



**பள்ளிக் கல்வித் துறை**

**10ஆம் வகுப்பு**

**சமூக அறிவியல்**

**ஆங்கில வழி**

**பயிற்சிக் கட்டகம்**



## Social Science

### Choose the correct answer:-

1. A great demand for the raw materials was created by - Industrial revolution.
2. The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 - 1945 was known as - New Imperialism.
3. The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of - Railways.
4. The French East India company was established by - Colbert
5. Keiser William II stationed a fleet at - Heligoland.
6. Germany invaded France by crossing - Belgium.
7. The famous American Merchant - ship sunk by Germany - Lusitania.
8. The I world war came to an end by the - Paris Peace conference.
9. The founder of the Fascist party was - Benito Musoleni.
10. The allied army occupied the resources rich - Rhineland.
11. The coal mines given to France were - Saar.
12. The country emerged as a world power after the first world was - Japan.
13. The UNO's main deliberative body is - The General Assembly.
14. The name of single European currency - Euro.
15. Indian Historians describe the revolt of 1857 as - first war of Independence.
16. The First sign of unrest appeared at - Barrackpore.
17. The pioneer of the Reform movement was - Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
18. A great Social reformist from Kerala - Shree Narayana Guru.
19. The language of the Educated Indians was - English.
20. Home rule league in Bombay was formed by - Mrs. Annie Besant.
21. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed by party - Swaraj Party.
22. The task of unifying Indian States was undertaken by - Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
23. First President of India - Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
24. At Vedaranyam, The salt was broken by - Rajaji.
25. The greatest social reformer of TamilNadu - E.V. Ramasamy Periyar.
26. Vaikom is a place in - Kerala.
27. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts, the cancer institute was started at Adyar.
28. The Head Quarters of the Rama Krishna Mission is at Belur.
29. The pioneer of the reform movements was RajaRammohan Roy.
30. The English East India Company was formed in 1600.
31. Germany and Italy became unified countries in 1870.
32. Kamaraj was famous for his policy kplan.

### Geography

33. Palk Strait separates India from - Srilanka.
34. The highest peak in India - Mt. Godwin Austin (K<sub>2</sub>).
35. The Himalayas are known as - Abode of Snow.
36. India experiences - Tropical Monsoon climate.
37. The coastal areas enjoy - Equable climate.
38. Which one of the following is contained in the monazite sand - Uranium.

39. Tea and coffee crops are grown well on the - mountain slopes.
40. Manchester of India is - Mumbai.
41. Chotta Nagpur plateau is noted for - mineral resources.
42. The city of electronic capital is - Bangaluru.
43. The main cause natural air pollution - Vehicular emission.
44. The headquarters of Indian railways is - Delhi.
45. The device to detect Electro Magnetic Radiation - Sensor.
46. The source of River Ganga Gangotri.
47. The soil found in the Arid Zone is known as Desert Soil.
48. Rice is grown well in the alluvial soil.
49. The crop that grows in drought is millets.

### **Civics / Economics**

50. The opposition party leader will be given the status of - Cabinet minister.
51. The most popular form of government is - Democracy.
52. The ancient religion of our country is - vedic religion.
53. The customers are exploited by the - Traders.
54. World consumer day is celebrated on - March 15.
55. The Magna carta of consumers - COPRA.
56. India's per capita income - 950 dollars.
57. Primary sector consists of - Agriculture.
58. Per capital income is an indicator of - Living standard of people.
59. Nehru decided that India would be a - Mixed economy.
60. Bhoodan Movement was started by - Acharya Vinobha Bhave.

