

SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK BACK ONE MARK STUDY MATERIAL

Choose the correct answer

HISTORY

LESSON: 1-IMPERIALISM - Imperialism in India and China

- Germany and Italy became unified countries in
(a) 1870 (b) 1872 (c) 1780 (d) 1782
- A great demand for the raw materials was created by
(a) Industrial Revolution (b) IT Revolution
(c) French Revolution (d) Agrarian Revolution
- The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 – 1945 was known as
(a) Neo – Imperialism (b) Political Imperialism
(b) New Imperialism (d) Military Imperialism
- China was politically Independent under the
(a) Chin rule (b) Shang Rule (c) Chou rule (d) Manchu rule
- The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of
(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Airways (d) Waterways
- The 'Sphere of Influence' was adopted by the European countries in
(a) Japan (b) China (c) India (d) Burma
- The English East India company was formed in
(a) 1600 (b) 1664 (c) 1644 (d) 1700
- The French East India company was established by
(a) Louis XIV (b) Colbert (c) Louis XVI (d) De Brazza
- The Second opium war came to end by the Treaty of
(a) Peking (b) Nanking (c) Canton (d) Shantung
- 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
- 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
- The Republic of China was established under
(a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen (b) Chou – En – Lai (c) Mao Tse Tung (d) Chiang Kai Sheik

LESSON: 2-First World War A.D. 1914 – 1918 – League of Nations

- 'Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world' said by
(a) Bismarck (b) Kaiser William II (c) Hitler (d) Mussolini
- Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at
(a) Heligoland (b) Aaland (c) Jutland (d) Ireland
- France wanted to get back
(a) Alsace and Lorraine (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina
(c) Austria and Hungary (d) Estonia and Latvia
- Austrian crown prince was
(a) Francis Ferdinand (b) Francis Duke
(c) Francis de Lesseps (d) Francis Baycon
- Austria declared war on Serbia on
(a) 28th July 1914 (b) 28th June 1914

- (c) 28th March 1914 (d) 28th August 1914
6. Germany invaded France by crossing
 (a) Nether Land (b) Luxemburg (c) Rhineland (d) Belgium
7. Turkey extended her support to the
 (a) Allied powers (b) Axis Powers (c) Central Powers (d) Super powers
8. This expedition was an utter failure for the British
 (a) German Expedition (b) French Expedition
 (c) Dardanelles Expedition (d) Cuban Expedition
9. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany
 (a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal (c) Lusitania (d) Berlin
10. In Russia the Czarist government was over thrown by
 (a) Lenin (b) Karl Mark (c) Martov (d) Stalin
11. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of
 (a) Jutland (b) Dogger bank (c) North Sea (d) Baltic Sea
12. Germany sued for peace on
 (a) Nov. 11, 1918 (b) Nov. 21, 1918
 (c) Nov. 12, 1919 (d) Nov. 22, 1918
13. The First World War came to an end by the
 (a) London Peace Conference (b) Rome Peace Conference
 (c) Berlin Peace Conference (d) Paris Peace Conference
14. The League of Nations was officially founded in
 (a) March 7, 1993 (b) May 2nd 1928
 (c) Jan. 20, 1920 (d) Jan. 20, 1924

LESSON: 3-World between the Wars – A.D. 1919 – 1939 Economic Depression

1. The Great Economic Depression began in
 (a) England (b) U.S.A (c) France (d) Germany
2. In 1929, the American President was
 (a) Theodore Roosevelt (b) Woodrow Wilson
 (c) Herbert Hoover (d) F.D. Roosevelt
3. The greatest craze in America was
 (a) Trade (b) Gambling (c) Cinema (d) Share Market
4. FD Roosevelt asumed office on
 (a) March 4, 1933 (b) March 4, 1993 (c) April 6, 1933 (d) April 6, 1943
5. There were normal economic activities in the USA by
 (a) 1930 (b) 1940 (c) 1950 (d) 1945

LESSON: 4- Fascism in Italy

1. The founder of the Fasicist Party was
 (a) Adolf Hitler (b) Benito Mussolini (c) Stalin (d) Lenin
2. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in
 (a) Nov. 1921 (b) Dec. 1921 (c) Jan 1921 (d) Feb 1921
3. Mussolini provided a
 (a) Democratic Government (b) Communist Government
 (c) Stable Government (d) Republican Government
4. The great relief was provided to the workers by
 (a) ILO (b) Factory Act (c) Charter of Labour (d) Trade Unions
5. Mussolini made common cause with
 (a) Churchill (b) Hitler (c) Stalin (d) Lenin

6. Mussolini left the League of Nations in
(a) 1931 (b) 1932 (c) 1935 (d) 1937

LESSON: 5- Nazism in Germany

1. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at
(a) Berlin (b) Weimer (c) Frankfurt (d) Bavaria
2. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich
(a) Rhineland (b) Sudetenland (c) Greenland (d) Finland
3. Hitler's anti – Semitism grew to the extent of killing the
(a) Aryans (b) Mongolians (c) Jews (d) Austrians
4. For some time Hitler was a
(a) Painter (b) Tailor (c) Teacher (d) Banker
5. In 1941, Hitler invaded
(a) Russia (b) France (c) Prussia (d) Persia
6. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of
(a) Austria (b) America (c) Finland (d) Poland

LESSON: 6- Second World War A.D. 1939 - 1945

1. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War
(a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Rome
(c) Treaty of London (d) Treaty of Aix-la-chappale
2. The coal mines given to France were
(a) Jharia (b) Saar (c) Bokaro (d) Raniganj
3. The country emerged as a World Power after the First World War was
(a) China (b) Japan (c) India (d) Korea
4. The principles of war and conquests was glorified by
(a) Moderates (b) Extremists (c) Dictators (d) Reformers
5. In Sep. 1938 Hitler threatened a war on
(a) Yugoslavia (b) Poland (c) Finland (d) Czechoslovakia
6. Hitler demanded the surrender of
(a) Tannenburg (b) Danzig (c) Jutland (d) Estonia
7. Blitzkrieg means a
(a) Lightening war (b) Trench warfare
(c) Sub marine warfare (d) Guerilla warfare
8. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was
(a) Sir Winston Churchill (b) Clement Atlee
(c) Margaret Thatcher (d) Lloyd George
9. Hitler signed the Non – Aggression Pact with
(a) Gorbacheu (b) Boris Yeltrin (c) Stalin (d) Lenin

