
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

HISTORY

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Germany and Italy became unified countries in
a) 1870 b) 1872 c) 1780 d) 1782 **Ans : 1870**
2. A great demand for the raw materials was created by
a) Industrial Revolution b) IT Revolution c) French Revolution
d) Agrarian Revolution **Ans : Industrial Revolution**
3. The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870-1945 was known as
a) Neo-Imperialism b) Political Imperialism
c) New Imperialism d) Military Imperialism **Ans : New Imperialism**
4. China was politically independent under the
a) Chin rule b) Shang rule c) Chou rule d) Manchu rule **Ans : Manchu rule**
5. The Movement of goods was speeded up by the development of
a) Railways b) Roadways c) Airways d) Waterways **Ans : Railways**
6. The 'Sphere of influence' was adopted by the European countries in
a) Japan b) China c) India d) Burma **Ans : China**
7. The English East India company was formed in
a) 1600 b) 1664 c) 1644 d) 1700 **Ans : 1600**
8. The French East India company was established by
a) Louis XIV b) Colbert c) Louis XVI d) De Brazza **Ans : Colbert**
9. The Second Opium War came to an end by the Treaty of
a) Peking b) Nanking c) Canton d) Shantung **Ans : Peking**
10. The policy formulated by England and USA for China
a) Open door policy b) Doctrine of Lapse
c) Protective trade policy d) Scorched Earth policy **Ans : Open door policy**
11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India company to set up trading post at Surat
a) Shahjahan b) Jahangir c) Aurangzeb d) Humayun **Ans: Jahangir**
12. The Republic of China was established under
a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen b) Chou-En-Lai c) Mao Tse Tung d) Chiang Kai Sheik
Ans : Dr. Sun Yat Sen
13. 'Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world' said by
a) Bismarck b) Kaiser William II c) Hitler d) Mussolini **Ans : Kaiser William II**
14. Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at
a) Heligoland b) Aaland c) Jutland d) Ireland **Ans : Heligoland**
15. France wanted to get back
a) Alsace and Lorraine b) Bosnia and Herzegovina
c) Austria and Hungary d) Estonia and Latvia **Ans : Alsace and Lorraine**

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33. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in
 a) Nov. 1921 b) Dec. 1921 c) Jan 1921 d) Feb 1921 **Ans : Nov. 1921**
34. Mussolini provided a
 a) Democratic government b) Communist government
 c) Stable government d) Republican government **Ans : Stable Government**
35. The great relief was provided to the workers by
 a) ILO b) Factory Act c) Charter of Labour d) Trade Unions **Ans : Charter of Labour**
36. Mussolini made common cause with
 a) Churchill b) Hitler c) Stalin d) Lenin **Ans : Hitler**
37. Mussolini left the League of Nations in
 a) 1931 b) 1932 c) 1935 d) 1937 **Ans :1937**
38. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at
 a) Berlin b) Weimer c) Frankfurt d) Finland **Ans : Weimer**
39. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich
 a) Rhineland b) Sudetenland c) Greenland d) Finland **Ans : Rhineland**
40. Hitler's anti-Semitism grew to the extent of killing the
 a) Aryans b) Mongolians c) Jews d) Australians **Ans : Jews**
41. For some time Hitler was a
 a) Painter b) Tailor c) Teacher d) Banker **Ans : Painter**
42. In 1941, Hitler invaded
 a) Russia b) France c) Prussia d) Persia **Ans : Russia**
43. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of
 a) Austria b) America c) Finland d) Poland **Ans : America**
44. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War
 a) Treatu of Versailles b) Treaty of Rome
 c) Treaty of London d) Treaty of Aix-la-chappale **Ans : Treaty of Versailles**
45. The coal mines given to France were
 a) Jharia b) Saar c) Bokaro d) Raniganj **Ans : Saar**
46. The country emerged as a World Power after the First World War was
 a) China b) Japan c) India d) Korea **Ans : Japan**
47. The principles of war and conquests was glorified by
 a) Moderates b) Extremists c) Dictators d) Revolutioners **Ans : Dictators**
48. In September 1938, Hitler threatened a war on
 a) Yugoslavia b) Poland c) Finland d) Czechoslovakia **Ans : Czechoslovakia**
49. Hitler demanded the surrender of
 a) Tannenburg b) Danzig c) Jutland d) Estonia **Ans : Danzig**
50. Blitzkrieg means a
 a) Lightning war b) Trench warfare
 c) Sub marine warfare d) Guerilla warfare **Ans : Lightning war**
51. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was
 a) Sir Winston Churchill b) Clement Atlee
 c) Margaret Thatcher d) Lloyd George **Ans : Sir Winston Churchill**
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52. Hitler signed the Non-Aggression Pact with
 a) Gorbachev b) Borisyeltin c) Stalin d) Lenin **Ans : Stalin**
53. The UNO was established in
 a) 1955 b) 1945 c) 1965 d) 1975 **Ans : 1945**
54. The UN Charter was signed at
 a) New York b) Geneva c) San Francisco d) California **Ans : San Francisco**
55. UNO's main deliberative body is
 a) The General Assembly b) The Secretariat c) The Security Council
 d) The Trusteeship Council **Ans : The General Assembly**
56. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at
 a) The Hague b) Berlin c) Rome d) Tokyo **Ans : The Hague**
57. The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in the year
 a) 1985 b) 2005 c) 1995 d) 1975 **Ans : 1995**
58. European Union traces its origin from the
 a) ECSC b) EEC c) EURATOM d) ETC **Ans : ECSC**
59. EURATOM was established by the
 a) Treaty of Nanking b) Treaty of London
 c) Treaty of Rome d) Treaty of Versailles **Ans : Treaty of Rome**
60. The Council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the
 a) Council of trader b) Council of farmers
 c) Council of consumers d) Council of Ministers **Ans : Council of Ministers**
61. The first permanent President of the European Council is
 a) Ramsay Mac Donald b) Herman Van Rampay
 c) Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit d) Bismark **Ans : Herman Van Rampay**
62. Euro zones monetary policy is governed by
 a) European Central Bank b) Reserve Bank c) State Bank d) Swiz Bank
Ans : European Central Bank
63. The name of the single European currency
 a) Dollar b) Yen c) Euro d) Pounds **Ans : Euro**
64. The EU has established a strong relationship with the
 a) USA b) USSR c) UNO d) UAE **Ans : UNO**
65. The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as
 a) Military revolt b) The great revolt
 c) War of Independence d) Freedom struggle **Ans : Military revolt**
66. Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as
 a) Sepoy Mutiny b) The Great revolt
 c) First War of Indian Independence d) Military revolt **Ans : First War of Indian Independence**
67. During the great revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was
 a) Lord Lytton b) Lord Ripon c) Lord Canning d) Lord Wellesley **Ans : Lord Canning**
68. The peasants had to pay heavy
 a) Land taxes b) tariffs c) revenue taxes d) service taxes **Ans : revenue taxes**
69. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by
 a) Lord Linlithgow b) Lord Dalhousie c) Lord Bentinck d) Lord Mount Battern
Ans : Lord Bentinck
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70. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in
a) 1856 b) 1865 c) 1586 d) 1685 **Ans : 1856**
71. The first sign of unrest appeared at
a) Meerut b) Barailley c) Barrackpore d) Lucknow **Ans : Barrackpore**
72. The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at
a) Meerut b) Barrackpore c) Barailley d) Kanpur **Ans : Meerut**
73. The wife of Nawab of Oudh was
a) Mumtaj Mahal b) Fathima Begum
c) Begum Hazarat Mahal d) Sultana Razia **Ans : Begum Hazarat Mahal**
74. After 1857 revolt the Governor General of India was designated as
a) Viceroy of India b) Ruler of India
c) Governor of India d) Minister of India **Ans : Viceroy of India**
75. The pioneer of the reform movements was
a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
c) Keshab Chandra Sen d) Devendranath Tagore **Ans : Raja Rammohan Roy**
76. Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of
a) Mrs. Annie Besant b) Swami Vivekananda
c) Raja Rammohan Roy d) Lala Hansraj **Ans : Raja Rammohan Roy**
77. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the
a) Brahma Samaj b) Arya Samaj
c) Prarthana Samaj d) Aligarh movement **Ans : Arya Samaj**
78. The headquarters of the Rama Krishna Mission is at
a) Kanchipuram b) Belur c) Melur d) Hampi **Ans : Belur**
79. Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called
a) Devaram b) Thiru Vasagam c) Ettuthogai d) Thiru Arutpa **Ans : Thiru Arutpa**
80. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the
a) Aligarh Movement b) Theosophical society
c) Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam d) Muslim League **Ans : Aligarh Movement**
81. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at
a) Alipore b) Allepey c) Ghazipur d) Kanpur **Ans : Ghazipur**
82. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is
a) Sree Narayana Guru b) Guru Prasad c) Guru Nanak d) Guru Sai **Ans : Sree Narayana Guru**
83. The Unification of the country was brought by the British
a) Imperialism b) Politics c) conquests d) Negotiations **Ans : Imperialism**
84. The language of the educated Indians was
a) French b) English c) Hindi d) Bengali **Ans : English**
85. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of
a) Nationalism b) Revolution c) Mutiny d) Rebellion **Ans : Nationalism**
86. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as
a) Political mendicancy b) Subsidiaries c) Mandatories d) Open door policy **Ans : Political mendicancy**
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87. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at
a) Surat b) Lahore c) Tripura d) Madras **Ans : Surat**
88. The Minto-Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the
a) Hindus b) Muslims c) Sikhs d) Christians **Ans : Muslims**
89. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by
a) Nehru b) Mrs. Annie Besant c) Tilak d) Bharathiar **Ans : Tilak**
90. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle
a) Sathya graha b) Gasnost c) Long march d) Violence **Ans : Sathyagraha**
91. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the party.
a) Khadar b) Indian National Congress c) Swarajya d) Akalidal **Ans : Swarajya**
92. The Indian Constitution came into force on
a) January 26, 1950 b) February 26, 1950
c) August 26, 1950 d) March 26, 1950 **Ans : January 26, 1950**
93. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as
a) Mid-day meals b) Open University
c) Adult education d) Communal award **Ans : Communal award**
94. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was
a) Canning b) Dalhousie c) Linlithgow d) Litton **Ans : Linlithgow**
95. To form the Interim Government, Nehru sought the help of
a) Abul Kalam Azad b) Jinnah c) Salimullah Khan
d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Kah **Ans : Jinnah**
96. First and last Indian Governor General of India is
a) Lord Mount Batten b) Nehru
c) C. Rajagopalachari d) Kamaraj **Ans : C. Rajagopalachari**
97. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar b) Rajendra Prasad
c) Rajaji d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel **Ans : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
98. First President of India was
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Gandhiji c) Dr. Radhakrishnan
d) Sathyamoorthy **Ans : Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
99. Indian soldiers were instigated by the sons of
a) Hyder Ali b) Tipu Sultan c) Shivaji d) Shajahan **Ans : Tipu Sultan**
100. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the
a) Indian National Congress b) Muslim League c) Swarajya party
d) Madras Native Association **Ans : Madras Native Association**
101. The first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was
a) P. Rangaiah Naidu b) Rajaji
c) Kamaraj d) Bharathiar **Ans : P. Rangaiah Naidu**
102. At Vedaranyam, the Salt law was broken by
a) T.S. Rajan b) Bakthavachalam c) Rajagopalachari d) VOC **Ans : Rajagopalachari**
103. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate
a) Swaraj Day b) Birth Day c) Republic Day d) Service Day **Ans : Swaraj Day**
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104. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharathi escaped to
a) Chennai b) Bangalore c) Hyderabad d) Pondicherry **Ans : Pondicherry**
105. The Headquarters of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as
a) Raj Bhavan b) Rashtrapathi Bhavan
c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan d) Vidhan Sabha **Ans : Sathyamurthi Bhavan**
106. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet
a) Nehru b) Gandhiji c) Tilak d) Jinnah **Ans : Gandhiji**
107. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for
a) 9 years b) 8 Years c) 10 Years d) 7 Years **Ans : 9 Years**
108. Kamaraj was famous for his policy
a) 'S' plan b) 'L' plan c) 'K' plan d) 'J' plan **Ans : K plan**
109. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the
a) Dravidan Party b) Janantha Party c) Telugh Desam d) Justice Party **Ans : Justice Party**
120. Periyar transformed the Justice party into
a) Akalidal b) Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
c) Dravidar Kazhagam d) Swarajya **Ans : Dravidar Kazhagam**
121. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu
a) E.V. Ramasamy Naicker b) Nehru c) Gandhiji
d) Raja Rammohan Roy **Ans : E.V. Ramasamy Naicker**
122. Vaikam is a place in
a) Tamilnadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Karnatak d) Kerala **Ans : Kerala**
123. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as
a) Chacha b) Nethaji c) Anna d) Periyar **Ans : Anna**
124. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by
a) C.N. Annadurai b) M.Karunanidhi
c) K. Kamaraj d) M.G. Ramachandran **Ans : C.N. Annadurai**
125. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by
a) Anna University b) Annamalai University
c) Manipal University d) Bharathiar University **Ans : Annamalai University**
126. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts the cancer institute was started at
a) Anna Nagar b) Chengalpat c) Kanchipuram d) Adayar **Ans : Adayar**
127. All India women conference was organised at
a) Pune b) Bombay c) Thane d) Satara **Ans : Pune**
128. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as
a) Anbu Illam b) Saraswathi Illam c) Avvai Illam d) Lakshmi Illam **Ans : Avvai Illam**
129. Dr. S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called
a) Nalla Varam b) Hindi Varam c) Tamil Varam d) Elavu Varam **Ans : Elavu Varam**
130. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in
a) 1885 b) 1887 c) 1889 d) 1883 **Ans : 1883**
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GEOGRAPHY

