

HISTORY

- ❖ **Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period**
- ❖ **Indus civilisation**
- ❖ **Early Tamil Society and Culture**
- ❖ **Ancient Cities of Tamizhagam**
- ❖ **Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India**
- ❖ **Great Thinkers and New Faiths**
- ❖ **From Chiefdoms to Empires**
- ❖ **The Post-Mauryan India**
- ❖ **The Age of Empires : Guptas and Vardhanas**
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- ❖ **Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India : Later Cholas and Pandyas**
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- ❖ **Freedom struggle in Tamil nadu**
- ❖ **Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu**

HISTORY

EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AND SOCIETY - PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Choose the correct answer :

1. is genetically closest to humans
 A) Gorilla B) Chimpanzee
 C) Orang-utan D) Great Apes

Ans : (B)

2. The period called marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
 A) Palaeolithic B) Mesolithic
 C) Neolithic D) Megalithic

Ans : (C)

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was
 A) Homo habilis B) Homo erectus
 C) Homo sapiens D) Neanderthal man

Ans : (C)

4. inscriptions datable to third century BCE refer to the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas in ancient Tamilagam.
 A) Pulekesin B) Ashoka
 C) Chandragupta D) Dhanananda

Ans : (B)

5. refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.
 A) Great Rift Valley B) Fertile Crescent
 C) Solo river D) Neander Valley

Ans : (B)

6. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.
 A) Stone Age B) Palaeolithic
 C) Mesolithic D) Neolithic

Ans : (B)

7. is an object or tool made or modified by humans.
 A) Antiquity B) Artifacts
 C) Sculptures D) Monument

Ans : (B)

8. The primitive multi - cellular life first appeared in the age of
 A) Archean B) Precambrian
 C) Proterozoic Era D) Phanerozoic

Ans : (C)

9. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the culture.
 A) Middle Pleistocene
 B) Calabrian
 C) Upper Paleolithic
 D) Lower Paleolithic

Ans : (D)

10. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called technology.
 A) Lithic B) Bouldered
 C) Craggy D) Petrous

Ans : (A)

11. is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic.

A) Chalcolithic B) Mesolithic period
 C) Microlithic D) Epipalaeolithic

Ans : (B)

12. We live in an age of technology.

A) Transport B) Information
 C) Agricultural D) Scientific

Ans : (B)

13. The history of humans cannot be delinked from the history of the

A) Planets B) Earth
 C) Solar system D) Water bodies

Ans : (B)

14. The study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains is called

A) Archaeology B) Paleo anthropology
 C) Geology D) Biology

Ans : (A)

15. The study of human ancestors and their evolution is called

A) Paleoanthropology B) Geology
 C) Microbiology D) Archaeology

Ans : (A)

16. Cognition is related to the development of human

A) Body B) Brain
 C) Legs D) Thought

Ans : (D)

17. Antralopithecines appeared in the era.

A) Cenozoic B) Neogene
 C) Quaternary D) Paleogene

Ans : (A)

18. Australopithecines were the from which modern humans evolved.

A) Chimpanzee B) Gorilla
 C) Orang-utan D) Southern Ape

Ans : (D)

19. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?

A) Bimbisara B) Raja Raja Chola
 C) Akbar D) Ashoka

Ans : (D)

Match the statement with the Reason and choose the appropriate answer :

20. Statement : Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting.

Reason : Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

Select the correct answer :

A) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
 B) Statement and reason are correct.
 C) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
 D) Both statement and reason are wrong.

Ans : (B)

21. **Statement** : Charles Allen wrote a book titled, 'The search for the India's Lost Emperor.'
Reason : It provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
 B) Statement and reason are correct.
 C) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
 D) Both statement and reason are wrong.

Ans : (B)

22. **Statement** : Early man used stone tools.
Reason : He knew only stones as tools.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
 B) Statement and reason are correct.
 C) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
 D) Both statement and reason are wrong.

Ans : (B)

23. **Statement** : The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to this statement.

- A) Museum B) Burial materials
 C) Stone tools D) Bones

Ans : (A)

24. **Statement** : Archaeological sources help to know about the early man.

Find out which of the following is related to this statement.

- A) Monuments B) Pictures
 C) Metals D) Books

Ans : (A)

25. **Statement** : Raja Raja Chola built the Big Temple.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement.

- A) Kumbakonam B) Tiruchi
 C) Madurai D) Thanjavur

Ans : (D)

Match the following :

26. a) Paleo anthropology – 1) Teris
 b) Hand axe tools – 2) Venus
 c) Images on stone and bone – 3) Acheulian
 d) Red sand dunes – 4) Microliths
 e) Stone artefacts of small size – 5) the study of the human ancestors

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| B) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| C) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| D) | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

27. a) Early Archaen – 1) 251 to 66 Era million years ago
 b) Paleozoic Era – 2) 23 to 2.6 million years
 c) Mesozoic Era – 3) 542 to 251 million years ago
 d) Cenozoic Era – 4) 5.33 to 2.6 million years
 e) Neogene period – 5) Commencing 65 million years
 6) 3.5 million years ago

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| B) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| C) | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| D) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

28. a) Rock paintings 1) copper plates
 b) Written records 2) the most famous king
 c) Ashoka 3) Devaram
 d) Religious Literature 4) to understand the life style

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| B) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| C) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| D) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

29. a) History 1) Learning by enquiry
 b) Istoria 2) Father of History
 c) Edicts 3) Record of the past
 d) Herodotus 4) Archaeological source

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| B) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| C) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

30. a) BCE 1) Hunting activities
 b) Dogs 2) Search for India's Lost Emperor
 c) Allen 3) Study of inscription
 d) Epigraphy 4) Before Common Era.

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

Find out the correct statement :

31. I) Early evidence of the Neolithic period is found in the fertile crescent region of India.
 II) Neolithic age is called the 'new age' because of the new grinding and polishing techniques used for the tools.

III) People preferred to live on river banks as it was a cool atmosphere

IV) Wheat and barley were cultivated at Mehrgarh

Select the correct answer :

A) I and II are correct B) II & IV are correct

C) II is correct D) III is correct

Ans : (B)

32. I) In mesolithic period there was no knowledge of metal.

II) The stone tools are found near Chennai at Athirampakkam

III) Sir Robert Bruce Foote belonged to Spain

IV) Basalt rocks are sedimentary rocks

Select the correct answer :

A) IV is correct B) II and III are correct

C) I & II are correct D) III & IV are correct

Ans : (C)

33. I) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.

II) The book on the Origin of Species was published by Herbert Spencer.

III) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.

IV) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

Select the correct answer :

A) II & III are correct B) IV is correct

C) II is correct D) I & III are correct

Ans : (D)

34. I) Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closest to humans.

II) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.

III) Flake is a small chip that has flaking on both sides.

IV) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

Select the correct answer :

A) II is correct B) I & III are correct

C) III is correct D) IV is correct

Ans : (A)

35. I) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.

II) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.

III) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.

IV) The pre-historic period is called ancient.

Select the correct answer :

A) I is correct

B) I and II are correct

C) I and IV are correct

D) II and III are correct

Ans : (C)

36. **Assertion (A) :** Many of the Mesolithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.

Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

Select the correct answer :

A) A and R are correct and R explains A

B) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A

C) A is correct but R is incorrect

D) A and R both are incorrect

Ans : (D)

Find out the wrong pair :

37. A) Old stone age – Stone tools

B) Rock paintings – Walls of the caves

C) Copper plates – A source of history

D) Cats – First domesticated

Ans : (D)

38. A) Stone tools – Pre-history

B) Writing system – History

C) Epigraphy – Study of inscription

D) Numismatics – Study of tools

Ans : (D)

39. A) Dharma – Righteousness

B) Chakra – 24 spokes

C) Lion pillar – Sanchi

D) Ashoka – Buddhism

Ans : (C)

Find the odd one :

40. A) Stone Age Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.

B) Stone Age paintings were depicting hunting scenes.

C) Stone Age paintings were drawn to show his family members about hunting.

D) Stone Age paintings were painted by using many colours.

Ans : (C)

41. A) History is a record of past events.

B) In History the past events are given in chronological order.

C) History is derived from Istoria meaning learning by enquiry.

D) History is a mere collection of stories.

Ans : (D)

42. A) We have lion pillar in Saranath.

B) This pillar was built by Ashoka.

C) There is a Dharmachakra in this pillar.

D) This Chakra has uncountable spokes.

Ans : (D)

Important Points

- The DNA of a chimpanzee is 98% identical to that of a human being.
- The chimpanzee and the pygmy chimpanzee (also known as bonobo) are our closest living relatives.
- Wheat, barley and peas were cultivated around 10,000 years ago. Fruit and nut trees were cultivated around 4,000 BC (BCE). They comprised olives, figs, dates, pomegranates and grapes.
- Neolithic people perhaps devised the first pottery. They made pottery, using a slow wheel called turntable or made pottery out of hand. Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles. This process is known as burnishing.

3. Which of the following inscription describes the victories of Pulakesin II ?
 A) Aihole B) Saranath
 C) Sanchi D) Junagath **Ans : (A)**

4. Kalabhras were defeated by
 A) Simhavarman – II
 B) Simhavishnu
 C) Narasimha I
 D) Mahendravarman **Ans : (B)**

5. Cave temples of the Pallavas are found at
 A) Vallam B) Vengi
 C) Badami D) Pattadakal **Ans : (A)**

6. The Konkan coast was brought under the Chalukyas by
 A) Kirtivarman I B) Kirtivarman II
 C) Vikramaditya I D) Vikramaditya II **Ans : (A)**

7. The new style of architecture Vesara was introduced by
 A) Chalukyas B) Pallavas
 C) Rashtrakutas D) Cholas **Ans : (A)**

8. Vakataka style was used in
 A) Painting B) Dance
 C) Music D) Cave temple **Ans : (A)**

Match the statement with the reason and choose the appropriate answer :

9. **Statement I** : Pallava art shows transition from rock-cut monolithic structure to stone built temple.

Statement II : Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram is an example of Pallava art and architecture.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Statement I is wrong
 B) Statement II is wrong
 C) Both the statements are correct
 D) Both the statements are wrong **Ans : (C)**

10. **Statement I** : The cave temples at Badami contain fine sculptures of Vishnu.

Statement II : The Mallikarjuna temple at Kuruvatti was built by the Rashtrakutas.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Statement I is wrong
 B) Statement II is wrong
 C) Both the statements are correct
 D) Both the statements are wrong **Ans : (B)**

11. Consider the following statement(s) about Pallava kingdom.

Statement I : Tamil literature flourished under Pallava rule, with the rise in popularity of Thevaram composed by Appar.

Statement II : Pallava King Mahendra varman was the author of the play Mattavilasa Prahasana.