LESSON: 7- The United Nations Organisation

1. The UNO was established in
(a) 1955 (b) 1945 (c) 1965 (d) 1975
2. The UN charter was signed at
(a) New York (b) Geneva (c) San Francisco (d) California
3. UN's main deliberative body is
(a) The General Assembly (b) The Secretariat
(c) The Security Council (d) The Trusteeship Council

4. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at
 (a) The Hague (b) Berlin (c) Rome (d) Tokyo
5. The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in
 (a) 1985 (b) 2005 (c) 1995 (d) 1975

LESSON: 8- European Union

1. European Union traces its origin from the
 (a) ECSC (b) EEC (c) EURATOM (d) ETC
2. EURATOM was established by the
 (a) Treaty of Nanking (b) Treaty of London
 (c) Treaty of Rome (d) Treaty of Versailles
3. The council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the
 (a) Council of traders (b) Council of farmers
 (c) Council of consumers (d) Council of Ministers
4. The first permanent President of the European Council is
 (a) Ramsay Mac Donald (b) Herman Van Rampay
 (c) Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (d) Bismark
5. Euro zones monetary policy is governed by
 (a) European Central Bank (b) Reserve Bank
 (c) State Bank (d) Swiz Bank
6. The name of the single European currency
 (a) Dollar (b) Yen (c) Euro (d) Pounds
7. The EU has established a strong relationship with the
 (a) USA (b) USSR (c) UNO (d) UAE

LESSON: 9- The Great Revolt of 1857

1. The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as
 (a) Military revolt (b) The great revolt
 (c) War of Independence (d) Freedom struggle
2. Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as
 (a) Sepoy Mutiny (b) The great revolt
 (c) First War of Indian Independence (d) Military revolt
3. During the great revolt of 1857 the Governer General of India was
 (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Wellesley
4. The peasants had to pay heavy
 (a) duties (b) tariffs (c) revenue taxes (d) service taxes
5. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by
 (a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Bentinck (d) Lord Mount Battern
6. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in
 (a) 1856 (b) 1865 (c) 1586 (d) 1685
7. The first sign of unrest appeared at
 (a) Meerut (b) Barrackpore (c) Barailley (d) Kanpur
8. The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at
 (a) Meerut (b) Barrackpore (c) Barailley (d) Kanpur
9. The wife of Nawab of Oudh was
 (a) Mumtaj Mahal (b) Fathima Begum
 (c) Begum Hazarat Mahal (d) Sultana Razia

10. 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

LESSON: 10- Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th century

1. The pioneer of the reform movements was

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
(c) Keshab Chandra Sen (d) Devendranath Tagore

2. Lord William Bentinck Passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of

- (a) Mrs. Annie Besant (b) Swami Vivekanandha
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) Lala Hansraj

3. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the

- (a) Brahma Samaj (b) Arya Samaj
(c) Prarthawa Samaj (d) Aligarh movement

4. The headquarters of the Rama Krishna Mission is at

- (a) Kanchipuram (b) Belur (c) Melur (d) Hampi

5. Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called

- (a) Devaram (b) Thiru Vasagam (c) Ettuthogai (d) Thiru Arutpa

6. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the

- (a) Aligarh Movement (b) Thosophical Society
(c) Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam (d) Muslim League

7. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at

- (a) Alipore (b) Allepey (c) Ghazipur (d) Kanpur

8. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is

- (a) Sree Narayana Guru (b) Guru Prasad
(c) Guru Nanak (d) Guru Sai

LESSON: 11- Freedom Movement in India – Phase – I Pre – Gandhian Era A.D. 1885 – 1919

1. The Unification of the country was brought by the British

- (a) Imperialism (b) Politics (c) Conquests (d) Negotiations

2. The language of the educated Indians was _____

- (a) French (b) English (c) Hindi (d) Bengali

3. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of

- (a) Nationalism (b) Revolution (c) Mutiny (d) Rebellion

4. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as

- (a) Political Mendicancy (b) Subsidiaries
(c) Mandatories (d) Open door policy

5. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at

- (a) Surat (b) Lahore (c) Tripura (d) Madras

6. The Minto-Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the

- (a) Hindus (b) Muslims (c) Sikhs (d) christians

7. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by

- (a) Nehru (b) Mrs. Annie Besant (c) Tilak (d) Bharathiar

LESSON: 12- Freedom Movement in India – Phase – II Gandhian Era – A.D. 1919 – 1947

1. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle
(a) Sathyagraha (b) Glasnost (c) Long march (d) Violence
2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the _____ party
(a) Khadar (b) DMK (c) Swaraj (d) Akalidal
3. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on
(a) Jan. 26, 1950 (b) Feb. 26, 1950 (c) Aug. 26, 1950 (d) Mar.26, 1950
4. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as
(a) Mid-day meals (b) open University (c) Adult education (d) Communal award
5. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was
(a) Canning (b) Dalhousie (c) Linlithgow (d) Litton
6. To form the interim Government Nehru sought the help of
(a) Abul Kalam Azad (c) Jinnah
(c) Salimullahkhan (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan
7. First and last Indian Governor General of India is
(a) Lord Mount Battern (b) Nehru
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Kamaraj
8. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar (b) Rajendraprasad
(c) Rajaji (d) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
9. First President of India is
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Gandhiji
(c) Dr. Radhakrishnan (d) Sathyamoorthy

LESSON: 13- Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement

1. Indian soliders were instigated by the sons of
(a) Hyder Ali (b) Tipu Sultan (c) Shivaji (d) Shajahan
2. 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
3. The first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was
(a) P. Rangaiah Naidu (b) Rajaji
(c) Kamaraj (d) Bharathiar
4. At Vedaranyam, the Salt law was broken by
(a) T.S. Rajan (b) Bakthavachalam (c) Rajagopalachari (d) V.O.C.
5. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate
(a) Swaraj day (b) Birth Day (c) Republic day (d) Service day
6. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharathi escaped to
(a) Chennai (b) Bangalore (c) Hyderabad (d) Pondicherry
7. The Head Quarters of te Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as
(a) Raj Bhavan (b) Rashtra pathi Bhavan
(c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan (d) Vidhan Sabha
8. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhiji (c) Tilak (d) Jinnah
9. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for
(a) 9 years (b) 8 years (c) 10 years (d) 7 years
10. Kamaraj was famous for policy
(a) 'S' plan (b) 'L' Plan (c) 'K' plan (d) 'J' plan