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Bay of Bengal is located to the of India.
a) West b) South c) South-east d) South - west **Ans : South - east**
2. Palk Strait separates India from
a) Sri Lanka b) Myanmar c) Maldives d) Lakshadweep **Ans : Sri Lanka**
3. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through.....
a) Ahmedabad b) Allahabad c) Hyderabad d) Auranghabad **Ans : Allahabad**
4. The highest peak in the world
a) Mt. Everest b) Nanda Devi c) Kanchenjunga d) Dhaulagiri **Ans : Mt. Everest**
5. The Source of River Ganga is
a) Yamunotri b) Siachen c) Gangotri d) Karakoram **Ans : Gangotri**
6. The Himalayas are known as
a) Abode of snow b) Himachal c) Siwalik d) Himadri **Ans : Abode of snow**
7. India experiences
a) Temperate Climate b) Tropical Monsoon Climate
c) Tropical Climate d) Cold Climate **Ans : Tropical Monsoon Climate**
8. The coastal areas enjoy climate
a) Continental b) Equable c) Humid d) Hot **Ans : Equable**
9. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is
a) Punjab b) Mumbai c) Allahabad d) Chennai **Ans : Punjab**
10. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of South West Monsoon wind is
a) Aravali b) Satpura c) Vindhya d) Maikala Range **Ans : Aravali**
11. The local storms in the northeastern part of India during hot weather season are called
a) Norwesters b) Loo c) Mango showers d) Monsoon **Ans : Norwesters**
12. The soil found in the Arid Zone is known as
a) Desert soil b) Laterite Soil c) Black soil d) Alluvial soil **Ans : Desert soil**
13. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as
a) Tropical evergreen forest b) Deciduous forest
c) Mangrove forest d) Mountain forest **Ans : Deciduous forest**
14. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand
a) Oil b) Uranium c) Thorium d) Coal **Ans : Uranium**
15. Paddy is grown well in the
a) black soil b) laterite soil c) aluvial soil d) red soil **Ans : alluvial soil**
16. Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the
a) mountain slopes b) Plain c) Coastal Plain d) River Valleys **Ans : mountain slopes**
17. The crop that grows in draught is
a) rice b) wheat c) jute d) millets **Ans : millets**
18. Cotton is a
a) food crop b) cash crop c) plantation crop d) millets **Ans : cash crop**

CIVICS

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in
a) War b) Peace c) Love d) Enmity **Ans : Peace**
2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as
a) Swadeshi b) New Deal c) Pancha Sheel d) Apartheid **Ans : Pancha Sheel**
3. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in
a) 1963 b) 1993 c) 1936 d) 1998 **Ans : 1963**
4. India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly infavour of disarmament in
a) 1965 b) 1956 c) 1995 d) 1976 **Ans : 1956**
5. Apartheid was abolished in
a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1890 d) 1989 **Ans : 1990**
6. The first Secretary General of SAARC was
a) Jinnah b) Abul Ashan c) Kofi Annan d) Gandhiji **Ans : Abul Ashan**
7. The most popular form of Government in modern days is
a) Monarchy b) Oligarchy c) Democracy d) Hierarchy **Ans : Democracy**
8. Direct Democracy existed in ancient
a) Greece b) Italy c) Sardinia d) Cyprus **Ans : Greece**
9. Telugu Desam is a
a) Regional Party b) National Party c) International Party d) Cultural Party **Ans : Regional Party**
10. If two parties exist in a country, it is called
a) Single party system b) Bi-party system
c) Multi party system d) Regional party system **Ans : Bi-party system**
11. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a
a) Cabinet Minister b) Deputy Minister
c) Minister of State d) Council of Minister **Ans : Cabinet Minister**
12. To vote an election a person should be above the age of
a) 21 b) 18 c) 25 d) 35 **Ans : 18**
13. The body of the elected representatives at the Central level is known as
a) Legislature b) Supreme Court c) House of Common d) Parliament **Ans : Parliament**
14. The status of Election Commissioner is equivalent to that of the
a) High Court Judge b) Supreme Court Judge
c) District Court Judge d) Magistrate **Ans : Supreme Court Judge**
15. The Election process in the state level is supervised by
a) Chief Election Commissioner b) Chief Electoral Officer
c) Supreme Court Judge d) High Court Judge **Ans : Chief Electoral Officer**
16. Election Commission of India is situated at
a) Chennai b) Mumbai c) Moradabad d) New Delhi **Ans : New Delhi**
17. The ancient religion of our country is
a) Vedic religion (Hinduism) b) Christianity c) Islam d) Zorastrianism **Ans : Vedic religion**
18. Recognised official languages of India
a) 25 b) 23 c) 22 d) 27 **Ans : 22**
19. Language is the means of
a) Transport b) Irrigation c) Communication d) Spirituality **Ans : Communication**