Select the correct answer :

- A) I only B) II only
 C) Both I and II D) Neither I nor II **Ans : (C)**

12. Consider the following statements about the Rashtrakuta dynasty and find out which of the following statements are correct.

- I. It was founded by Dantidurga.
 II. Amogavarsha wrote Kavirajmarga.
 III. Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.

Select the correct answer :

- A) I only B) II and III
 C) I and III D) All the three **Ans : (D)**

13. Consider the following statements about Pattadakal and find the correct statements.

Statement I : Pattadakal is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka.

Statement II : It has ten temples.

Select the correct answer :

- A) I only B) II only
 C) Both I and II D) Neither I nor II **Ans : (C)**

14. Consider the following statement about the Mamalla style and find out which of the following statements are correct.

- I. The five rathas are called monolithic.
 II. The most important Mamalla style of architecture is the open art gallery.
 III. Several miniature sculptures are found on the wall.

Select the correct answer :

- A) I only B) II and III
 C) I and III D) all the three **Ans : (D)**

15. Which of the following is not a correct pair ?

- A) Ellora caves – Rashtrakutas
 B) Mamallapuram – Narasimhavarman I
 C) Elephant caves – Ashoka
 D) Pattadakal – Chalukyas **Ans : (C)**

16. Which of the following is not a correct pair ?

- A) Thondai mandalam – Pallavas
 B) Mahendra style – Dravidian
 C) Simhavishnu – Vatapikondan
 D) Paranjothi – Siruthondar **Ans : (C)**

17. Find the wrong pair :

- A) Dandin – Dasakumara Charitam
 B) Vatsyaya – Bharathavenba
 C) Bharavi – Kiratarjuniyam
 D) Amogavarsha – Kavirajmarga **Ans : (B)**

18. Find the wrong pair :

- A) Parantaka – Cholas
 B) Amogavarsha – Manyakheta
 C) Rashtrakutas – Ellora
 D) Kasi Vishwesvara – Pallavas **Ans : (D)**

Match the following :

19. a) Pallavas 1) Kalyani
 b) Eastern Chalukyas 2) Manyakheta
 c) Western Chalukyas 3) Kanchi
 d) Rashtrakutas 4) Vengi
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| B) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
20. a) Vatapi 1) Kirtivarman II
 b) Shore Temple 2) Kalyani
 c) Dakshin Chitram 3) Chalukyas
 d) Dantidurga 4) Mahendravarman I
 e) Someswara I 5) Mamallapuram
- Codes :**
- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| B) 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| D) 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- Narasimhavarmarman I's army general was Paranjothi. Popularly known as Siruthondar (one of the 63 Nayanmars), Paranjothi led the Pallava army during the invasion of Vatapi. After the victory he had a change of heart and devoted himself to Lord Siva.
- **Aihole Inscription :** It is found at Meguti Temple in Aihole (Bagalkot district, Karnataka). It is written in Sanskrit by Ravikirti, a court poet of Chalukya king Pulakesin II. It makes a mention of the defeat of Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II.
- **Pattadakal** (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It has ten temples. Out of them, four were built in northern style (Nagara), while the rest six are in the southern (Dravida) style. Virupaksha Temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida Style and Papanatha temple is in Nagara style. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha temple. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.
- **Leshan Giant Buddha :** (71 metre tall), Built during Tang dynasty in China, (713 and 803 AD (CE)).
- **Baghdad :** The greatest city of Islamic Empire of 8th to 10th centuries AD (CE).

SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

Choose the correct answer :

1. are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.
 A) Chronicles B) Travelogues
 C) Coins D) Inscriptions
- Ans : (D)**
2. was the land gifted to temples.
 A) Vellanvagai B) Shalabhoga
 C) Brahmadeya D) Devadana
- Ans : (D)**
3. period was known as the period of devotional literature.
 A) Chola B) Pandya
 C) Rajput D) Vijayanagara
- Ans : (A)**
4. provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
 A) Ain-i-Akbari B) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
 C) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri D) Tarikh-i-Frishta
- Ans : (B)**
5., an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.
 A) Marco Polo B) Al Beruni
 C) Domingo Paes D) Ibn Battuta
- Ans : (D)**
6. Uttiramerur inscriptions in district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.
 A) Salem B) Kanchipuram
 C) Chennai D) Vellore
- Ans : (B)**
7. jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans.
 A) Gold B) Silver
 C) Copper D) Aluminium
- Ans : (C)**
8. inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.
 A) Uttiramerur B) Pugalur
 C) Aihole D) Kanchi
- Ans : (A)**
9. had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
 A) Muhammad Ghajni
 B) Muhammad Ghori
 C) Muhammad Gawan
 D) Sikander Lodi
- Ans : (B)**
10. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a
 A) Niksha B) Jital
 C) Shatmana D) Krishnala
- Ans : (B)**
11. was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.
 A) Qutub-din-Aibak B) Ibrahim Lodi
 C) Minhaj-us-Siraj D) Shams ud-Din Iltumish
- Ans : (C)**

12. An Italian traveller visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.
A) Nicolo Conti **B)** Ralph Fitch
C) Al-Biruni **D)** Ibn battusah

Ans : (A)

13. The period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India.
A) Satavahana **B)** Chola
C) Chera **D)** Pandya

Ans : (B)

Match the statement with the reason

14. **Assertion (A)** : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

Select the correct answer :

- A)** R is the correct explanation of A
B) R is not the correct explanation of A
C) A is wrong and R is correct
D) A and R are wrong

Ans : (A)

15. **Statement** : Minhaj-us-Siraj, patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud, wrote Tabakat-i-Naisiri.

Reason : The compendium was named after its patron.

Select the correct answer :

- A)** Statement is true but Reason is wrong
B) Statement and Reason are correct
C) Statement is wrong and reason is correct
D) Both statement and reason are wrong

Ans : (B)

16. **Statement** : According to Ibn Battuta, a Morocco scholar, Egypt was rich in the 16th century.

Reason : The whole of Indian trade with the west passed through Egypt.

Select the correct answer :

- A)** Statement is true but reason is wrong
B) Statement and reason are correct
C) Statement is wrong and reason is correct
D) Both statement and reason are wrong

Ans : (C)

17. **Find out the wrong pair**

- A)** Madura Vijayam – Gangadevi
B) Abul Fazal – Ain-i-Akbari

- C)** Ibn Battuta – Tahquiq-i-Hind
D) Amuktamalyatha – Krishnadevaraya

Ans : (C)

18. **Find out the wrong pair**

- A)** Nalayira Divyaprabhandham – 12 Azhwars
B) Devaram – Appar, Sambandhar, Sundarar
C) Thiruvvasagam – Manikkavasakar
D) Gita Govindam – Kabiras

Ans : (D)

19. **Pick out the wrong statement.**

- A)** Al-Beruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his campaigns
B) He stayed in India for 10 years
C) The most accurate accounts of Mahmud's Somnath expedition is that of Alberuni
D) He knew only Arabic

Ans : (D)

Match the following :

20. **a)** Khajuraho **1)** Odisha
b) Konark **2)** Hampi
c) Dilwara **3)** Madhya Pradesh
d) Virupaksha **4)** Rajasthan

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| B) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| C) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

21. **a)** Abul Fazal **1)** King's achievements
b) Iltutmish **2)** Akbarnama
c) Coins **3)** Kalhana
d) Rihla **4)** Chahalgani
e) Rajatarangini **5)** Travelogue

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| B) 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| C) 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| D) 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty-eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.
- Tabakat is an Arabic word meaning generations or centuries.
- Tuzk is a Persian word meaning autobiography.
- Tarikh or Tahquiq are Arabic words meaning history.

EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA

Choose the correct answer :

1. **Who wrote Prithivirajraso ?**

- A)** Kalhana
B) Vishakadatta
C) Rajasekara
D) Chand Bardai

Ans : (D)

2. **Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?**

- A)** Bhoja I **B)** Naga Bhatta I
C) Jayapala **D)** Chandradeva

Ans : (B)

3. **Ghazni was a small principality in**

- A)** Mangolia **B)** Turkey
C) Persia **D)** Afghanistan

Ans : (D)

4. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?
 A) To destroy idolatry
 B) To plunder the wealth of India
 C) To spread Islam in India
 D) To establish a Muslim state in India

Ans : (B)

5. was prominent and had become the rallying point for all Rajput clans.
 A) Kanauj B) Ajmer
 C) Chittor D) Sind

Ans : (C)

6. The, one of the four prominent clans of the Rajputs, ruled from Gurjaratra (in Jodhpur).
 A) Palas B) Pratiharas
 C) Chauhans D) Chalukyas

Ans : (B)

7. was also a great patron of Buddhism.
 A) Gopala B) Mahipala
 C) Devapala D) Harsha

Ans : (C)

8. There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.
 A) Osian B) Jaipur
 C) Udaipur D) Gwalior

Ans : (A)

9. was the founder of Vikramashila University.
 A) Mahibala B) Skanda Gupta
 C) Dharmapala D) Kumaragupta

Ans : (C)

10. Arabs conquered Sind in
 A) 812 CE B) 912 CE
 C) 612 CE D) 712 CE

Ans : (D)

11. The city of Ajmeer was founded by
 A) Arnoraj B) Vijayaraj
 C) Ajayaraja D) Vighraaj-II

Ans : (C)

12. The Khandarya temple is in
 A) Madhya Pradesh B) Karnataka
 C) Rajasthan D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (A)

13. laid the foundation of the Gurjara dynasty.
 A) Ramachandra B) Bhoja-I
 C) Vikrama-II D) Harichandra

Ans : (D)

14. son of Rambhadra, succeeded in consolidating the power of the Pratiharas.
 A) Mihirabhoja B) Ramabhadra
 C) Mahendapala-I D) Dhruva

Ans : (A)

15. was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty.
 A) Gopala B) Mahipala-I
 C) Vigiahapala-I D) None

Ans : (B)

Find out the correct statement :

16. Assertion (A) : The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.

Reason (R) : Kanauj was a big city.

Select the correct answer :

- A) R is the correct explanation of A
 B) R is not the correct explanation of A
 C) A is wrong and R is correct
 D) A and R are wrong

Ans : (B)

17. Assertion (A) : India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE) 712.

Reason (R) : Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.

