### SECTION - I
(MARKS : 24)

#### PART – I

**Note:**
(i) Answer all the questions.
(ii) Choose the correct answer.

14 × 1 = 14

1. The English East India Company was formed in:
   (a) A.D. 1600  
   (b) A.D. 1664  
   (c) A.D. 1644  
   (d) A.D. 1700

2. The First World War came to end by the:
   (a) London Peace Conference  
   (b) Rome Peace Conference  
   (c) Berlin Peace Conference  
   (d) Paris Peace Conference

3. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu:
   (a) E.V. Ramasamy  
   (b) Nehru  
   (c) Gandhiji  
   (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

4. First President of India is:
   (a) Dr. Radhakrishnan  
   (b) Satyamoorthi  
   (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   (d) Subash Chandra Bose

5. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in:
   (a) 1993  
   (b) 1963  
   (c) 1936  
   (d) 1998

6. The most popular form of Government in modern days:
   (a) Monarchy  
   (b) Oligarchy  
   (c) Democracy  
   (d) Hierarchy

7. The Magna Carta of consumers:
   (a) WHO  
   (b) FAO  
   (c) EXNORA  
   (d) COPRA

8. The highest peak in the world is:
   (a) Mt. Everest  
   (b) Nanda Devi  
   (c) Mt. Kanchenjunga  
   (d) Dhaulagiri

9. Cotton is a:
   (a) food crop  
   (b) dry crop  
   (c) cash crop  
   (d) plantation crop

10. Chotta Nagpur Plateau is noted for _______.
    (a) Natural Vegetation  
    (b) Mineral resource  
    (c) Alluvial Soil  
    (d) Cotton Cultivation

11. The headquarters of Indian Railways is at:
    (a) Mumbai  
    (b) New Delhi  
    (c) Nagpur  
    (d) Chennai

12. Primary sector consists of:
    (a) Trade  
    (b) Construction  
    (c) Agriculture  
    (d) Telecommunication

13. Five Year Plan in India was borrowed from:
    (a) Soviet Russia  
    (b) United States of America  
    (c) United Kingdom  
    (d) United Arab Emirates

14. Which year has a special significance in Indian Economy?
    (a) 1981  
    (b) 1991  
    (c) 2001  
    (d) 2010
PART – II

Note: Answer BOTH the following:

2 × 5 = 10

(15) Match the following:

(i) (a) EURO - Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
    (b) Swastika - Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
    (c) Nana Saheb - 2002
    (d) Martin Luther of Hinduism - France
    (e) Devadasi system - Nazi Emblem
        - Kanpur
        - 2009

(ii) (a) Burst of monsoon - Municipalities and Corporations
    (b) Renewable resource - French map makers
    (c) Lignite - Petroleum
    (d) District Roads - Neyveli
    (e) Hot air balloon - Sun
        - Village Panchayat
        - June to September

SECTION – II

(MARKS: 20)

Note: (i) Answer any TEN of the following questions in brief:

(ii) Choose FOUR from Part I, ONE from Part II, FOUR from Part III & ONE from Part IV.

10 × 2 = 20

PART – I

(16) Define Imperialism.
(17) What are the organs of the League of Nations?
(18) What does the term “Fascism” mean?
(19) Mention any two major achievements of the UNO.

(20) Name the important leaders and centres of the mutiny.
(21) What are the services rendered by the Arya Samaj?
(22) What are the changes introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935?
(23) What are the aims of Self-Respect Movement?

PART – II

(24) Why is world peace an essential one?
(25) Name some of the religions of India.

PART – III

(26) Name the Islands belonging to India.
(27) What do you mean by Monsoon?
(28) Write any four main characteristics of the tropical evergreen forest.
(29) What are the types of Agriculture?
(30) What are agro based industries? Give examples.
(31) What is meant by pollution due to e-waste?
(32) State the merits of pipeline transport.
(33) Mention the basic components of remote sensing.

PART – IV

(34) What is Net Domestic Product?
(35) What is Mixed Economy?