### **Match the following:-**

- |                                   |   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Carnatic Wars                  | - | End of French Influence in India. |
| 2. Apartheid                      | - | Africa                            |
| 3. Woodrow Wilson                 | - | America                           |
| 4. Kaiser William                 | - | Germany                           |
| 5. Duce                           | - | Mussolini                         |
| 6. Black shirts                   | - | The followers of Mussolini        |
| 7. Odra                           | - | Secret police of Mussolini        |
| 8. The pioneer of reform movement | - | Raja Ram Mohan Roy                |
| 9. Martin Luther of Hinduism      | - | Swami Dayananda Saraswati         |
| 10. New India                     | - | Annie Besant                      |
| 11. Vaikom Knight                 | - | Periyar                           |
| 12. Devdasi Scheme                | - | Dr. Muthulakshmi                  |
| 13. Veera Tamil Annai             | - | Dr. Dharmambal                    |
| 14. Justice Party                 | - | T.M. Nair.                        |
| 15. Chanakya                      | - | Rajaji                            |
| 16. King Maker                    | - | Kamaraj                           |
| 17. Mangal Pandey                 | - | Barrackpur                        |

18.	Swastika	-	Nazi symbol
19.	Lion of Punjab	-	Lala Lajpati Rai
20.	Lava Plateau	-	Malwa
21.	Wheat	-	Punjab
22.	Sugarcane	-	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Apple	-	Himachal Pradesh
24.	Rubber	-	Kerala
25.	Jute	-	West Bengal
26.	District Roads	-	Corporations.
27.	Central Railway	-	Mumbai
28.	South Railway	-	Chennai
29.	Northern Railway	-	Delhi
30.	Mangrove Forest	-	Sundarbans
31.	Lignite	-	A kind of coal
32.	Software Industry	-	Bengaluru
33.	Burst of Monsoon	-	June to September
34.	Norwesters	-	Local Storms in northeast India.
35.	Hot air ballon	-	French Map makers
36.	TIROS	-	USA
37.	Highest rainfall place	-	Mawsynramm in Cherrapunji.

### **History.**

1. Define Imperialism.  
The policy of extending a country's rule over the others.
2. What was the immediate cause of First World War?  
In June 28, 1914, Austrian crown Prince Francis Ferdinand and his wife alsbella were assassinated by a Serbain lad at Serajevo, the capital of Bonia. Serbia ignored the ultimatum sent by Austria. On July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia.
3. Why did America enter into First World War?  
In 1917, Germany drowned four merchants ships of America, including Lusitania with her submarines. More than hundred Americans died in this incident. This caused America to deklared war on Germany.
4. What were the causes of Great Economic Depression?  
Americans share market was collapsed and the industrial growth and agricultural produce were affected.
5. What were the four pillars of fascism?  
Charismatic leadership, singal party rule under a dictatooe, terror and economic control.
6. How did Mussolini put an end to the conflict between the Pope and the king?  
Mussolini recognized the papacy if the Vatican city by the Latern Treaty of 1929. This ended the conflict between the Pope and the government.

7. Write a brief note on Munich Agreement.  
 An agreement was signed between Hitler and Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain at Munich in 1938. Hitler violated this agreement and annexed the whole of Czechoslovakia.
8. What did America declare war on Japan?  
 The disastrous attack by the Japanese over America fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on Dec 7, 1941 forced America to declare war on Japan.
9. What were the main objectives of UNO?  
 (a) To maintain International Peace and Security.  
 (b) To develop friendly relations among nations.  
 (c) To settle international disputes by Peace.  
 (d) To help nations to achieve these goals.
10. What is the significance of Euro?  
 Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border and Promotes free trade policy.
11. What was the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857?  
 It was believed that the grease used in cartridges of new Enfield Rifles had the fat of cow and pig. A young Indian sepoy named Mangal Pandey was forced to use the cartridges by a British sergeant. Mangal Pandey shot the sergeant and so he was arrested and executed. This news spread and many sepoys revolted.
12. Mention the importance of Queen Victoria's Proclamation.  
 It described as 'Magna Carta' of India.  
 (a) It confirmed the earlier treaties of the East India company with the Indian Princes.  
 (b) It promises to safeguard the ancient rites and customs of India.  
 (c) It granted general pardon to all offenders except those murdered British subjects.  
 (d) It aroused national feelings among the people.
13. Write the main principles of the Theosophical society.  
 To develop the principles of fraternity, to study the ancient religions, Philosophy and science, to find out the loss of nature and development of Divine Power.
14. Mention the importance of Lucknow session?  
 (a) The Moderates and the Extremists joined together.  
 (b) The Congress and the Muslim League signed a pact to achieve self government.  
 (c) Nehru met Gandhiji here.
15. Why do we call Periyar as Vaikam Hero?  
 The People of downtrodden Community were Prohibited to enter into the temple at Vaikam in Kerala. Periyar led the famous Sathyagraha in 1924 forcing the government to allow people into the temple.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