Select the correct answer :

- A) R is the correct explanation of A
 B) R is not the correct explanation of A
 C) A is correct and R is wrong
 D) A is wrong and R is correct

Ans : (A)

18. Assertion (A) : The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithiviraj.

Reason (R) : There was disunity among the Rajputs

Select the correct answer :

- A) R is the correct explanation of A
 B) R is not the correct explanation of A
 C) A is correct and R is wrong
 D) A is wrong and R is correct

Ans : (C)

19. Statement : King of Kanauj placed a statue of Prithiviraj as door keeper at the entrance to his court.

Reason : He wanted to insult Prithiviraj.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Statement is correct, reason is wrong
 B) Statement is wrong, reason is correct
 C) Statement and reason are correct
 D) Statement and reason are wrong

Ans : (C)

20. Statement : After the victory in the second battle of Tarrain Muhammad Ghor returned to Ghazni.

Reason : He had a weak army.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Statement and reason are wrong
 B) Statement is correct and reason is wrong
 C) Reason is correct, statement is wrong
 D) Statement and reason are correct

Ans : (B)

21. Statement I : Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.

Statement II : Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.

Select the correct answer :

- A) I is correct
 B) II is correct
 C) I and II are correct
 D) I and II are false

Ans : (C)

Codes :

	a)	b)	c)	d)
A)	4	1	2	3
B)	1	2	3	4
C)	2	3	4	1
D)	3	4	1	2

Ans : (A)

Choose the correct statement

23. i) Governor Nino de Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.
 ii) Portuguese were the last to leave from India.
 iii) The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.
 iv) Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) & (ii) are correct
 B) (ii) & (iv) are correct
 C) (iii) is correct
 D) (i), (ii) & (iv) are correct

Ans : (D)

24. i) After 1858, India came under the direct administration of the British crown.
 ii) The settlement of Pondicherry was founded by Martin under a grant from Ibrahim Lodi, the ruler of Bijapur.
 iii) France was the last European country to come to India as trader.
 iv) The three Carnatic wars ruined the English.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) & (ii) are correct
 B) (ii) & (iv) are correct
 C) (i) & (iii) are correct
 D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

Ans : (C)

25. **Find out the wrong pair**

- A) Francis Day – Denmark
 B) Pedro Cabral – Portugal
 C) Captain Hawkins – Britain
 D) Colbert – France

Ans : (A)

26. **Find out the wrong pair**

- A) Fort St. David – Cuddalore
 B) Fort Geldria – Pulicat
 C) Fort St. Louis – Goa
 D) Fort St. George – Madras

Ans : (C)

Important Points

- National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi.

- Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by **King John II**.
 ➤ The printing press in India was set up by **Portuguese** at Goa in 1556.
 ➤ The Mughal Emperor **Jahangir** permitted the English to trade in India.
 ➤ The French East India Company was formed by **Colbert**.
 ➤ **Christian IV** the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India company.
 ➤ The Europeans came to know about the Wealth of India from the accounts of **Marco Polo**.
 ➤ **Ananda Rangam** was a translator to assist French trade in India.
 ➤ Tamil Nadu Archives has Dutch records which relate to **Cochin, Coromandal** and coast.
 ➤ **Dodwell** prepared the first issue of the calendar of Madras records.
 ➤ The **Reserve Bank of India** was empowered to issue Government of India notes.
 ➤ The first paper currency issued by RBI bore the portrait of **King George VI**.
 ➤ **Fort St. Davids** was built by the British in Cuddalore.
 ➤ **Bartholomew Diaz** a Portuguese sailor reached the southern most point of Africa in 1487.
 ➤ Vasco-da Gama sailed from **Mozambique** to India.
 ➤ In 1548, the Portuguese occupied **Salsette**.
 ➤ The Portuguese were defeated by the English in the battle of **Bedera** in 1795.
 ➤ In Pulicat, the Dutch built the fort of **Geldria** in 1613.
 ➤ George William Forrest can rightly be called as the Father of National Archives of India.
 ➤ In 1690, Fort St. David's was built by the British in Cuddalore.
 ➤ Danish called Tranqueber as Danesborg. The king of Denmark sent Ziegenbalg to India. Ziegenbalg set up a printing press at Tranqueber (Tarangambadi).
 ➤ **The Swedish** : The Swedish East India Company was founded in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1731 for the purpose of conducting trade with the Far East. The venture was inspired by the success of the Dutch East India Company and the British East India Company.

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

Choose the correct answer :

1. The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was
 A) Shuja-ud-daulah B) Siraj-ud-daulah
 C) Mir kasim D) Tippu Sultan **Ans : (B)**
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in
 A) 1757 B) 1764
 C) 1765 D) 1775 **Ans : (A)**

3. Which among the following treaty was signed after Battle of Buxar?
 A) Treaty of Allahabad
 B) Treaty of Carnatic
 C) Treaty of Alinagar
 D) Treaty of Paris **Ans : (A)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the Carnatic war to an end .
 A) First B) Second
 C) Third D) None Ans : (B)</p> <p>5. When did Hyder Ali crown on the throne of Mysore?
 A) 1756 B) 1761
 C) 1763 D) 1764 Ans : (B)</p> <p>6. Treaty of Mangalore was signed between
 A) The French and Tippu Sultan
 B) Hyder Ali and Zamorin of Calicut
 C) The British and Tippu Sultan
 D) Tippu Sultan and Marathas Ans : (C)</p> <p>7. Who was the British Governor General during Third Anglo-Mysore War?
 A) Robert Clive B) Warren Hastings
 C) Lord Cornwallis D) Lord Wellesley Ans : (C)</p> <p>8. Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British?
 A) Bajirao II
 B) Daulatrao Scindia
 C) Sambhaji Bhonsle
 D) Sayyajirao Gaekwad Ans : (A)</p> <p>9. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire?
 A) Balaji Vishwanath B) Baji Rao II
 C) Balaji Baji Rao D) Baji Rao Ans : (B)</p> <p>10. Who was the first Indian state to join the subsidiary Alliance?
 A) Oudh B) Hyderabad
 C) Udaipur D) Gwalior Ans : (B)</p> <p>11. The rule of in India became effective after the conquest of Bengal.
 A) Mughals B) East India Company
 C) Portuguese D) French Ans : (B)</p> <p>12. Siraj-ud-daula captured the British factory at
 A) Kasim bazar B) Delhi
 C) Alinagar D) Chandranagore Ans : (A)</p> <p>13. Buxar was a small fortified town in the territory of
 A) West Bengal B) Karnataka
 C) Bihar D) Rajasthan Ans : (C)</p> <p>14. In the battle of Adayar, the French army fought under captain
 A) Hector Munro B) Robert Clive
 C) Eyre Coote D) Louis Pardis Ans : (D)</p> <p>15. Under the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, ... was returned back to the English.
 A) Madras B) Trichinopoly
 C) Hyderabad D) Calcutta Ans : (A)</p> <p>16. The out break of the seven years' war in Europe led to the war in India.
 A) I Carnatic B) II Carnatic
 C) IIIrd Carnatic D) Wandiwash Ans : (C)</p> | <p>17. In the III Carnatic war, France captured Fort
 A) Gwalior B) St. David
 C) William D) Vellore Ans : (B)</p> <p>18. The Battle of Wandiwash was fought by the English army under General
 A) Forde B) Dupleix
 C) Hector Munro D) Eyre Coote Ans : (D)</p> <p>19. The Seven year's war was concluded by the treaty of
 A) Paris B) Pondicherry
 C) Madras D) Mangalore Ans : (A)</p> <p>20. The state of Mysore rose to prominence under the leadership of
 A) Chanda Sahib B) Salabat Jang
 C) Haider Ali D) Mir Jafar Ans : (C)</p> <p>21. In 1781, the British General Sir Eyre Coote defeated Haider Ali at
 A) Hyderabad B) Porto Novo
 C) Mysore D) Mangalore Ans : (B)</p> <p>22. Saved the British Dominion from the wrath of powerful enemies.
 A) Wellesley B) Cornwallis
 C) Warren Hastings D) Dalhousie Ans : (C)</p> <p>23. Tipu attacked in 1789.
 A) Madras B) Mangalore
 C) Mahe D) Travancore Ans : (D)</p> <p>24. During the course of the third Anglo - Mysore war took the command of the British Army.
 A) Cornwallis B) Dalhousie
 C) Robert Clive D) Curzon Ans : (A)</p> <p>25. The internal conflict among the was best utilised by the British.
 A) Nizams B) Marathas
 C) Nawabs D) Chauhans Ans : (B)</p> <p>26. Colonel Upton concluded the treaty of in 1776.
 A) Mangalore B) Mysore
 C) Purandhar D) Pondicherry Ans : (C)</p> <p>27. The death of in 1800 gave the British an added advantage.
 A) Mahadaji Scindia
 B) Daulat Rao Scindia
 C) Madhav Rao
 D) Nana Phadnavis Ans : (D)</p> <p>28. In the III Anglo Maratha war, Hastings was supported by a force under General
 A) Thomas Hislop B) Mathews
 C) Medows D) Upton Ans : (A)</p> |
|---|---|

29., the Governor General of India in 1786, enforced the ruler against private trade.
 A) Warren Hastings B) Wellesley
 C) Cornwallis D) Robert Clive

Ans : (C)

30. As per the Government of India Act of 1858, the maximum age for competitors of civil services examination was fixed at
 A) 20 B) 23
 C) 25 D) 21

Ans : (B)

Match the following :

31. a) Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle – 1) First Anglo Mysore War
 b) Treaty of Salbai – 2) First Carnatic War
 c) Treaty of Paris – 3) Third Mysore War
 d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam – 4) First Maratha War
 e) Treaty of Madras – 5) Third Anglo Mysore War

Codes :

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
A)	2	4	3	5	1
B)	4	3	5	1	2
C)	3	5	1	2	4
D)	5	1	2	4	3

Ans : (A)

32. a) Treaty of Mangalore – 1) 1755
 b) Treaty of Pondicherry – 2) 1802
 c) Allahabad Treaty – 3) 1584
 d) Treaty of Purandhar – 4) 1765
 e) Treaty of Bassein – 5) 1776

Codes :

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
A)	3	1	4	5	2
B)	1	4	5	2	3
C)	4	5	2	3	1
D)	5	2	3	1	4

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in **1757**.
- The commander in Chief of Sirajuddaulah was **Mir Jafar**.
- The main cause for the Second Carnatic war was **the issue of succession**.
- **Lord Dalhousie** adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India.
- Tippu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of **Arthur Wellesley**.
- After the death of Tippu Sultan Mysore was handed over to **Krishna Raja Wodeyar**.
- In 1800, **Lord Wellesley** established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.
- **Vasco da Gama** of Portugal discovered a new sea route from Europe to India.
- **Siraj-ud-daula** ascended the throne of Bengal in 1756.