SECTION – III

(MARKS: 8)

Note: Distinguish between any FOUR of the following:

4 × 2 = 8

(36) GMT and IST.
(37) Weather and Climate.
(38) Kharif and Rabi crops.
(39) Renewable resource and Non - renewable resource.
(40) Exports and Imports.
(41) Internal trade and International trade.
(42) Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
(43) Mineral based and Agro-based Industries.
SECTION – IV
(MARKS : 8)

Note: Choose any TWO of the following and answer all the questions given under each caption. 2 x 4 = 8

(44) Battle of Plassey and Buxar:
(a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?
(b) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
(c) Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie.
(d) When was Queen Victoria’s proclamation issued?

(45) Adolf Hitler:
(a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?
(b) What was his father?
(c) What did he organize?
(d) Name the book written by Hitler.

(46) Revolt at Central India:
(a) Who led the revolt at Central India?
(b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.
(c) What was her end?
(d) What did Tantia Tope do?

(47) The Indian National Congress:
(a) When was the Indian National Congress founded?
(b) On whose advice was it founded?
(c) Where was the first session of the congress held? Who was the Chairperson?
(d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress?

SECTION – V
(MARKS : 20)

Note: Answer all the FOUR questions by selecting ONE option from each question. 4 x 5 = 20

PART – I

(48) (a) Write a paragraph about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.
(OR)

(b) Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.

PART – II

(49) (a) Write a paragraph about Pancha sheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.
(OR)

(b) Write a paragraph on National Integration.
(OR)

(c) What are the measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the Consumers?

PART – III

(50) (a) ‘Unity in Diversity’ – Explain.
(OR)

(b) Give an account of Automobile Industry or Software Industry in India.
(OR)

(c) What are the advantages of remote sensing?

PART – IV

(51) (a) Explain the methods of calculating National Income.
(OR)

(b) Write down the Objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan.
(OR)

(c) Explain the various Power Programmes in Tamil Nadu.

SECTION – VI
(MARKS : 5)

Note: Draw a time line on the following.

(52) Any five important events between the years 1900 - 1920 (Indian History).

SECTION – VII
(MARKS : 15)

Note: Map Questions.

(53) (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.

(i) Korea
(ii) Pacific ocean
(iii) Singapore
(iv) Hong Kong
(v) Saudi Arabia

(OR) (c) Write a short note on Salt Sathyagraha.

PART – III

(50) (a) ‘Unity in Diversity’ – Explain.
(OR)

(b) Give an account of Automobile Industry or Software Industry in India.
(OR)

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(51) (a) Explain the methods of calculating National Income.
(OR)

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(OR)

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SECTION – I

PART – I

1. (a) A.D. 1600
2. (d) Paris Peace Conference
3. (a) E.V. Ramasamy
4. (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
5. (b) 1963
6. (c) Democracy
7. (d) COPRA
8. (a) Mt. Everest
9. (c) cash crop
10. (b) Mineral resource
11. (b) New Delhi
12. (c) Agriculture
13. (a) Soviet Russia
14. (b) 1991

PART – II

(15) Match

(i) (a) EURO - 2002
(b) Swastika - Nazi Emblem
(c) Nana Saheb - Kanpur
(d) Martin Luther of Hinduism - Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
(e) Devadasi system - Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy

(OR)

(b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.
(i) Delhi
(ii) Gwalior
(iii) Dandi
(iv) Amritsar
(v) Tuticorin

54. Mark any ten places / regions on the given outline map of India:
(i) R. Ganges
(ii) Chennai

SECTION – II

PART – I

16. The term **Imperialism** refers to (i) The policy of extending a country’s rule over the others. (or) (ii) The aggressive behaviour of one state against another. (or) (iii) A country’s domination over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.


