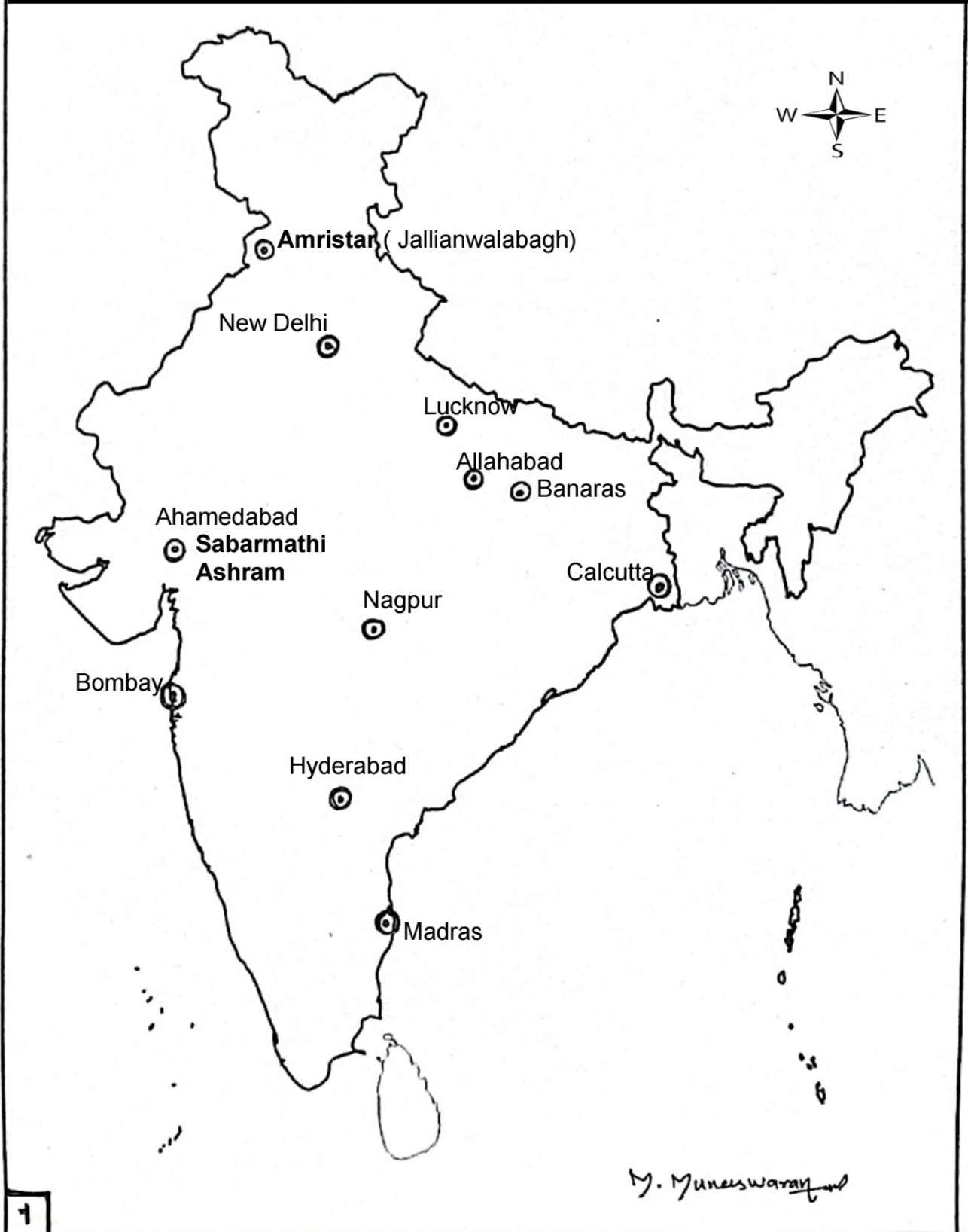


1930 To 1950



Question No. 42

Mark the following places on the India Map. (History)



Question No. 42

Mark the following places on the India Map. (History)



