VETRI NICHAYAM

X STD
SOCIAL SCIENCE

சொற்றொல் கேட்ட
Total marks: 100

I. Choose the Correct answer: 14x1 = 14
Match 10x1 = 10

II. Short Questions.
- History - 4/8 4x2 = 8
- Civics - 1/2 1x2 = 2
- Geography - 4/8 4x2 = 8
- Economics - 1/2 1x2 = 2

III. Distinguish Questions (4/8) 4x2 = 8

IV. Caption Questions (2/4) 2x4 = 8

V. Big Questions:
- History - 1/3 1x5 = 5
- Civics - 1/3 1x5 = 5
- Geography - 1/3 1x5 = 5
- Economics - 1/3 1x5 = 5

VI. Time line (History) 5x1 = 5
VII. Map (History) 5x1 = 5
Map (Geography) 10x1 = 10

100

M.N.U. Jayaraj Nadar Hr. Sec. School,
Nagamalai, Madurai- 625 019.
© 9994022612
I. Choose the correct answer

1. Germany and Italy became unified countries in **1870**. (Jun 13)
2. The Movement of goods was speeded up by the development of **Railways** (Mar 13, Jun 14)
3. A great demand for the raw materials was created by **Industrial Revolution** (Mar 12, Jun 12)
4. China was politically independent under the **Manchu rule**
5. English East India company was formed in the year **1600** (Oct 13)
6. French East India company was established by **Colbert** (Mar 14)
7. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India company to set up trading post at surat **Jahangir**
8. The Republic of china was established under **Dr. Sunyatsen** (Oct 15)
9. Queen Victoria’s proclamation issued in **1858**
10. Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world said by **Kaiser William II** (Jun 13)
11. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany **Lusitania** (Mar 12, Oct 13)
12. Germany battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of **Dogger Bank**
13. First world war came to end by **Paris peace conference** (Oct 12)
14. The league of Nations was officially founded in **January 20, 1920**
15. Where was the league of Nations headquarters situated? **Geneva**
17. Name the policy formulated by FDR **New Deal**
18. Founder of the fascist party **Benito Mussolini** (Jun 12, Oct 12)
19. Mussolini made common cause with **Hitler**
20. Name the island bombarded by the Allied forces **Sicily**
21. Hitler’s anti-semitism grew to the extent of killing the Jews
22. For some time Hitler was a painter
23. In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia
24. Where was Hitler born? Austria
25. What did Hitler organize? Nazi Party
26. Name the book written by Hitler Mein Kampf (My Struggle)
27. Treaty of Versailles contained the seeds for the 2nd world war (Jun 14)
28. The country emerged as a world power after the 1st world war Japan (Mar 12)
29. Hitler demanded the surrender of Danzig
30. Blitzkrieg means Lightning war (Mar 13)
31. The British prime minister during the 2nd world war Sir Winston Churchill (Oct 12)
32. Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis
33. The UNO was established in 1945
34. UNO’s main deliberative body is The General Assembly
35. The Seat of International court of Justice is at The Hague
36. European union traces its origin from ECSC
37. The name of the single European currency Euro (Mar 15)
38. Where is the seat of the court of justice Luxemburg
39. How many members are in EU at Present 28
40. During the great revolt of 1857 of the governor general of India was Lord Canning (Jun 12, 14)
41. The Peasants had to pay heavy Revenue taxes
42. General services enlistment act was passed in 1856
43. The first sign of unrest appeared at Barrackpore (Mar 12, Oct 13)
44. The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at Meerut
45. The pioneer of the reform movements was Rajaram mohan roy (Oct 12, mar 13, Oct 15)
46. Swami Dayanandha saraswathi started the Arya Samaj
47. Vallalar’s devotional songs are complied in a volume called Thiru Arutpa
48. The policies of the moderates were described by the extremist as political Mendicancy
50. Open split in the congress occurred in the session held at Surat.
51. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by Tilak. (Jun 13)
52. Gandhi advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle sathyagraha
53. C.R Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj party
54. The Indian constitution was formally adopted on January 26, 1950.
55. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
56. First president of India is Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
57. The first president of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was P. Rangaiah Naidu.
58. At Vedaranyam, the salt law was broken by Rajagopalachari (Mar 14).
59. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet Gandhiji.
60. Kamaraj was famous for policy ‘K’ plan (Oct-15).
61. Vaikam is a place in Kerala (Mar 14).
62. All India women conference was organized at Pune.

**GEOGRAPHY**

1. The Himalayas are known as **Abode of Snow** (Jun 12).
2. The Bay of Bengal is located to the South-east of India.
3. The source of River Ganga **Gangotri** (Mar 14).
4. Palk strait separates India from **Srilanka** (Oct 12 Oct 13).
5. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through Allahabad (Mar 12 Jun 14, Mar 15).
6. The highest peak in India is **Mt. Godwin Austin (K2)** (Mar 13, Jun 14).
8. The place that gets rain from western disturbance is **Punjab**.
9. The local storms in North eastern part of India during summer are called Norwesters.
10. The soil found in Arid Zone is known as **Desert soil** (Oct 12).
12. Rice is grown well in the **Alluvial soil** (Mar 12, Jun 13).
13. The rice bowl of Tamilnadu is **Thanjavur** (June 12).
14. Tea and coffee crops are well grown on the **mountain slopes** (Mar 14).
15. The crops that grows in drought is **millet**s (Jun 14, Oct 15)
16. Cotton is a **Cash Crop** (Oct 13, Jun 14)
17. Manchester of India is **Mumbai** (Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 14)
18. Tata Iron and steel industry is located at **Jamshedpur** (Jun 13, Oct 15)
19. Chotta Nagpur plateau is noted for **Mineral Resource** (Jun 13)
20. The city known as Electronic capital is **Bangalore** (Mar 12, Mar 15)
21. Contamination of water is called **water pollution**
22. The Costliest and most modern means of transport is **Airtransport** (Mar 14)
23. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is **Roadways**
24. The headquarters of Indian railways is **Delhi** (Mar 13, Mar 15)
25. The device to detect the Electro magnetic Radiation is **sensor**
26. Mitigation measures includes **two** general categories.
27. The International Day for Disaster Reduction is celebrated on **13th October**.