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8. Income method sums all forms of
a) Expenditure b) Income c) Savings d) Intestment **Ans : Income**
9. Percapita income is an indicator of
a) Richness of people b) Poverty of people
c) Living standard of people d) Literacy of people **Ans : Living standard of people**
10. Primary Sector Contribution to national income in India is
a) 15.8% b) 25.8% c) 58.4% d) 12.8% **Ans : 15.8%**
11. Five year plan in India was borrowed from
a) Soviet Russia b) United States of America
c) United Kingdom d) United Arab Emirates **Ans : Soviet Russia**
12. Eleventh Five Year Plan period is
a) 1956-1961 b) 1997 - 2002 c) 2002-2007 d) 2007-2012 **Ans : 2007-2012**
13. Chairman of Planning Commission of India is
a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India
c) Finance Minister of India d) Vice President of India **Ans : Prime Minister of India**
14. Planning Commission of India was setup in the year
a) 1962 b) 1950 c) 1956 d) 1949 **Ans : 1950**
15. Nehru decided that India would be a
a) Mixed economy b) Socialist Economy
c) Capitalist Economy d) Money Economy **Ans : Mixed Economy**
16. Green revolution was introduced in the year
a) 1967 b) 1977 c) 1987 d) 1957 **Ans : 1967**
17. Bhoodan Movement was started by
a) Jayaprakash Narayan b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Acharya Vinobhabhave d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad **Ans : Acharya Vinobhabhave**
18. Which year has a special significance in Indian Economy
a) 1981 b) 1991 c) 2001 d) 2010 **Ans : 1991**
19. The Organisation which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication is
a) ICAR b) ICMR c) ISRO d) CSIR **Ans : ISRO**
20. As per 2011 census the literacy rate in India is
a) 74.04% b) 65.8% c) 66.8% d) 67.8% **Ans : 74.04%**

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

HISTORY

- 1.**
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|----|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | The Carnatic war | - | a) Asia |
| 2. | Protectorate | - | b) China |
| 3. | Racial discrimination | - | c) England |
| 4. | Island of Hong Kong | - | d) End of French Influence in India |
| 5. | International Colony | - | e) France |
| | | - | f) Imperialism |
| | | - | g) Africa |
- Ans : 1-d, 2-e, 3-g, 4-c, 5b**
- 2.**
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|----|-------------------|---|------------|
| 1. | Clemenceau | - | a) Britain |
| 2. | Orlando | - | b) France |
| 3. | Lloyd George | - | c) Germany |
| 4. | Woodrow Wilson | - | d) Austria |
| 5. | Kaiser William II | - | e) Russia |
| | | - | f) America |
| | | - | g) Italy |
- Ans : 1-b, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5e**
- 3.**
- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. | Treaty of Versailles | - | a) Romani |
| 2. | Treaty of Trianon | - | b) Turkey |
| 3. | Treaty of Neuilly | - | c) Italy |
| 4. | Treaty of Severes | - | d) Hungary |
| 5. | Treaty of Germaine | - | e) Austria |
| | | - | f) Germany |
| | | - | g) Bulgaria |
- Ans : 1-f, 2-d, 3-g, 4-b, 5-e**
- 4.**
- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Share Market collapse | - | a) Banks and Industries |
| 2. | Reconstruction Finance Corporation | - | b) Loans |
| 3. | Economic Depression | - | c) License to stock exchange |
| 4. | Federal Reserve Bank | - | d) Compensation to formers |
| 5. | The Security Exchange Act | - | e) Speculation on borrowed money |
| | | - | f) Early 1930's |
- Ans : 1-e, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-c**
- 5.**
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|----|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Duce | - | a) Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 2. | Black shirts | - | b) 1922 |
| 3. | Ovra | - | c) 1924 |
| 4. | March to Rome | - | d) Mussolini |
| 5. | Capturing of Albania | - | e) Mussolini's followers |
| | | - | f) 1939 |
- Ans : 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-f**

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6. 1. Brown shirts - a) Nazi Emblem
 2. Fuhrer - b) My struggle
 3. Swastika - c) Leader
 4. Gestapo - d) Chancellor
 5. Mein Kampf - e) Followers of Hitler
 - f) Governor
 - g) Hitler's Secret Police **Ans : 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b**
7. 1. Scorched Earth Policy - a) Germany
 2. 'U' Boats - b) Theodore Roosevelt
 3. Luftwaffe - c) England
 4. Royal Air Force - d) China
 5. Atlantic Charter - e) Russia
 - f) F.D. Roosevelt
 - g) German Submarines **Ans : 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-c, 5-f**
8. 1. New York - a) Negative vote
 2. Veto - b) 1963
 3. Present Secretary General of UNO - c) 1969
 4. NTBT - d) Headquarters of the UNO
 5. CTBT - e) Mr. Kofi Annan
 - f) 1996
 - g) Mr. Ban Ki Moon **Ans : 1-d, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-f**
9. 1. Merger Treaty - a) French foreign minister
 2. Euro - b) Court of Auditors
 3. Robert Schuman - c) 2002
 4. Jean Monnet - d) Court of Justice
 5. EU Budgets - e) French politician
 - f) 1967
 - g) 2007 **Ans : 1-f, 2-c, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b**
10. 1. Mangal Pandey - a) Kanpur
 2. Bahadur Shah II - b) Lucknow
 3. Nana Saheb - c) Central India
 4. Begum Hazrat Mahal - d) Arrah
 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai - e) Barrackpore
 - f) Oudh
 - g) Delhi **Ans : 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c**

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-
11. 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai - a) Mughal Emperor
 2. Bahadur Shah II - b) Colin Campbell
 3. The Great Revolt - c) Jhansi
 4. Lucknow - d) Magna Carta
 5. Queen Victoria's Proclamation - e) 1856
 - f) 1854
 - g) 1857 **Ans : 1-c, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-d**
12. 1. Herald of New Age - a) Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism - b) Ramakrishna Mission
 3. New India - c) Mrs. Annie Besant
 4. Photo Voltaic Lighting System - d) Ramalinga Adigal
 5. Vallalar - e) Dr. Dharmambal
 - f) Raja Rammohan Roy **Ans : 1-f, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-d**
13. 1. Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar - a) Patriotic writer
 2. Subramania Bharathi - b) Of one's own country
 3. Swadeshi - c) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
 4. New India - d) Religious and Social Reformer
 5. Kesari - e) Mrs. Annie Besant
 - f) Young India
 - g) Bipin Chandra Pal **Ans : 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c**
14. 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel - a) Dutch territories
 2. Pondicherry - b) Drafting committee
 3. Goa - c) First Governor General of free India
 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar - d) Bismarck of India
 5. Lord Mount Batten - e) Portuguese Possession
 - f) French Possession
 - g) British territories **Ans : 1-d, 2-f, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c**
15. 1. Motilal Nehru - a) Uttar Pradesh
 2. Chauri Chaura - b) Swarajya Party
 3. Lion of Punjab - c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 4. Communal Award - d) Lala Lajpat Rai
 5. Frontier Gandhi - e) Ramsay Mac Donald
 - f) Bhagat Singh
 - g) Muslim League **Ans : 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-c**

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-
- 16**
- | | | | |
|------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Swadeshi Exhibition | - a) | Sepoy mutiny | |
| 2. Chanakya | - b) | Kamaraj | |
| 3. King maker | - c) | Poondi Reservoir | |
| 4. Sathyamurthi | - d) | Vellore Mutiny | |
| 5. Fateh Hyder | - e) | Rajaji | |
| | - f) | Periyar E.V.R. | |
| | - g) | Madras Mahajana Sabha | Ans : 1-g, 2-e, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d |

- 17.**
- | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Justice | - a) | E.V. Ramasamy Periyar | |
| 2. Vaikam Hero | - b) | Dr. S. Dharmambal | |
| 3. Devadasi System | - c) | Moovalur Ramamirtham | |
| 4. Veera Tamilannai | - d) | T.M. Nair | |
| 5. Justice Party | - e) | Sathyamurthi | |
| | - f) | Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy | |
| | - g) | English Newspaper | Ans : 1-g, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-d |

GEOGRAPHY

- 1.**
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Pilgrim centre | - a) | Sahyadri | |
| 2. Terai Plain | - b) | Vembanad | |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | - c) | Deccan | |
| 4. Lava Plateau | - d) | Kedarnath | |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala | - e) | Marshy Land | |
| | - f) | Chilka Lake | |
| | - g) | Tsangpo | Ans : 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b |

- 2.**
- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Burst of Monsoon | - a) | December to February | |
| 2. Norwesters | - b) | October to November | |
| 3. Water conservation activities | - c) | Northern and north western part of India | |
| 4. The North East Monsoon season | - d) | Local storms in northeast India | |
| 5. Highest rainfall place | - e) | June to September | |
| | - f) | Mawsynram | |
| | - g) | Involvement of local people | Ans : 1-e, 2-d, 3-g, 4-b, 5-f |

- 3.**
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Black soil | - a) | Petroleum | |
| 2. Lignite | - b) | Cotton cultivation | |
| 3. Mangrove forest | - c) | A type of coal | |
| 4. Renewable resources | - d) | Sundarban | |
| 5. Non renewable resources | - e) | Sun | |
| | - f) | Paddy | |
| | - g) | A type of iron ore | Ans : 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-f, 5-a |