- British captured **Chandra nagore** the French settlement in 1757.
- **Robert Clive** concluded two treaties with Siraj-ud-daula and Shah Alam II.
- **Britain** and **France** were rival countries in Europe.
- The battle of **San Thome (Madras)** was fought between the French forces and forces of Anwar-ud-din.
- **Count de Lally** was deputed from France to conduct the third Carnatic war.
- Robert Clive sent **Colonel Forde** from Bengal to occupy the Northern Circars.
- Haider Ali and his son **Tipu Sultan** played a prominent role against the expansion of British empire in India.
- The Nizam, with the help of British troops led by General **Jospeh Smith** invaded Mysore in 1767.
- Tipu captured Brigadier **Mathews** the supreme commander of the forces in 1783.
- After the death of Narayan Rao, **Raghunath Rao** became the Peshwa.
- Raghunath Rao's authority was challenged by a strong party at poona under **Nana Phadnavis**.
- **Yashwant rao Holkas** made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the British.
- The Royal Commission on Public Service was Chaired by Lord **Islington** in 1912.
- In 1918 **Montague, Chelmsford** recommended that 33% of Indians should be recruited in Indian civil services.
- The **army** was the second important pillar of the British administration in India.
- The highest rank in the army that an Indian could ever reach was that of a **subedar**.
- Circles or Thanas were headed by a **daroga**.
- The hereditary village police became **chowkidars**.
- **The Black Hole tragedy (1756)** – There was a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night. Next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.
- Anandarangam Pillai Diary provided valuable information of events that took place in Pondicherry under Dupleix. Anandarangam Pillai was a wealthy merchant who worked as the Chief Dubhashi (one who knows two languages) under Dupleix.
- According to an 1823 report produced in Governor Munro's census of education, 21 of the 44 free schools in the wider Thanjavur district were run by Serfoji's government, 19 by the missionaries, one by a temple. There were three schools that were run by teachers themselves free of cost. In the state-run free schools, Serfoji made modern education available to all.
- Satyendranath Tagore, the elder brother of poet Rabindranath Tagore, was the first Indian to pass the I.C.S. Examination in 1863.

- **Strength of British Army** : Plassey war (1757): 1950 European infantry, 100 European artillery, 50 English sailors, and 2,100 Indian sepoys, an English army of 6000 troops was maintained in Bengal.
- Sir Elija Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal.
- Sir Thiruvarur Muthusamy Iyyar was the first Indian Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.
- The first Indian state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was Hyderabad (1798). It was followed by Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Gwalior (1804), Indore (1817), Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818).
- By applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy, Dalhousie annexed Satara in 1848, Jaipur and Sambalpur in 1849, Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853 and Nagpur in 1854.

RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which system was called by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari etc. ?
 A) Mahalwari B) Ryotwari
 C) Zamindari D) Permanent settlement
Ans : (D)
2. Under which Governor General did the permanent settlement implemented in Bengal.
 A) Lord Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
 C) Lord Wellesley D) Lord Minto
Ans : (B)
3. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system?
 A) House B) Town
 C) Village D) Palace
Ans : (C)
4. In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?
 A) Maharashtra B) Madras
 C) Bengal D) Punjab
Ans : (D)
5. Who among the following Governors introduced Mahalwari system ?
 A) Lord Hastings B) Lord Cornwallis
 C) Lord Wellesley D) Lord William Bentinck
Ans : (D)
6. In which region was the Ryotwari system not introduced by the British ?
 A) Bombay B) Madras
 C) Bengal D) None of these
Ans : (C)
7. The Indigo revolt was led by whom ?
 A) Mahatma Gandhi
 B) Keshab Chandra Roy
 C) Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas
 D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Ans : (C)
8. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom ?
 A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 B) Mahatma Gandhi
 C) Digambar Diswas
 D) Keshab Chandra Roy
Ans : (A)
9. was the primary occupation of the Indians, in the pre-colonial period.
 A) Banking B) Agriculture
 C) Mining D) Fishing
Ans : (B)
10. By system, the rights of ownership was handed over to the peasants.
 A) Zamindari B) Jagirdari
 C) Malguzari D) Ryotwari
Ans : (D)
11. Initially, the British Government fixed of the estimated produce as rent.
 A) one-half B) one-fourth
 C) one-third D) one-eight
Ans : (A)
12. William Bentinck reduced the state share of revenue to
 A) 40% B) 30%
 C) 50% D) 20%
Ans : (C)
13. The newspaper, ... brought to light the misery of the cultivators several times.
 A) Times of India B) Swadesha Mitran
 C) Indian Express D) Hindu Patriot
Ans : (D)
14. The peasant revolt which started in Poona in 1875 is called the
 A) Punjab peasant movement
 B) Deccan Riots
 C) Indigo revolt
 D) Pabna revolt
Ans : (B)
15. In the Kheda district of Gujarat, agriculture failed in 1918 due to
 A) Floods B) Cyclone
 C) Famine D) Earthquake
Ans : (C)
16. emerged as an important leader of Indian freedom struggle during the Kheda Satyagraha.
 A) Mahatma Gandhi
 B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 D) Vinobha Bhave
Ans : (C)

13. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by
 A) Tyabji
 B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 C) BadShah Khan
 D) None

Ans : (B)

14. Ramsay Macdonald announced which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.

- A) The Communal Award
 B) Poona Pact
 C) Direct Action Day
 D) None

Ans : (A)

15. established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

- A) Usha Mehta B) Abul Kalam Azad
 C) Wali Khan D) Asaf Ali

Ans : (A)

16. coined the term 'Pakistan'.

- A) Aruna Asaf Ali
 B) Shaikat Ali
 C) Choudry Rahmat Ali
 D) Ali Jauhar

Ans : (C)

Find out the correct statement :

17. i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.
 ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
 iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.
 iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) and (ii) are correct
 B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 C) (iv) is correct
 D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans : (D)

18. i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924.
 ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
 iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Surya Sen.
 iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K. Dutt.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) and (ii) are correct
 B) (i) and (iii) are correct
 C) (iii) is correct
 D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans : (A)

19. Assertion (A) : The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.

Reason (R) : Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
 B) A is correct but R is wrong
 C) A is wrong but R is correct
 D) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

Ans : (C)

20. Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason (R) : The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
 B) A is correct but R is wrong
 C) Both A and R are wrong
 D) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

Ans : (D)

21. Assertion (A) : Young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose did not like Gandhi's act of withdrawing the Non-cooperation movement.

Reason (R) : They did not like Gandhi's leadership.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 B) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation.

Ans : (B)

Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 22. a) Rowlatt Act | – | 1) Surrender of titles |
| b) Non Cooperation Movement | – | 2) Dyarchy |
| c) Government of India Act, 1919 | – | 3) M.N. Roy |
| d) Communist Party of India | – | 4) Direct Action Day |
| e) 16 th August 1946 | – | 5) Black Act |

Codes :

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood immediately after the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. In his protest letter to the viceroy on May 31, 1919, Tagore wrote "The time has come when the badge of

honour makes our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and, I for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who for their so-called insignificance are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings."

- Gandhi had been honoured with Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa during Boer war. When Gandhi launched the scheme of non-cooperation in connection with Khilafat Movement, he returned all the medals saying, '...events that have happened during the past one month have confirmed in me the opinion that the Imperial Government have acted in the Khilafat matter in an unscrupulous, criminal and unjust manner and have been moving from wrong to wrong in order to defend their immorality. I can retain neither respect nor affection for such a government.'
- Dyarchy, a system of dual government introduced under the Government of India Act 1919, divided the powers of the provincial government into Reserved and Transferred subjects. The Reserved Subjects comprising finance, defence, the police, justice, land revenue, and irrigation were in the hands of the British. The Transferred Subjects that included local self-government, education, public health, public works, agriculture, forests and fisheries were left under the control of Indian ministers. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.
- The British enacted the first forest act in 1865. This act restricted the access of the forest dwellers to the forest areas to collect firewood, cattle fodder and other minor forest produce such as honey, seeds, nuts, medicinal herbs. The Indian Forest Act of 1878 claimed that original ownership of forests was with the state. Waste lands and fallow lands were included as forest. Sifting cultivation practiced by the tribal people, was prohibited. Alienation of forests from local control was stiffly resisted by the aggrieved adivasis (tribals) and the nationalists. The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was the one waged by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Rampa. Raju made Adivasi areas in the Eastern Ghats (the forest area along the Visakapatnam and Godavari district) his home. The Adivasis who were organized by Alluri Sitarama Raju lived in abject poverty. They were also harassed by police, forest and revenue officials in 'Manyam' (forest area). Raju's efforts at fighting corrupt officials to protect the interests of Rampa tribals prompted the British to target his life. A special Malabar Police team was sent to quell the uprisings (1922-24) of Rampa Adivasis. Alluri Sitarama Raju attained martyrdom for the cause of forest dwellers.
- **The Socialists** : Inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917 the Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded at Tashkent, Uzbekistan in October 1920. M.N. Roy,

Abani Mukherjee, and M.P.T. Acharya were some of its founding members. The British government in India made vigorous efforts to suppress the communist movement by foisting a series of cases in the 1920s. In a further attempt to eliminate the threat of communism M.N. Roy, S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, M. Singaravelar among others were arrested and tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case of 1924. The charge on them was "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain."

- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** : Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, originally named Muhiyuddin Ahmad, was born on 11th November 1888 in Mecca, Saudi-Arabia. Maulana Azad was a Muslim theologian, philosopher and one of the most learned men of the east. He was the best author of modern commentary on Quran. In 1923, he was elected as the president of Indian National Congress. In 1947, he became the first education minister of free India and remained at this post till his death in 1958. He was a great scholar of Urdu, Persian and Arabic languages. He wrote a number of articles on education, history and literature. Maulana Azad erected his educational philosophy on the basis of his vast and thorough knowledge of Islam and the concepts of both the East and the West. He approached education in a manner which was relevant and suitable to man as the supreme creation among all creatures on the earth. He visualised such an educational system which could help in bringing readjustment among different outlooks and ideas. He proposed scientific and technological outlook in educational system, so as to deal with the present situation, not only at the national level, but also to compete at the international level.
- 'Real Swaraj will come not by acquisition of authority by a few, but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority, when abused.' - **M. K. Gandhi**
- After the Indian National Congress acted against Bose in August 1939, shunting him out of all offices including as president of the Bengal Congress Committee, Bose embarked upon a campaign trail, to mobilise support to his position, across India. He was arrested by the British on July 3, 1940 under the Defence of India Act and kept under constant surveillance. As the war progressed in Europe Bose believed that Germany was going to win. He began to nurture the idea that Indian independence could be achieved by joining hands with the Axis powers. In the midnight of January 16-17, 1941, Bose escaped from Calcutta, and reached Berlin by the end of March, travelling through Kabul and the Soviet Union on an Italian passport. Bose met Hitler and Goebbels in Berlin. Both the Nazi leaders were cold and the only concession they gave was to set up the Azad Hind Radio. Nothing more came out of his rendezvous with Hitler and his aides. With Germany facing reverses, Bose found his way to Singapore in July 1943.
- Though the idea of Pakistan came from the Muslim League platform in 1940, it had been conceived

ten years earlier by the poet-scholar Mohammad Iqbal. At the League's annual conference at Allahabad (1930), Iqbal expressed his wish to see a consolidated North-west Indian Muslim State. It was then articulated forcefully by Rahmat Ali, a Cambridge student. The basis of League's demand

was its "Two Nation Theory" which first came from Sir Wazir Hasan in his presidential address at Bombay session of League in 1937. He said, "the Hindus and Mussalmans inhabiting this vast continent are not two communities but should be considered two nations in many respects."



FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

Choose the correct answer :

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?**
A) T.M. Nair B) P. Rangaiah
C) G. Subramaniam D) G.A. Natesan
Ans : (B)
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?**
A) Marina B) Mylapore
C) Fort St. George D) Thousand Lights
Ans : (D)
- Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"?**
A) Annie Besant B) M. Veeraraghavachari
C) B.P. Wadia D) G.S. Arundale
Ans : (A)
- Which among the following was SILF's official organ in English?**
A) Dravidian B) Andhra Prakasika
C) Justice D) New India
Ans : (C)
- Who among the following were Swarajists?**
A) S. Satyamurti B) Kasturirangar
C) P. Subbarayan D) Periyar EVR
Ans : (A)
- Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?**
A) Kamaraj B) Rajaji
C) K. Santhanam D) T. Prakasam
Ans : (D)
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?**
A) Erode B) Madras
C) Salem D) Madurai
Ans : (C)
- Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?**
A) Erode B) Madras
C) Salem D) Madurai
Ans : (D)
- was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.**
A) T. Muthuswami B) Ramaswami
C) Kumaraswami D) Ranganathan
Ans : (A)
- The economic exploitation of India was exposed by through his writings.**

- A) Krishnamoorthy B) G. Subramaniam
C) Kasturirangan D) None

Ans : (B)

- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named**
A) Abinav Bharat B) Hindustan Republic
C) Bharata Matha D) None
Ans : (C)
- The starting of trade unions in Madras was pioneered by**
A) Annie Besant B) Tilak
C) B. P. Wadia D) None
Ans : (C)
- The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by**
A) C. Natesanar B) Sundaramoorthy
C) Singaravelan D) None
Ans : (A)
- formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.**
A) Kamaraj B) C. Rajaji
C) M.C. Raja D) None
Ans : (B)
- was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.**
A) Yakub Hasan B) Mohamed Ali Khan
C) Yaser Khan D) None
Ans : (A)
- hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.**
A) Srinivasa Sastri B) Subramaniam
C) Bhashyam D) Krishnasamy
Ans : (C)

Find out the correct statement :

- Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
 - Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.
 - The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India
 - V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) and (ii) are correct
B) (iii) is correct
C) (iv) is correct
D) All are correct

Ans : (A)

18. i) EVR did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.
 iii) Workers did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) and (ii) are correct
 B) (i) and (iii) are correct
 C) (ii) is correct
 D) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans : (A)

19. i) The Torture Act justified the collection of land revenue through torture.
 ii) M. Veeraraghavachari started the newspaper Swadesamitran.
 iii) The early nationalists came to be known as moderates.
 iv) V.O.C. purchased two ships Gallia and Lavo and piled them between Madras and Colombo.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 C) (i) and (iii) are correct
 D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans : (C)

20. **Assertion (A)** : The Justice Party opposed the Home Rule Movement.

Reason (R) : The Justice Party feared that Home Rule would give the Brahmins more power.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
 B) A is correct but R is wrong
 C) Both A and R are wrong
 D) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

Ans : (D)

21. **Assertion (A)** : EVR raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins in legislature.

Reason (R) : During the first Congress Ministry, Rajaji abolished sales tax.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
 B) A is correct but R is wrong
 C) Both A and R are wrong
 D) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

Ans : (B)

22. **Assertion (A)** : Rajaji introduced prohibition on an experimental basis in Salem.

Reason (R) : A rally was organised from Madras to Tiruchirapalli.

Select the correct answer :

- A) A is correct and R is wrong
 B) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 C) Both A and R are wrong
 D) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

Ans : (A)

Match the following :

23. a) MNA – 1) Anti-Hindi agitation
 b) EVR Periyar – 2) Removal of Neill Statue
 c) S.N. Somayajulu – 3) Salt Satyagraha
 d) Vedaranyam – 4) Torture Commission
 e) Thalamuthu – 5) Vaikom Hero

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| B) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| C) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| D) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

24. a) Vellore Fort – 1) First Indian Judge
 b) Madras Native Association – 2) 1878
 c) T. Muthuswami – 3) 1891
 d) The Hindu – 4) South India
 e) Swadesamitran – 5) 1806

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| D) | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- George Joseph, popularly known as 'Rosaappu Durai' by the people of Madurai was born at Chengannur in Kerala. As a lawyer, he settled in Madurai and championed the causes of the downtrodden. He participated in Vaikom Satyagraha and helped to organise Madurai Labour Union (1918). The workers of Harvey mill benefited much by this union.
- A temple entry programme with "harijans" in Madurai Meenakshiamman temple was organised (9 July 1939) by Vaidyanathar, L.N. Gopalsamy, President and Secretary of Madurai Harijana Sevak Sangh respectively. The Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act, 1939 for the removal of the civil and social disabilities against the "depressed classes" was passed.
- Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement organised for temple entry in the erstwhile Travancore province (modern Kerala). The movement centred around Vaikom Siva Temple into which entry had been barred for depressed classes. They were not allowed even to roam around the streets running on four sides of the temple. The agitation took place during 1924-25. In this connection, Gandhi met the then ruling Rani of Travancore. Many from Tamilnadu participated. The main figures were E.V.R and Kamaraj. Vaikom is a small town in Kottayam district of Kerala.
- **Agitation for Removal of Neill Statue (1927)** : James Neill of the Madras Fusiliers (infantry men with firearms) was brutal in wreaking vengeance at

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** explains **A**.
 B) Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** does not explain **A**.
 C) **A** is correct but **R** is false
 D) **A** is false and **R** is correct

Ans : (D)

Important Points

- Finland is known as the land of thousand lakes. There are 1,87,888 lakes in Finland.
- **Sylvia Earle** is a famous American oceanographer. She was named as the first, 'Hero for the Planet' by Time magazine for her efforts towards marine life protections.
- Water table is a level below the ground, where water is found collected beneath the Earth's surface.
- Aquifers are porous rock strata filled with water, found below the earth's surface.
- A Hypsometric Curve is a graphic representation which shows the height of a certain place found on land and the height of ocean features at sea. 'Hypso' means height in Greek.
- Abyssal plains in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans tend to be extensive than the Pacific Ocean because, majority of the world's largest rivers empty their sediments into either Atlantic or Indian Ocean. E.g. Amazon, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

- Dragon Hole is the deepest known underwater sink hole in the world. The local fishermen call it the 'eye' of the South China Sea.
- **Fathoms** : A nautical measurement of the depth of water in the ocean.
- **Isobath** : An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal depths.
- **Isohaline** : An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal salinity in oceans.
- The energy of the falling wave water is used to turn hydro turbines to generate power. Wave energy power plants have been installed at Vizhinjam in Kerala coast and Andaman and Nicobar islands of India.
- Potential tidal energy zones of India are the Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kutch and Sundarbans.
- The sea / ocean water does not contain calcium in great quantities. Many of the aquatic animals with shells use the dissolved calcium in the sea water to build their protective shells.
- NIO (National Institute of Oceanography) was established in 1st January 1966. The headquarters of NIO is located at Dona Paula, Goa. It Conducts research and observations to understand oceanic features, Ocean engineering, marine Archaeology etc.
- The Gangetic Dolphin was declared the National Aquatic Animal in 2010. This has become an endangered species.



BIOSPHERE

Choose the correct answer :

1. **An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as**
 A) Ocean B) Eco System
 C) Tropical forest D) Swamp forest
Ans : (B)
2. **..... are also called Heterotrophs.**
 A) producers B) intermediaries
 C) consumers D) decomposers
Ans : (C)
3. **..... is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.**
 A) Ecological pyramid
 B) Food flow
 C) Food link
 D) Food web
Ans : (D)
4. **..... is an extensive large ecosystem.**
 A) Biome B) Forest
 C) Ocean D) Pond
Ans : (A)
5. **The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called**

- A) Halophyte
 B) Hydrophyte
 C) Xerophytes
 D) Glycophyte

Ans : (C)

6. **..... is an aquatic biome that is found where fresh water and salt water mix.**

- A) Delta B) Estuary
 C) Beach D) Tidal zone

Ans : (B)

7. **The coldest biome on Earth is**

- A) Tundra B) Taiga
 C) Desert D) Oceans

Ans : (A)

8. **Which is the smallest unit of biosphere.**

- A) Ecosystems B) Biome
 C) Environment D) None of the above

Ans : (D)

9. **To which climatic conditions are Xerophytic plants specifically adapted to?**

- A) Saline and sandy
 B) Limited moisture availability
 C) Cold temperature
 D) Humid

Ans : (B)

10. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) World wild life day | – 1) 8 th June |
| b) International day of forest | – 2) 22 nd April |
| c) World water day | – 3) 3 rd March |
| d) Earth day | – 4) 22 nd March |
| e) World oceans day | – 5) 21 st March |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| B) 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| C) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| D) 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

Find out the correct statement :

- 11. Assertion (A) :** Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.

Reason (R) : They depend on autotrophs for their nourishment.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both assertion **A** and reason **R** are true; **R** explains **A**
 B) Both assertion **A** and reason **R** are true; **R** does not explain **A**
 C) **A** is true; **R** is false
 D) Both **A** and **R** are false

Ans : (A)

- 12. Assertion (A) :** Hotspots are the regions characterised by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.

Reason (R) : To manage and focus on conservation work more effectively, researchers identified hotspots.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both assertion **A** and reason **R** are true; **R** explains **A**
 B) Both assertion **A** and reason **R** are true; **R** does not explain **A**
 C) **A** is true; **R** is false
 D) Both **A** and **R** are false

Ans : (A)

- 13. Assertion (A) :** The number of gorillas in Africa has plummeted by 60% in the past twenty years.