1. What are the main physical division of India?  
(i) Northern Mountain (ii) Northern Great Plains  
(iii) Peninsular Plateaus (iv) Coastal Plains (v) Island
2. Name the Island belonging to India.  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Bay of Bengal - Lakshadweep - Arabian Sea
3. Name the factors determining the Climate of India.  
(i) Latitude (ii) Altitude (iii) Distance from the Sea (iv) Wind (v) Position of Mountain
4. What is meant by 'Monsoon Burst'?  
When South West Monsoon approach the Southern part of Kerala, they give rain with violent thunderstorm and lightening. This is called 'Monsoon Burst'.
5. What is meant by 'Natural Resource'?  
All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy our daily needs.
6. What are the major determinant factor of Agriculture?  
(i) Land form (ii) Climate (iii) Soil type (iv) Water
7. What are the Plantation Crops?  
(i) Tea (ii) Coffee (iii) Rubber
8. Define Manufacturing.  
The Method of processing raw material into finished product.
9. What are the factors that determine the location of an Industry?  
Raw materials, Power, Transport, Market and Government Policies.
10. What is Biodiversity?  
The degree of various of life forms within a given Eco system.
11. What is Trade?  
Trade : The process of buying, selling of exchanging goods, and services.  
Types : 1. Internal Trade : It is carried out within the domestic territory of a country aiming nation's currency.  
2. International Trade: It is carried out between two or more countries aiming foreign currency
12. State the merits of pipeline Transport .  
Pipelines can be laid through difficult terrain underwater maintenance cost is low. Low consumption of energy. Steady Supply.
13. Mention the basic components of remote sensing.  
Target energy source, transmission path, sensor.
14. What is water pollution?  
Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water.

**DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWINGS.**

1.	<p><b>WESTERN GHATS</b></p> <p>They are continuous range of hills. They are between Tapit Valley and Kanyakumari. The Highest Peak is AnaiMudi.</p>	<p><b>EASTERN GHATS</b></p> <p>They are a Series of intersected hills. They are between Orissa and TaniINadu.  The Highest Peak is MehendraGiri.</p>
2.	<p><b>SOUTH WEST MANSOON</b></p> <p>The wind blows from ocean to land The period is between June to September It gives rain to western coastal region.</p>	<p><b>NORTH EAST MONSOON</b></p> <p>The wind blows from land to ocean The period is between October to November It gives rain to Coromantal cosat.</p>
3.	<p><b>RENEWABLE RESOURCE</b></p> <p>The Resources that can be reproduce again and again. E.g: Sunlight, Air and water.</p>	<p><b>NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE</b></p> <p>The resources that cannot be replaced after utilization. E.g: Mineral. and fossil Fuel.</p>
4.	<p><b>LAND POLLUTION</b></p> <p>Contamination by dumping waste matter.  E.g: Breakage of underground Storage tank application of pesticides, Industrial waste etc...</p>	<p><b>WATER POLLUTION</b></p> <p>Any chemical, physical and biological change in the quality of water. E.g: Bacteria, Viruses, Worms</p>
5.	<p><b>EXPORT</b></p> <p>Goods and Services sold for foreign currency India export 7500 goods to 190 countries</p>	<p><b>IMPORT</b></p> <p>Goods and services bought from overseas producers. India import 6000 goods from 140 countries.</p>
6.	<p><b>Weater</b></p> <p>Weather is a day to day conditions of atmosphere Weather will change</p>	<p><b>Climate</b></p> <p>Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period. Climate will not change</p>
7.	<p><b>Internal trade</b></p> <p>Carried within the country Based on the nation's currency</p>	<p><b>International Trade</b></p> <p>Carried on between two or more countries Based on the foreign currency</p>
8.	<p><b>Airways</b></p> <p>Quickest means of transport Use of fuel is very high</p>	<p><b>Water Ways</b></p> <p>Cheapest means of transport Use of fuel is low.</p>

**History**

**Answer The Question Given Under Heading**

**The Mount Battern Plan**

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?        | Lord Mount Battern  |
| 2. | Who was the last British Governor General ?              | Lord Mount Battern  |
| 3. | What was Mount Battern Plan?                             | India had to be divided into Indian Union and the Pakistan Union. |
| 4. | What was the reaction of the congress and Muslim League? |   |



Accepted this plan.