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-
4. 1. Wheat - a) West Bengal
2. Sugarcane - b) Kerala
3. Apple - c) Uttar Pradesh
4. Rubber - d) Punjab
5. Jute - e) Himachal Pradesh
- f) Tamilnadu
- g) Karnataka **Ans : 1-d, 2-c, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a**
5. 1. Jute Industry - a) Chennai
2. Automobile industry - b) Gujarat
3. Software industry - c) Mumbai
4. Iron and Steel Industry - d) West Bengal
5. Sugar bowl of India - e) Chotta Nagpur region
- f) Bengaluru
- g) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar **Ans : 1-d, 2-c, 3-f, 4-e, 5-g**
6. 1. Village Roads - a) New Delhi
2. District Roads - b) Mumbai
3. Central Railways - c) Chennai
4. Southern Railways - d) Village Panchayat
5. Northern Railways - e) Municipalities and Corporations
- f) Hyderabad **Ans : 1-d, 2-e, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a**
7. 1. Ground survey - a) USA
2. Remote sensing - b) Many months
3. Hot air balloon - c) systematic aerial images
4. Airplanes - d) French map makers
5. TIROS - e) short span of time
- f) Geographical Information System
- g) Global Positioning System **Ans : 1-b, 2-e, 3-d, 4-c, 5a**

CAPTION QUESTIONS (FOUR MARKS)

Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Cause for the rise of Imperialism

- a) What became the fashion of the later part of the 19th Century?
Imperialism.
- b) What was the “White man’s burden”?
To civilize the backward and uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia.
- c) Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?
To get the balance of power with their neighbours and competitors.
- d) What promoted the spirit of Imperialism?
The discovery of new sea routes promoted the spirit of Imperialism

2. Battle of Plassey and Buxar

- a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?
Siraj-ud-Daulah
- b) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
Lord Wellesley
- c) Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie
Doctrine of Lapse.
- d) When was Queen Victoria’s proclamation issued?
In 1858.

3. Imperialism in China

- a) Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?
The European traders did not adopt the Chinese culture.
- b) What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British?
The Chinese sold tea and coffee to the British.
- c) Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as
Dowager. Old Buddha
- d) Who formulated open door policy?
The U.S.A. and England

4. Boxer Rebellion

- a) What was the result of the Sino-Japanese war?
China was defeated by Japan.
- b) Name the Island ceded by China to Japan.
Formosa.

-
-
- c) What led to the out break of Boxer-Rebellion?

The Empress Dowager made the Chinese youths turn their anger towards the foreign powers.

- d) What did the Boxers do?

The Boxers attacked the British, French, German, Japanese and U.S.A. Settlements and all the Christians.

5. Ambition of Germany.

- a) Who was the ruler of Germany during First World War?

Kaiser William II

- b) What did he believe?

He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.

- c) What could not be tolerated by him?

He could not tolerate the British saying that the sun never sets in the British Empire.

- d) Where did he station a fleet?

Heligoland

6. Immediate Cause

- a) When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina?

In 1908.

- b) Who was the Austrian crown prince?

Francis Ferdinand.

- c) What happened to him?

The prince of Austria, Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated by a Serbian lad.

- d) What did Austria do?

Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia with humiliating terms.

7. Course of the war

- a) Give the duration of the First World War.

July 28, 1914 to November 11, 1918.

- b) Who were called central powers?

Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria

- c) Who were called the Allies?

France, Russia, Britain, Serbia and Belgium

- d) What were used in the war?

Artillery, Tanks and Submarines were used in the war.

8. Results of the war.

- a) How were the terms of the treaties drafted?

The terms of the treaty were based upon the Fourteen points of the American president Woodrow Wilson.

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-
- b) What did Germany surrender to France?
Alsace and Lorraine
 - c) Where was monarchy abolished?
In Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey were abolished their monarchy.
 - d) Name the New Republics.
Czechoslovakia and Poland

9. Franklin D. Roosevelt

- a) When was the presidential election held?
1932
- b) How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as?
FDR
- c) What was his election manifesto?
"I pledge you, I pledge, myself to a New deal for the Americans".
- d) Name the policy formulated by him.
New Deal

10. Fascist Party

- a) Who was the founder of Fascist party?
Mussolini
- b) Give the slogans of Mussolini.
"Believe, Obey, Fight" and "The More Force, The More Honour".
- c) What were the aims of Fascism?
 - i) Exaltation of the State
 - ii) Protection of Private property.
 - iii) Spirited Foreign Policy
- d) What was the Motto of Fascism?
 - i) Everything within the state.
 - ii) Nothing against the state.
 - iii) Nothing outside the state.

11. Adolf Hitler

- a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?
Austria
- b) What was his father?
His father was a custom officer.
- c) What did he organize?
He organized the National Socialists in 1919 which became Nazi party.

-
-
- d) Name the book written by Adolf Hitler?
Mein Kampf (My struggle)

12. Results of the war

- a) Who occupied Japan?
Japan was occupied by American forces under General Mr. Arthur.
- b) Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World war?
America and Russia
- c) Mention some of the countries which got the independence after the war.
India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon, Malaya
- d) Why was UNO set up?
To maintain International peace

13. Revolt at Kanpur

- a) Who joined the rebels at Kanpur?
Nana Saheb joined the rebels with Tantia Tope.
- b) What happened to the English?
The English surrendered to the rebel forces.
- c) Who defeated Nana Saheb?
Sir Colin Campbell defeated Nana Saheb.
- d) When was Kanpur brought under British control?
November 1857.

14. Revolt of Central India :

- a) Who led the revolt of Central India?
Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Tantia Tope.
- b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.
Gwalior.
- c) What was her end?
She was killed in the battle in June 1858.
- d) What did Tantia Tope do?
Tantia Tope escaped but he was captured and put to death.

15. Brahmo Samaj :

- a) Who founded Brahmo Samaj?
Raja Rammohan Roy founded Brahmo Samaj.
- b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- c) Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy?
Percepts of Jesus Christ and The Guide to Peace and Happiness.

-
-
- d) What did Brahma Samaj believe?

Universal religion based on the principle of one supreme God.

16. Arya Samaj :

- a) What was the original name of Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi?

Mul Shankar.

- b) Who was his Guru?

Swami Virjanand

- c) What was his motto?

'Go back to Vedas'.

- d) What did the Samaj advocate?

Samaj advocated women education, inter-caste marriage and inter-dining.

17. Theosophical society :

- a) Who was the founder of the Theosophical society?

Madame Bladvatsky and Henry S. Olcott.

- b) Why was it founded?

To preach about God and Wisdom.

- c) Who was the president of this society in 1893?

Mrs. Annie Besant

- d) Where is the headquarters of this society located?

Adyar in Chennai

18. Ramakrishna Mission :

- a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa?

Guru of Swami Vivekananda.

- b) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?

Swami Vivekanda.

- c) When and where was the parliament of Religions held?

In 1893 at Chicago in the U.S.A.

- d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the parliament of religions?

Swami Vivekananda

19. Aligarh Movement :

- a) Name the first religious movements of the Muslim.

Aligarh Movement.

- b) What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strongly believe?

He believed in the Hindu-Muslim unity.

- c) What was his greatest achievement?

The establishment of the Mohamaden Anglo Oriental College.

-
-
- d) Name the newspaper published by him.

Tahzil-ud-Akhlaq.

20. Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar :

- a) Who is the Messiah of dalits and downtrodden?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar.

- b) Who was the first law minister of India?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar.

- c) How was he honoured by the Government of India?

Bharath Ratna

- d) Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?

To give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank the 'Mahad' publicly.

21. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy:

- a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?

Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

- b) Where did the people gather?

Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar in Punjab.

- c) Who was the British Military commander of Amritsar?

General Dyer.

- d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this incident.

22. Simon Commission :

- a) Why was Simon Commission appointed?

To enquire into the working of the Act of 1919 and to improve Indian administration.

- b) Why was it an insult to the Indians?

It did not have any Indian member.

- c) How was Simon Commission greeted?

"Go Back Simon".

- d) Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.

Lala Lajpat Rai

23. The August offer :

- a) When was the August offer announced?

August 1940

- b) What was promised for Indian after Second World War?

A committee would be setup for framing the Indian Constitution. An Indian would be appointed in the war council of the viceroy.

c) Why was the committee setup?

To setup for framing the Indian Constitution.

d) Who would be appointed in the war council of the Viceroy?

An Indian would be appointed in the war council of the Viceroy.

24. The Mount Batten Plan :

a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?

Lord Mount Batten.

b) Who was the last British Governor General?

Lord Mount Batten.

c) What was Mount Batten plan?

India had to be divided into two namely Indian Union and The Pakistan Union.

d) What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League?

Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.

25. K. Kamaraj :

a) How did he enter into politics?

By taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924.

b) Where was he kept in prison in 1930?

Alipore Jail.

c) Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947?

In Sathyamoorthy's house.

d) Where did he die?

He died on October 2nd 1975.

26. Self Respect Movement :

a) Who started the Self Respect Movement?

E.V. Ramasamy Periyar.

b) Why did he start?

He started it in order to spread and execute his ideas and policies.

c) When was it started?

1925.

d) Name the laws passed by the Government due to the constant struggle of Self Respect Movement.

Widow Remarriage Act and abolition of Devadasi Act.

TWO MARKS

ECONOMICS

1. Define - National Income.

It is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time normally a year.

2. What is Percapita Income?

It is obtained dividing the national Income by the population of a country.

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

3. What is Laissez - Faire?

Laissez - Faire means non-intervention by the government.