Reason (R) : Non intervention of human beings in the forest areas.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both assertion **A** and reason **R** are true; **R** explains **A**
 B) Both assertion **A** and reason **R** are true; **R** does not explain **A**
 C) **A** is true; **R** is false
 D) Both **A** and **R** are false

Ans : (C)

Important Points

- The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called Ecology.
- An ecological region that has lost more than 70% of its original habitat is considered a hotspot.
- Hotspots in India are the Himalayas, Western Ghats, Indo Burma Region and Sundaland.
- There are 34 places around the world which are qualified as biodiversity hotspots.
- Of late, parts of the Savanna grasslands are being converted into farmlands, which pose a great threat to the wide range of fauna. For Eg. The population of the big cats like cheetah, lion etc. are dwindling drastically.
- The U.S. National Cancer Institute has identified about 70% of the plants used for treating cancer. Which are found only in rain forests. Eg. Lapacho.
- An oasis is a fertile fresh water source found in deserts and semi-arid regions. Oases are fed by springs. Crops like date palms, figs, citrus fruits, maize etc. are cultivated near these oases.
- Temperate grasslands are called differently in different parts of the world.
 Prairies – North America, Steppes – Eurasia, Pampas – Argentina and Uruguay, Veld – South Africa, Downs – Australia and Newzealand, Canterbury – Newzealand, Manchurian – China
- A Biosphere Reserve is a special ecosystem or specialized environment with flora and fauna that require protection and nurturing. There are 18 Biosphere Reserves in India.

RESOURCES

Choose the correct answer :

- 1. Which one of the following is renewable resource ?**

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A) Gold | B) Iron |
| C) Petrol | D) Solar energy |

Ans : (D)

- 2. Which is one of the first metals known and used by man ?**

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A) Iron | B) Copper |
| C) Gold | D) Silver |

Ans : (B)

- 3. is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics Industry.**

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A) Limestone | B) Mica |
| C) Manganese | D) Silver |

Ans : (B)

- 4. Electricity produced from coal is called**

- A) Thermal power
 B) Nuclear power
 C) Solar power
 D) Hydel power

Ans : (A)

5. are the non-living parts of an environment.
 A) Biotic resources B) Abiotic resources
 C) Both (A) & (B) D) None of these

Ans : (B)

6. is not harmful to the environment.
 A) Solar energy B) Wind energy
 C) Hydropower D) None of these

Ans : (A)

7. Kamuthi solar power project is situated in district in Tamil Nadu.
 A) Madurai B) Tirunelveli
 C) Ramanathapuram D) Kancheepuram

Ans : (C)

8. is considered as a great source of energy.
 A) Air B) Wind
 C) Land D) Water

Ans : (D)

9. resources are the type of resources that are composed of metals.
 A) Metallic B) Non-metallic
 C) Both (A) & (B) D) None of these

Ans : (A)

10. Iron ores found at in Tamil Nadu.
 A) Shervaroy hills B) Kanjamalai
 C) Palani hills D) None of these

Ans : (B)

Find out the correct statement :

11. **Assertion (A)** : Wind power is Clean Energy.
Reason (R) : Wind turbines do not produce any emissions.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)
 C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans : (A)

12. **Assertion (A)** : Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits.
Reason (R) : It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)
 C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans : (A)

13. **Assertion (A)** : Fossil fuel resources are normally formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.
Reason (R) : They are often referred to as fossil fuels and are formed from hydrocarbon.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)

- C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans : (A)

14. **Assertion (A)** : Mica is used as an insulating material in electrical industry.

Reason (R) : Non-metallic resources are hard substances, and are good conductors of heat and electricity.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)
 C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

Ans : (D)

15. **Statement** : Solar energy is the best substitute for thermal energy in tropical regions.

Inference 1 : Coal and petroleum resources are receding.

Inference 2 : Solar energy will never deplete.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Only conclusion 1 follows.
 B) Only conclusion 2 follows.
 C) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.
 D) Both 1 and 2 follow.

Ans : (D)

16. **Statement** : Man switched over to agriculture.

Inference 1 : Food gatherers experienced scarcity of food.

Inference 2 : Food gathered was not nutritious.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Only conclusion 1 follows.
 B) Only conclusion 2 follows.
 C) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.
 D) Both 1 and 2 follow.

Ans : (A)

17. **Statement** : All resources have value.

Inference 1 : Petroleum has great economic value.

Inference 2 : Air is a non-commercial resource.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Only conclusion 1 follows.
 B) Only conclusion 2 follows.
 C) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.
 D) Both 1 and 2 follow.

Ans : (D)

18. **Statement** : Mining became one of the leading primary activities of early man.

Inference 1 : Early man was in need of better tools other than stone.

Inference 2 : Early man mined precious metals for making ornaments.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Only conclusion 1 follows.
 B) Only conclusion 2 follows.
 C) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.
 D) Both 1 and 2 follow.

Ans : (D)

Match the following :

19. a) Renewable resource 1) Iron
 b) Metallic resource 2) Mica
 c) Non-metallic resource 3) Wind energy
 d) Fossil fuel 4) Sedimentary rock
 e) Limestone 5) Petroleum

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| B) | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| C) | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| D) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

20. a) Gold 1) Electrical batteries
 b) Silver 2) Black Gold
 c) Manganese 3) Sedimentary rock
 d) Petroleum 4) Mexico
 e) Limestone 5) China

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| D) | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

21. a) Natural resource 1) Minerals
 b) International resource 2) Sustainable development
 c) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle 3) Air
 d) Non-renewable 4) Manufacturing
 e) Universal resource 5) Ambergris
 f) Secondary activities 6) Forest

Codes :

- | | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) | f) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A) | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| B) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| C) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| D) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- **China** is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.
- Iron ores found at **Kanjamalai** in Tamil Nadu.
- **Aluminium** is produced from bauxite ore.
- **Manganese** is used in making electrical batteries.

- Petroleum and its derivatives are called **Black Gold**
- **Natural resources** are resources that exist without action of humankind.
- **Renewable** resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution.
- Hydro electric power is a **renewable** resource.
- **China** is the largest producer of hydro-electricity.
- **old** is regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth.
- **Silver** has a wider variety of uses than gold.
- Kamuthi solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world. It is situated in Ramanathapuram District in Tamilnadu. The Kamuthi solar power project was completed on 21st September 2016. Investment of this project is around 4,550 Crores. The installed capacity of this project is 648 MW.
- Most of the coal deposits that we use now, were formed about 300 million years ago. Much of the earth was covered with steamy swamps. As the plants and trees are dead, their remains were buried underneath the swamps. Eventually, they were transformed into coal beneath the ground due to excessive heat and pressure.
- Anything becomes a resource only when its use is discovered. The needs of human beings are ever changing. According to the ever changing needs, resources keep changing. **Time and Technology** are two important factors that determine whether a substance is a resource or not. For example: Sun's energy to generate electricity was made possible after the invention of solar panels (technology); and the receding of coal and petrol was in need of an inexhaustible resource (time).
- Marine yeast have greater potential than the terrestrial yeast. They can be used in baking, brewing, wine, bio-ethanol and pharmaceutical protein production.
- Tropical rain forests are called the 'World's largest Pharmacy' as 25% of the natural vegetation are medicinal plants. (e.g.) Cinchona.
- Ambergris is an extract from the sperm whale. A pound (0.454kg) of sweet – smelling ambergris is worth US \$63,000 and used in perfume industries.

ROCKS AND SOILS

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is known as sphere of rocks
 A) Atmosphere B) Biosphere
 C) Lithosphere D) Hydrosphere
Ans : (C)
2. World soil day is observed on
 A) 15th August B) 12th January
 C) 15th October D) 5th December
Ans : (D)

3. Fossils are found in
 A) Sedimentary rocks B) Igneous rocks
 C) Metamorphic rocks D) Plutonic rocks
Ans : (A)
4. The first layer of soil is called as
 A) Humus B) Regolith
 C) Unweathered rock D) Partially weathered rock
Ans : (A)

11. a) Sirumalai – 1) Turmeric
 b) Salem – 2) Bronze Icons
 c) Swamimalai – 3) Kuthuvilakku
 d) Erode – 4) Venpattu
 e) Nachiar Koil – 5) Hill banana

Codes :

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
A)	5	4	2	1	3
B)	4	2	1	3	5
C)	2	1	3	5	4
D)	1	3	5	4	2

Ans : (A)

Find out the correct statement :

12. **Assertion (A)** : Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as The Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R) : They contribute a major share to the states economy through textiles.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
 C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- The Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI) is an Indian research institute working in the field of rice under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU). It is situated at Aduthurai, in Thanjavur district, it was established in April, 1985 in TNAU to meet the research requirements of the region with the help of existing Agricultural Colleges and Research centres and perform lead function for rice and rice based cropping system research.
- India observed 2018 as national year of millets. FAO has decided to observe 2023 as the International year of millets.
- To promote organic farming a central scheme named 'National Project on Organic Farming' was launched. Apart from general things (creating awareness, promoting organic fertilizers, training, capacity building etc.), the scheme provides financial assistance through Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/ bio-pesticides production units, development and implementation of quality control regime, human resource development etc.
- TANTEA (TANTEA - Tamil Nadu Tea plantation Corporation Limited) is one of the biggest black-Tea producers in India with high quality clonal tea. Its plantation spreads over nearly 4500 hec.
- Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. was transformed into the newly registered Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Limited popularly known as 'Aavin'.
- **Second Green Revolution (Eco-Farming or Organic Farming)**
 In organic farming synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulator and livestock feed additives are not used. This type of farming rely on crop rotation, crop residues, animal manure, off-farm organic wastes and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity. This farming method is being adopted by very few farmers in the state. It has to be increased in number.
- NH - 44 is the longest national highway in Tamil Nadu which runs from Hosur to Kanniyakumari (627.2 km) via Dharmapuri-Salem-Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tirunelveli.
- NH-785 is the shortest national highway in Tamil Nadu which runs from Madurai to Natham (38 km).
- Disaster emergency contact number 1077
- Gastronomy refers to an aspect of cultural tourism.
- **Game Reserves** : An area of land set aside for the protection of wild animals.
- ITC – Inclusive Tour Charter
- IATA – International Air Transport Association
- IATO – Indian Association of Tour Operators
- TAAI – Travel Agents Association of India
- TTTHA – Tamil Nadu Tour Travel and Hospitality Association
- TTDC – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

MAN AND ENVIRONMENT

Choose the correct answer :

1. All external influences and factors that affect the growth and development of living organisms is
 A) Environment
 B) Ecosystem
 C) Biotic factors
 D) Abiotic factors
2. The 'World Population Day' is observed on every year.