M. Muneswarany

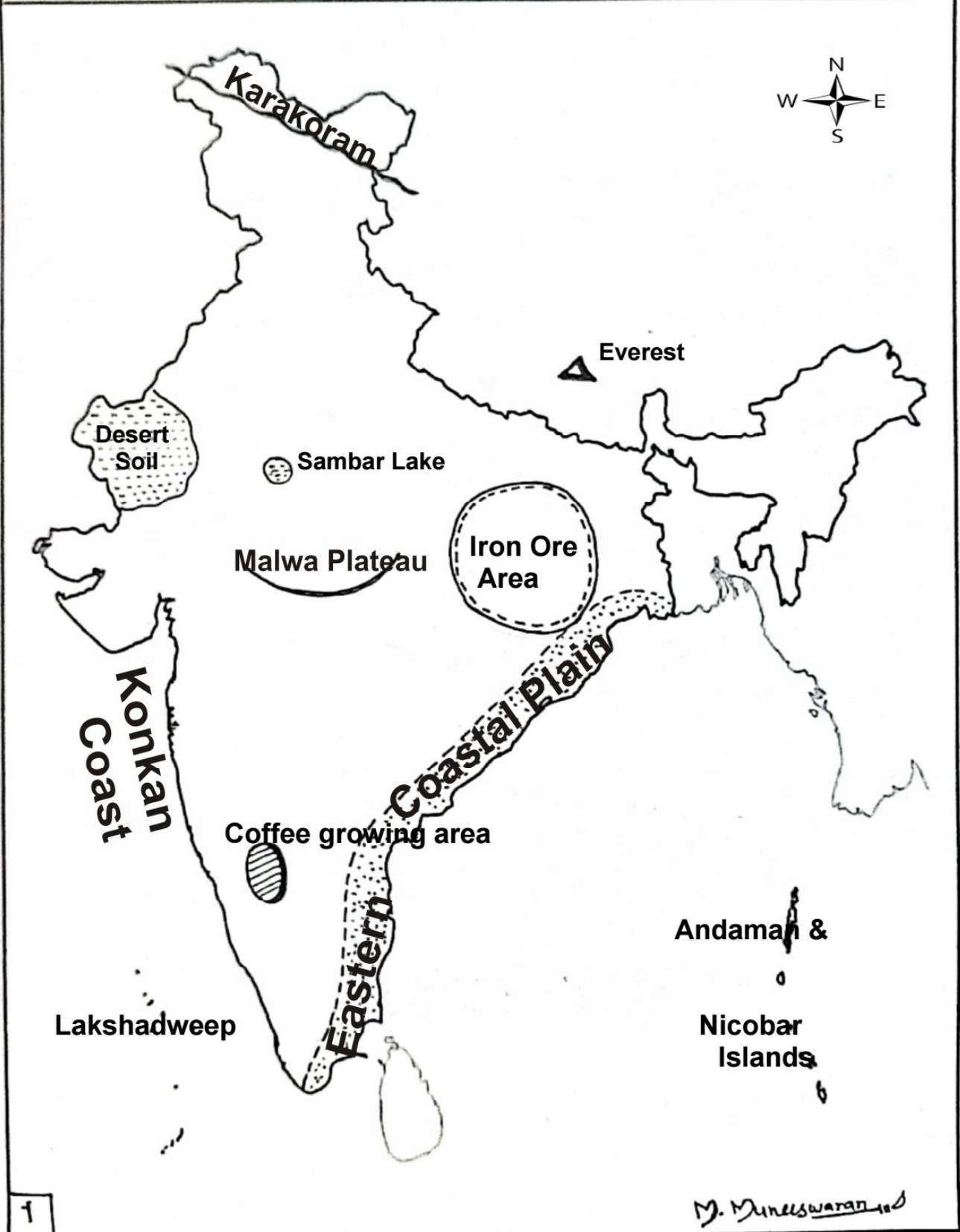
Question No. 42

Mark the following places on the India Map. (History)



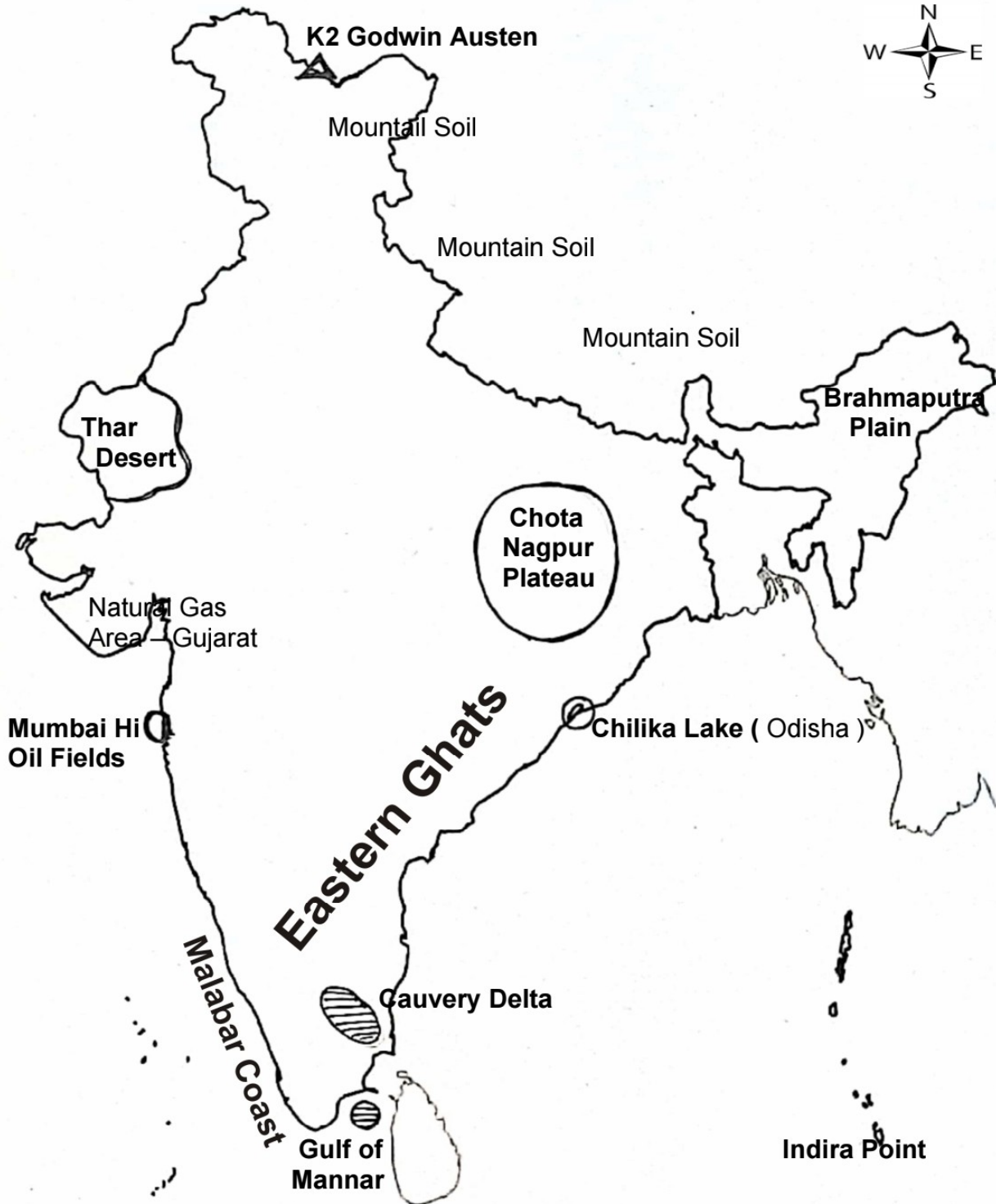
Question No. 44

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)