### **Franklin D. Roosevelt**

1. When was the presidential election held? - 1932
2. How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as? - FDR
3. What was his Manifesto? - I Pledge you. I Pledge Myself to a New Deal for the American.
4. Name the Policy formulated by him? - 'New Deal'

### **Adolf Hitler**

1. Where was Adolf Hitler born? - Austria
2. What was his Father? - Custom Officer
3. What did he organize? - Nazism
4. Name the book written by Hitler? - Mein Kampf (My Struggle)

### **Revolt at Central India**

1. Who led the revolt of Central India? - Rani Lakshmi Bai
2. Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai? - Jhansi
3. What was her end? - She was killed in Battle.
4. What did Tantia Tope do? - He escaped but captured and hanged.

### **DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR**

1. Who is the Messiah of Dalits and downtrodden? - DR.B.R. AMBEDKAR
2. Who was the first Law Minister of India? - DR.B.R. AMBEDKAR
3. How was he honoured by the Government of India? - By Bharat Ratna Award
4. Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay? - To give the Untouchables the right to draw water from Public Tank 'MANUSMRITI'

### **Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy**

1. Who were the prominent leaders arrested? - Dr. Satyapal & Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
2. Where did the people gather? - Jallianwala Bagh
3. Who was the British Military Commander of Amritsar? - General Dyer.
4. What did Rabindranath Tagore do? - Renounced his knighthood Award

### **K.KAMARAJ**

1. How did he enter into politics? - By taking part in Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924
2. Where was he kept in prison? - Alipur
3. Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947? - SatyaMurthy's house
4. Where did he die? - Oct 2, 1975

### **Paragraph Answer:-**

1. **Non - Co operation Movement :**  
First stage (1920) - Renounced titles and honours from the British  
Second stage (1921) - hartals and boycotts

Third stage (1922) - Non - Payment of taxes, chauri chaura incident happend

2. **1857 - The results of the Great Revolt.**

1. India adminidtration was taken over by the Queen of England.
2. Granted general pardon to all offenders
3. Due regard was given to the ancient rites and customs.
4. The revolt aroused national feelings
5. Lord canning become the first Viceroy.

**II Round Table Conferences:-**

1. First Round Table Conference was held in London in 1930. Gandhi - Irwin pact was signed.
2. Second Round Table Conference was held in London in 1931. Gadhiji attended.
3. No solution.
4. Third Round table conference was held in London on 1932. It ended in failure without Indian participation.

**III Unity in Diversity:**

1. India has the highest peak and the lowest coastal plains.
2. India receives the highest amount of rainfall in Cherrapunji and the lowest amount of rainfall in Thar desert.
3. India has wet forest and dry vegetation.
4. India's environments and climate is an ideal habitat for varieties of flora and fauna.
5. India is a secular country and has different religions.
6. Amidst all, People shed differences and stand together in diversity.

**IV. Rain Water Harvesting:-**

1. India gets seasonal rainfall and it is necessary to save the rain water and utilize whenever required.
2. Allow rain water to get stored in to canals, ponds, lakes and dams.
3. Arrange rooftop rainwater to get stored underneath ground in built - ip reservoirs and use by pumping out on requirement.
4. This helps to prevent surface run - off and yields better vegetation.

**V Indian Roads:-**

1. Village Roads - Maintained by Village Panchayats and link nearby towns
2. District Roads - Maintained by Corporations and Muncipalities and link towns with district headquarters.
3. State Highways - Maintained by State Public works Departments and link state capitals with district headquarters.
4. National Highways - Maintained by Central Public works Departments and link state capitals with national capitals.
5. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways - It is of Six lanes super highways and North - South corridor ensuring connectivity, speed and safety.