LESSON: 14 - Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

1. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the
(a) Dravidan Party (b) Janantha Party
(c) Telugu Desam (d) Justice Party
2. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into
(a) Akalidal (b) Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
(c) Dravidar Kazhagam (d) Swarajaya
3. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu
(a) E.V. Ramasamy Naicker (b) Nehru
(c) Gandhiji (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
4. Vaikam is a place in
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andra Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Kerala
5. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as
(a) Chacha (b) Nethaji (c) Anna (d) Periyar
6. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by
(a) C.N. Annadurai (b) M. Karundanidhi
(c) K. Kamaraj (d) M.G. Ramachandran
7. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by
(a) Anna University (b) Annamalai University
(c) Manipal University (d) Bharathiar University
8. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts the cancer institute was started at
(a) Anna Nagar (b) Chenglpat (c) Kanjeeपुरam (d) Adayar
9. All India women conference was organized at
(a) Pune (b) Bombay (c) Thane (d) Satara
10. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as
(a) Anbu Illam (b) Saraswathi Illam (c) Avvai Illam (d) Lakshmi Illam
11. 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
12. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in
(a) 1885 (b) 1887 (c) 1889 (d) 1883

CIVICS

LESSON: 1- India and World Peace

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in
(a) War (b) Peace (c) Love (d) Enemity
2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as
(a) Swadeshi (b) New Deal (c) Pancha Sheel (d) Apartheid
3. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in
(a) 1963 (b) 1993 (c) 1936 (d) 1998
4. India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in
(a) 1965 (b) 1956 (c) 1995 (d) 1976
5. Apartheid was abolished in
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1890 (d) 1989
6. The first Secretary General of SAARC was
(a) Jinnah (b) Ashan (c) Kofi Annan (d) Gandhiji

LESSON: 2- Democracy

1. The most popular form of Government in modern days
(a) Monarchy (b) Oligarchy (c) Democracy (d) Hirarchy

2. Direct democracy existed in ancient
 - (a) Greece (b) Italy (c) Sardinia (d) Cyprus
3. Telugu Desam is a
 - (a) Regional Party (b) National Party
 - (c) International party (d) Cultural Party
4. 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
5. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a
 - (a) Cabinet Minister (b) Deputy Minister
 - (c) Minister of state (d) Council of Ministers
6. To contest an election a person should be above the age of
 - (a) 20 (b) 18 (c) 25 (d) 35
7. The body of the elected representative at the Central level is known as _____
 - (a) Legislature (b) Supreme Court
 - (b) House of Common (d) Parliament
8. 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
9. The election porcess in the state level is supervised by
 - (a) Chief Election Commissioner (b) Chief Electoral Officer
 - (c) Supreme court judge (d) High court judge
10. Election Commission is situated at
 - (a) Madras (b) Mumbai (c) Moradabad (d) New Delhi

LESSON: 3 Unity in Diversity

1. The ancient religion of our country is
 - (a) Vedic religion (b) Christianity
 - (c) Islam (d) Zorastrianism
2. Recognised official languages of India
 - (a) 25 (b) 23 (c) 22 (d) 27
3. Language is, the means of
 - (a) Transport (b) Irrigation (c) Communication (d) Spirituality
4. Thembavani is related to
 - (a) Hinduism (b) Sikhism (c) Christianity (d) Islam
5. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the
 - (a) Hindus (b) Muslims (c) Jains (d) Buddhist
6. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration
 - (a) Music and Dance (b) Art & Architecture
 - (c) Food and Customs (d) Dress and Habits

LESSON: 4- Consumer Rights

1. A person one who gives final utility to a commodity is
 - (a) Producer (b) Consumer (c) Shop Keeper (d) farmer
2. The customers are exploited by the
 - (a) Carpenters (b) Farmers (c) Tailors (d) Traders
3. The Right to Information Act was passed by the parliament on
 - (a) 12th Oct. 2005 (b) 21st Oct. 2005
 - (c) 12th Oct. 2006 (d) 21st Oct. 2006
4. World consumer day is celebrated on
 - (a) March 15 (b) March 16 (c) March 14 (d) March 11
5. The Magnacarta of consumers

- (a) WHO (b) COPRA (c) EXNORA (d) FAO
6. One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers
(a) Vana Mahotsava (b) Operation 21
(c) Trade fair (d) Rajarajan 1000

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON: 1 - India – Location and Physiography

1. The Bay of Bengal is located to the _____ of India
(a) West (b) South (c) South-east (d) South-west
2. Palk Strait separates India from _____
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Myanmar (c) Maldives (d) Lakshadweep
3. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through _____
(a) Ahmadabad (b) Allahabad (c) Hyderabad (d) Auranghabad
4. The highest peak in India
(a) Mt. Everest (b) Mt. Godwin Austin (c) Mt. Kanchanjunga (d) Dhaulagiri
5. The source of River Ganga
(a) Yamonotri (b) Siachen (c) Gangotri (d) Karakoram
6. The Himalayas are known as
(a) Abode of snow (b) Volcano (c) Shayadry (d) Himadri

LESSON: 2 - India - Climate

1. India experiences _____
(a) Temperate climate (b) Tropical Monsoon Climate
(b) Tropical Climate (d) Cold Climate
2. The Coastal areas enjoy _____ climate
(a) Continental (b) Equable (c) Humid (d) Hot
3. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is _____
(a) Punjab (b) Mumbai (c) Allahabad (d) Chennai
4. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the Southwest Monsoon wind is _____
(a) Aravali (b) Satpura (c) Vindhya (d) Maikala Range
5. The local storms in the northeastern part of India during hot weather season are called _____
(a) Norwesters (b) Loo (c) Mango showers (d) Monsoon

LESSON: 3 - India – Natural Resources

1. The soil found in the Arid zone is known as _____
(a) Desert soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Black Soil (d) Alluvial Soil
2. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____
(a) Tropical Evergreen forest (b) Deciduous forest
(c) Mangrove forest (d) Mountain forest
3. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand _____
(a) Oil (b) Uranium (c) Thorium (d) Coal

LESSON: 4 - India - Agriculture

1. Rice is grown well in the _____
(a) black soil (b) laterite soil (c) alluvial soil (d) red soil
2. Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the _____
(a) Mountain slopes (b) Plain (c) Coastal plain (d) River Valleys
3. The crop that grows in drought is _____
(a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Jute (d) Millets
4. Cotton is a _____
(a) Food crop (b) Cash crop (c) Plantation crop (d) dry crop