4. Write any three Objectives of Eleventh Five year plan?

1. Promoting agricultural research
2. Larger employment opportunities
3. To abolish poverty.

5. Write a note on Green revolution?

It was introduced in the year 1967. It introduced the new strategy through land forms, promoting the use of High Yielding variety seeds. It improved irrigation facilities to increase the agricultural production

6. What is Mixed Economy?

Mixed economy is an economy where the public and private sectors would co-exist.

7. Write a note on Liberlisation?

Liberlisation means withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.

8. What is Privatisation?

Privatisation means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector.

9. What do you mean by Globalization?

Globalisation is the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.

CIVICS

1. Mention the important aspects of India's policy for promoting peace.

India takes effective measures for the promotion of international peace security and co-operation.

2. Why is World peace an essential one?

World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries.

3. What are the five principles of the Pancha Sheel?

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence.

4. Write a note on the policy of Apartheid.

Policy of racial discrimination followed in South Africa. Continued support of India and the struggle led by Dr. Nelson Mandela Apartheid was abolished in 1990.

5. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition of Democracy?

Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

6. What are National Parties.

A party that secures atleast six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states. Eg. Congress, BJP

7. Give a brief note on the functions of the Election Commission.

1. It gives recogniton to the polititcal parties.
2. It allots symbols for the parties.
3. It announces the dates of election and counting.
4. It declares the final results.

8. Name some of the religions of India.

Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism.

9. Write a brief note on the birth of COPRA.

The right to redress lead to the passing of the Consumer Protection Act in 1986 in India. It has been defined as the Magna Carta of consumers.

GEOGRAPHY

1. What are the main physical divisions of India?

- ❖ Northern Mountains
- ❖ Northern Great Plains
- ❖ Peninsular Plateaus
- ❖ Coastal Plains
- ❖ Islands.

2. Write any two points on the importance of the Himalayas?

1. The Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the sub- continent.
2. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to foreign invasion.

3. Name a few well known holy places in the Northern Mountains of India?

- ❖ Amarnath
- ❖ Kedarnath
- ❖ Badrinath
- ❖ Vaishnavi Devi Temple

4. Name the rivers that do not form a delta on the west coast of India?

Narmada, Tapti, Mahi, Sabarmati.

5. Name the Islands belonging to India?

- ❖ Andaman Nicobar Islands
- ❖ Lakshadweep Islands.

6. Name the factors determining the climate of India.

- ❖ Latitude
- ❖ Altitude
- ❖ Distance from the sea
- ❖ Wind
- ❖ Position of Mountains

7. What do you mean by monsoon?

The word 'Monsoon' owes its origin to an Arotic word 'Mausim' meaning 'season'.

8. Name the four main characteristics of the tropical evergreen forest?

1. They are found in the highest rainfall regions
2. The trees in these forests are evergreen
3. These forests are very dense.

9. What are jet streams and how do they affect the climate of India?

- ❖ Air current in the upper layers of the atmosphere is known as jet streams.
- ❖ It could determine the arrival and departure of monsoon winds in India.

10. Name the regions of very heavy rainfall in India?

The Southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Bengal and West coast regions.

11. What do you mean by the “burst of monsoon”?

- ❖ Southwest monsoon approach the southern part of Kerala. They give rain with violent thunder storm indicating the onset of monsoon and lightening.
- ❖ This phenomenon is termed as “monsoon burst”.

12. What do you understand by the term natural resource?

All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as natural resources.

13. What are the properties of fertile soil?

Sulphur, Chlorine, copper, manganese, molybdenum, boron, iron, cobalt, etc.

14. Name the mica producing areas of India?

- ❖ Andhra Pradesh
- ❖ Jharkhand
- ❖ Bihar
- ❖ Rajasthan

15. What are the major determinant factors of agriculture?

- ❖ Landform
- ❖ Climate
- ❖ Soil types
- ❖ Water

16. What are the types of agriculture?

1. Primitive agriculture
2. Subsistence agriculture
3. Commercial agriculture
4. Plantation agriculture

17. Name the agriculture seasons in India?

<i>Name</i>	<i>Sowing Period</i>	<i>Harvest Period</i>
Khari	June	Early days of November
Rabi	November	March
Zaid	March	June

18. Why and where millets are cultivated?

1. Dry crops grow well even infertile soil
2. They are drought resistance crops
3. They are rich in nutritional content.

19. Name the cotton growing areas of India.

Gujarat, Maharastra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana.

20. What are plantation crops?

- ❖ Tea
- ❖ Coffee
- ❖ Rubber

21. Define Manufacturing :-

The process by which the raw materials are converted into finished or usable products with the help of machines is known as manufacturing.

22. What are the by products of Jute industry?

1. Gunny bags
2. Canvas
3. Jute webs
4. Pack Sheets
5. Carpets

23. Name the factors that determine location of an industry?

- ❖ Raw Materials
- ❖ Power
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Manpower
- ❖ Water
- ❖ Market
- ❖ Government Policies

24. What are agro based industries? Give examples.

The industries which obtain basic raw material from agriculture are called agro based industries
Example : 1. Cotton textile industry, 2. Jute industry, 3. Sugar industry

25. What is water pollution?

Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water.

26. What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life forms with in a given ecosystem.

27. What is Trade? What are the types of Trade?

Trade is an act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.

Types of Trade :-

1. Internal Trade
2. International Trade

28. What is meant by remote sensing?

Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.

29. Mention the basic components of remote sensing.

- i) Target ii) Energy Source iii) Transmission Path iv) Sensor.

HISTORY

1. Define Imperialism

The policy of extending a country's rule over the others.

2. What is colonialism?

Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.

3. Write about Military Imperialism

The USA's invasion against Iraq with its military power, forced it to have another sort of government favourable to the USA. This is called military Imperialism.

4. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?

In June 28, 1914 Austrian Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by a Serbian lad at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Serbia ignored the ultimatum sent by Austria. So Austria declared war on Serbia.

5. Why did America enter into First World War?

In 1917, Germany drowned four merchant ship of America, including Lusitania with her submarines. This caused America to declare war on Germany.

6. What are the organs of the League of Nations?

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council
3. The Secretariat
4. An International Court of Justice
5. International Labour Organization

7. What were the causes for the Great Economic Depression?

1. The main cause of the depression was the collapse of American share market.
2. It was due to speculation on borrowed money.

8. What does the term 'Fascism' mean

The term Fascism is derived from the Latin word Fasces means a bundle or group.

9. What were the four pillars of fascism?

1. Charismatic leadership
2. Single party rule under a dictator
3. Terror
4. Economic control

10. How did Mussolini put an end to the conflict between pope and the king?

Mussolini recognized the papacy of the pope in the vatican city by the Latern Treaty of 1929. This ended the conflict between the pope and the government.

11. Write a brief note on Munich Agreement :-

An agreement was signed between Hitler and Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain at Munich in 1938. By this, Germany was allowed to annex the Sudetenland but not to conquer any more territories.

12. Write a note on the Scorched Earth Policy?

Russians followed the Scorched Earth Policy. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses. So that Germans could not gain anything.

13. Why did America declare war on Japan?

The Japanese attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7th 1941. This disastrous attack forced the Americans to enter into the war.

14. What are the main objectives of the UNO.

- ❖ To maintain international peace and security.
- ❖ To develop friendly relations among nations.

15. What are the organs of the EU?

1. European Parliament
2. Council of the European Union
3. European Commission
4. Court of Justice
5. Court of Auditors

16. Name of the important leaders and centres of the mutiny?

1. Rani Lakshmi Bai - Central India
2. Nana Saheb - Kanpur
3. Begum Hazarat Mahal - Lucknow

17. What was the immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857?

It was believed that the grease used in cartridges of new Enfield Rifles had the fat of cow and pig. A young Indian Sepoy named Mangal Pandey refused to use the cartridges and he shot the Sergeant. So he was arrested and executed. This news spread and they revolted.

18. What are the services rendered by the Arya Samaj?

It opposed child marriage, Polygamy and Purdah system. It advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter-dining.

19. Mention the main principles of the Theosophical Society.

- ❖ To develop the principle of fraternity
- ❖ To find out the loss of nature and development of divine power.

20. What are the teachings of Vallalar.

Service to mankind is the path of Moksha. The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God.

21. Name some of the important Moderate leaders.

Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopala Krishna Gokhale and M.G. Ranade.

22. Mention the importance of Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916.

1. The moderates and the extremists joined together.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji for the first time.

23. What was the resolution passed in the Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929?

1. It declared Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence for India as its goal.
2. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on January 26 1950 to make this day memorable in our history.

24. Mention some of the poems of Subramania Bharathiar.

1. Vande Matharam
2. Enthayum Thayum
3. Jaya Bharatham

25. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj.

1. Opening of new schools
2. Free education
3. Mid-day Meals Scheme
4. Construction of dams and canals

26. Why was Kamaraj called as 'King Maker.

He made LalBahadur Sastri as the Prime Minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966. Hence he was called as King Maker.

27. What are the aims of Self - Resfect Movement?

1. It condemned and against Brahmin domination over other caste, society, politics and religion.
2. It advocated women education widow remarriage, inter caste marriages. It opposed child marriages.

28. Why do we call Periyar as "Vaikam Hero"?

The people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the temple at Vaikam in Kerala. He allowed the people to enter into the temple.