Ans : (A)

- A) August 11th
 B) September 11th
 C) July 11th
 D) January 11th

Ans : (C)

3. The statistical study of human population is
 A) Demography
 B) Morphology
 C) Etymology
 D) Seismography

Ans : (A)

4. The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is
 A) Fishing B) Lumbering
 C) Mining D) Agriculture

Ans : (C)

5. The Secondary sector of the economy produces from raw materials.
 A) Semi finished goods
 B) Finished goods
 C) Economic goods
 D) raw materials

Ans : (B)

6. Gradual increase of the earth's temperature by the Green house gases in the atmosphere is called
 A) Acid rain B) thermal pollution
 C) Global warming D) Deforestation

Ans : (C)

7. The percentage of people in a given population who can read and write a language refer to
 A) Infant mortality B) Literacy rate
 C) Sex ratio D) Population density

Ans : (B)

8. In India the first census was carried out in the year
 A) 1800 B) 1821
 C) 1872 D) 1880

Ans : (C)

9. At the confluence of river this pattern is developed
 A) Star like B) Triangular
 C) Nebular D) Circular

Ans : (B)

10. Automobile manufacturing comes under this economic activity
 A) Primary B) Tertiary
 C) Secondary D) Quaternary

Ans : (C)

11. Van Mahotsav week celebrated during
 A) 1st July to 7th July
 B) 1st June to 7th June
 C) 1st January to 7th January
 D) 1st December to 7th December

Ans : (A)

12. News paper and Card board belong to
 A) Wet waste B) Dry waste
 C) Rejected waste D) e - waste

Ans : (B)

13. Palk Bay is the home of
 A) Coconut trees B) Vegetables
 C) mangroves D) Mango trees

Ans : (C)

Match the following :

14. a) Loudspeaker – 1) Push factor
 b) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – 2) Pull factor
 c) Cruciform settlement – 3) noise pollution
 d) Natural disaster – 4) T- shaped settlement
 e) Better living conditions – 5) Earth Summit, 1992

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| B) 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| D) 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

15. a) Monuments – 1) Low density
 b) Denmark – 2) Rectangular Pattern
 c) Northern Russia – 3) Madurai
 d) Plain Areas – 4) Man - Made
 e) Metropolitan – 5) Census

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Find out the correct statement :

16. Assertion (A) : Ozone layer in the stratosphere is considered as a protective shield.

Reason (R) : It prevents the UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

Select the correct answer :

- A) A and R are correct and A explains R
 B) A and R are correct, but A does not explain R
 C) A is incorrect but R is correct
 D) Both A and R are incorrect

Ans : (A)

17. Assertion (A) : In tertiary activities, instead of producing goods by themselves, they are in the process of production.

Reason (R) : People in Tertiary activities are purely eco friendly.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are incorrect
 B) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
 C) A is correct and R is incorrect
 D) A and R are correct and A explains R

Ans : (C)

18. Assertion (A) : Deforestation results in floods and droughts.

Reason (R) : Under deforestation trees are cut down clearing the forests.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are correct
 B) Both A and R are wrong
 C) A is correct but R does not explain A
 D) A and R are correct and A explains R

Ans : (D)

19. Assertion (A) : Urbanisation is one of the environmental issues.

Reason (R) : As the town expands, it mounts more pressure on transport system, water supplies leading to air pollution, water pollution etc.

Select the correct answer :

- A) A and R are correct, R explain A
 B) A and R are correct, R does not explain A
 C) Both A and R are correct
 D) Both A and R are wrong

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- The Stockholm Conference, 1972, declared man as both a creator and moulder of his environment. 'The Earth Summit', formally known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- Population growth = (Birth Rate + Immigration) – (Death rate + Emigration)
- **Census** : Census is an official enumeration of population carried out periodically. It records information about the characteristics of population such as age, sex, literacy and occupation. Different countries of the world conduct census every 5 to 10 years as recommended by the United Nations. The first known census was undertaken nearly six thousand years ago by the Babylonians in 3800 BC (BCE). Denmark was the first country in the modern world to conduct a census. In India, the first census was carried out in the year 1872. Censuses have been conducted regularly every tenth year since 1881. The Indian Census is the most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data.
- The **black death** is estimated to have killed 30 - 60 percent of Europe's total population during the 14th century. The dominant explanation for black death is attributed to the outbreak of plague.

- India has an official population policy implemented in 1952. India was the first country to announce such a policy. The main objective of this policy was to slow down the rate of population growth, through promotion of various birth control measures.
- The black death is estimated to have killed around 30-60% of Europe's total population during the 14th century. The black death is attributed to the outbreak of plague.
- Damascus is widely believed to be the oldest, continuously inhabited city in the world, dating back to at least 11, 000 years.
- Tokyo is the world's largest city with the greater Tokyo area, housing about 38 million inhabitants.
- According to the Quality of Living Rankings by Consultancy Mercer, in 2016, the city offering the best quality of life was Vienna, with Zurich falling second.
- **Van Mahotsav** : It is a week long festival celebrated in India between July 1st and July 7th.
- **Healthy City**
 - World Health Organisation (WHO) suggests that, among other things, a 'healthy city' must have :
 - A 'Clean' and 'Safe' environment.
 - Meets the 'Basic Needs' of 'All' its inhabitants.
 - Involves the 'Community' in local government.
 - Provides easily accessible 'Health' service.
- **Smog** : A mixture of smoke, gases and chemicals causes a smoky dark atmosphere, especially over cities. It decreases visibility and creates haze throughout the area.



TOURISM

Choose the correct answer :

1. The oldest type of tourism is
 A) Religious B) Historical
 C) Adventure D) Recreational
Ans : (A)
2. In which state is the Kaziranga national park located?
 A) Rajasthan B) West Bengal
 C) Assam D) Gujarat
Ans : (C)
3. Which one of the following is not a beach of India ?
 A) Goa B) Cochin
 C) Kovalam D) Miami
Ans : (D)
4. Which of the following is not a bird sanctuary in India ?
 A) Nalsarovar in Gujarat
 B) Koonthakulam in Tamil Nadu
 C) Bharatpur in Rajasthan
 D) Kanha in Madhya Pradesh
Ans : (D)

5. In which district courtallam waterfalls is located ?
 A) Dharmapuri B) Tenkasi
 C) Namakkal D) Theni
Ans : (B)
6. are historic monuments and other intellectual creations.
 A) Natural attraction
 B) Cultural attraction
 C) Social attraction
 D) None of these
Ans : (B)
7. Tajmahal of India and Pyramids of Egypt are the examples of
 A) Historical Tourism
 B) Cultural Tourism
 C) Eco-Tourism
 D) Adventure Tourism
Ans : (A)
8. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of
 A) Religious tourism
 B) Cultural tourism
 C) Historical tourism
 D) Eco-tourism
Ans : (B)

9. attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds.
 A) Bird sanctuaries B) Wildlife sanctuaries
 C) Both (A) and (B) D) None of these

Ans : (A)

10. Push factors in Tourism are
 A) Amenities B) Accessibility
 C) Prestige D) Attraction

Ans : (C)

11. earns the largest share of income from tourism in India.
 A) Kerala B) Goa
 C) Rajasthan D) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (D)

12. Suruli Falls is located in district.
 A) Namakkal B) Tirunelveli
 C) Theni D) Dharmapuri

Ans : (C)

13. is a lovely place to hang around with friends, families and kids.
 A) Beach B) Temple
 C) Park D) Sanctuary

Ans : (A)

14. is a country known for its gentle (or) hospitality to all visitors.
 A) USA B) UK
 C) London D) India

Ans : (D)

Find out the correct statement :

15. **Assertion (A)** : Tourism is an essential activity for the life of the society.
Reason (R) : Its direct impact on social cultural, education and economic sector of the nation.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (A) explains (R)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (A) does not explain (R)
 C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans : (A)

16. **Assertion (A)** : One of the most popular beaches in Goa Calangute is a treat for the adventure sports activities.

Reason (R) : Foreigners throng the beaches.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (A) explain (R)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (A) does not explain (R)
 C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans : (A)

17. **Assertion (A)** : Recreational Tourism aims at enjoyment, amusement or pleasure are mainly for fun activity.

Reason (R) : India is a country known for its gentle hospitality with spicy food and culture.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) and (R) are correct and (A) explain (R)
 B) (A) and (R) are correct but (A) does not explain (R)
 C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
 D) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans : (B)

Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 18. a) Anaimalai hills | 1) West Bengal |
| b) Monkey falls | 2) Goa |
| c) Darjeeling | 3) Coimbatore |
| d) Nature's Heaven | 4) Top slip |
| e) Aguda Beach | 5) Javadi |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| B) 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| C) 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| D) 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

19. a) Natural attraction 1) Sand dunes
 b) Cultural attraction 2) Grasslands
 c) Landforms 3) Rain and snow
 d) Vegetation 4) Historic monuments
 e) Climate 5) Landscape

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| C) 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

20. a) Amritsar 1) Kerala
 b) Darjeeling 2) Uttarakhand
 c) Munnar 3) Maharashtra
 d) Corbett National Park 4) West Bengal
 e) Mayani Bird Sanctuary 5) Punjab

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| C) 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- The three main components of tourism together known as **A3 concept**.
- Gastronomy refers to an aspect of **cultural** tourism.
- Suruli falls is also called as **cloud land falls (or) Meghamali falls**.
- The second largest urban beach is **Marina beach**.
- Expansion of TAAI **Travel Agents Association of India**.
- **Tourism** has become an important source of income for many regions.
- **Recreational tourism** type of tourism aims at enjoyment, amusement or pleasure are mainly for fun activity.

Match the following :

57. a) Narrowcast media 1) films
 b) Social media 2) posters
 c) Print media 3) seminar
 d) Web media 4) google web site
 e) Broadcast media 5) facebook

Codes :

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| B) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| C) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| D) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

58. a) Marikatha 1) Public informer
 b) Print media 2) Communicate messages
 c) Media 3) Legislature
 d) Democracy 4) Cinemas
 e) Social problems 5) Religious media

Codes :

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

59. a) Autocracy 1) 18
 b) Right to vote 2) Arthashastra
 c) Chanakya 3) Vatican
 d) Theocracy 4) North Korea

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

60. a) Aristocracy 1) Oman
 b) Oligarchy 2) USA
 c) Monarchy 3) China
 d) Democracy 4) Britain's Royal family

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| B) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| C) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| D) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- **Mass media** have made the world smaller and closer.
- Every individual person is a medium of **expression**.

- Printing press was invented by **Johannes Gutenberg**.
- **Ethics** is a code of values which govern our lives.
- **Akashvani** is the radio broadcast of the Government of India.
- **Media** is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.
- Media is the plural of the **word** medium.
- **Mass communication** are used for communicating with the masses.
- People depend on the media for various needs including **entertainment** and **information**.
- The media has a massive responsibility in providing **factual** coverage.
- Media is the back bone of **democracy**.
- Democracy is 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people'.