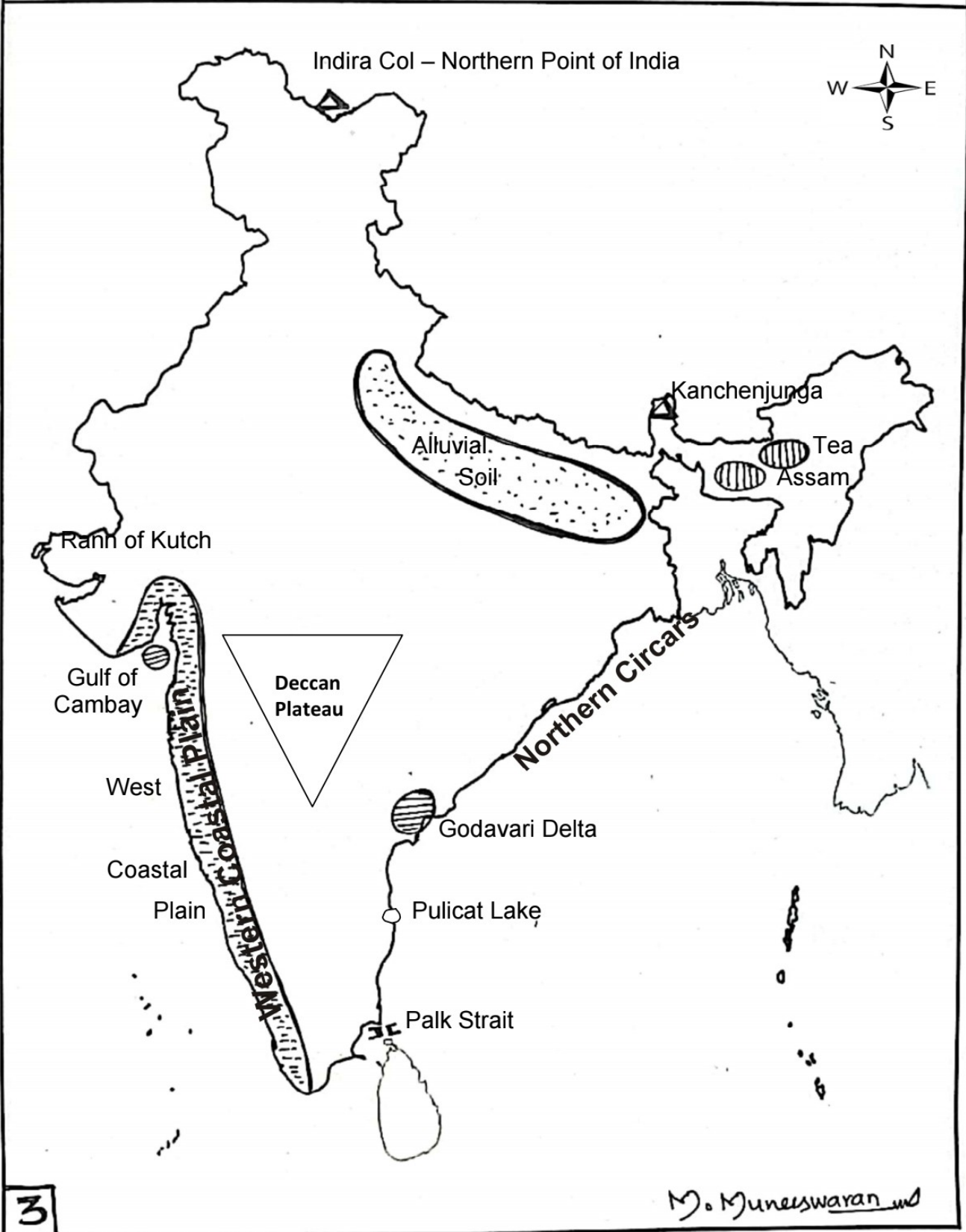
Question No. 44

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)



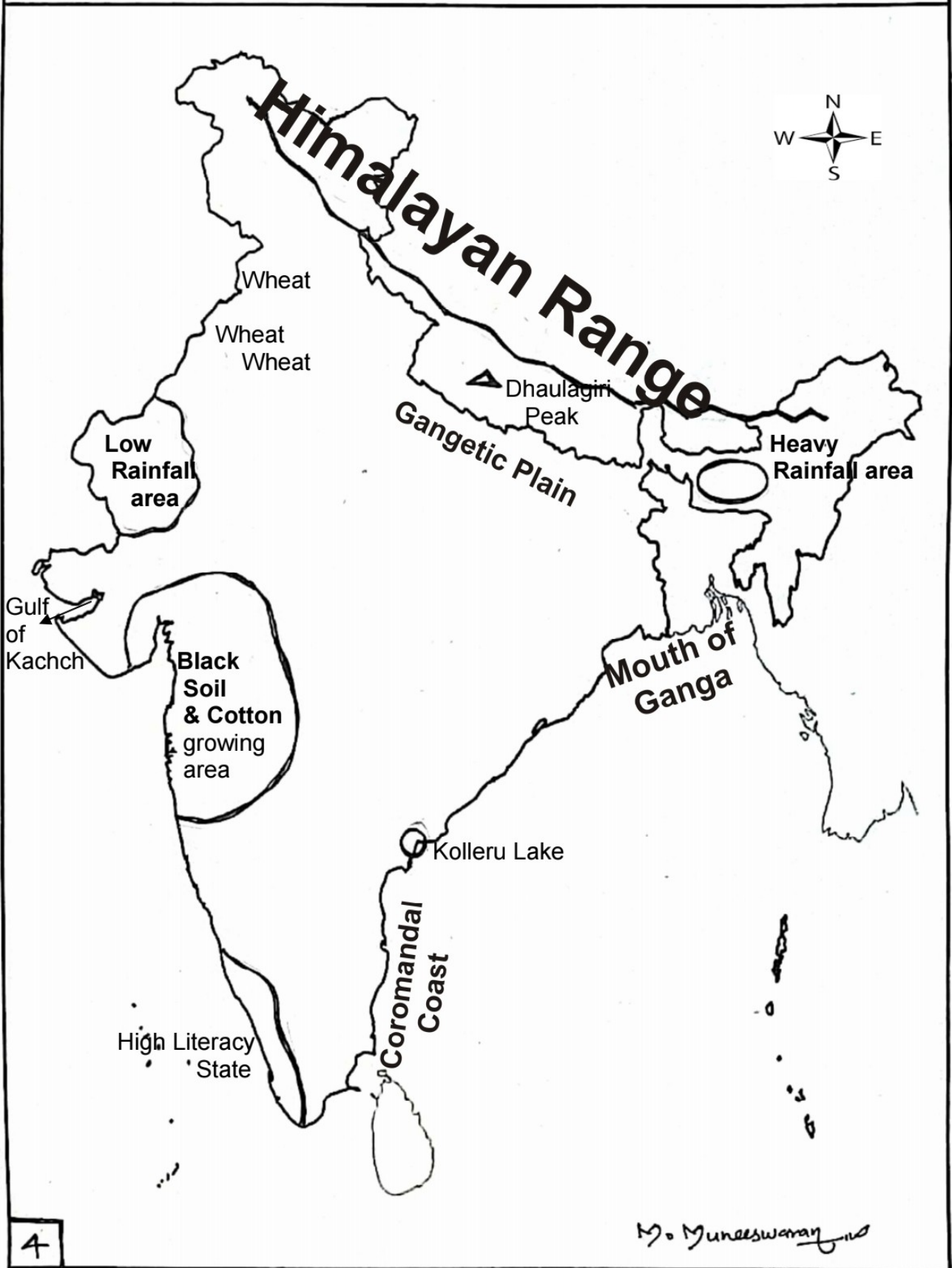
Question No. 44

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)