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

GEOGRAPHY

1. GMT and IST

GMT	IST
1. GMT is calculated at 0° longitude. It passes through Greenwich.	1. IST is calculated at 82½° E. longitude. It passes through Allahabad.
2. World Standard Time	2. Indian Standard Time.

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1. Extend from the Tapti Valley to Kanyakumari	1. They are between Orissa and Tamil Nadu.
2. They are continuous	2. They are not continuous.
3. Anaimudi is the highest peak.	3. Mahendra Giri is the highest Peak.

3. East coastal plains - West coastal plains.

East coastal plains	West coastal plains
1. It extends from West Bengal to Kanyakumari.	1. It extends from Rann of Katch to Kanyakumari.
2. Wider than the west coast plains.	2. It is quite narrow.

4. Windward side and Leeward side of the mountains.

Windward side of the mountains.	Leeward side of the mountains
1. The side of the mountains which faces the moisture laden wind.	1. The other side of the mountain which does not face the moisture lader wind.
2. Gets heavy rainfall. (E.g.) Mumbai.	2. Not get rainfall. (E.g) Pune.

5. South west monsoon and North west monsoon

South west monsoon	North west monsoon
1. It blows from June to September.	1. It blows during October and November.
2. It is a moisture bearing wind. It gives 85% of rainfall to India.	2. It is a dry wind. It gives 15% of rainfall to India.

6. Weather and Climate

Weather	Climate
1. Weather is a day to day conditions of the atmosphere of any place.	1. Climate is average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.
2. It is calculated for a day.	2. A minimum of 35 years record of weather are necessary.

7. Loo - Norwesters

Loo	Norwesters
1. Loo winds are strong hot winds.	1. Norwesters are local thunder storms.
2. They do not cause rainfall.	2. They cause rainfall, destruction.

8. Renewable resource and Non-renewable resource

Renewable resource	Non-renewable resource
1. The resources that can be reproduced again and again	1. The resources that cannot be replaced again.
2. (E.g) Sunlight, air, water.	2. E.g. Coal, Petroleum.

9. Wind energy and Thermal energy

Wind energy	Thermal energy
1. It is produced from natural wind.	1. It is produced from coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc.
2. It does not pollute the atmosphere.	2. It pollutes the atmosphere.

10. Mineral based and Agro based Industries.

Mineral based	Agro based Industries
1. Use both metallic and nonmetallic minerals as their raw materials.	1. Use agricultural products as their basic raw materials.
2. E.g. Iron and steel Industry.	2. E.g. Cotton textile industry, Jute industry, Sugar industry.

11. Iron and Steel Industry and Software Industry.

Iron and Steel Industry	Software Industry
1. Most of the iron and steel industries are located in the Chota Nagpur plateau region.	1. It is found scattered in big cities all over Indian.
2. There are 11 integrated steel plants and 150 mini steel plants in India	2. There are more than 500 software firms in India.

12. National highways and State Highways

National highways	State Highways
1. Links and state capitals with National capital.	1. Links the state capitals with the district head quarters.
2. Constructed and maintained by the Central Public Works Department	2. Constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department

13. Exports and Imports

Exports	Imports
1. Goods and services sold for foreign currency.	1. Goods and services bought from overseas producers.
2. Exports 7,500 goods to 190 countries.	2. Imports 6000 goods from 140 countries.

14. Internal Trade and International Trade

Internal Trade	International Trade
1. Within the domestic territory of a country.	1. Between two or more countries
2. Land transport plays a major role.	2. Ocean transport plays a major role
3. Based on the nations currency.	3. Based on foreign currency

FIVE MARKS

ECONOMICS

1. Explain two basic concepts of National income.

Gross National Product :

Gross National product is the total value of output produced and income received in a year by the people of a country.

Gross Domestic Product:

Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output produced by the factors of production within the country.

2. Explain the need for the study of National income.

1. To measure the size of the country's economy and its performance.
2. To measure the production of goods and services.
3. To trace the speed of the country's economic growth.
4. To know the contribution of the three sectors.
5. To form development plans and policies to increase economic growth.

3. Explain the methods of calculating National Income:-

1. Product Method :

In this method we add up the total value of all goods and services produced in a country.

2. Income Method :

In this method we calculate the income of all the people.

3. Expenditure Method :

In this method we add up the expenditure of all the people.

4. Write about the functions of Modern Welfare State :

1. Productive Functions :

1. The Primary function of the government is to maintain law and order.
2. To protect the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

2. The Administrative Function :

The three important wings of the state are legislature executive and Judiciary.

3. Social Security Functions :

The Government offers relief to the poor, sick and the unemployment.

4. Economic Functions :

The Government takes various measures to improve agriculture, trade and industry.

CIVICS

1. Write a paragraph about Pancha Sheel and the policy of Non - Alignment.

Pancha Sheel :

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co - existence.

Policy of Non - alignment :

1. After second World war, the world was divided into the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc.
2. India has not joined any of these two blocs. Whenever any problem arises between these blocs. India tries to remove that problem to create world peace.

2. Write a short note on SAARC :

1. India formed SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level.
2. The South Asian Association for Regional co-operation.
3. Ashan was the first secretary General of SAARC.
4. First meeting was held at Dacca in 1985.
5. The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.
6. Afghanistan was the 8th member of the SAARC.
7. The SAARC countries function in the areas of transportation. Postal service, tourism, Shipping health and Agriculture.

GEOGRAPHY

1. India is a subcontinent - Justify.

A continent possesses distinct characteristics of diverse.

1. Physical features
2. Climatic conditions
3. Natural Vegetation
4. Mineral resources
5. Human habitations
6. Cultural norms
7. Ancient ethnic and linguistic groups
8. Huge area

All these special characters are found in India. Hence we consider India as a subcontinent.

2. Unity in Diversity - Explain.

1. India has both highest peaks and lowest plains.
2. Cherrapunji in Meghalaya gets the highest rainfall, the Thar desert gets low rainfall.
3. We have wet dense forest on the western Ghats and the Shrubs in the Thar desert.
4. India has the diversity of the physical environment and climate.
5. India has varieties of floral and fauna.
6. India is a secular country with total freedom of worship. Hence India is known for her "Unity in diversity".

3. Explain the origins of the Himalayas:

1. Millions of years ago there was only one large land mass on the surface of the earth and it was surrounded by oceans on all sides.
2. The Landmass was called 'Pangea'.
3. The water body was called 'Panthalasa'.
4. The Tethy's sea which passes on the east-west direction split the land into two parts.
5. The northern part was called as 'Angara land'.
6. The southern part was called as 'Gondwana land'.
7. The river from Angara and Gondwana deposited their silts along the Tethys sea.
8. Due to the northward movement of Gondwara land the deposits under the sea were uplifted and formed the Himalayas as fold mountains.

4. Mention the importance of Himalayas.

1. Himalayas forms a natural boundary.
2. It is a barrier to invasion
3. It prevents South west monsoon winds and cause rainfall.
4. If this mountain is absent India would become hot and dry.
5. The perennial rivers originate from the Hlmalayas.

5. Describe any one of the branch of South West Monsoon.

1. The South West Monsoon has two branches. They are Arabian sea branch and Bay of Bengal Branch.
2. The first part of the wind first strikes against the Western Ghats. It gives heavy rainfall to Western Coastal region. (Mumbai gets 150cms rainfall)
3. The second part of this wind strikes against the Rajmahal hills. It gives heavy rainfall to the Chotanagpur Plateau region.
4. The Aravalli mountains stand parallel to the third part of the wind. So it does not give any rain to Rajasthan.
5. Finally this wind meets the Bay of Bengal branch of Monsoon.

6. Describe rain water harvesting.

1. Seasonal rainfall is not uniform. Since rainfall is scanty it is necessary to save rainwater.
2. Rain water harvesting is a method to save water.
3. The rainwater is allowed to pass into deep water table and water is taped when needed.
4. This helps to prevent surface run-off.

7. Write the importance of forest.

1. Forests provide valuable timber for domestic and commercial use and raw materials for industries.
2. It helps in controlling soil erosion.
3. It meets nearly 40% of the energy need of the country.
4. Export forest products earns valuable foreign exchange.
5. Grazing cattle in the forests helps in dairy farming.

8. Discuss the current challenges in Indian agriculture.

1. Irregular monsoons remains unfavorable for agriculture.
2. The increasing infrastructure disturbed the natural drainage.
3. Rapid increase in the construction reduce the cultivable lands.

9. Describe the factors encouraging cotton textile industry in Mumbai.

(or)

Explain Why Mumbai is called as “Manchester of India”

The following factors favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

1. Location of port facilities for the export of finished goods.
2. Well connected rail and road links with cotton growing area.
3. Humid coastal climate favours yarning.
4. Availability of capital goods and finance.
5. Availability of man power.

10. What are the effects of acid rain?

1. The most basic microscopic organisms such as plankton may not be able to survive due to acid rain.
2. So the sea animals depending on plankton will die and the food chain will be affected.
3. If ocean temperature increase, growth of coral reefs will be affected.
4. Other ecosystem such as forests and desert will also be harmed.
5. Loss of bio-diversity and extinction of rare species will occur.

11. Classify the Indian roads and Explain.

Village Roads :

1. Its links village with towns.
2. It is maintained by village Panchayats.

District Roads :

1. Its link the towns with the district headquarters.
2. It is maintained by the corporations and Municipalities.

State Highways :

1. Its link the state capitals with the different district headquarters.
2. It is maintained by the state public works Department.