18. (i) The term ‘fascism’ is derived from the Latin word ‘fasces’. (ii) ‘Fasces’ means a bundle or group. Mussolini of Italy organised in the beginning groups of young persons or gangs called the ‘fasces’. (iii) With these people Mussolini organized the Fascist Party.
19. (i) UNO has rendered a great service in establishing peace and security by solving various problems. (ii) Generally the political disputes are solved by Security Council, legal disputes by the International Court of Justice. (iii) The UNO has solved many international disputes and preserved peace through peaceful negotiations.

20. (i) The important leaders of the mutiny were Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb and Kunwar Singh. (ii) The mutiny chiefly centered on three cities-Kanpur, Delhi and Lucknow.

21. (i) Dayananda Saraswathi started the Suddhi movement, a ritual to reconvert the Hindus. (ii) The Arya Samaj opposed child marriage, polygamy, purdha system, casteism and sati. (iii) It advocated women education, inter-caste marriage and inter-dining and insisted on education of the women and upliftment of the depressed classes. (iv) The Samaj started a number of schools to impart English and vedic education called Dayananda Anglo Vedic (DAV) schools and colleges.

22. (i) Introduced provincial autonomy. (ii) Abolished Dyarchy in the provinces. (iii) Established Federal government at the Centre. (iv) Provided for the establishment of a federal court. (v) This court would decide the conflict between the provinces and Centre. (vi) Provided for the establishment of a Federal Reserve Bank.

23. (i) Self-Respect Movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion. (ii) It fought to abolish traditionalism and superstitions. (iii) It advocated women education, widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages. (iv) It opposed child marriage.

24. (i) Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace. (ii) World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.


26. (i) The Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal, with Port Blair as its capital. (ii) The Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea with Kavaratti as its capital.

27. (i) The word ‘Monsoon’ owes its origin to an Arabic word ‘Mausim’ meaning ‘season’. (ii) It is also used to describe the alternating of winds between summer and winter. (iii) Eg. South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon.

28. (i) Tropical evergreen forests are found in region receiving annual rainfall of more than 200 cm. (ii) The trees of this forest are evergreen. (iii) These forests are very dense and tall. Trees grow reaching to a height of above 60 metres. (iv) The undergrowth mainly consists of bamboos, ferns and climbers.

29. The different types of agriculture are: (a) Primitive agriculture (b) Subsistence agriculture (c) Commercial agriculture (d) Plantation agriculture.

30. (i) The industries which use agricultural products as their basic raw material are called Agro based industries. (ii) Examples :- Cotton textile industry, Jute industry, Sugar industry etc. Ph: 9600175757 / 8124201001

http://www.trbtpsc.com/2013/10/10th-exam-questions-with-key-answers.html
31. (i) Unusable electronic goods are called as Electronic waste (e-waste). (ii) India produces about 380,000 tonnes of e-waste generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers. (iii) This is a major threat to the environment. It could lead to dangerous radiation-related catastrophes worldwide.

32. i) Pipe line can be laid though difficult terrain as well as under water.
   ii) Initial cost of laying pipeline is high, but subsequent cost for maintenance and operation is low.
   iii) It ensures steady supply and minimizes transshipment losses and delays.
   iv) Pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy.

33. The four basic components of a remote sensing system are target, energy source, transmission path and a sensor.

PART – IV

34. Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation). 
NDP = GDP (–) Depreciation.
It is part of Gross Domestic Product.

35. Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the Government owned and private owned industries in India.