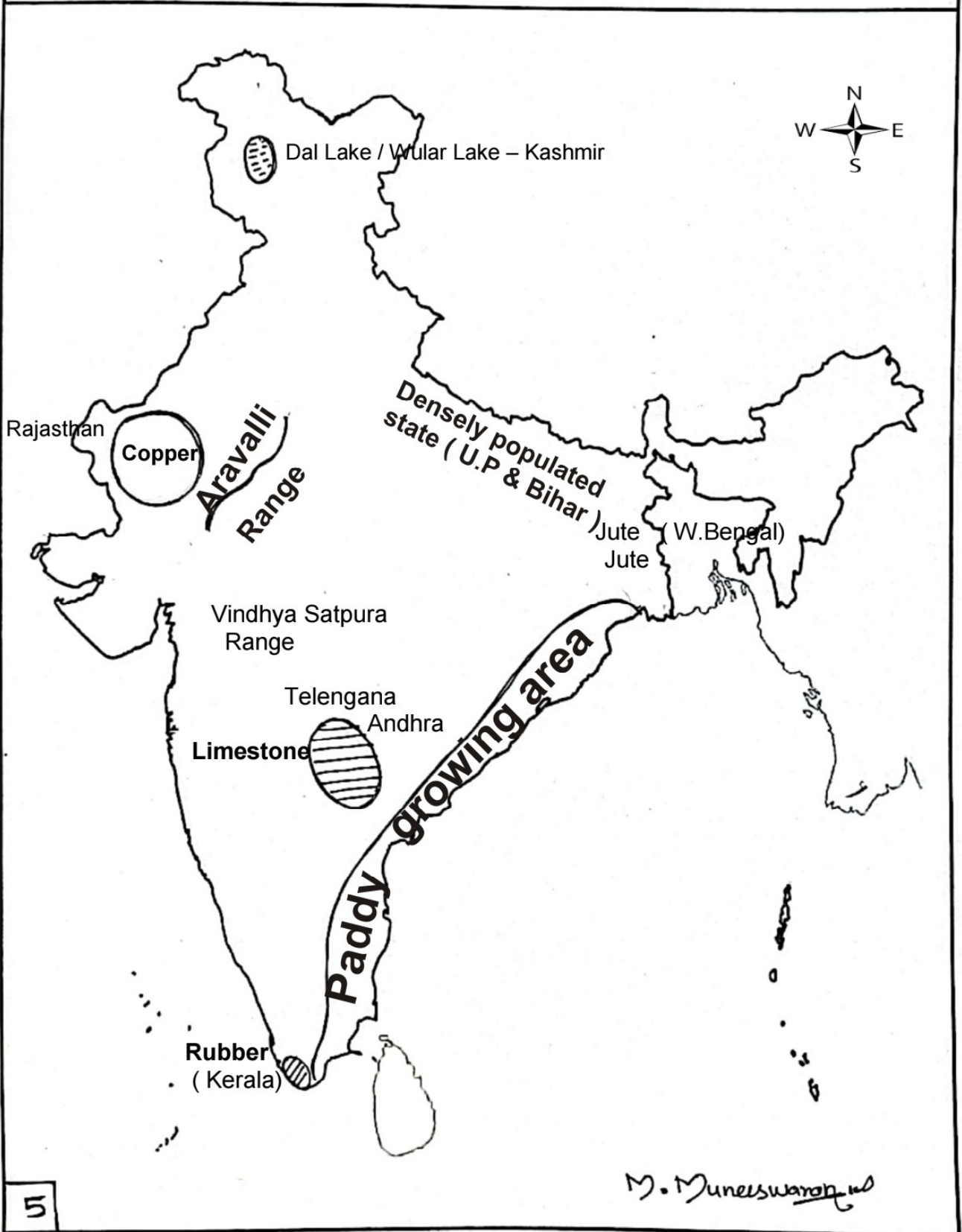
Question No. 44

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)