5. The staple food crops are _____
- (a) rice and wheat (b) coffee and tea
(c) Cotton and Jute (d) fruits and vegetables

LESSON: 5 - India - Industries

1. Cotton textile industry is _____
- (a) Mineral based (b) Agro based
(c) Forest based Industry (d) Software Industry
2. Manchesester of India is _____
- (a) Delhi (b) Chennai (c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata
3. Tata Iron and steel industry is located at _____
- (a) Durgapur (b) Bhilai (c) Jamshadpur (d) Burnpur
4. Chotta Nagpur Plateau is noted for _____
- (a) Natural Vegetation (b) Mineral resource
(c) Alluvial Soil (d) Cotton Cultivation
5. The City known as Electronic Capital is _____
- (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi (c) Bangalore (d) Madurai

LESSON: 6 - Environmental Issues

1. Natural nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is _____
- (a) Water pollution (b) eutrophication
(c) Thermal power plants (d) Air pollution
2. The main cause for natural air pollution
- (a) Vehicular emission (b) Volcanic eruption
(c) Thermal power plants (d) water Pollution
3. Contamination of air is called
- (a) Noise pollution (b) air pollution
(c) land pollution (d) water pollution

LESSON: 7 - India – Trade, Transport and Communication

1. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as ____ trade
- (a) External (b) Foreign (c) Internal (d) International
2. Trade blocs are created to make the ____ trade easier
- (a) Multi Lateral (b) Bilateral (c) Unilateral (d) Local
3. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is _____
- (a) Airways (b) Road ways (c) Waterways (d) Railways
4. The headquarters of Indian Railways is _____
- (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi (c) Nagpur (d) Chennai
5. The Costliest and most modern means of transport is _____
- (a) Air Transport (b) Road Transport
(c) Water Transport (d) Rail Transport

LESSON: 8 - Remote Sensing

1. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called _____ maps
- (a) Ortho photo (b) Aerial Photo (c) Physical (d) Political
2. The Object under study is known as _____
- (a) Target (b) Source (c) Sensor (d) Image
3. The device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radition is ____
- (a) Target (b) Sensor (c) Object (d) camera

ECONOMICS

LESSON: 1 - National Income

1. National Income is otherwise called
 - (a) Real Income
 - (b) Money Income
 - (c) Nominal Income
 - (d) Gross National Product
2. National Income of a country can be calculated by
 - (a) 2 Methods
 - (b) 3 Methods
 - (c) 4 Methods
 - (d) 5 Methods
3. Net National Product
 - (a) GNP(-)Depreciation
 - (b) Net domestic product (-) Depreciation
 - (c) Percapita Income (-) Depreciation
 - (d) Gross domestic product (-) Depreciation
4. India's percapita Income is
 - (a) 220 dollars
 - (b) 950 dollars
 - (c) 2930 dollars
 - (d) 600 dollars
5. Primary sector consists of
 - (a) Trade
 - (b) Construction
 - (c) Agriculture
 - (d) telecommunication
6. National Income is a measure of
 - (a) Total value of money
 - (b) Total value of food grains
 - (c) Total value of Industrial products
 - (d) Total value of goods & services
7. Expenditure method estimates national income from the
 - (a) Output side
 - (b) Income side
 - (c) Expenditure side
 - (d) Savings side
8. Income method sums all forms of
 - (a) Expenditure
 - (b) Income
 - (c) Savings
 - (d) Investment
9. Percapita Income is an Indicator of
 - (a) Richness of People
 - (b) Poverty of people
 - (c) Living Standard of people
 - (d) Literacy of people
10. Primary sector Contribution to national Income in India is
 - (a) 15.8%
 - (b) 25.8%
 - (c) 58.4%
 - (d) 12.8%

LESSON:2 - Indian Economy after Independence

1. Five year plan in India was borrowed from
 - (a) Soviet Russia
 - (b) United States of America
 - (c) United Kingdom
 - (d) United Arab Emirates
2. Eleventh Five Year Plan period is _____
 - (a) 1956-1961
 - (b) 1997 – 2002
 - (c) 2002 – 2007
 - (d) 2007 – 2012
3. 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
4. Planning Commission of India was setup in the year
 - (a) 1962
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1956
 - (d) 1949
5. Nehru decided that India would be a
 - (a) Mixed economy
 - (b) Socialist Economy
 - (c) Capitalist Economy
 - (d) Money Economy
6. Green Revolution was introduced in the year
 - (a) 1967
 - (b) 1977
 - (c) 1987
 - (d) 1957
7. Bhoodan Movement was started by
 - (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (b) Jawaharal Nehru
 - (c) Acharya Vinobhabhave
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
8. Which year has a special Significance in Indian Economy
 - (a) 1981
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 2001
 - (d) 2010

9. The Organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication is
(a) ICAR (b) ICMR (c) ISRO (d) CSIR
10. As per 2001 census the literacy rate in India is
(a) 64.8% (b) 65.8% (c) 66.8% (d) 67.8%

ANSWERS

LESSON: 1- IMPERIALISM - Imperialism in India and China

- a. 1870
- a. Industrial Revolution
- c. New Imperialism
- d. Manchu Rule
- a. Railways
- b. China
- a. 1600
- b. Colbert
- a. Peking
- a. Open door Policy
- b. Jahangir
- a. Dr. Sun Yat Sen

LESSON: 2- First World War A.D. 1914 – 1918 – League of Nations

- b. Kaiser William – ii
- a. Heligoland
- a. Alsace and Lorraine
- a. Francis Ferdinand
- a. 28th March 1914
- d. Belgium
- c. Central Powers
- c. Dardanelles expedition
- c. Lusitania
- a. Lenin
- b. Dogger bank
- a. Nov. 11, 1918
- d. Paris Peace Conference
- c. Jan. 20, 1920

LESSON: 3- World between the Wars – A.D. 1919 – 1939 Economic Depression

- b. U.S.A.
- c. Herbert Hoover
- d. Share Market
- a. March 4, 1933
- b. 1940

LESSON: 4 - Fascism in Italy

- b. Benito Mussolini
- a. Nov. 1921
- c. Stable Government

- 4. c. Charter of Labour
- 5. b. Hitler
- 6. d. 1937

LESSON: 5 - Nazism in Germany

- 1. b. Weimer
- 2. a. Rhineland
- 3. c. Jews
- 4. a. Painter
- 5. a. Russia
- 6. b. America