SECTION – III

36.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GMT</th>
<th>IST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) The 0° Longitude is called Prime meridian.</td>
<td>1) The 82°30′ E longitude is selected as standard meridian for India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) This meridian passes through Greenwich near London.</td>
<td>2) It passes through the middle of India near Allahabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The time along this Meridian is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).</td>
<td>3) The time along this meridian is the Indian Standard Time (IST).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) GMT is the reference time for the World Time Zones.</td>
<td>4) IST is the official time for the whole India and it is 5½ hours ahead of GMT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Weather is a day to day conditions of atmosphere at any place.</td>
<td>1) Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) It deals with temperature, pressure wind, humidity, and rainfall.</td>
<td>2) It is determined by latitude, altitude distance from the sea, wind and position of mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Weather conditions help in forecasting day to day weather of a place.</td>
<td>3) Weather records of a minimum period of 35 years are found necessary to obtain reliable average.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Kerala experiences monsoon burst</td>
<td>4) Frequent cyclones are formed in Bay of Bengal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kharif crops</th>
<th>Rabi crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Kharif season begins from June and ends in early November.</td>
<td>1) Rabi season begins in November and ends in March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Millets, Jute and Sugarcane are the Kharif crops.</td>
<td>2) Wheat, Tobacco, Mustard, Pulses, Linseed, Grains are Rabi crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The sowing period is in June.</td>
<td>3) The sowing period is in the beginning of November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Here the harvest period is early days of November.</td>
<td>4) Here the harvest period is March (beginning of summer).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39. **Renewable Resource** | **Non – renewable Resource**
---|---
1) A renewable resource in an organic natural resource that can replenish in due time, either through biological reproduction or other naturally recurring processes. | 1) Non – renewable resources are resources that cannot be replaced again after utilization.  

2) Renewable resources are a part of Earth’s natural environment and the largest components of its ecosphere. | 2) They are formed over a long geological periods.  

3) It is Environment friendly, pollution free and it has low production cost. | 3) It is not environment friendly, it causes pollution and has high production cost.  

4) Eg. Sun, wind, Tide, Bio-gas, etc., | 4) Eg. Minerals and Fossil Fuels like coal and petroleum.

40. **Exports** | **Imports**
---|---
1) Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency. | 1) Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers.  

2) India exports nearly 7,500 goods to nearly 190 countries of the world. | 2) India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries.  

3) India exports Cereals, Pulses, Leather goods, Textiles & Handicrafts, Tea, Spices, Iron Ore. | 3) India imports Electrical machineries, Wheat, Petroleum, Fertilizers, transport equipments, newsprint.

41. **Internal Trade** | **International Trade**
---|---
1) Internal trade is also known as local trade. | 1) International trade is also known as external trade.  

2) It is carried on within the domestic territory of a country. | 2) It is a trade carried on between two or more countries.  

3) Land transport plays a major role in the movement of goods. | 3) Ocean transport plays a major role in the movement of goods.  

4) This trade is mostly based on the nation’s currency. | 4) The trade is carried on foreign currency.  

5) It helps to promote a balanced regional growth in the country. | 5) It leads to rapid economic progress of a country.

42. **Air Pollution** | **Noise Pollution**
---|---
1) It is contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances. | 1) Human or machine created sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.  

2) It affects, human health not only by direct inhalation but indirectly by other routes through water, food and skin infections. | 2) The unwanted sound can damage physiological and psychological health.  

3) It directly affects the Cardio-vascular systems of humans and causes diseases like asthma, bronchitis, allergies, lung and heart diseases. | 3) Noise Pollution can cause hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.  

4) To reduce air pollution, we should not burn leaves, put them in a compost pit; cars should be fitted with catalytic converters; unleaded petrol is to be used. Using bicycle, sharing a/c, cooler, fan in one’s room with others, are other means. | 4) Development of a green belt vegetation to reduce noise.
43. | Mineral based industries | Agro based Industries |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.</td>
<td>1) Agricultural industries use agricultural products as their basic raw material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Eg. Iron and Steel Industry</td>
<td>2) Eg. Cotton Textile Industry and Jute Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) India’s most of the iron and steel industries are located in Chota Nagpur Plateau.</td>
<td>3) Mumbai in Maharashtra is the leading Cotton textile centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) TISCO is the oldest and largest iron and steel Industry.</td>
<td>4) Mumbai is the ‘Manchester of India’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION – IV

44. a) Siraj -Ud - Daulah  
   b) Lord Wellesley  
   c) Doctrine of Lapse  
   d) In 1858

45. a) In Austria  
   b) Customs Officer  
   c) Nazi Party  
   d) “Mein Kampf” (My Struggle).