National Highways :

1. Its link the state capitals with National Capital.
2. It is maintained by the central public works department.

Golden quadrilateral super highways :

This is a major road development project launched by the Government of India.

Border roads :

1. It constructed along the northern and north eastern borders of our country.
2. It is maintained by Border Roads Organisation.

12. Write about Remote sensing Technology.

1. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.
2. To measure phenomena on the Earth's lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.
3. Remote sensing is done with the help of sensors.
4. Aerial photographs is a first result of remote sensing utilized by map makers.
5. In the 1960s the first revolution with the space satellite began.
6. In the 1970s the second revolution began with the launch of ERTS.

13. Explain the various components of Remote sensing.**1. Target :**

The target is an object or material that is being imaged.

2. Energy Source :

- ❖ The energy source provides electromagnetic energy to the target.
- ❖ It is classified as passive system and active system.

3. Transmission path :

The electromagnetic radiation interacts with the target and it transmits information from the target to sensor.

4. Sensor :

Sensor is a device to detect the Electro Magnetic radiation.

14. Explain the process involves in Remote Sensing Technology.

- ❖ Sun provides electromagnetic energy to the target of things.
- ❖ The energy travels from its source to the target, then target to the sensor interacting with the atmosphere.

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- ❖ The interaction depends on the properties of target and the radiation.
 - ❖ The sensor collects and records the electromagnetic radiation.
 - ❖ The recorded energy is transmitted in a electric form and the data and processed into an image.
 - ❖ The processed image is interpreted to extract information about the target.
 - ❖ The extracted information is applied for better understanding.

15. What are the advantages of Remote Sensing?

- ❖ To provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame.
- ❖ To detect features of inaccessible areas.
- ❖ It is cheaper and rapid method to get up to data information.
- ❖ It helps the planners to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment.
- ❖ It enable the cartographers to prepare thematic map with speed.

16. Write the importance of Early Warning systems in Diaster Risk Reduction.

Early Warning Systems :

- ❖ It provides information on an emergency to reduce the risks involved.
- ❖ Early warning System depends upon four main inter related elements.
 - a) Observation and Recordings.
 - b) Risk knowledge and Recognition
 - c) Warning and Dissemination
 - d) Appropriate response

HISTORY

1. What were the causes for Imperialism?

- ❖ The industrial revolution created a great demand for raw materials in European countries.
- ❖ They had to find markets to sell their products. Asia and Africa served this purpose.
- ❖ They felt that acquisition of colonies would enhance the prestige of their nations.
- ❖ The European countries were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve balance with their neighbours.
- ❖ The discovery of new routes to promoted the spirit of Imperialism.
- ❖ Growth of population and its impact unemployment forced the Europeans to emigrate in search of new lands.
- ❖ State of anarchy supported the colonial race.

2. What are the effects of Imperialism?

- ❖ The powerful national developed the transport and communication facilities in the weaker nations.
- ❖ They introduced new farming methods, to get increased food production.

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- ❖ The colonies had no freedom. They were exploited and treated as slaves.
 - ❖ The colonies plunged into poverty and unemployment.
 - ❖ The policy of revival discrimination was practiced.
- 3. Write a paragraph about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.**
- ❖ Franklin D. Roosevelt framed the New Deal policy to combat the Economic depression in U.S.A.
 - ❖ The Tennessee Valley Authority was established.
 - ❖ Federal Reserve Bank was set up to provide loans to banking institutions and industries.
 - ❖ The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed to improve the conditions of the workers.
 - ❖ The Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed to provide compensation to farmers.
- 4. Write any five causes for the out break of Second World War.**
- ❖ All humiliating terms against Germany resulted in the Second World War.
 - ❖ The concepts like Germany for Germans, Italy for Italians which emphasised nationalism led to tension.
 - ❖ The big powers did not obey the terms and conditions of the League.
 - ❖ Japan, Italy and Germany signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis and sowed the seeds for Second World War.
 - ❖ Hitler demanded Poland to construct a military road through Polish corridor. He also demanded the surrender of Danzing. This led to the Second World War.
- 5. What were the results of Second World War?**
- ❖ Over 50 Millions lost their lives.
 - ❖ It sounded the death knell to dictatorship in Germany and Italy.
 - ❖ The war weakened Britain and France.
 - ❖ America and Russia emerged as Super Powers. A cold war started between Russia and America.
 - ❖ The United Nations Organisation was set up to maintain international peace.
- 6. What were the achievements of League of Nations?**
- ❖ It settled a problem between Finland and Sweden regarding the ownership of Aaland Island in Baltic.
 - ❖ It solved a boundary dispute in Silesia.
 - ❖ It avoided a war between Greece and Bulgaria.
 - ❖ It solved a border issue between Peru and Columbia.
 - ❖ It attempted to raise the standard of education in various states.
- 7. What are the major achievements of the UNO?**
- ❖ It settled disputes between Iran and Iraq.
 - ❖ Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
 - ❖ It has signed many Nuclear test ban treaties like NTBT in 1963.
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- ❖ It played vital role the Suez Canal.
 - ❖ The UNO also settled the Korean War and Vietnam War.

8. Mention the results of the Great revolt of 1857.

- ❖ The administration of India was directly taken over by the British Crown.
- ❖ The office of the Secretary of State for India was created.
- ❖ The Indian princess were given the right of adoption.
- ❖ Full religious freedom was guaranteed to the Indians.
- ❖ The Indian army was thoroughly reorganized.

9. Write any five factors that promoted the rise of National Movement.

- ❖ The British imperialism made the people of the whole of India think as one nation.
- ❖ As a result of British supremacy, Indian came into close contact with various European countries.
- ❖ Modern means of transport and communication greatly helped the Indian leaders to carry on their ideas to every nook and corner of the country.
- ❖ The great leaders of India inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect and self-confidence.
- ❖ The Indian press and literature awakened national consciousness among the masses of India.

10. Explain the stages of Non-Co-operation Movement of 1920-22. Why was it suspended.

First stage (1920) :

Indian who received titles and honours from the British renounced them in protest.

Second stage (1921) :

All government institutions including schools, colleges, offices and legislatures were boycotted.

Third stage (1922):

The most important and final stage of the movement was non-payment of taxes.

The Chauri Chaura Incident (1922) :

In 1922, the violence broke out at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh. So, Gandhiji was upset and suspended the Non-Co-operation Movement immediately.

11. Write a short on Salt Satyagraha.

- ❖ Gandhiji started civil disobedience movement in 1930.
- ❖ The British Government levied tax on common salt used by millions of people.
- ❖ It hit the poor hard.
- ❖ Gandhiji and 78 chosen followers left Sabarmathi Ashram to Dandi to break the salt laws.
- ❖ Gandhiji broke the salt laws on the same day by preparing salt from sea water.

12. What is the importance of three Round Table Conference?

First Round Table Conference (1930) :

It was held at London. Congress did not attend in it. It ended in failure.

Second Round Table Conference (1931) :

It was held in London. Gandhiji attended the conference. Gandhiji returned to India without any settlement.

Third Round Table Conference (1932) :

It was held in London. The Congress leaders did not participate in it.

13. Write a paragraph on Quit India Movement.**Quit India Movement (1942):**

- ❖ The failure of the Cripp's Mission brought a change in Gandhi's attitude.
- ❖ He asked for the complete withdrawal of the British from India.
- ❖ So the Congress working Committee passed a resolution in 1942, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.
- ❖ Gandhiji said, I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt.

Result :

Due to lack of proper leadership violent riots took place everywhere.

14. Bharathiar is a freedom fighter - Prove.

- ❖ Bharathiar was born on December 11, 1882 at Ettayapuram.
- ❖ He served as an assistant editor of Swadeshamithran.
- ❖ His poems 'Vande Matharam',
Achamillai, Achamillai
Enthaiyum Thayum and Bala Bharathan.
- ❖ In 1907 he participated in the Surat Conference.
- ❖ He passed away on September 11, 1921.