LESSON: 6 - Second World War A.D. 1939 – 1945

- 1. a. Treaty of Versailles
- 2. b. Saar
- 3. b. Japan
- 4. c. Dictators
- 5. d. Czechoslovakia
- 6. b. Danzig
- 7. a. Lightning war
- 8. a. Sir Winston Churchill
- 9. c. Stalin

LESSON: 7 - The United Nations Organisation

- 1. b. 1945
- 2. c. San Francisco
- 3. a. The General Assembly
- 4. a. The Hague
- 5. c. 1995

LESSON: 8 - European Union

- 1. a. ECSC
- 2. c. Treaty of Rome
- 3. d. Council of Ministers
- 4. b. Herman Van Rampay
- 5. a. European Central Bank
- 6. c. Euro
- 7. c. UNO

LESSON: 9 - The Great Revolt of 1857

- 1. a. Military revolt
- 2. c. First War of Indian Independence
- 3. c. Lord Canning
- 4. c. Revenue taxes
- 5. c. Lord Bentinck
- 6. a. 1856
- 7. c. Barrackpore
- 8. a. Meerut
- 9. c. Begum Hazarat Mahal
- 10. a. Viceroy of India

LESSON: 10 - Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th century

- 1. a. Raja Rammohan Roy
- 2. c. Raja Rammohan Roy
- 3. b. Arya Samaj
- 4. b. Belur

5. d. Thiru Arutpa
6. a. Aligarh Movement
7. c. Ghazipur
8. a. Sree Narayana Guru

LESSON: 11 - Freedom Movement in India – Phase – I
Pre – Gandhian Era A.D. 1885 - 1919

1. a. Imperialism
2. b. English
3. a. Nationalism
4. a. Political Mendicancy
5. a. Surat
6. b. Muslims
7. c. Tilak

LESSON: 12 - Freedom Movement in India – Phase – II
Gandhian Era – A.D. 1919 – 1947

1. a. Sathyagraha
2. c. Swaraj
3. a. January 26, 1950
4. d. Communal award
5. c. Linlithgow
6. b. Jinnah
7. c. C. Rajagopalachari
8. d. Sardar Vallabhabai Patel
9. a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

LESSON: 13 - Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement

1. b. Tipu Sultan
2. D. Madras Native Association
3. a. P. Rangaiah Naidu
4. c. Rajagopalachari
5. a. Swaraj day
6. d. Pondicherry
7. c. Sathyamurthi Bhavan
8. b. Gandhiji
9. a. 9 years
10. c. 'K' plan

LESSON: 14 - Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

1. d. Justice Party
2. c. Dravidar Kazhagam
3. a. E.V.Ramasamy Naicker
4. d. Kerala
5. c. Anna
6. a. C.N. Annadurai
7. b. Annamalai University
8. d. Adayar
9. a. Pune
10. c. Avvai illam
11. d. Elavu varam

12. d. 1883

CIVICS

LESSON: 1 - India and World Peace

1. b. Peace
2. c. Pancha Sheel
3. a. 1963
4. b. 1956
5. a. 1990
6. b. Ashan

LESSON: 2 - Democracy

1. c. Democracy
2. a. Greece
3. a. Regional Party
4. b. Bi-party system
5. a. Cabinet Minister
6. c. 25
7. d. Parliament
8. b. Supreme court Judge
9. b. Chief Electoral officer
10. d. New Delhi

LESSON: 3 - Unity in Diversity

1. a. Vedic Religion
2. c. 22
3. c. Communication
4. c. Christianity
5. d. Buddhist
6. a. Music and Dance

LESSON: 4 - Consumer Rights

1. b. Consumer
2. d. Traders
3. a. 12th Oct. 2005
4. a. March 15
5. b. COPRA
6. c. Trade fair

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON: 1 - India – Location and Physiography

1. c. South – east
2. a. Sri Lanka
3. b. Allahabad
4. b. Mt. Godwin Austin
5. c. Gangotri
6. a. Abode of snow

LESSON: 2 - India - Climate

1. b. Tropical Monsoon Climate
2. b. Equable
3. a. Punjab
4. a. Aravali
5. a. Norwesters

LESSON: 3 - India – Natural Resources

1. a. Desert soil

- 2. b. Deciduous forest
- 3. b. Uranium

LESSON: 4 - India – Agriculture

- 1. c. Alluvial soil
- 2. a. Mountain Slopes
- 3. d. Millets
- 4. b. Cash crop
- 5. a. Rice and wheat

LESSON: 5 - India – Industries

- 1. a. Agrobased
- 2. c. Mumbai
- 3. c. Jamshadpur
- 4. b. Mineral resource
- 5. c. Bangalore

LESSON: 6 - Environmental Issues

- 1. b. eutrophication
- 2. b. Volcanic eruption
- 3. b. air pollution

LESSON: 7 - India – Trade, Transport and Communication

- 1. c. Interl
- 2. a. Multi Lateral
- 3. b. Roadways
- 4. b. Delhi
- 5. a. Air Transport

LESSON: 8 - Remote Sensing

- 1. a. Ortho photo
- 2. a. Target
- 3. b. Sensor

ECONOMICS

LESSON: 1 - National Income

- 1. d. Gross National Product
- 2. b. 3 methods
- 3. a. GNP (-) Depreciation
- 4. b. 950 dollars
- 5. c. Agriculture
- 6. d. Total value of goods & services
- 7. c. Expenditure side
- 8. b. Income
- 9. c. Living Standard of People
- 10. a. 15.8%

LESSON:2 - Indian Economy after Independence

- 1. a. Soviet Russia
- 2. d. 2007 – 2012
- 3. b. Prime Minister of India
- 4. b. 1950
- 5. a. Mixed Economy
- 6. a. 1967
- 7. c. Acharya Vinobhabhave
- 8. b. 1991
- 9. c. ISRO

10. a. 64.8 %

SOCIAL SCIENCE
MATCH THE CORRECT ANSWER

ACTIVITY FOR THE STUDENTS:

HISTORY

LESSON: 1

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Carnatic wars | - | Asia |
| 2. Protectorate | - | China |
| 3. Racial Discrimination | - | England |
| 4. Island of Hong Kong | - | Eng of French Influence in India |
| 5. International Colony | - | France |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| - | Imperialism |
| - | Africa |

LESSON: 2 (A)

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Clemenceau | - | Britain |
| 2. Orlando | - | France |
| 3. Lloyd George | - | Germany |
| 4. Woodrow Wilson | - | Austria |
| 5. Kaiser William – II | - | Russia |