**VI Importance of forests.**

1. They provide valuable timber for domestic and commercial use.

2. They supply Lac, Gums, Resins, Medicines and Herbs
3. They help in dairy farming
4. They earn foreign exchange
5. They control air pollution.
6. They maintain underground water table.

## **VII SAARC**

1. SAARC is to maintain peace in regional level
2. Members - India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.
3. They mutually co-operate in transportation, postal service, tourism, shipping, health, agriculture, etc....

## **VIII The Rights of Consumers**

1. The right to be protected against the hazardous goods and services.
2. The right to know the quality, quantity, purity, standard and price of goods.
3. The right to seek redressed against unfair trade and practices.
4. The right to access information from public bodies with the help of RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005.

## **IX Methods of Calculating National Income.**

1. Product method : It is calculated on the total value of all goods and services produced in a country.
2. Income method : It is calculated on the income and payments received by all the people in the country.
3. Expenditure method : It is calculated on the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and savings.

## **X Green Revolution:**

1. The Indian Council Agriculture Research introduced in 1967
2. It means increasing production by High Yielding Variety Seeds with the help of regular supply of water and fertilizers.
3. This enabled India in producing self sufficient food.

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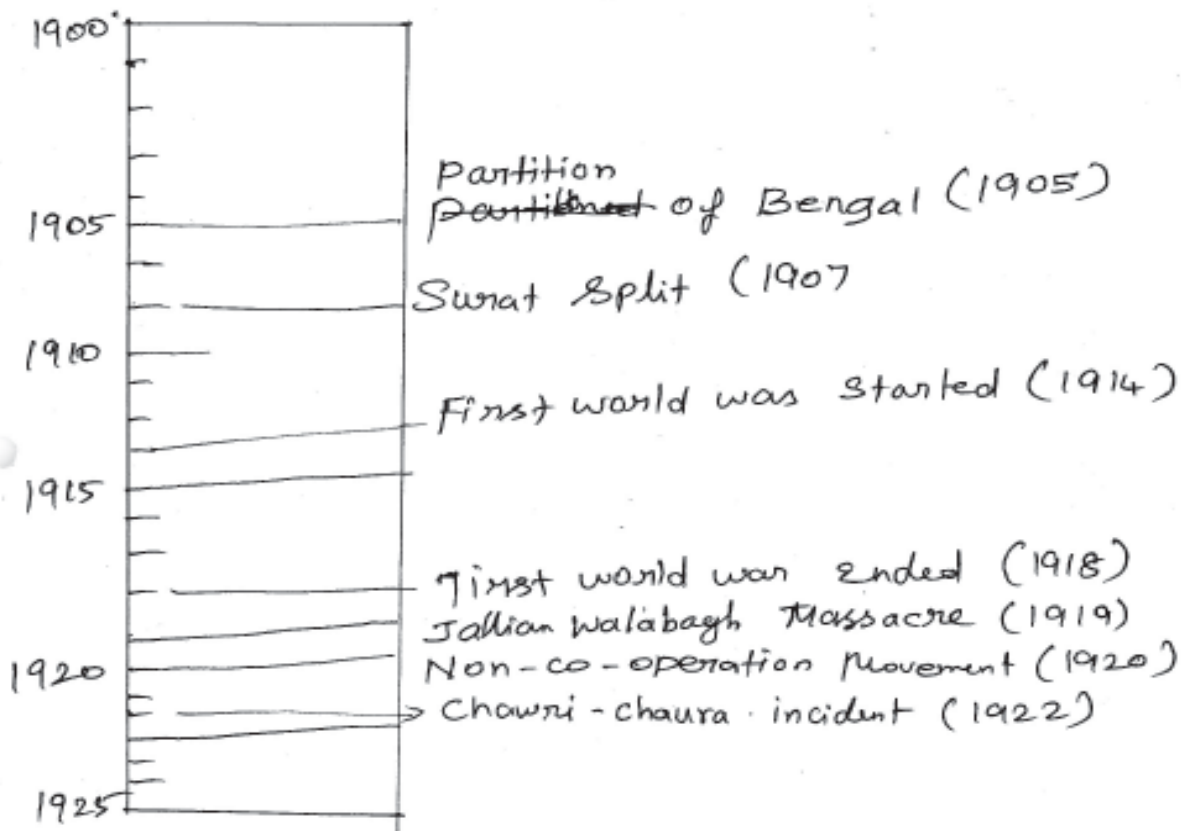
## **CIVICS**