**CIVICS**

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in **peace** (Mar 13, Mar 15, Oct 15)
2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru’s five principles of peace are named as **pancha sheel** (Mar 12, Jun 12, Oct 12)
3. Nuclear Test ban Treaty was signed in the year **1963** (Jun 14)
4. India brought a resolution in the UN Assembly in Favour of disarmament in **1956**
5. Aparthied was abolished in **1990**
6. The First secretary General of SAARC was **Abul Ashan** (Mar 14)
7. The most popular form of Government in modern days **Democracy**
8. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a **cabinet minister**
9. To contest an election a person should be above the age of **25** (Jun 13)
10. The status of election commissioner is equivalent to that of **Supreme Court Judge** (Mar 14)
11. Election commission is situated at **New Delhi** (Mar 12, Oct 12, Mar 13)
12. The ancient religion of our county is **Vedic religion**
13. Recognised official languages of India **22** (Jun 13)
14. Language is the means of **communication** (June 12)
15. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration **music and dance**

16. A person one who gives final utility to a commodity is **consumer** (Jun 13)

17. The Right to information Act was passed by the parliament on **12th October 2005** (Oct 12, Mar 13)

18. World consumer day is celebrated on **March 15** (Mar 12, Jun 12, Oct 13, Mar 14)

**ECONOMICS**

1. National Income is otherwise called **Gross National Product** (Jun 12, 13, 14)

2. National Income of a country can be calculated by **3 methods** (Mar 12, Oct-15)

3. India’s per capita Income is **950 Dollars** (Oct 12, Mar 14)

4. Primary sector consists of **Agriculture** (Mar-15, Oct-15)

5. Per capita Income is an Indicator of **Living Standard of People**

6. Chairman of planning commission of India is **prime minister of India** (Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 14, Mar-15)

7. Planning commission of India was setup in the year **1950** (Mar 12, Jun 13, Mar 14)

8. Green revolution was introduced in the year **1967** (Mar 13, Jun 14)

9. Bhodan movement was started by **Acharya Vinobhabhave** (Mar 13, Mar 12, Jun 13, Mar 14)

10. Which year has a special significance in Indian Economy **1991** (Jun 13, Oct-15)

11. As per 2011 Census, the literacy rate in India is **74.04%**

**Match - with answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>II.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Carnatic wars</td>
<td>1. Treaty of Versailles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Protectorate</td>
<td>2. Treaty of Trianon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Island of Hong Kong</td>
<td>4. Treaty of Serveres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. International colony</td>
<td>5. Treaty of Germaine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- End of French influence in India
- France
- Africa
- England (Oct 12, Mar-15)
- China
- Germany (Jun 13, Oct-15)
- Hungary
- Bulgaria
- Turkey
- Austria

10 X 1 = 10

**HISTORY**
III. 1. Share market collapse - Speculation of borrowed money
2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation - Banks and Industries
3. Economic Depression - Early 1930’s
4. Federal Reserve bank - Loans (Mar 14)
5. The Security Exchange Act - License to stock exchange

IV. 1. Duce - Mussolini (Oct 15)
2. Black shirts - Mussolini’s followers (Mar 13, Mar 15)
3. Ovra - Secret Police of Mussolini (Jun 14)
4. March to Rome - 1922
5. Albania - 1939

V. 1. Brown Shirts - Followers of Hitler
2. Fuhrer - Leader (Jun 13)
3. Swastika - Nazi Emblem (Mar 14)
4. Gestapo - Hitler’s Secret Police
5. Mein Kampf - My struggle

VI. 1. Scorched Earth Policy - Russia
2. “U” Boats - German Submarines
3. Luftwaffe - Germany
4. Royal Air Force - England
5. Atlantic Charter - F.D. Roosevelt (Mar 14)

VII. 1. New York - Headquarters of the UNO (Mar 13)
2. Veto - Negative vote
3. Present Secretary General of UNO - Mr. Ban ki Moon (Jun 12)
4. NTBT - 1963
5. CTBT - 1996

VIII. 1. Merger Treaty - 1967
2. EURO - 2002
3. Robert Schuman - French Foreign Minister
4. Jean Monnet - French Politician
5. EU budgets - Court of Auditors

IX. 1. Mangal Pandey - Barrackpore (Oct 15)
2. Bahadur Shah II - Delhi
3. Nana Saheb - Kanpur
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal - Oudh
5. Rani Lakshmi Bai - Central India
X. 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai - Jhansi (Oct 12)
2. Bahadur Shah II - Mughal Emperor
3. The Great Revolt - 1857
4. Lucknow - Colin Campbell
5. Queen Victoria’s Proclamation - Magnacarta (Jun 13, Mar-15)

XI. 1. Herald of New Age - Raja Rammohan Roy
2. Martin Luther of Hinduism - Swamy Dayanandha Saraswathi
3. New India - Mrs. Annie Besant
4. Photo Voltaic Lighting system - Ramakrishna Mission
5. Vallalar - Ramalinga Adigal (Jun 14)

XII. 1. Eswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar - Religious and Social Reformer
2. Subramania Bharathi - Patriotic writer
3. Swadeshi - ‘Of one’s own country
4. New India - Mrs. Annie Besant (Mar 12, Oct 12)
5. Kesari - Bala Gangadhar Tilak (Mar 14, Oct-15)

XIII. 1. Motilal Nehru - Swarajya Party (Mar 12)
2. Chauri Chaura - Uttar Pradesh
3. Lion of Punjab - Lala Lajpat Rai (Jun 13, Mar-15)
4. Communal Award - Ramsay MacDonald (Jun 14)
5. Frontier Gandhi - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Oct 13)

XIV. 1. Swadeshi Exhibition - Madras Mahajan Sabha
2. Chanakya - Rajaji (Oct 13)
3. King maker - Kamarajar (Jun 14)
4. Sathya murthi - Poondi Reservoir
5. Fateh Hyder - Vellore Mutiny

XV. 1. Justice - English Newspaper (Jun 14)
2. Vaikam Hero - E.V. Ramasamy Periyar (Jun 12, Oct-12, Mar-15)
3. Devadasi system - Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy (Jun 12, Oct 12)
4. Veera Tamilannai - Dr. S. Dharmambal (Mar 12, Mar 14)
5. Justice party - T.M. Nair (Mar 12, Mar 13)
## GEOGRAPHY