46. a) Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.  
   b) Gwalior.  
   c) She was killed in the battle in June 1858.  
   d) Tantia Tope escaped but was captured and put to death.

47. a) In 1885.  
   b) A retired British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume.  
   c) Bombay, W.C.Banerjee.  

SECTION – V

PART – I

48. a) New Deal Measures :  
   i) Franklin D Roosevelt was commonly known as FDR.  
   ii) He gave his famous New Deal including Relief, Recovery and Reforms.  
   iii) The Tennessee Valley Authority was established. It promoted construction of dams, power plants, navigation project, etc.  
   iv) The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) provided, 500 million dollars to local and state governments.  
   v) Federal Reserve Banks were setup to provide loans to industries.  
   vii) The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) raised the wages of the workers and lowered their working hours.  
   viii) The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) helped the farmers.  
(OR)

b) Causes for the failure of the Great Revolt :  
   i) There was no unity among the Indians.  
   ii) The revolt did not spread beyond North India.  
   iii) South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan did not participate.  
   iv) A large number of Indian rulers and zamindars did not join the revolt.  
   v) The rulers who did not support the movement remained neutral.  
   vi) The educated Indians did not support the revolt.
49. **a) Pancha sheel:**

i) In 1955 at the Bandung conference Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister of India declared the five principles of peace.

ii) These five principles are known as Pancha sheel. They are:

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 countries shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence.

iii) These Pancha sheel greatly added to the international status of India.

**b) National Integration:**

i) In order to achieve complete independence for India, Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

ii) The British government levied taxes on common salt used by millions of people.

iii) It hit the poor very hard.

iv) The Civil Disobedience Movement was started on 12th March 1930.

v) Gandhi and 78 chosen followers started from Sabarmathi Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi.

vi) Sarojini Naidu was one of the followers.

vii) They marched to Dandi, a small village on Gujarat sea coast.

viii) It is called Dandi March. It covered 400 kms distance.


x) Gandhiji prepared salt on the same day from the sea water and broke the Salt law.

xi) In Tamil Nadu, Salt Sathyagraha was led by Rajaji.

xii) The march was from Trichy to Vedaranyam.

**c) Salt Sathyagraha:**

i) In order to achieve complete independence for India, Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

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x) Gandhiji prepared salt on the same day from the sea water and broke the Salt law.

xi) In Tamil Nadu, Salt Sathyagraha was led by Rajaji.

xii) The march was from Trichy to Vedaranyam.
ii) But the heritage of India binds them together.

iii) Humanism, spiritual urge, brotherhood, friendship, love for all and religious tolerance make the Indians live in unity and harmony.

iv) The feeling and thought that all are Indians and brothers and sisters help towards the growth of National Integration.

v) This feeling is further supported by the National symbols, National Flag and National Anthem.

vi) United we live, divided we fall is the spirit with which the Indians live.

vii) This feeling safeguards the national integration.

viii) This unity of India has been achieved through its cultural heritage.

ix) India has developed this cultural heritage right from the days of the Indus culture.

(OR)

b) Automobile Industry:

i) The growth of automobile industry in India is only after independence.

ii) The first Automobile industry was started at Kurla (Mumbai).

iii) It was started in 1947 under the name of Premier Automobiles Ltd.

iv) In 1948 Hindustan Motors Ltd was setup at Uttarpara (Kolkata).

v) In the last 30 years, India has made a tremendous progress.
vi) It manufactures commercial vehicles, passenger cars, jeeps, scooters, motorcycles, mopeds and three wheelers.

vii) The major centres are Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, New Delhi, Pune, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Satara and Mysore.

viii) Liberalization of the Indian economy has introduced foreign collaboration within the field.

ix) Suzuki, General Motors, Ford, Mitsubishi, Honda, Daewoo, Mercedes, Nissan, Mahindra & Mahindra and Millennium Motors are in the field.