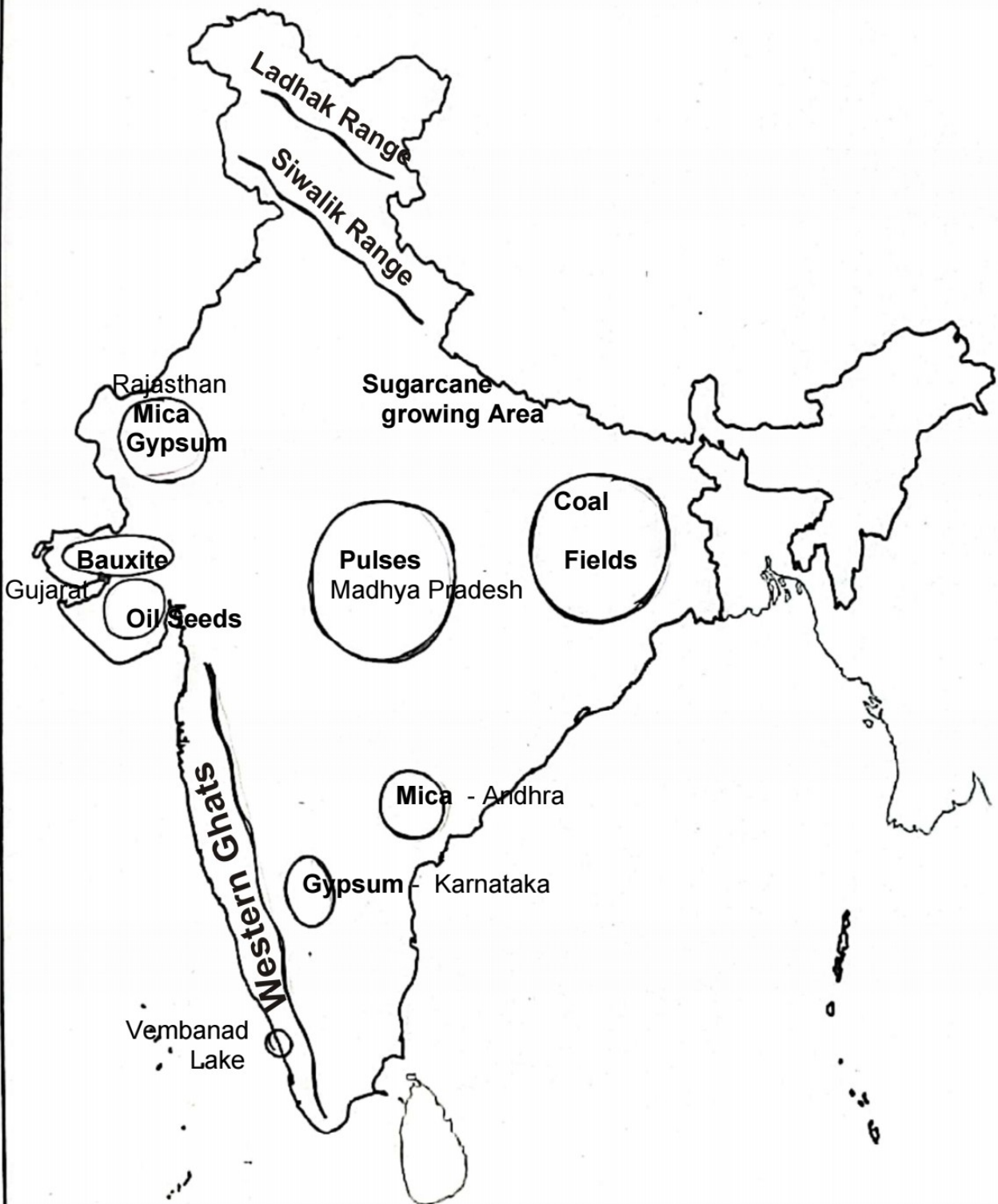
Question No. 44

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)



Question No. 44

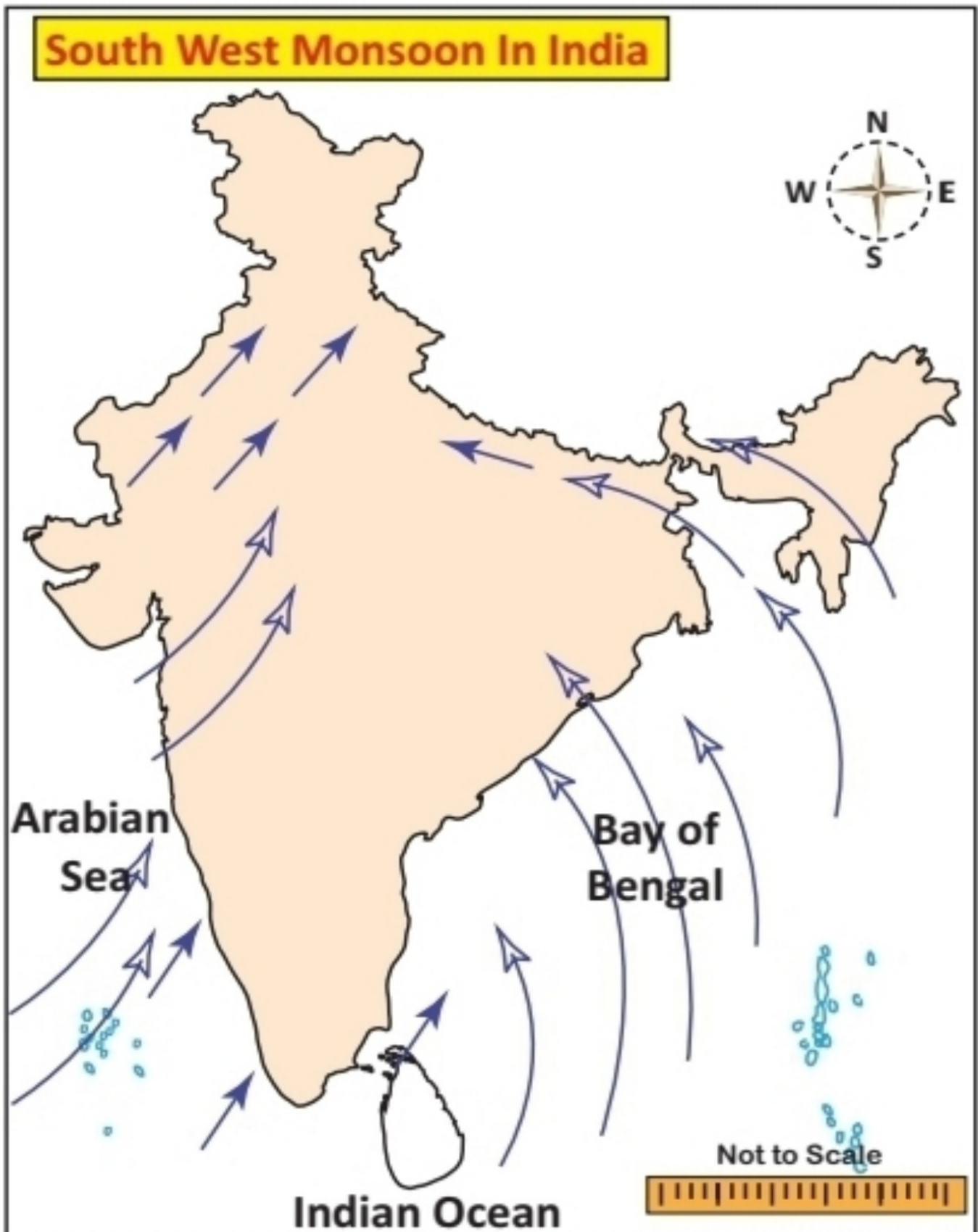
Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)