### I. Pilgrim centre
- Kedarnath (Mar 14, Jun 14)
- marshy Land
- Shayadri
- Malwa/Deccan (Oct-15)
- Vembanad

### II. Burst of Monsoon
- June to September
- Local storms in Northeast India (Oct 12)
- Total involvement of local people
- October to November
- Mawsynram in Cherrapunji (Jun 13, Mar-15)

### III. Black soil
- Cotton cultivation (Mar 12, Jun 12, Mar 14)
- A type of coal (Mar 12, Mar 13, Jun 14, Oct-15)
- Sundarban (Jun 12, Oct 12, Mar-15)
- Sun
- Petroleum

### IV. Wheat
- Punjab (Oct 13, Mar 14)
- Uttarpradesh
- Himachal Pradesh (Oct 13, Jun 14, Oct-15)
- Kerala (Oct 13)
- west Bengal (Oct 12, Mar 13, Oct 13, Mar-15)

### V. Jute Industry
- west Bengal (Oct-15)
- Mumbai (Oct-15)
- Bangalore
- Jamshedpur
- Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Jun 13)

### VI. Village Roads
- (Village) Panchayat (Mar 13, Jun 14, Mar-15, Oct-15)
- Municipalities/Corporations
- Mumbai (Jun 14)
- Chennai (Mar 12, Jun 12, Oct 12, Mar 13, Mar 14)
- Delhi (Mar 12, Jun 12, Jun 13)

### VII. Ground Survey
- Many Months
- Short span of time (Mar 14)
- French map makers (Mar 12, Jun 12)
- Systematic aerial images
- USA (Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 13, Mar-15)
II. Caption questions with answers  

2 x 4 = 8

Unit: I Battle of Plassey and Buxar: (Mar 14, Jun 14)

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?
   1858

Unit: II Ambition of Germany: (Mar 13)

a) Who was the ruler of Germany during First World War?
   **Kaiser William II**

b) What did he believe?
   **Germany 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 British Empire.**

d) Where did he station a fleet?
   **At Heligoland in North sea.**

Balkan Problem: (Oct 12, Oct 13)

a) Name the Balkan countries?
   **Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro**

b) How did the First Balkan War come to an end?
   **By the “Treaty of London”**

c) Why did the other Balkan countries declare war on Bulgaria?
   **Bulgaria gained more territories in first Balkan War.**

d) What was the result of the Second Balkan War?
   **Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained the more territories.**

League of Nations: (Jun 12, Jun 13)

a) Name the organizations which were found before the League of Nations?

b) Where was the League of Nations headquarters situated?
   **At Geneva.**

c) How should the member Nations solve the problems?
   **Through the League of Nations.**

d) When did Japan captured Manchuria?
   **In the year 1931.**
Unit: III Franklin D. Roosevelt: (Mar 12, Mar 13)

a) When was the presidential election held?
   - In 1932
b) How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as?
   - 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

Adolf Hitler: (Oct 12, Oct 13, Mar 15)

a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?
   - Adolf Hitler was born in Austria
b) What was his father?
   - His father was a customs officer
c) What did he organize?
   - He organized a group of men called National Socialists which became Nazi Party.
d) Name the book written by Hitler?
   - “Mein Kampf” (My struggle)

Results of the war:

a) Who occupied Japan?
   - American forces under General Mc Arthur.
b) Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World war.
   - America and Russia (USA & USSR)
c) Mention some of the countries which got the independence after the war?
   - Many countries like India, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia etc.
d) Why was UNO set up?
   - To maintain International peace and harmony.

Organs of the UNO:

a) Name the major organs of the UNO?
b) Who was elected as the president of the UN General Assembly in 1953?
   - Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
c) What is the function of the Trusteeship council?
   - To look after certain territories placed under the trusteeship of the UNO.
d) How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?
   - By the General Assembly on the advise of the Security Council
Achievements of EU (EUROPEAN UNION):

a) What is the symbol of the Euro?
   The symbol of the Euro is €

b) What did the Euro Eliminate?
   The European eliminated foreign exchange hurdles.

c) How many members are there in the EU at present?
   27

d) Who allocated funds to European research projects?
   European Research Council

Unit: V Revolts at Central India: (Mar 12, Jun 12)

a) Who led the revolt at Central India?
   Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jansi and Tantia Tope

b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai?
   Gwalior

c) What was her end?
   She was killed in the battle.

d) What did Tantia Tope do?
   Tantia Tope escaped but he was captured and killed.

Unit: VI Brahmo Samaj: (Jun 13, Oct-15)

a) Who founded Brahmo samaj?
   Raja Ram Mohan Roy

b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
   Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English etc.

b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
   Preconditions of Jesus Christ and the Guide to Peace and Happiness.

d) What did Brahmo samaj believe?
   Universal religion based on the principle of one Supreme God.

Ramakrishna Mission (Oct 13, Mar 14)

a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa?
   Priest of Kali Temple

b) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?
   Swami Vivekananda

c) When and Where was the Parliament of the Religious held?
   Chicago in USA in 1893

d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of religious?
   Swami Vivekananda
Unit VII The Indian National Congress:

a) When was the Indian National Congress founded?
   In 1885.

b) On whose advice was it founded?
   On the advice of a retired British civil Servant A.O Hume.

c) Where was the first session of the Congress held? Who was the chair person?
   The first session was held at Bombay and was chaired by W.C. Banerjee.

d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session the Congress?
   W.C. Banerjee, Dadabai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Madan Mohan Malavya etc.

Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy: (Mar 12, Oct 12, Jun 13, Mar-15, Oct-15)

a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?
   Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

b) Where did the people gather?
   In Jallian wala Bagh at Amritsar in Punjab.

c) Who was the British Military commander of Amritsar?
   General Dyer

d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?
   Renounced his Knighthood

Simon Commission: (Mar 14)

a) Why was Simon Commission appointed?
   To enquire about the Act of 1919 and to suggest further measures to improve Indian administration.

b) Why was it an insult to the Indians?
   All members were English and no Indian member in the commission.

c) How Simon Commission greeted?
   Protested with Black Flag and shouted the slogan “Go back Simon”

d) Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon commission agitation?
   Lala Lajpat Rai

The Mount batten plan: (Jun 14)

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?
   To divide India into two independent countries namely India and Pakistan.

d) What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League?
   Congress and Muslim League accepted this plan.
Unit VIII Rajagopalachariyar:

a) When and where was he born?
   **Born on December 10th 1878 at Thovarappalli village.**

b) Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?
   **In protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the second World war by the British Government.**

c) What did he introduce during his second term?
   **He introduced “Kula Kalvi Thittam”**

d) Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”?
   **Because of his diplomatic skills.**

K. Kamaraj: (Mar 13)

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?
   **Sathyamoorthy’s House.**

d) When did he die?
   **October 2nd 1975.**

III. GEOGRAPHY-IMPORTANT DISTINGUISH QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)</th>
<th>Indian Standard Time (IST)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mar 13 Mar 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>1. Indian Standard Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longitude is 0°</td>
<td>Longitude is 82°30'E.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. It passes through</td>
<td>2. It passes through</td>
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<td>Greenwich, in England.</td>
<td>Allahabad in India. IST</td>
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<td>is 5 1/2 hours earlier</td>
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<td>than GMT.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Oct 12, Mar 14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. They are continuous and</td>
<td>1. They are not continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long mountain ranges.</td>
<td>and found small hills.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. They have important</td>
<td>2. They have no passes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>passes such as Thalghat,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Bhorghat Palghat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. They are the origin</td>
<td>3. They do not produce</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>point of River Godavari,</td>
<td>any rivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krishna, Kaveri etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Coast Plains</td>
<td>West Coast Plains</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 12, Jun 13, Oct 13, Jun 14 Oct-15</td>
<td>1. It stretches from west Bengal to Kanyakumari</td>
<td>1. It Stretches from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. It is more Extensive and wider with alluvial soil</td>
<td>2. It is quite narrow one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>South West Monsoon</td>
<td>North East Monsoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. West coast plains and North India get heavy rain by this monsoon.</td>
<td>2. East Coast plains (Andhra and Tamilnadu…) get rain by this monsoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>Climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 12, Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 14 Mar-15)</td>
<td>1. Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place with regard to temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall.</td>
<td>1. Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place. Minimum 35 years weather records are taken to calculate climate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Loo</td>
<td>Norwesters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun 13, Mar 14 Oct-15</td>
<td>1. They are strong hot winds</td>
<td>1. They are local thunder storms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. They blow over the northern and north western parts on India.</td>
<td>2. They blow in the north-eastern part on India</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tropical Evergreen Forest</td>
<td>Tropical Monsoon Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 14</td>
<td>1. They are found in the regions where the rainfall is more than 200cm. (e-g-Assam)</td>
<td>1. They are found in the areas where the rainfall ranges between 70cm and 200cm.(e-g) Eastern slopes of Western Ghats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. They are thick density and evergreen forests.</td>
<td>2. The trees shed their leaves in Summer. (Deciduous forests)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Renewable Resource</td>
<td>Non Renewable Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 12, Jun 12, Oct 12, Mar 13 Mar-15, Oct-15</td>
<td>1. Sources can be reproduced again and again and we can get it easy.</td>
<td>1. They cannot be replaced again after utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. They do not make environmental pollution. (e-g) Sunlight, water, air.</td>
<td>2. They can make environmental pollution. (e-g) coal, petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wind Energy</td>
<td>Thermal Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 12, Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 14, Jun 13</td>
<td>1. Wind Energy do not make environmental pollution.</td>
<td>1. Thermal Energy may be polluted the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. If there is no blowing of wind, we cannot get this energy.</td>
<td>2. We can get this energy till the lack of coal and natural gas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>Commercial Agriculture</th>
<th>Subsistence Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 12, Mar 13 Mar-15</td>
<td>1. Crops are produced in large scale for earning foreign exchange by export.</td>
<td>1. Half of the production is used for family consumption and the rest is sold in the markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Commercial agriculture products are cereals, cotton, sugarcane, Jute etc.</td>
<td>2. Subsistence agricultural products are Rice and wheat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>Kharif (Summer) Crops</th>
<th>Rabi (winter) crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun 12, Oct 13, Mar 14</td>
<td>1. Sowing period is June; Harvesting period is November</td>
<td>1. Sowing Period is November; Harvesting period is March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Major crops grown are Paddy, cotton, Sugarcane, Jute.</td>
<td>2. Major crops grown are wheat, Mustard, Tobacco, Grains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Mineral Based Industries.</th>
<th>Agro Based Industries.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. (e-g) Iron and Steal Industries, cement Industries.</td>
<td>2. (e-g) cotton Industry, Sugar Industry, Jute Industries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>Water Pollution</th>
<th>Land pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 12, Oct 13, Mar 14, Jun 14</td>
<td>1. Water pollution is any chemical physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it</td>
<td>1. Land pollution is contaminating the land surface by various means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Water pollution affects water based eco-System. It disrupts the natural Food chain. It causes diseases. It affects ground water.</td>
<td>2. Land pollution causes many disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>National highways</td>
<td>State highways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 12, Oct 12, Jun 13, Mar 14</td>
<td>1. National highways link the state capitals with national capital</td>
<td>1. State Highways link the State capitals with different district head quarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. They are constructed and maintained by the central public works department.</td>
<td>2. They are constructed and maintained by the state public works Department.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 12, Jun 12, Mar 13, Jun 14 Oct-15</td>
<td>1. Exports means goods and services sold for foreign currency</td>
<td>1. Import refers to goods and services brought from overseas producers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Agricultural products, ores, minerals, are some of the major exports</td>
<td>2. Machine tools, electrical machineries, petroleum are major imports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>Internal trade</th>
<th>International trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 13, Jun 12 Mar-15, Oct-15</td>
<td>1. Internal trade is carried on within the domestic country</td>
<td>1. International trade is carried on between two or more countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Internal trade is mostly based on the nation’s currency</td>
<td>2. International trade is carried on within Foreign currency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. 2 Marks : HISTORY 10 x 2 = 20

Unit: I

1. Define Imperialism. (Jun 12, Jun 13, Mar 14, Jun 14)
   i) Imperialism is a state policy and is developed for ideological as well as financial reasons.
   ii) Imperialism is the concept while colonialism is the practice.