1. Why the world peace is essential?  
To live peaceful life, to prevent Third World War, To grow humanism and to make better future.
2. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition of Democracy.  
A Government of the people, By the people and for tht people.
3. Name some of the religion of India.  
Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism.
4. What is COPRA?
  - (a) This is known as ' Consumer Protection Act'
  - (b) This eas passeed in 1986.
  - (c) This is aimed at redressing the grievances of consumer.
  - (d) This is also regarded as the Magna Carta of consumers.

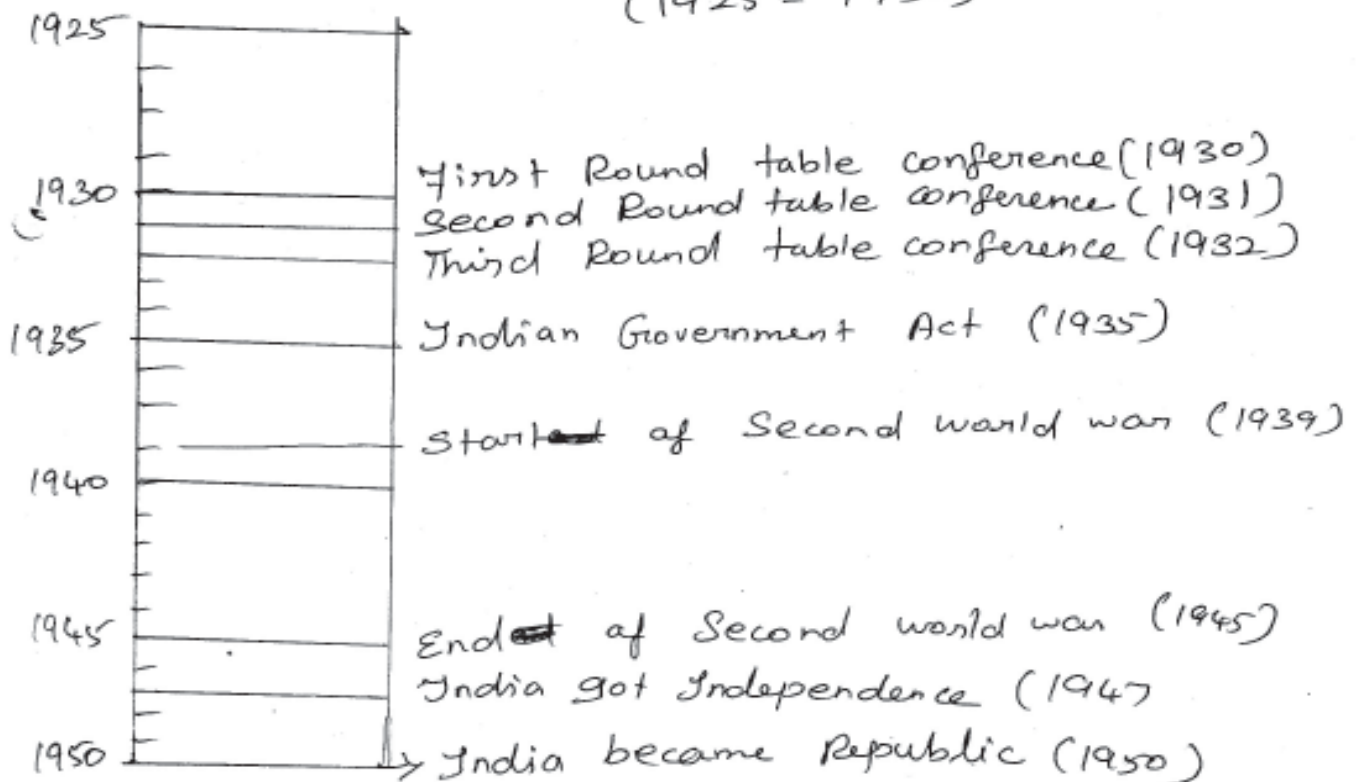
## **ECONOMICS**

1. What is per capital income?  
It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country.
2. What is national income?  
A measure of total value of goods and services produced over a period of 12 months.
3. What is mixed economy?  
The Co-existence of public and private sectors.
4. Write any three objectives of Eleventh five year plan.
  1. To abolish poverty
  2. Larger employment opportunities
  3. To develop rural infrastructure.