15. Write a paragraph on the formation and achievements of the Justice Party.

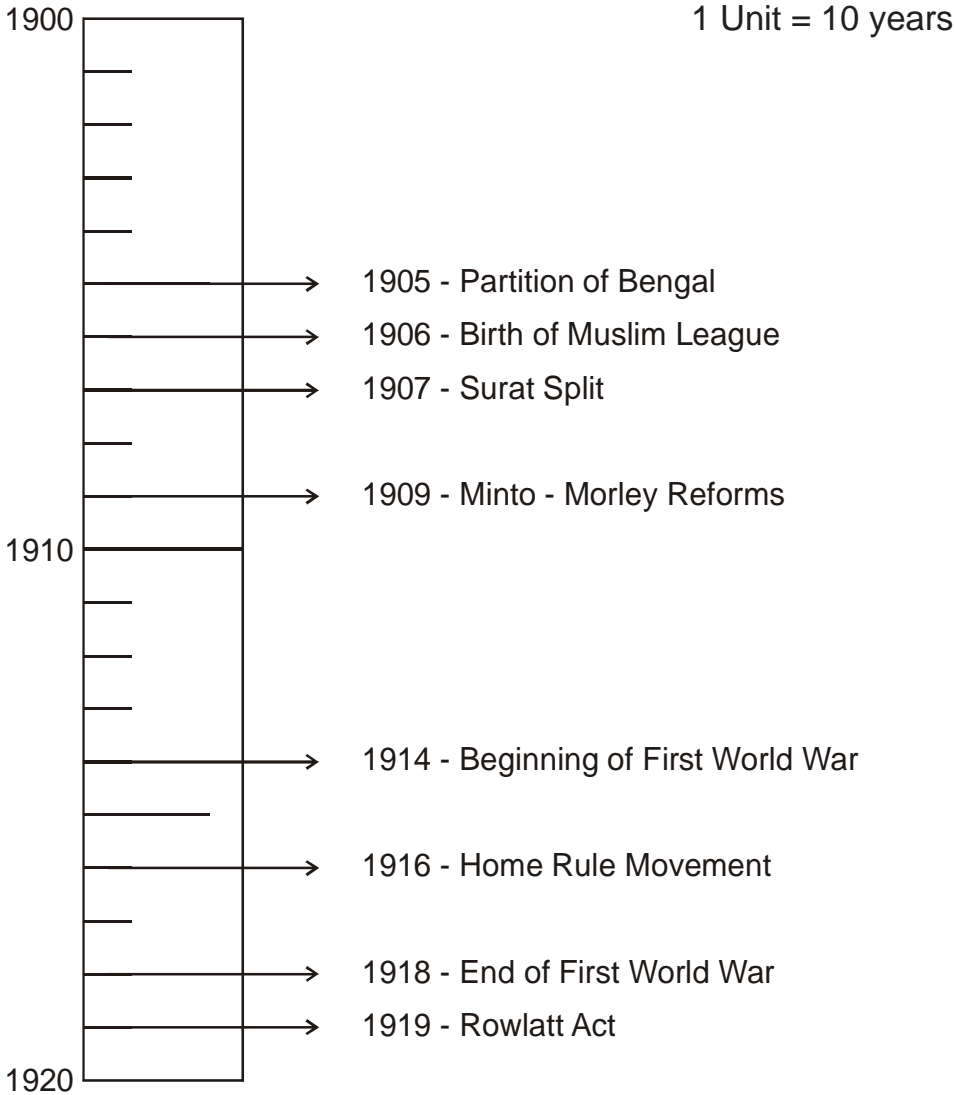
- ❖ Justice party was started against the domination of Brahmins.
- ❖ It was established in 1916.

Achievements :

- ❖ The Justice Party improved the status of depressed classes.
- ❖ Devadasi system was abolished.
- ❖ The Industries Act was passed.
- ❖ It gave encouragement to Medical Education.
- ❖ The women were granted the right to vote.

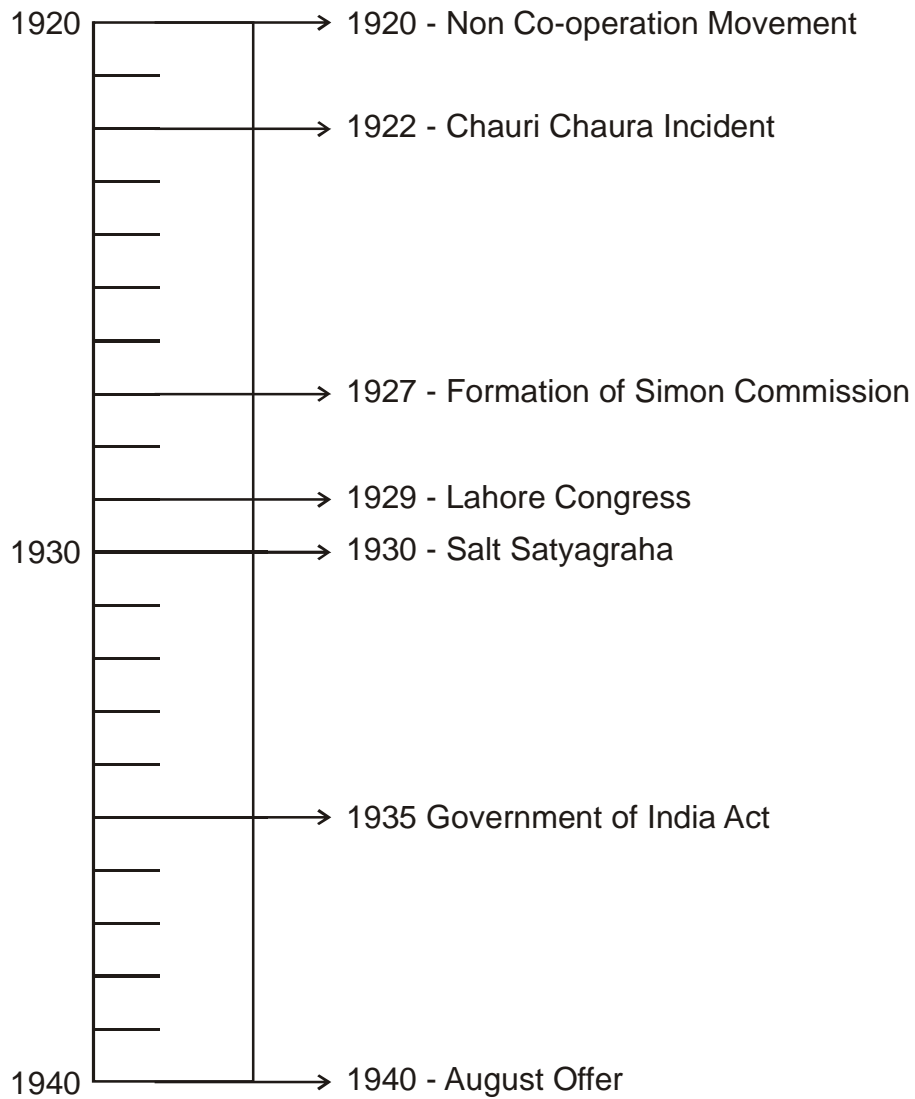
TIME LINE

1900 TO 1920



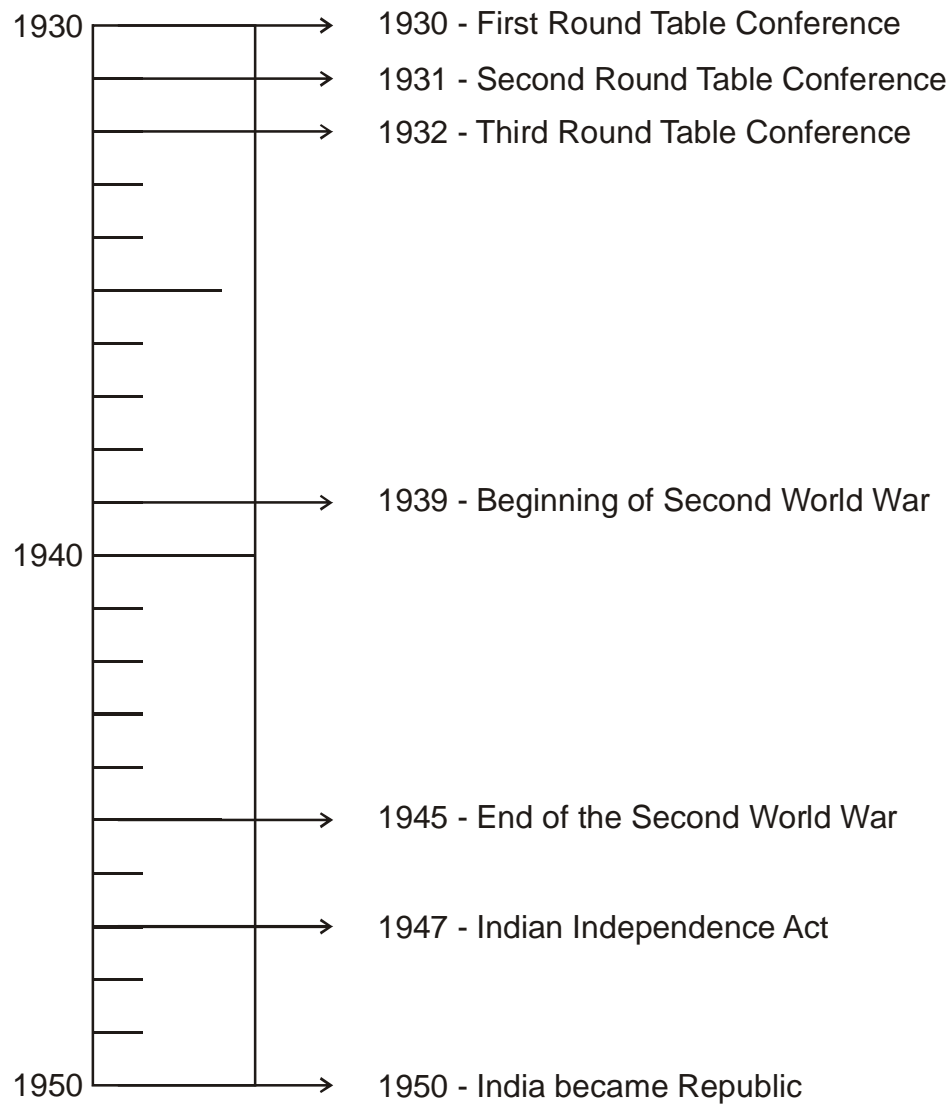
1920 TO 1954

1 Unit = 10 years



1930 TO 1950

1 Unit = 10 years



IMPORTANT PLACES OF HISTORY INDIA