2. What is colonialism? (Mar 12, Oct 12)
   i) Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
   ii) It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and minority for foreign invaders.
3. **How did China become an International colony?**
   i) In AD 1899- the combined army of the foreign powers defeated the Boxers and marched to Peking, the capital of China.
   ii) The USA and England formulated this “open door policy” and partitioned among the foreign powers for trade right. Thus China became an international colony.

4. **Write a note on Taiping rebellion?** *(Jun 13, Oct-15)*
   i) The Americans, the French and other foreign countries signed treaties with China.
   ii) The Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu kings and the Foreigners in 1854.
   iii) The rebellion was known as Taiping Rebellion.

**Unit II**

5. **Write a note on Moroccan problem?**
   i) When French occupied Morocco it was recognized by Britain.
   ii) But it was opposed by Kaiser William II of Germany who wanted to declare Morocco an international colony.

6. **What was the immediate cause of the First world war?** *(Mar 12, Jun 13, Mar 14)*
   i) In June 28, 1914 Austrian crown prince Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by a Serbian lad at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
   ii) When Serbia ignored the ultimatum, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

7. **Mention any two terms of the Treaty of Versailles?** *(Jun 12, Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 13)*
   i) The covenant of the league of nation was drawn up.
   ii) A huge war indemnity was imposed on Germany. Her army was reduced.
8. Write any two fundamental principles of the league of Nations? (Oct 13)

i) It should improve the unity among nations and keep peace and security in the world.

ii) The member nations of the league should respect and safeguard the frontiers of the neighbouring nations without including in acts of aggression.

9. What are the organs of the league of nations? (Mar-15)

i) The General Assembly,

ii) The Council,

iii) The Secretariat,

iv) An International court of Justice,

v) International labour organization.

10. List out any two causes for the Failure of the League of nations?

i) The America was responsible for founding the league of nations, could not become a member. Hence the league looked like a building without deep foundation.

ii) Whenever the member nations were not happy with the attitude of the league, they were permitted go out.

Unit III

11. What were the causes for the great economic depression? (Oct 13, Jun 12, Mar 14)

i) The main cause of the depression was the collapse of American share market.

ii) The share market collapse was due to speculation on borrowed money.

12. Write a note on National Industrial Recovery Act? (Mar 13)

i) The national Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages.

ii) Lowering their working hours.

13. What were the four pillars of Fascism? (Oct 12, Mar 13, Jun 14)

Fascism rests on four pillars of

i) charismatic leadership,

ii) single party rule under a dictator,

iii) terror

iv) economic control.
14. Write a brief note on Munich Agreement?

i) By the Munich pact Germany was allowed to annex the Sudetenland but not to conquer any more territories.

ii) In 1939, Hitler violated the Munich agreement by annexing the whole of Czechoslovakia.

Unit IV

15. How did Japan sow the seeds for second world war? (Oct-15)

i) The Industrial development and economic growth forced Japan to follow the policy of imperialism.

ii) It signed Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis with Italy and Germany and sowed the seeds for second world war.

16. Write a note on the scorched Earth policy? (Mar 14, Jun 14)

i) Russians followed the scorched Earth policy against Germany.

ii) They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops. Roads, railways, factories and even houses so they the Germany could not gain any thing.

17. What are the main objectives of the UNO? (Oct 13, Jun 12)

i) To maintain international peace and security.

ii) To develop friendly relations among nations and settle international disputes.

18. Mention any two major achievements of the UNO?

i) It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq.

ii) Withdrawal soviet troops from Afghanistan by UNO.

Unit V

19. Name the important leaders and centers of the mutiny? (Oct 12, Jun 13, Mar 14, Jun 14)

i) Delhi-Bhadur shah II

ii) Central India –Rani LaxmiBai

iii) Lucknow - Begum Hazarat Mahal.

iv) Kanpur – Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope.
20. Mention the importance of Queen Victoria’s proclamation (Jun 12)
   i) It promised to pay due regard to the ancient rites and customs of India.
   ii) Granted general pardon to all offenders except those who had directly taken part in the murder of the British subjects.

Unit VI

21. What are the services rendered by the Arya Samaj? (Mar 12, Oct 12, Oct 13, Mar 14)
   i) The Arya Samaj opposed child marriage, polygamy, purdha system, casteism and advocated woman education, inter caste marriage and inter dining
   ii) It insisted on education of the woman and upliftment of the depressed classes

22. What are the teachings of Vallalar? (Jun 12, Mar 13, Mar-15)
   i) One of the primary teaching of Vallalar is service to mankind is the path of moksha god is the personification of mercy and knowledge.
   ii) The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God.

Unit VII

23. How did Indian press and literature passed the way for the rise of national movement?
   i) The Indian press and literature accelerated the spread of national consciousness among the masses of India and stamped their minds with ideals of freedom.
   ii) Newspaper like the Indian mirror, Bombay samahar, the Amrit Bazaar patrika, the Hindu, the Kesari and Maratha echoed the public opinion and developed a national outlook among the masses.

24. What were the aims of Indian national congress? (Oct 13, Oct-15)
   i) Greater representation and expansion of legislative councils.
   ii) Freedom of press and holding of Indian civil service (ICS) Examination in India.
   iii) More Indians should be employed on higher posts.
25. What are the changes introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935?
   i) Introduced provincial autonomy and established federal Government at the centre.
   ii) provided for the establishment of federal court to decide the conflicts between centre and provinces.
   iv) provided for the establishment of Federal Reserve Bank.

   i) In march 1946, the cabinet mission under pethick Lawrence, A.V. Alexander and Starafford Cripps visited India to negotiate with Indian Leaders about the transfer power
   iii) The committee recommended Federal Government.

27. Write a brief note on Vellore mutiny? (Oct 12, Oct 13)
   i) The British prohibited Hindu and Muslim soldiers from smearing religious marks.
   ii) In 1806 The revolting soldiers gathered at the fort under the pretext of attending the Tipu’s daughter’s wedding.