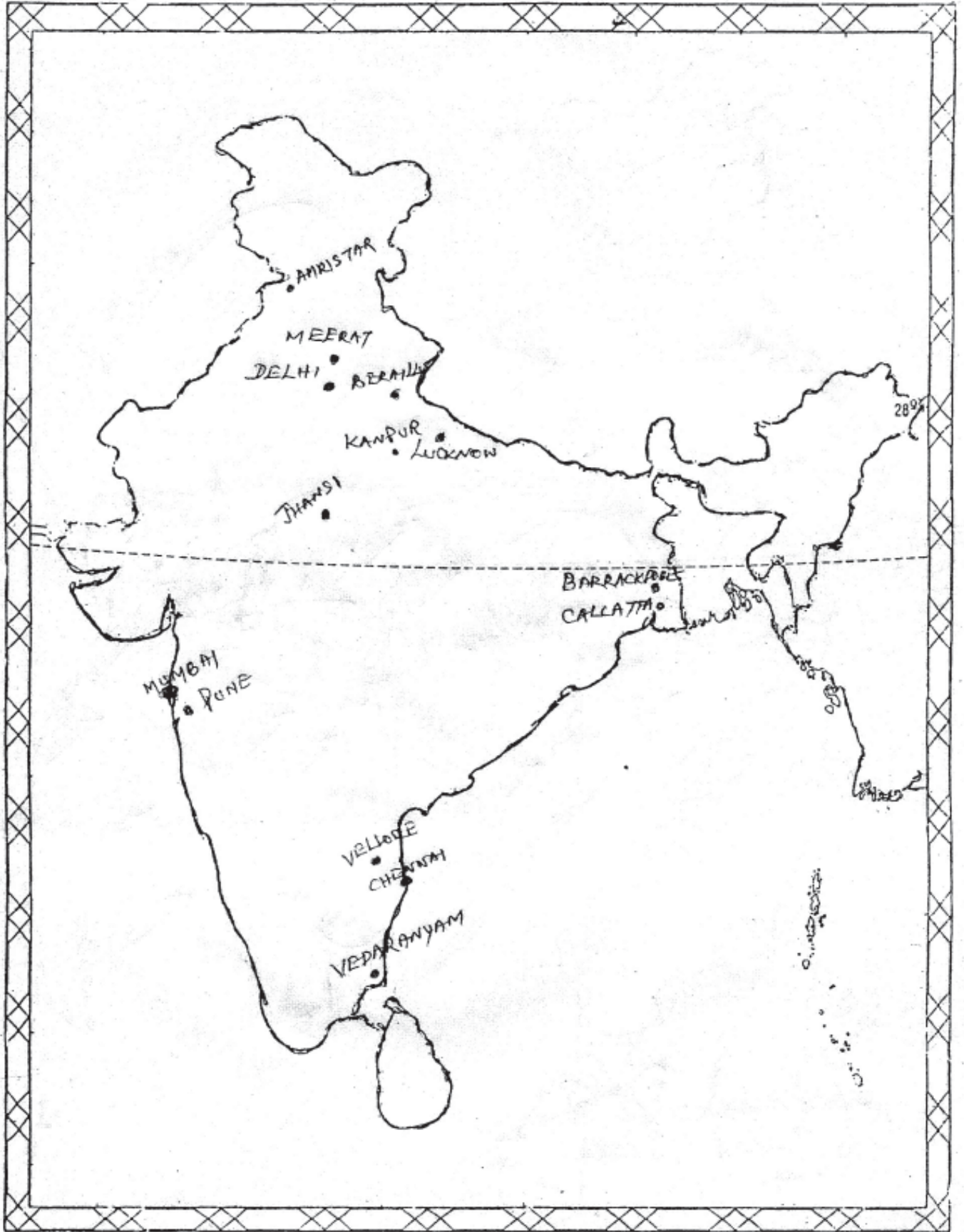
## Time line - chart (1900 - 1925)