Question No. 44

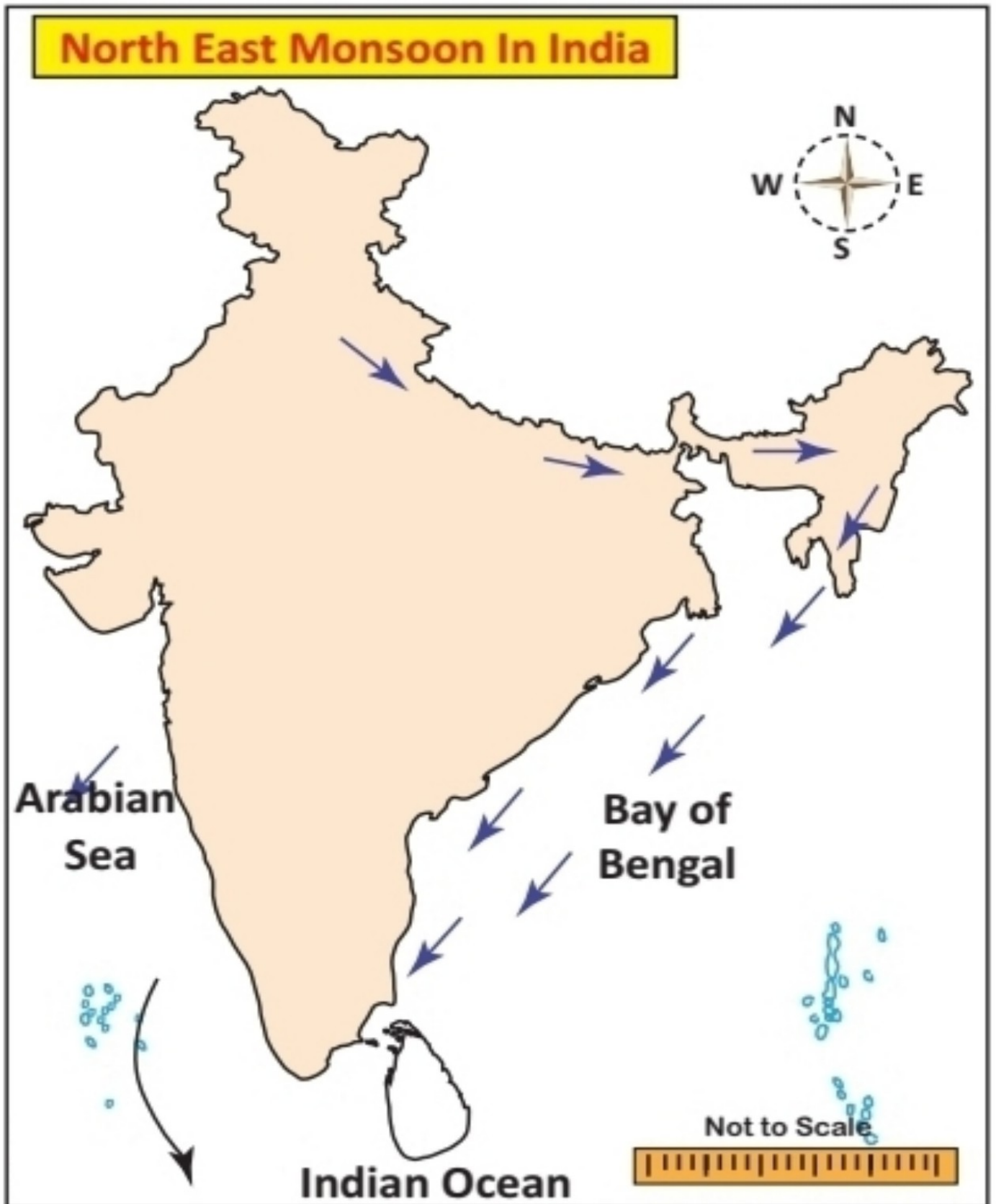
Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)

Direction of South West Monsoon wind



Question No. 44

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. (Geography)
Direction of North east Monsoon wind





பதிவு எண்
Register Number

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Part - III

சமூக அறிவியல் / SOCIAL SCIENCE

(தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கில வழி / Tamil & English Version)

கால அளவு : 3.00 மணி நேரம்]
Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

[மொத்த மதிப்பெண்கள் : 100
[Maximum Marks : 100

- அறிவுரைகள் :**
- (1) அனைத்து வினாக்களும் சரியாக அச்சப் பதிவாகி உள்ளதா என்பதனை சரிபார்த்துக் கொள்ளவும். அச்சப்பதிவில் குறைபாடு இருப்பின் அறைக் கண்காணிப்பாளரிடம் உடனடியாகத் தெரிவிக்கவும்.
 - (2) நீலம் அல்லது கருப்பு மையினை மட்டுமே எழுதுவதற்கும் அடிக்கோடிடுவதற்கும் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். படங்கள் வரைவதற்கு பென்சில் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

- Instructions :**
- (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
 - (2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

குறிப்பு : இவ்வினாத்தாள் நான்கு பகுதிகளைக் கொண்டது.

Note : This question paper contains **four** Parts.

பகுதி - I/PART - I

- குறிப்பு :**
- (i) அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்கவும். 14x1=14
 - (ii) கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நான்கு விடைகளில் மிகவும் ஏற்புடைய விடையினை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து குறியீட்டுடன் விடையினையும் சேர்த்து எழுதவும்.

- Note :**
- (i) Answer **all** the questions.
 - (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

[திருப்புக / Turn over

1. பின்லாந்தைத் தாக்கியதற்காக பன்னாட்டுச் சங்கத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்ட நாடு :

(அ) ஜெர்மனி (ஆ) ரஷ்யா (இ) இத்தாலி (ஈ) பிரான்சு

The country which was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland :

(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Italy (d) France

2. அமெரிக்க பங்குசந்தைகளில் முதல் பெரும் வீழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்ட நாள் :

(அ) 24 அக்டோபர் 1929 (ஆ) 14 அக்டோபர் 1929

(இ) 24 நவம்பர் 1925 (ஈ) 24 நவம்பர் 1928

In America, the first huge Stock Market Crash occurred on :

(a) 24 October 1929 (b) 14 October 1929

(c) 24 November 1925 (d) 24 November 1928

3. அணிசேரா இயக்கத்தின் மாநாட்டில் இந்திய பிரதிநிதியாக கலந்து கொண்டவர் :

(அ) லால்பகதூர் சாஸ்திரி (ஆ) மோதிலால் நேரு

(இ) ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு (ஈ) வல்லபாய் பட்டேல்

In the Non-Aligned Movement Conference _____ participated as the Indian representative.

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Motilal Nehru

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Vallabhbai Patel

4. உடன்கட்டை ஏறுதல் (சதி) ஒழிக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு :

(அ) 1827 (ஆ) 1829 (இ) 1826 (ஈ) 1927

Sati was abolished in the year :

(a) 1827 (b) 1829 (c) 1826 (d) 1927

5. கூற்று : பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசு 1857 -ஆம் ஆண்டின் கிளர்ச்சியை இரும்புக்கரம் கொண்டு அடக்கியது.

காரணம் : மையப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிர்வாகம் இல்லாததால் கிளர்ச்சி தோல்வியடைந்தது.

(அ) கூற்று, காரணம் இரண்டுமே தவறு

(ஆ) கூற்று தவறு, காரணம் சரி

(இ) கூற்று மற்றும் காரணம் இரண்டுமே சரி, மேலும் காரணம் கூற்றுக்கான சரியான விளக்கமாகும்.