28. Give an account on vanchinathan’s role in the struggle for freedom?
   i) The Thirunelveli collector Ashe, shot down and killed four persons in Thirunelveli.
   iii) Vanchinathan wanted to take revenge against the Railway station and shot dead Ashe and he himself committed suicide.

29. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by kamaraj? (Jun 13, Mar 14)
   i) Mid-day meals scheme ii) Free education
   iii) construction of dams. iv) Launching of new industries.

Unit VIII

30. Why do we call periyar as “Vaikam Hero”? (Jun 13, Mar 14)
   i) He led the famous Vaikam Sathya Graha in 1924, where the people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter in to the temple.
   ii) Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple.
31. Narrate Dr. Muthulakshmi’s role in the agitation against Devadasi system?
   i) Appreciating her role in the agitation against Devadasi system.
   ii) She was vehemently supported in her efforts by Thiru. V. Kalyana sundaranar and periyar. As a result the Government enacted a law abolishing Devadasi system.

GEOGRAPHY

Unit I

1) Name well-known holy places in the Northern mountains of India (Oct 13, Oct-15)
   i) Amarnath ii) kedarnath iii) Badrinath iv) vaishnavidevi.

2) What are the main physical divisions of India? (Mar 12, Jun 12, Oct 12, Oct 13, Mar 14)
   i) Northern mountains ii) Northern Great plain iii) peninsular plateaus iv) Costal Plains v) Islands

3) Name of Islands belonging to India? (Mar 12, Oct 12, Jun 13, Mar 14)
   i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal
   ii) The Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea

4) Name the factors determining the climate of India?(Mar12,14,Jun12,Oct12,13)
   i) Latitude ii) Altitude iii) Distance from the sea iv) wind v) Position of mountains.

5) What are jet streams and how do they affect the climate of India?
   i) Air Currents in the upper layers of the atmosphere is known as jet streams ii) It could determine the arrival and departure of monsoon winds in India.

6) What do you mean by the ‘burst of Monsoon’? (Mar 13)
   i) South West monsoon winds are moisture laden winds because they originate from Indian ocean.
   ii) The violent thunder storms indicates the on set of the monsoon and lightening. iii) This phenomenon is often termed as the “monsoon burst”

Unit II

7) What do you understand by the term Natural Resources? (Mar 12, Mar 14)
   i) All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as Natural resources.
   ii) Eg; Land, Air, water, Sunlight, Soil, Plants, Animals.

8) Name the major mica producing areas of India? (Oct 12, Mar 13, Mar-15)
Unit III

9) What are the major determinant factors of agriculture? (Mar-15)
   i) Land form ii) Climate iii) Soil types iv) Water

10) What are the types of agriculture? (Jun 12, Oct 12, Jun 13, Mar 14, Jun 14)
    i) Primitive agriculture ii) Subsistence agriculture iii) commercial agriculture iv) Plantation agriculture

11) Name the agriculture seasons in India? (Mar 13)
    Kharif, Rabi, Zaid.

12) What are plantation crops? (Mar 12)

13) Name the factors that determine location of an Industry? (Jun 12, 13, Mar 14)
    i) Raw material ii) Power iii) transport iv) man power v) Market.

14) What are agro based industries? Give example? (Mar 12, Oct 13, Mar-15)
    i) cotton textiles industry ii) jute industry iii) sugar industry etc.

15) List out the major air pollution?
    i) Sulphur oxide ii) nitrogen oxide iii) carbonmono oxide iv) organic compounds.

16) What is Noise pollution? (Oct 13)
    Human or machine created sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.

17) What is meant by pollution due to e-waste? (Jun 12, Mar 14)
    It means pollution generated from its waste of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers.

Unit IV

18) What are the advantages of communication network? (Jun 14)
    i) Leads to enormous growth of trade.
    ii) Helps the government to tackle various socio-economic problems in the society.

19) State the Merits of Pipe line transport? (Oct 12, Mar 13, Mar-15)
    i) Pipe line can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water
    ii) Cost for maintenance and operation is low.

Unit V

20) What is meant by remote sensing? (Mar 13, Jun 14, Mar-15)
    Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.
21) GIS is a systematic integration of computer (Mar 12, Oct 12, Oct 13)
Hardware, Software and spatial Data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analyzing all terms of Bio graphically referenced data.

22) What are the uses of GPS? (Jun 12, Jun 13)
i) GPS is considered a dual use technology, meaning it has significant military and civilian applications
ii) Surveying, Map-making, Navigation, cellular Telephony, and Geofencing are the main civilian use of GPS.

23) Define: Disaster Risk Reduction
Disaster Risk Reduction is defined as the concept an practice of disaster risk though systematic efforts to analyse and manage the casual factors of disasters.

24) What are the important aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction?
The important aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction are
1. Mitigation 2. Early warning system
3. Disaster preparedness 4. Recovery

CIVICS

Unit I

1) What are the five principles of the Panchasheel?
i) Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other.
ii) No country should attack any other country
iii) No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
iv) All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
v) Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.
These Pancha sheel greatly added to the international status of India.

2) Name the areas identified by the SAARC countries for mutual co-operation?
The SAARC countries identified mutual co-operation in the following areas, transportation, postal service, tourism, shipping, meteorology, health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication.

3) India has rendered whole hearted support to the UNO- justify?
i) India has rendered whole-hearted support to the united Nations to bring World peace and making the polices of the UNO a great success.
ii) It tries to solve many problems by giving fun support to UNO.
4) **Write a note on the policy of Apartheid? (Mar 12, Mar 13)**
   i) In South Africa the whites did not give equal rights to the Native Africans. India had raised this issue for the first time in the UN General Assembly in 1946.
   ii) It was due to the constant moral support of India and the continuous struggle of Dr. Nelson Mandela, the policy of Apartheid has been abolished in 1990.

**Unit II**

5) **Give Abraham Lincoln’s definition of Democracy? (Jun 12, Jun 14, Jun 13, Mar 14)**
   Democracy is a government “of the people, by the people, for the people”

6) **What are National Parties? (Mar 12, Oct 13, Oct-15)**
   i) Secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National Party.
   ii) Eg: Congress, BJP.