(OR)

Software Industry:

i) It has emerged as the major industry in the Indian economy.

ii) The main reason for rapid growth is due to the availability of cheap and skilled young software professionals in our country.

iii) The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Ministry of Communication and IT) has established IT Parks in different parts of our country.

iv) The main centres are Chennai, Coimbatore, Thiruvananthapuram, Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Mumbai, Pune, Bhubaneswar, Indore, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur, Kolkata, Noida, Mohali and Srinagar.

v) At present there are more than 500 software firms in our country.

vi) In 2014, the software industry generated a total direct employment of around 2.5 million and accounts for 7.5% of India’s GDP.

vii) It exports software and services to nearly 95 countries around the world.

viii) The Government has also played a vital role in the development of software industry.

(OR)

c) Advantages of remote sensing:

i) Remote sensing has the ability to provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame.

ii) Remote sensing systems detect features of inaccessible areas that cannot be reached by human vision.

Eg: Equatorial forest in the Congo basin, Africa.

iii) Cheaper and rapid method of acquiring up-to-date and continuous information over a geographical area.

Eg: It helps agriculturists to identity the areas affected by pests, crop related diseases etc.

iv) It helps the planners for formulating policies and programs to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment.

Eg: Spots the areas of natural disasters such as tsunami, drought prone, flood affected and cyclone hit areas and helps in providing relief and rehabilitation program in the affected areas.

v) It enables the cartographers to prepare thematic maps like geological maps, soil maps, population maps etc, with great speed and accuracy.

PART – IV

51. a) The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods:

a) Product Method

b) Income Method

c) Expenditure Method
a) **Product Method**
   In this method, the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

b) **Income Method**
   In this method, the Income and Payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.

c) **Expenditure Method**
   In this method, we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and savings.
   In India, Generally we use Product Method and the Income Method to arrive at National Income.

(OR)

b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan commenced in April 2007 and covers a period from 2007 to 2012.

**Objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan**

i) Increasing the public investments in Irrigation, Rural electrification and Rural roads.

ii) To reduce the subsidies in power, fertilizer.

iii) Promoting agricultural research.

iv) To ensure environmental protection.

v) Larger employment opportunities.

vi) To develop rural infrastructure.

vii) To abolish poverty.

viii) To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

(OR)

c) a) **The important power stations in Tamil Nadu are listed below.**

i) **Thermal Power**

   iv) **Wind Energy**

   ii) **Hydel Power**

   v) **Bio-mass Energy**

   iii) **Atomic Energy**

   **Thermal Power**
   Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Thoothukudi, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.

   **Hydel Power**
   Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar.

   **Atomic Energy**
   Atomic Power stations are in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam.

   **Wind Energy**
   It is a non-conventional form of energy. The wind mills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

   **Bio-mass Energy**
   This is another kind of non-conventional energy. This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts.
SECTION – VI

52.

Time Line Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event 1</th>
<th>Event 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1905 Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement</td>
<td>1906 Birth of Muslim League.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907 Surat Split</td>
<td>1909 Minto-Morley Reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1911 Reunion of Bengal (Cancellation of Bengal Partition)</td>
<td>1914 Outbreak of First World War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1916 Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact</td>
<td>1917 August Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1918 End of First World War</td>
<td>1919 Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, Rowlatt Act, Jallian Wala Bagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920 Non-Co-operation movement</td>
<td>Khilafat Movement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION – VII

53. (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.

(i) Korea  (ii) Pacific ocean  (iii) Singapore  (iv) Hong Kong  (v) Saudi Arabia
53. (b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.

(i) Delhi  (ii) Gwalior  (iii) Dandi  (iv) Amritsar  (v) Tuticorin
54. Mark any ten of the following places / regions on the given outline map of India.

(i) R. Ganges  (ii) Chennai  (iii) Gulf of Mannar  (iv) Lakshadweep islands  (v) Mountain forest  (vi) Neyveli  (vii) Direction of North - East monsoon winds  (viii) Thar desert  (ix) Malwa plateau  (x) One wheat growing area  (xi) Mumbai  (xii) Western Ghats  (xiii) Coromandal coast  (xiv) Sundarbans  (xv) One coffee growing area