- | | |
|---|---------|
| - | America |
| - | Italy |

(B)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Treaty of Versailles | - | Rumania |
| 2. Treaty of Trianon | - | Turkey |
| 3. Treaty of Neuilly | - | Italy |
| 4. Treaty of Serveres | - | Hungary |
| 5. Treaty of Germaine | - | Austria |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| - | Germany |
| - | Bulgaria |

LESSON: 3

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Share market collapse | - | Banks and industries |
| 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation | - | Loans |
| 3. Economic Depression | - | License to stock exchange |
| 4. Federal Reserve Bank | - | Compensation to formers |
| 5. The Security Exchange Act | - | Speculation on borrowed money |

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| - | Early 1930's |
|---|--------------|

LESSON: 4

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Duce | - | Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 2. Black Shirts | - | 1922 |
| 3. Ovra | - | 1924 |
| 4. March on Rome | - | Mussolini |
| 5. Albania | - | Mussolini's followers |

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| - | Slogan of Mussolini |
| - | 1939 |

LESSON: 5

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Brown shirts 1925 | - | Nazi Emblem |
| 2. Fuhrer | - | My struggle |
| 3. Swastika | - | Leader |
| 4. Gestapo | - | Chancellor |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| - | Chancellor |
|---|------------|

5. Mein Kampf	-	Followers of Hitler
	-	Governor
	-	Hitler's Secret Police
LESSON: 6		
1. Scorched Earth Policy	-	Germany
2. 'U' Boats	-	Theodore Roosevelt
3. Luftwaffe	-	England
4. Royal Air Force	-	China
5. Atlantic Charter	-	Russia
	-	F.D. Roosevelt
	-	German Submarines
LESSON: 7		
1. New York	-	Negative vote
2. Veto	-	1963
3. Present Secretary General of UNO	-	1969
4. NTBT	-	Head quarters of the UNO
5. CTBT	-	Mr. Kofi Annan
	-	1996
	-	Mr. Banki Moon
LESSON: 8		
1. Merger Treaty	-	French foreign Minister
2. EURO	-	Court of Auditors
3. Robert Schuman	-	2002
4. Jean Monnet	-	Court of Justice
5. EU budgets	-	French politician
	-	1967
	-	2007
LESSON: 9 (A)		
1. Mangal Pandey	-	Cawnpore
2. Bahadur Shah II	-	Lucknow
3. Nana Saheb	-	Central India
4. Begum Hazarat Mahal	-	Arrah
5. Rani Lakshmi Bai	-	Barrackpore
	-	Oudh
	-	Delhi
(B)		
1. Rani Lakshmi Bai	-	Mughal Emperor
2. Bahadur Shah II	-	Colin Campbell
3. The Great Revolt	-	Jhansi
4. Lucknow	-	Magnacarta
5. Queen Victoria's Proclamation	-	1856
	-	1854
	-	1857
LESSON: 10		
1. Herald of New Age	-	Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
2. Martin Luther of Hinduism	-	Ramakrishna Mission
3. New India	-	Mrs. Annie Besant
4. Photo Voltoic Lighting System	-	Ramalinga Adigal

5. Vallalar

- Dr. Dharmambal

- Raja Rammohan Roy

LESSON: 11

1. Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar

- Patriotic writer

2. Subramania Bharathi

- 'Of one's own country

3. Swadeshi

- Bala Gangadhar Tilak

4. New India

- Religious and Social Reformer

5. Kesari

- Mrs. Annie Besant

- Young India

- Bipin Chandra Pal

LESSON: 12 (A)

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- Dutch territories

2. Pondicherry

- Drafting Committee

3. Goa

- First Governor General of free India

4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- Bismarck of India

5. Lord Mount Batten

- Portuguess Possession

- French Possession

- British Territories

(B)

1. Motilal Nehru

- Uttar Pradesh

2. Chauri Chaura

- Swarajya Party

3. Lion of Punjab

- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

4. Communal Award

- Lala Lajpat Rai

5. Frontier Gandhi

- Ramsay Mac Donald

- Bhagat Singh

- Muslim League

LESSON: 13

1. Swadeshi Exhibition

- Sepoy Mutiny

2. Chanakya

- Kamaraj

3. King maker

- Poondi Reservoir

4. Sathya murthi

- Vellore Mutiny

5. Fateh Hyder

- Rajaji

- Periyar E.V.R.

- Madras Mahajana Sabha

LESSON: 14

1. Justice

- E.V.Ramasamy Periyar

2. Vaikam Hero

- Dr. S.Dharmambal

3. Devadasi system

- Moovalur Ramamirtham

4. Veera Tamilannai

- T.M. Nair

5. Justice Party

- Sathyamoorthy

- Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy

- English News paper

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON: 1

1. pilgrim centre

- Shayadri

2. Terai Plain

- Vembanad

3. Western Ghats in Karnataka

- Deccan

4. Lava Plateau

- Kedarnath

5. Largest lake in Kerala

- Marshy Land

SOCIAL SCIENCE
TIME LINE CHART

SL. NO	YEAR	EVENT
1.	1885	Birth of Indian National Congress
2.	1905	Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement
3.	1906	Birth of Muslim League
4.	1907	Surat Spilit
5.	1909	Minto – Morley Reforms
6.	1911	Cancellation of Bengal Partition
7.	1914	Outbreak of First World War
8.	1916	Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact
9.	1917	August Declaration
10.	1918	End of the first World War
11.	1919	Montague – Chelmsford Reforms, Rowlatt Act, Jalian Walabagh Massacre
12.	1920	Khilafat Movement, Non co-operation Movement
13.	1922	Chauri Chaura Incident, Suspension of Non co-operation Movement
14.	1927	Formation of Simon Commission
15.	1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
16.	1929	Lahore Congress
17.	1930	Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference
18.	1931	Gandhi – Irwin pact, Second Round Table Conference
19.	1932	Communal Award, Ponna pact, Third Round Table Conference
20.	1935	Government of India Act
21.	1939	Beginning of Second World War
22.	1940	Demand for Pakistan, August offer
23.	1942	Arrival of Cripp’s Mission, Quit India Movement
24.	1946	Arrival of Cabinet Mission
25.	1947	Mountbatten Plan, India Independence Act
26.	1948	Assassination of Gandhi
27.	1950	Indian Constitution came into force – India became Republic