(ஈ) கூற்று மற்றும் காரணம் சரி, ஆனால் காரணம் கூற்றுக்கான சரியான விளக்கம் இல்லை.

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

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

(a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

(b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

6. பொருத்துக.

(1) சாம்பல் புரட்சி (i) முட்டை

(2) வெள்ளிப் புரட்சி (ii) இறைச்சி

(3) சிவப்புப் புரட்சி (iii) தோல்

(4) பழுப்புப் புரட்சி (iv) உரங்கள்

(அ) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii)

(ஆ) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)

(இ) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(ii), (4)-(iii)

(ஈ) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(iii)

Match the following :

(1) Grey Revolution (i) Egg

(2) Silver Revolution (ii) Meat

(3) Red Revolution (iii) Leather

(4) Brown Revolution (iv) Fertilizers

(a) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii)

(b) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)

(c) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(ii), (4)-(iii)

(d) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(iii)

[திருப்புக / Turn over

7. மேற்கத்திய இடையூறுகளால் மழைப் பொழிவைப் பெறும் பகுதி :

(அ) தமிழ்நாடு

(ஆ) கேரளா

(இ) பஞ்சாப்

(ஈ) மத்திய பிரதேசம்

Western disturbances cause rainfall in :

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Kerala

(c) Punjab

(d) Madhya Pradesh

8. மாங்கனீசு _____ -ல் பயன்படுகிறது.

(அ) மின் கலன்கள்

(ஆ) சிமெண்ட் தயாரிப்பு

(இ) செம்பு உருக்குதல்

(ஈ) பெட்ரோலிய சுத்திகரிப்பு

Manganese is used in :

(a) Batteries

(b) Cement Manufacturing

(c) Copper Smelting

(d) Petroleum Refining

9. இந்தியாவில் அதிக மக்கள் தொகை கொண்ட மாநிலம் :

(அ) குஜராத்

(ஆ) சிக்கிம்

(இ) உத்திரப் பிரதேசம்

(ஈ) தமிழ்நாடு

The state which has highest population in India :

(a) Gujarat

(b) Sikkim

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) Tamil Nadu

10. இந்தியாவில் தமிழ்நாடு _____ உற்பத்தியில் இரண்டாம் இடம் வகிக்கிறது.

(அ) காபி

(ஆ) தேயிலை

(இ) கரும்பு

(ஈ) பருத்தி

In India, Tamil Nadu ranks second in _____ production.

(a) Coffee

(b) Tea

(c) Sugarcane

(d) Cotton

11. ஆங்கிலோ - இந்தியன் வகுப்பினரிலிருந்து ஒரு பிரதிநிதியை சட்டமன்றத்திற்கு நியமிப்பவர் :

(அ) குடியரசு தலைவர்

(ஆ) ஆளுநர்

(இ) முதலமைச்சர்

(ஈ) சட்டமன்ற சபாநாயகர்

One representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly is nominated by _____.

(a) The President

(b) The Governor

(c) The Chief Minister

(d) The Speaker of State Legislature

12. மக்மகான் எல்லைக்கோடு _____ நாடுகளுக்கு இடையே உள்ள எல்லை ஆகும்.

(அ) பர்மா - இந்தியா

(ஆ) இந்தியா - சீனா

(இ) இந்தியா - பாகிஸ்தான்

(ஈ) இந்தியா - நேபாளம்

Mc-Mahon Line is a border line between _____.

(a) Burma - India

(b) India - China

(c) India - Pakistan

(d) India - Nepal

13. மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி தொடர்பான தவறான கூற்றைக் கண்டறியவும்.

(அ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி பற்றி அறிந்து கொள்ளப் பயன்படுகிறது.

(ஆ) பணவீக்கம் மற்றும் பணவாட்டத்தின் சிக்கல்கள் பற்றி அறிய உதவுகிறது.

(இ) பொருட்களின் தரத்தை அளவிடப் பயன்படுகிறது.

(ஈ) வாங்கும் திறனை மதிப்பீடு செய்ய உதவுகிறது.

Find the **incorrect** statement.

Importance of GDP.

(a) Used to study the Economic Growth.

(b) Used to solve problems of inflation and deflation.

(c) Used to measure the quality of goods.

(d) Used to estimate the purchase power.

[திருப்புக / Turn over

14. அந்நிய செலாவணி மேலாண்மைச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட ஆண்டு :

(அ) 1999 (ஆ) 2019 (இ) 1992 (ஈ) 2005

Foreign Exchange Management Act was passed in the year :

(a) 1999 (b) 2019 (c) 1992 (d) 2005

பகுதி - II/PART - II

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் பத்து வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும். வினா எண். 28-க்கு கட்டாயமாக விடையளிக்கவும். 10x2=20

Note : Answer any ten questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

15. பதுங்குக் குழிப்போர் முறை குறித்து நீங்கள் அறிந்ததென்ன ?

What do you know about Trench Warfare ?

16. பாளையக்காரர்களின் கடமைகள் யாவை ?

What were the duties of the Palayakkarars ?

17. வாரிசு இழப்பு கொள்கையின் அடிப்படையில் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசில் இணைத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட பகுதிகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

Name the territories annexed by the British under the "Doctrine of Lapse".

18. பொருளாதார பெருமந்தம் இந்திய வேளாண்மையின் மீது எத்தகைய தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியது ?

How did "Great Depression" impact the Indian Agriculture ?

19. இந்தியாவின் விடுதலை போராட்டத்தில் அன்னிபெசன்டின் பங்களிப்பு யாது ?

What was the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle ?

20. வேறுபடுத்துக : மேற்கு கடற்கரைச் சமவெளி, கிழக்கு கடற்கரைச் சமவெளி
Distinguish between : Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains.
21. இந்தியாவின் காலநிலைகளை பாதிக்கும் காரணிகள் யாவை ?
List the factors affecting climate of India.
22. புயலுக்கு முன் வானிலை மையம் மீனவர்களை எவ்வாறு எச்சரிக்கிறது ?
Before cyclone, how does the Meteorological Department warn the fishermen ?
23. தமிழ்நாட்டின் முக்கிய பல்நோக்குத் திட்டங்களின் பெயர்கள் ஏதேனும் நான்கினைக் கூறுக.
Name any four important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.
24. உயர் நீதிமன்றத்தின் தனக்கே உரிய நீதிவரையறை அதிகாரங்கள் யாவை ?
What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court ?
25. பஞ்சசீல கொள்கைகளைப் பட்டியலிடுக.
List the guiding principles of Panchsheel.
26. தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள ஊட்டச்சத்து திட்டங்கள் எவையேனும் நான்கின் பெயரை எழுதுக.
Write any four names of Nutrition Programmes in Tamil Nadu.
27. தமிழ்நாட்டில் தொழில் மயமாதலின் சிக்கல்கள் யாவை?
What are the problems of Industrialisation in Tamil Nadu ?
28. படிக்கட்டு முறை வேளாண்மை பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.
Write a short note on 'Terrace Farming'.