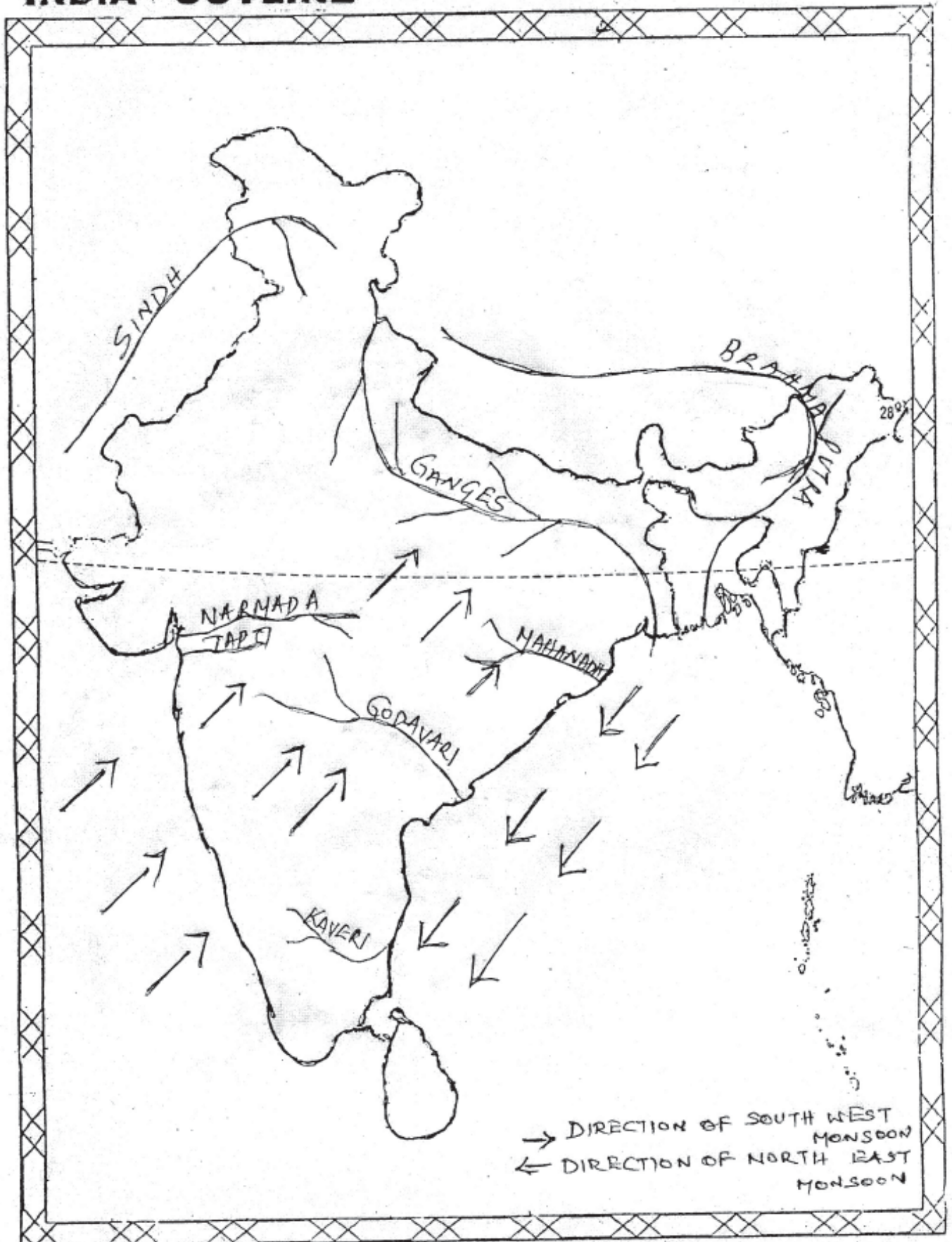
## (1925 - 1950) Time line



# INDIA - OUTLINE



# INDIA - OUTLINE



# INDIA - OUTLINE