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

FIRST WORLD WAR

SL. NO	YEAR	EVENT
28.	1870	Unification of Germany
29.	1878	Congress of Berlin gave right to Austria – Hungary to govern Bosnia and Herzegovina
30.	1882	Triple alliance
31.	1882	Hague Conference
32.	1907	Triple Entente
33.	1907	Hegue Conference
34.	1908	Austria annexed Bosnia
35.	1912	Balkan countries declared war on Turkey
36.	1913	Balkan countries declared war on Bulgaria
37.	1914	Assasination of Austrian crown prince Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella
38.	1914	Austria declared war on Serbia
39.	1914	First World War began

40.	1915	The League of Nations Society
41.	1916	Rumania joined the allies, battle of Jutland
42.	1917	Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany
43.	1917	October Revolution in Russia
44.	1917	The World League of Peace
45.	1918	Russia made peace with Central Powers at Breast – Litovsk
46.	1918	Kaiser William II of Germany abdicated and fled to Holland
47.	1918	The League of free nations Association
48.	1919	Paris Preace Conference
49.	1919	Treaty of Versailles with Germany
50.	1919	Treaty of St. Germaine with Austria
51.	1919	Treaty of Trianon with Hungary
52.	1919	Treaty of Severes with Turkey
53.	1920	The League of Nations
54.	1926	Germany was admitted as a member of the League of Nations
55.	1931	Japan captured Manchuria
56.	1934	Soviet Russia was admitted as a member of the League of Nations

SECOND WORLD WAR

57.	1937	Hitler signed the Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis
58.	1938	Hitler threatened Czechoslovakia
59.	1939	World War II officially began
60.	1939 – 1941	Soviet Aggression
61.	1940	The Battle of Britain
62.	1941	Operation Barbaressa
63.	1941	Hitler invaded Russia
64.	1941	Atlantic Charter
65.	1941	Attack of Japan on Pearl Harbour
66.	1944	American & British forces landed in Normandy
67.	1945	Atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

THE UNO

68.	1945	The United Nations Organization established
69.	1945	San Francisco conference
70.	1953	Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly
71.	1956	Suez Canal Crisis
72.	1963	NTBT (Nuclear Test Ban Treaty)
73.	1992	UN Conference on environment and Development
74.	1995	50 th Anniversary of United Nations
75.	1995	UN flag carried to outer space
76.	1996	CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty)

EUROPEAN UNION

77.	1951	ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)
78.	1967	EU (European Union)
79.	2002	Euro Currency was introduced
80.	2009	Herman Van Rampay assumed office of the council of EU

THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857

81.	1856	General Services Enlistment Act
82.	1857	First War of Indian Independence
83.	1858	Lucknow was recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell
84.	1858	Kunwar Singh died
85.	1858	Magna Carta
86.	1858	Queen Victoria's proclamation
87.	1947	India won freedom

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIAN – PHASE – II

88.	1920	B.G. Tilak died
89.	1920	Non – Co operation movement
90.	1922	The Chauri Chaura incident
91.	1923	Formation of Swarajya Party
92.	1925	Dissolution of Swarjya Party
93.	1927	Simon Commission
94.	1927	Subash Chandra Bose joined the Indian National Congress
95.	1929	The Lahore Congress
96.	1930	Civil Disobedience movement
97.	1930	Salt Satyagraha
98.	1930	Dandi March
99.	1930	The First Round Table Conference
100.	1931	Gandhi – Irwin Pact
101.	1931	The Second Round Table Conference
102.	1932	Communcal Award
103.	1932	Poona Pact
104.	1932	The Third Round Table Conference
105.	1935	The Government of India Act of 1935
106.	1937	Provincial Elections
107.	1938	Netaji was elected as President of the Indian Natinal Congress
108.	1939	The Second World War
109.	1939	Forward Bloc Party started
110.	1940	Demand for Pakistan
111.	1940	Two Nation Theory
112.	1940	The Auguest Offer
113.	1942	Cripp's Mission
114.	1942	Quit India Movement
115.	1942	Netaji went to Burma
116.	1943	Netaji went to Singapore
117.	1945	Japan Surrendered
118.	1946	The Cabinet Mission
119.	1947	The Mount Batten Plan
120.	1947	June 3 rd Plan
121.	1947	The Indian Independence Act
122.	1948	Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi

123.	1950	India became Republic
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ROLE OF TAMIL NADU IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

124.	1806	Vellore Mutiny
125.	1852	Madras Native Association established
126.	1872	V.O. Chidambaram Pillai was born
127.	1878	C. Rajagopalachari was born
128.	1882	Subramanya Bharathi was born
129.	1884	Merger of Madras native Association with Madras Mahajana Sabha
130.	1895	Lord Elgin the Viceroy of India Visited Madras
131.	1896	Golden jubilee celebration of Madras Mahajana Sabha
132.	1904	Bharathi worked as Tamil Teacher at madurai, Served as Assistant Editor of Swadeshimithran
133.	1905	Partition of Bengal
134.	1906	Calcutta Session of Congress
135.	1907	Surat Session of Congress
136.	1911	Bharathi Passed away
137.	1925	Subramaniya Siva died
138.	1937	C. Rajagopalachari became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency
139.	1939	S. Satyamurthi became the Mayor of Madras
140.	1943	Satyamurthi passed away
141.	1955	Award of Bharat Ratna to Rajaji
142.	1959	Formation of Swandra Party
143.	1972	Rajaji passed away

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HEADING QUESTIONS (HISTORY)

ACTIVITY FOR THE STUDENTS:

LESSON: - 1

1. Causes for the rise of imperialism:

- What became the fashion of the later part of the 19th Century?
- What was the "White man's burden"?
- Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?
- What promoted the spirit of Nationalism?

2. Battle of Plassey and Buxar:

- Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?
- Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
- Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie.
- When was Queen Victoria's Proclamation issued?

3. Imperialism in China:

- Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?
- What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British?
- Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as?
- Who formulated open door policy?

4. Boxer Rebellion:

- What was the result of the Sino – Japanese war?
- Name the Island ceded by China to Japan.
- What led to the out break of Boxer – Rebellion?
- What did the Boxers do?

LESSON: - 2

1. Ambition of Germany:

- a. Who was the ruler of Germany during First World War?
- b. What did he believe?
- c. What could not be tolerated by him?
- d. Where did he station a fleet?

2. Balkan Problem:

- a. Name the Balkan Countries.
- b. How did the First Balkan war come to an end?
- c. Why did the other Balkan Countries declare war on Bulgaria?
- d. What was the result of the Second Balkan war?