7) **Give a brief note on the functions of the Election Commission? (Oct 12)**
   i) It gives recognition to the political parties.
   ii) It allots symbols for the parties as well as independent candidates.

8) **Why is India called the “museum of human race”?**
   i) India has a population of more than hundred crores made up of diverse ethnic groups, divided in number of castes, professing different religions, speaking hundreds of languages and dialects.
   ii) So, India is called the “museum of human race”.

9) **Name some of the religions of India? (Mar 13, Mar-15)**
   i) Hinduism ii) Islam iii) Buddhism iv) Christianism v) Sikhism

**Unit III**

10) **Write a brief note on the birth of COPRA?**
    The right to redress lead to the passing of the consumer protection Act (COPRA) in 1986 in India which has been defined as the magna carta of consumers.
ECONOMICS

Unit I

1) Define National Income? (Jun 13, Jun 14)

“National income 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 per capita income? (Mar 12, Jun 12, Oct 12, Mar 14)

i) Per capita income is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.

ii) It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of a country.

iii) Per capita Income = National Income / Population.

3) What is Laissez-faire? (Mar 13)

Laissez-faire means non-intervention by the government.

Unit II

4) Write a note on Green revolution? (Jun 13, Mar 14)

i. Green revolution was introduced in the year 1967

ii. The Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High yielding variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation of facilities, to increase the agricultural production.

5) What is mixed Economy? (Mar 13)

Mixed economy is public and private sectors would to co-exists

6) Write a note on cottage industries? (Oct-15)

Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market and production is of primitive methods.

Example:- handlooms, coir industries.

7) write a note on liberalization?

i. Liberalization means movement towards a free market system.

Liberalization otherwise known as withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.

ii. Private sectors are encouraged to enter into core industries which are reserved for public sector.

8) What do you mean by Globalization? (Jun 12, Oct 12, Oct 13, Jun 14)

i) Globalization refers where a country draw raw materials from any source of the world and manufacture goods and services.

ii) The finished goods also find a place in the global market. Thus globalization is the linkage of nation’s markets with global markets.
FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

(To get full marks, study the answers elaborately to the following questions)

HISTORY

Unit I 1. What were the causes for the imperialism? (Jun 13)

Unit II 2. What were the achievements of League of Nations? (Mar 13, Jun 14)

Unit III 3. Write a Paragraph about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by franklin D.Roosevelt? (Mar 12, Mar-15)

4. What were the achievements of Fascism under Mussolini? (Oct 13)

Unit V

5. What were the Administrative and Military causes of the Great Revolt of 1857? (Mar 13, Jun 13)

6. Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857 (June 12, June 14, Mar-15)

GEOGRAPHY

Unit I 1. India is a Sub-Continent. Justify. (Oct 13)

2. “Unity in Diversity” – explain (Jun 13, Oct-15)

3. Mention the importance of Himalayas (Mar 13)

4. Describe rain water harvesting. (Mar 13, Jun 13)

Unit II 5. Write the importance of forest. (Mar 13, Jun 13, Mar 14)

Unit III 6. Describe the factors encouraging cotton textiles Industry in Mumbai (Oct 12)

Unit IV 7. Classify the Indian roads and explain.

8. Write about Remote Sensing Technology. (Mar 12, Mar 13, Oct 13, Jun 14)
9. Explain the process involves in remote sensing Technology (Jun 12, Oct-15)

CIVICS


Unit I
2. Write a paragraph about pancha sheel and the policy of Non – Alignment. (Mar 13, Mar-15)

Unit II
3. Mention the types of election and explain them (Mar 12, Jun 13)(Oct-15)
4. Write a paragraph on National Integration. (Jun 12, Mar 13, Jun 14)

Unit III
5. Write a paragraph on the right of consumers. (Mar 12, Oct 13, Mar 14, Jun 14)
6. What are the measures taken by the govt of Tamilnadu to protect the consumer (Mar 13, Oct 12, Mar-15, Oct-15)

ECONOMICS

Unit I
1. Explain the methods of calculating national Income. (Mar 13, Jun 13, Mar-15)
2. Explain the need for the study of national Income. (Mar 12, Oct 12, Mar-15, Oct-15)

Unit II
4. Explain the various power programs in Tamil Nadu. (Mar 14, Jun 13, Jul 14)
5. Write down the objectives of Eleventh five years plan? (Mar 12, Mar 13, Oct 13, Mar-15, Oct-15)

VI Time Line Chart
HISTORY 5x1=5
Give more importance to Indian events from 1900-1950

1. Vellore Mutiny - 1806
2. Madras Native association - 1852
3. General Services Enlistment Act - 1856
4. First War of Indian Independence - 1857
5. Congress of Berlin - 1878
6. Triple Alliance - 1882
7. First Hague Conference - 1882
8. Madras Mahajana Sabha - 1852
9. Indian National Congress - 1885
10. Partition of Bengal - 1905
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formation of Muslim League</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat Split</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Entente</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Hague Conference</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minto-Morley reforms</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector Ash shot dead</td>
<td>1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Balkan war</td>
<td>1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Balkan war</td>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First World War (Starting)</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Rule Movement</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania joined the Allies</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow Pact</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant ship Lusitania was sunk</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany requested for peace</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowlatt Act</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Peace Conference</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jallian Walabagh Massacre</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>League of nations founded</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khilafat Movement</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Co-operation Movement</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Payment of tax</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chauri Chaura incident</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation of Swarajya Party</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon commission</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lahore Congress</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Disobedience Movement</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Satyagraha (Dhandi March)</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Round Table Conference</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandhi-Irwin Pact</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Round Table Conference</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal Award/Poona Pact</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Round Table Conference</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Government of India Act</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second World war starting</td>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand of Pakistan</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August offer</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation Barbaressa</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Charter</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack on Pearl Harbour</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cripp’s mission</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit India Movement</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
53. Indian National Army - 1942
54. Normandy Camp - 1944
55. Cabinet Mission - 1946
56. Interim Government - 1946
57. Mount Batten Plan - 1947
58. India Independence Act - 1947
59. India got Freedom - 1947
60. Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi - 1948
61. India becoming Republic - 1950
62. Nationalization of Suez canal - 1956
63. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty - 1963
64. Formation of European Union - 1967
65. European Parliament - 1979
68. Single Euro Currency - 2002