[திருப்புக / Turn over

பகுதி - III/PART - III

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் பத்து வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும். வினா எண். 42-க்கு கட்டாயமாக விடையளிக்கவும். 10x5=50

Note : Answer any ten questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

29. முதல் உலகப் போருக்கான முக்கிய காரணங்களை விவாதிக்கவும்.

Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

30. இரண்டாம் உலகப் போரின் விளைவுகள் யாவை ?

What are the effects of World War II ?

31. பெண்களின் மேம்பாட்டிற்கு 19-ம் நூற்றாண்டு சீர்த்திருத்தவாதிகள் ஆற்றிய பணிகள் குறித்து ஒரு கட்டுரை வரைக.

Write an essay on the role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of women.

32. வேலூரில் 1806 -ல் வெடித்த புரட்சியின் கூறுகளை விளக்குக.

Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.

33. தமிழ்நாட்டில் சுதேசி இயக்கம் எவ்வாறு எதிர்கொள்ளப்பட்டது ?

Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

34. வடக்கு மலைகளின் (இமயமலை) உட்பிரிவுகளையும், அதன் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றியும் விவரிக்கவும்.

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

35. இந்திய மண் வகைகள் ஏதேனும் ஐந்தினைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, மண்ணின் பண்புகள் மற்றும் பரவல் பற்றி விவரிக்கவும்.

State any five types of soil in India and explain its characteristics and distribution.

36. தமிழ்நாட்டின் தோட்ட வேளாண்மை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

37. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் சிறப்புக் கூறுகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

38. இந்திய குடியரசுத் தலைவரின் சட்டமன்ற மற்றும் நீதி அதிகாரங்களை விவரிக்கவும்.

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

39. நாட்டு வருமானத்தை கணக்கிடுவதற்கு தொடர்புடைய பல்வேறு கருத்துகளை விவரிக்கவும்.

Explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

40. இரு நேர்முக மற்றும் இரு மறைமுக வரிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain any two direct and two indirect taxes.

[திருப்புக / Turn over

குறிப்பு : பார்வையற்ற மாணவர்கள் காலக்கோடு மற்றும் வரைபடத்தில் முறையே நிகழ்வுகளையும் இடங்களையும் குறிப்பிட்டுக் காட்டுவதற்கு பதிலாக அவற்றை பற்றிய குறிப்புகள் மட்டும் எழுத வேண்டும்.

Note : Blind candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Time Line Chart and Map.

41. கீழ்க்காண்பனவற்றிற்கு காலக்கோடு வரைக.

1910 முதல் 1940 வரையிலான இந்திய தேசிய இயக்க வரலாற்றின் முக்கிய நிகழ்வுகள் ஏதேனும் ஐந்தினை எழுதுக ?

Draw a Time Line for any five historical events of Indian National Movement from 1910 to 1940.

42. கீழ்க்காணும் இடங்களை இந்திய வரைபடத்தில் குறிக்கவும்.

- (i) வேதாரண்யம் (ii) ஜான்சி (iii) மதராஸ் (iv) ஜாலியன்வாலாபாக்
(v) பம்பாய்

In the given India Map mark the following places :

- (i) Vedaranyam (ii) Jhansi (iii) Madras (iv) Jallianwalabagh
(v) Bombay

பகுதி - IV/PART - IV

குறிப்பு : பின்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்.

2x8=16

Note : Answer the following questions.

43. (அ) தமிழ்நாட்டினுடைய சமூக மாற்றங்களுக்கு ஈ.வெ.ரா. பெரியாரின் பங்களிப்பை மதிப்பீடு செய்யவும்.

அல்லது

(ஆ) காந்தியடிகளின் சட்டமறுப்பு இயக்கத்தை பற்றி விவரிக்கவும்.

- (a) Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.

OR

- (b) Explain Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.

குறிப்பு : பார்வையற்ற மாணவர்கள் வரைபட தொடர்புடைய வினாக்களுக்கு குறிப்புகள் மட்டும் எழுதவும்.

Note : Blind candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Map.

44. (அ) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இந்திய வரைபடத்தில் கீழ்காணும் இடங்களைக் குறிக்கவும்.

- (i) ஆரவல்லி மலைத்தொடர்
- (ii) வண்டல் மண் காணப்படும் பகுதி ஒன்று
- (iii) மலபார் கடற்கரை
- (iv) தென்மேற்கு பருவக் காற்று வீசும் திசை
- (v) அதிக மழை பெறும் பகுதி
- (vi) நிலக்கரி கிடைக்கும் இடம்
- (vii) மக்களடர்த்தி மிகுந்த இந்திய மாநிலம்
- (viii) தக்காண பீடபூமி

அல்லது

(ஆ) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தமிழ்நாடு வரைபடத்தில் கீழ்காணும் இடங்களைக் குறிக்கவும்.

- (i) வைகை ஆறு
- (ii) கரும்பு விளையும் பகுதி
- (iii) காஞ்சிபுரம்
- (iv) மேட்டூர் அணை
- (v) நாகப்பட்டினம்
- (vi) ஆனை மலை
- (vii) தமிழ்நாட்டின் மான்செஸ்டர்
- (viii) மேற்கு தொடர்ச்சி மலைகள்

[திருப்புக / Turn over

(a) Mark the following places on the given Outline Map of India.

- (i) Aravalli Range
- (ii) Alluvial soil region one
- (iii) Malabar Coast
- (iv) Direction of South West Monsoon
- (v) Heavy rainfall region
- (vi) Any one coal mining place
- (vii) Most densely populated state in India
- (viii) Deccan plateau

OR

(b) Mark the following places on the given Map of Tamil Nadu.

- (i) River Vaigai
- (ii) Sugarcane growing area
- (iii) Kanchipuram
- (iv) Mettur dam
- (v) Nagapattinam
- (vi) Anai Malai
- (vii) Manchester of Tamil Nadu
- (viii) Coromandel Coast

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