3. Immediate cause:

- a. When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina?
- b. Who was the Austrian crown prince?
- c. What happened to him?
- d. What did Austria do?

4. Course of the War:

- a. Give the duration of the First World War.
- b. Who were called the central powers?
- c. Who were called the Allies?
- d. What were used in the war?

5. War in the Near East Front:

- a. When did Turkey enter the war?
- b. Why was it considered a terrible blow?
- c. Why did Britain want to capture Gallipoli Peninsula?
- d. What were the results of Dardanelles expedition?

6. Results of the War:

- a. How were the terms of the treaties drafted?
- b. What did Germany surrender to France?
- c. Where was monarchy abolished?
- d. Name the New Republics.

7. League of Nations:

- a. Name the organisations which were founded before the League of Nations.
- b. Where was the League of Nations headquarters situated?
- c. How should the Member Nations solve the problems?
- d. When did Japan capture Manchuria?

LESSON: - 3

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

- a. When was the Presidential election held?
- b. How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as?
- c. What was his election manifesto?
- d. Name the policy formulated by him.

2. Effects of Relief Measures:

- a. What did it restore?
- b. What did it lay?
- c. Mention the ideas accepted by the Americans as part of their life?
- d. What has become synonymous throughout the world?

Lesson: - 4

1. Fascist Party:

- a. Who was the founder of Fascist party?

b. Give the slogans of Mussolini.

c. What were the aims of Fascism?

d. What was the motto of Fascism?

2. Achievements of Fascism:

a. What did Mussolini bring in the Industrial field?

b. What do you know about the "Charter of Labour"?

c. What were the measures taken by Mussolini in the agricultural field?

d. When was Latern Treaty signed?

3. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini:

a. What was Mussolini's slogan before the Nation?

b. When did he Capture Albania?

c. Name the island bombarded by the Allied Forces.

d. What was the end of Mussolini?

LESSON: - 5

1. 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.

2. Hitler's Aggressive policy:

a. Why did Hitler Conquer territories?

b. How did he violate the Locarno Treaty of 1925?

c. What did he demand from Poland?

d. When did he declare war on Poland?

LESSON: - 6

1. Causes of the Second World War:

a. Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany.

b. Mention some of the ideologies that emerged after the First World War.

c. What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers?

d. What did Hitler preach?

2. Operation Barbaressa:

a. Mention the year of operation Barbaressa.

b. What was the wish of Hitler?

c. What did he order?

d. When did the Axis countries bring the Balkans under their control?

3. End of the war:

a. Where did a big American and British force land?

b. With whom did they join?

c. What did Hitler do?

d. When did America drop bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

4. Results of the war:

a. Who occupied Japan?

b. Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World War.

c. Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war.

d. Why was UNO set up?

LESSON:- 7

1. 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?
- c. What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?
- d. How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?

2. Major achievements of the UNO:

- a. Name the treaties signed by the UNO
- b. Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?
- c. What was adopted by all the countries?
- d. How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?

LESSON:- 8

1. Organs of the EU:

- a. Which is the Legislative body of the EU?
- b. What is the function of the court of Justice?
- c. Where is the seat of the court of Justice?
- d. Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation?

2. Achievements of EU:

- a. What is the symbol of the Euro?
- b. What did the Euro Eliminate?
- c. How many members are there in the EU at present?
- d. Who allocates funds to European research projects?

LESSON: 9

1. Political causes for the Revolt of 1857:

- a. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?
- b. Name the police introduced by Lord Dalhousie?
- c. What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?
- d. Why did Nana Shep develop a grudge against the British?

2. Revolt at Cownpore:

- a. Who joined the rebels at Cawnpore and with whom?
- b. What happened to the English?
- c. Who defeated Nana Saheb?
- d. When was Cawnpore brought under British control?

3. 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?

LESSON:- 10

1. Brahmo Samaj:

- a. Who founded Brahmo Samaj?
- b. What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
- c. Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy?
- d. What did Brahmo Samaj believe?

2. Arya Samaj:

- a. What was the original name of Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi?
- b. Who was his guru?
- c. What was his motto?
- d. What did the Samaj advocate?

3. The Theosophical Society:

- a. Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society?
- b. Why was it founded?
- c. Who was the President of this Society in 1893?
- d. Where is the headquarters of this society located?

4. Ramakrishna Mission:

- a. Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa?
- b. Who founded the Ramakrishna mission?
- c. When and where was the parliament of Religions held?
- d. Who represented the Hindu religion at the parliament of religions?

5. Aligarh Movement:

- a. Name the first religious movements of the Muslims.
- b. What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Strongly believe?
- c. What was his greatest achievement?
- d. Name the newspaper published by him.

6. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar:

- a. Who is the messiah of dalits and downtrodden?
- b. Who was the first Law Minister of India?
- c. How was he honoured by the Government of India?
- d. Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?

LESSON: 11

1. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement:

- a. How did the national leaders inspire the people?
- b. When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?
- c. What was the policy of the British?
- d. How did the British consider the Indians?

2. 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.

3. Extremists:

- a. Name the extremists leaders.
- b. What did Tilak declare?
- c. Name the festivals revived by Tilak
- d. What was the desire of the militant nationalists?

4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy:

- a. Who were the prominent leaders arrested?
- b. Where did the people gather?
- c. Who was the British Military commander of Amritsar?
- d. What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

LESSON:- 12

1. Simon Commission:

- a. Why was Simon Commission appointed?
- b. Why was it an insult to the Indians?
- c. How was Simon Commission greeted?
- d. Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.

2. The August Offer:

- a. When was the August offer announced?
- b. What was promised for India after Second World War?
- c. Why was the committee set up?

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

3. The Mount battern Plan:

- a. Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?
- b. Who was the last British Governor General?
- c. What was Mount Battern Plan?
- d. What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League?

LESSON: 13

1. C. Rajagopalachariyar:

- a. When and where was he born?
- b. Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?
- c. What did he introduc during his second term?
- d. Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”?

2. K. Kamaraj:

- a. How did he enter into politics?
- b. Where was he kept in prison in 1930?
- c. Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947?
- d. When did he die?

LESSON:- 14

1. The Justice Party:

- a. Who established the Justice Party?
- b. When did the Justice Party come to power?
- c. When was it defeated?
- d. Write any two achievements of the Justice Party.

2. Self Respect Movement:

- a. Who started the Self Respect Movement?
- b. Why did he start?
- c. When was it started?
- d. Name the laws passed by the Government due to the constant struggle of Self-Respect Movement.

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