PUBLIC TIME LINE QUESTIONS TILL JUNE 2014

1930 to 1950 – Mar 2012
1900 to 1920 – Jun 2012
1930 to 1950 – Oct 2012(Mar-15)
1920 to 1940 – Mar 2013
1885 to 1919 – Jun 2013
1900 to 1920 – Oct 2013
1910 to 1930 – Mar 2014
1920 to 1950 – Jun 2014(Oct-15)

VII  MAPS

1. Asia (Lesson-1): Peking, Canton, Hong Kong, Formosa, Korea, Nanking, Manchuria, Shakalin Island, Japan, Pacific Ocean.
2. World (Lesson-2): Tennenburg, River Marne, Jutland, Dardnelles and Danzig.
3. Europe (Lesson-6): Axis Countries: Italy, Germany and Japan
5. Neutral Countries: Portugal, Spain and Switzerland

6. India: (Lesson:9) Delhi, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Gwalior, Barrackpore, Agra and Allahabad.


**MAPS : GEOGRAPHY**

\[10 \times 1 = 10\]

**Unit I**

1. India: physiography
2. Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau
3. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Godavari and Krishna
6. South west and North east monsoon.

**Unit II**

1. Alluvial Soil, Black Soil, red Soil areas
2. Bauxite, manganese, Iron, Coal - each one Place

**Unit III**

1. Paddy, wheat growing areas
2. Sugarcane, Cotton, Tea and Jute growing Area

**Unit IV**

1. Railway Line: Chennai – Delhi, Mumbai-Kolkata
2. Sea Route: Mumbai – Kolkata
3. Ports & Airports
4. Thermal Power Stations
5. Air Route: Chennai – Delhi, Mumbai – Kolkata.
52. Draw a Time Line on the Following

**TIME LINES**

**1850 to 1890**

- 1850
- 1855
- 1860
- 1865
- 1870
- 1875
- 1880
- 1885
- 1890

Scale:
1 unit = 5 years

- 1857 The Great Revolt
- 1870 Unification of Germany
- 1878 The Congress of Berlin
- 1882 Triple alliance
- 1885 Birth of Indian National Congress

**1900 to 1925**

- 1900
- 1905
- 1910
- 1915
- 1920
- 1925

Scale:
1 unit = 5 years

- 1905 Partitional of Bengal
- 1909 Minto - Morley Reforms
- 1918 End of First World War
- 1919 Rowlatt Act
- 1920 Non Co-operation Movement

**1905 to 1930**

- 1905
- 1910
- 1915
- 1920
- 1925
- 1930

Scale:
1 unit = 5 years

- 1907 Surat Split
- 1911 Cancellation of Bengal partition
- 1916 Home Rule Movement
- 1922 Chauri-Chaura incident
- 1929 Lahore Congress
1905-1925

- 1905
- 1910 → 1911: Cancellation of Bengal partition.
- 1915 → 1914: First World War begins.
- 1920 → 1920: Non-co-operation movement.

1925-1945

- 1925
- 1930 → 1930: First Round Table Conference
- 1931 → 1932: Second Round Table Conference
- 1935 → 1935: Third Round Table Conference
- 1940 → 1940: August offer.
53. a. Mark Given Places on the ASIA OUTLINE Map

5x1=5
53. b. Mark Given Places on the INDIA OUTLINE Map

5x1 = 5
INDIA

Centres of National Movement

kashmir
Amritsar
Kota
Vasai
Varanasi
Ahmedabad
Dhandi
Arabian Sea
Maddras
Vedanayam
Kochi
Indian Ocean
Sri Lanka
Bay of Bengal

37
54. Mark any ten places / regions on the given India outline map:

- (a) Mt. Everest
- (b) Thar desert
- (c) Northern circars
- (d) Malwa Plateau
- (e) An area of scanty rainfall
- (f) Direction of South West Monsoon winds
- (g) An area of mountain soil
- (h) An area of Mangrove forest
- (i) Mumbai High
- (j) Hyderabad
- (k) An tea growing region
- (l) Vishakapatnam
- (m) Sugarcane growing region in North India
- (n) Major port in Kerala
- (o) Headquarter of Konkan Railway
54. Mark any ten of the following on the outline map of India:

(i) Kailash Range
(ii) Coromandal Coast
(iii) River Narmada
(iv) Thar Desert
(v) Direction of South West Monsoon Winds
(vi) An area receiving rainfall less than 50 cm.
(vii) An area for black soil.
(viii) Sunderbans
(ix) Salem
(x) Tea growing regions in the North East.
(xi) Jamshedpur
(xii) Mumbai
(xiii) Kolkatta
(xiv) Link Chennai and Delhi by rail route.
(xv) Kochin Port.
குறிப்பு: வித்யாபூர்வத்திலுள்ளவரே
கல்வியை தரந்து விளக்கப்பட்டால், 
தீர்வு செய்யப்படுவது முற்பதை விளக்க.

- சாத்தி விதித்தேன்

தலைவர் விளம்பு விளம்பம் போன்ற 
 அது விளம்பாக்குக்குரியதை ஆர்த்திகமாக 
 செய்ய வேண்டும்.

- பொனைத்தம் குலப்பூர்

தெல்லவே, தெல்லவே தூத் காந்தாகாக சாந்திப்
போறால் விளம்புமில்லா சாந்திக் கவர்ப்பு விளக்கத்
மிழுது முழுந்து பிள்ளைறின்றைக்காக, 
மிழுது மானத் துத் பிள்ளை பிறக்கும் விளக்க.

- பாணிழ்சு முதலிலியான

கல்வியுடன், பிற்பு, கல்வியில் கிளிக்
போறால் சாந்திக் புரோசாட போராட்டம் கர்பார்ப
அச்஛ியிக்கு விளக்க.

- காந்துபிள்ளி

நாள் வருமாறாக நான் பிள்ளைறின்றுக்குத்
கல்லவை என்றிங்கள். அதுவான புருந்து
போறால் வருமாறாக நான் சுதந்திக்குக்கின்
பிள்ளை கல்லவை என்றிங்கள்.

- பாணிழ்சு முதலிலியான