– **Abraham Lincoln**

- The birth place of democracy is Greece.
- In a Direct Democracy, only the citizens can make laws. All changes have to be approved by the citizen. The politicians only rule over parliamentary procedure. **Switzerland** has had a long history of a successful direct democracy.
- In 2007, the UNO General Assembly resolved to observe 15th September as the International Day of Democracy.
- The world statistical data on democracy declares that 79% of the Indian citizens have faith in the democratic system. Hence, India ranks first among the democratic countries of the world.
- Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1453.
- **All India Radio (AIR)** : Officially known as Akashvani since 1956 (voice from the sky) is the radio broadcaster of the Government of India launched in 1936.
- **Theory of Democracy** : Democracy means rule by the people. It combines two Greek words. Demos refers to citizens. Kratos means either power of rule.
- The Parliament House in India was designed by the British architects Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker in 1912-13 and construction began in 1921 and ended in 1927.
- **British India –General elections, 1920** : General elections were held in British India in 1920 to elect members to the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Councils. They were the first elections in the country's history.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Choose the correct answer :

1., ... are a few examples for unitary form of government.
- A) Australia, Newzealand
 B) Brazil, Kenya
 C) England, France
 D) Bangladesh, Pakistan

Ans : (C)

2. The Parliamentary government is also known as
- A) Presidential government
 B) Local self government
 C) Local self government
 D) Cabinet government

Ans : (D)

3. In the parliamentary form of government is the leader of the majority party.
A) Prime Minister B) President
C) Finance Minister D) Home Minister
Ans : (A)
4. Government is the main of the state.
A) Authority B) Agency
C) Board D) Service
Ans : (B)
5. There are organs in a Government.
A) Three B) Four
C) Six D) Seven
Ans : (A)
6. Unitary form of government suitable for countries.
A) big B) island
C) rich D) small
Ans : (D)
7. U.S. represents form of government.
A) Federal B) Unitary
C) Binary D) Monarchy
Ans : (A)
8. The constitution is the of the land.
A) Secondary law B) Supreme law
C) Authority D) Primary Rules
Ans : (B)
9. The Name of the Parliament in Israel in
A) Knesset B) Congress
C) Sansad D) Kornel
Ans : (A)
10. In India we have form of government
A) Monarchy B) Presidential
C) Parliamentary D) Federation
Ans : (C)
11. Brazil has form of government.
A) Prime Ministerial B) Parliament
C) Monarchy D) Presidential
Ans : (D)
12. Match the following :
a) USA 1) Sansad
b) Norway 2) Folketing
c) Denmark 3) Congress
d) India 4) Storting
Codes :
a) b) c) d)
A) 1 3 2 4
B) 4 3 2 1
C) 3 4 2 1
D) 4 2 3 1
Ans : (C)

Important Points

- **Which is the oldest form of government ?**
Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means, while The Sovereign is Head of State, the power to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament.

➤ The relationship between the Centre and the State in India

India is a union of States where the power is shared between the centre and the states, as per the procedures mentioned in the Constitution of India. Though the powers are shared between the Central and State Governments, the final decision wrests with the Central government in all matters. The relationship between the centre and the states are

1. Legislative relations (Articles 245-255)
2. Administrative relations (Articles 256-263)
3. Financial relations (Articles 268-293)

Both the Central and State governments have the power to make laws, but the subjects differ. The centre can make laws applicable to the whole nation on certain matters called as the union list. The States have the powers to make laws in some matters only, applicable to their own state, called as the State list. The concurrent list includes the subjects on which both Central and State government have the power to make laws.

Union List : Union list has 100 subjects. These include Foreign affairs, Defence, Armed forces, Posts and Telegraphs, inter-state trade and commerce and so on.

State List : The state list consists of 61 subjects, which include Public order in the state, police, prisons, Local Governments, agriculture and so on.

Concurrent List : The Concurrent list has 52 subjects which include Criminal and Civil procedures, marriage and divorce, economic and special planning, newspapers, books and printing presses, population control and so on.

- Nepal was the only Hindu Kingdom in the world. It was a small Himalayan Kingdom ruled by hereditary monarch until 2006.

April Revolution and democracy in Nepal

In April, 2006 the leaders of Nepal vibrant pro-democracy civil society movement "Seven Party Alliance" (SPA) called for a million strong demonstration to be staged at 7 different points along the Ring road encircling the capital Kathmandu. The millions of citizens who made up the people's movement demanded an end to autocratic rule of monarchy and Restoration of total democracy in the Himalayan kingdom. An unprecedented development forced King Gyanendra to step down to pave the way for democracy.

- Bhutan, an Indian protectorate, was a small Himalayan kingdom with hereditary monarchy. In 2006, the fourth king abdicated the throne after 34 years of his rule. His son Namgyel Wangchuck became the fifth monarch and converted his country into a constitutional monarchy Parliamentary Democracy has been established now.

- The term 'Gross National Happiness' was coined by the fourth king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in the 1970s.
- The GNH's central tenets are : "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development; environmental conservation; preservation and promotion of culture; and good governance".
- GNH is distinguishable by valuing collective happiness as the goal of governance and by emphasising harmony with nature and traditional values.



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Choose the correct answer :

1. **The Constitution Day is celebrated on**
 A) January 26 B) August 15
 C) November 26 D) December 9
Ans : (C)
2. **The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India in the year**
 A) 1946 B) 1950
 C) 1947 D) 1949
Ans : (D)
3. **Which of the following is not a fundamental right ?**
 A) Right to freedom B) Right to equality
 C) Right to vote D) Right to education
Ans : (C)
4. **An Indian citizen has the right to vote at**
 A) 14 years B) 18 years
 C) 16 years D) 21 years
Ans : (B)
5. **The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was**
 A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 D) Vallabai Patel
Ans : (C)
6. **The advisor of the Drafting Committee was**
 A) S. Radhakrishnan B) B.N. Rao
 C) Moulana Azad D) Sarojini Naidu
Ans : (B)
7. **The preface of the constitution is called**
 A) Preamble
 B) Fundamental right
 C) Directive Principles of state policy
 D) Legal document
Ans : (A)
8. **In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the**
 A) Prime Minister B) Legislature
 C) Judiciary D) President
Ans : (B)
9. **The Chief Architect of the Indian constitution is**
 A) Rajendra Prasad B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 C) Vallabhai Patel D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Ans : (D)
10. **Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble ?**
 A) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
 B) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
 C) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
 D) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
Ans : (D)

11. **How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?**
 A) Once B) Twice
 C) Thrice D) Never
Ans : (A)
12. **The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens**
 A) Double Citizenship
 B) Single Citizenship
 C) Single Citizenship in some States and double in others
 D) None of the above
Ans : (B)
13. **A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through**
 A) Descent B) Registration
 C) Naturalisation D) All of the above
Ans : (C)
14. **Find the odd one out.**
 A) Right to Equality
 B) Right against Exploitation
 C) Right to Property
 D) Cultural and Educational Rights
Ans : (C)
15. **One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?**
 A) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 B) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 C) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
 D) Parents property is inherited by their children
Ans : (D)
16. **If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to**
 A) The Parliament
 B) The Attorney General
 C) The President of India
 D) The Supreme court of India
Ans : (D)
17. **Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?**
 A) Right to freedom of religion
 B) Right to equality
 C) Right to Constitutional remedies
 D) Right to property
Ans : (C)
18. **How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?**
 A) If the Supreme Court so desires
 B) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
 C) If the President orders it during the national emergency
 D) All of the above
Ans : (C)

19. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
 A) American Constitution
 B) Canadian Constitution
 C) Russian Constitution
 D) Irish Constitution

Ans : (C)

20. The Directive Principles can be classified into
 A) Liberal and Communist principles
 B) Socialist and Communist principles
 C) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist principles
 D) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles

Ans : (D)

21. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?

- A) Article 352 B) Article 356
 C) Article 360 D) Article 368

Ans : (C)

22. The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in

- A) Article 352 B) Article 356
 C) Article 360 D) Article 368

Ans : (D)

Match the following :

23. a) Independence Day 1) November 26
 b) Republic Day 2) April 1
 c) Constitutional Day of India 3) August 15
 d) Right to Education 4) January 26

Codes :

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| B) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| C) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| D) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

Ans : (B)

24. a) Secular 1) Equal distribution
 b) Socialist 2) Freedom of Religion
 c) Sovereign 3) Brotherhood
 d) Fraternity 4) Independent

Codes :

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| C) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

Ans : (A)

25. a) Citizenship Act – 1) Jawaharlal Nehru
 b) The Preamble – 2) 42nd Amendment
 c) The mini Constitution – 3) 1955
 d) Classical language – 4) 1962
 e) National Emergency – 5) Tamil

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| B) 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| C) 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| D) 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

26. a) H.C. Mukherjee – 1) Italic style
 b) Original Constitution – 2) M.M. Punchchi
 c) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity – 3) 1990
 d) Inter-State council – 4) Vice Presidents of the Assembly
 e) Chief Justice of India – 5) The French Revolution

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| B) 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| C) 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| D) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- 'The Father of the Constitution of India' is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopalasamy, K. M. Munshi, Syed Ahmed Sadullah, P. L. Mitter, N. Madhava Rao, T.T.K. T.P. Khaitan were the legal experts of the Drafting Committee.
 - The Chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was considered the Chief architect.
 - When the Constitution was drafted, there were 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. At present our Indian Constitution contains 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.
 - The original copies of the Constitution of India (Hindi, English) are preserved in special Helium filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.
 - The Constituent Assembly consisted of 389 members representing provinces (292), states (93), the chief commissioner's provinces (3) and Baluchistan (1). The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly. H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. The drafted constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950. This day is being observed as the Republic Day, every year.
 - "We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens :
 - Justice - social, economic and political;
 - Liberty - of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
 - Equality - of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all;
 - Fraternity - assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
- In our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution."

24. The pressure groups are also called groups.
 A) business B) linguistic
 C) professional D) interest

Ans : (D)

25. State parties are otherwise known as parties.
 A) Regional B) Pressure groups
 C) NGO D) Recognised

Ans : (A)

Match the following :

26. a) Single party – 1) India
 b) Bi-party – 2) North Korea
 c) Multi-party – 3) USA

Codes :

- a) b) c)
 A) 2 3 1
 B) 3 1 2
 C) 1 2 3

Ans : (A)

27. a) Democracy – 1) criticize the government policies
 b) Election commission – 2) forms the government
 c) Majority party – 3) rule of the people
 d) Opposition party – 4) free and fair election

Codes :

- a) b) c) d)
 A) 3 4 2 1
 B) 4 2 1 3
 C) 2 1 3 4
 D) 1 3 4 2

Ans : (B and D)

28. a) Lok Sabha 1) MLA
 b) Legislative Assembly 2) Corporation
 c) Local governing Body 3) Delhi
 d) National Capital Territory 4) MP

Codes :

- a) b) c) d)
 A) 4 1 2 3
 B) 1 2 3 4
 C) 2 3 4 1
 D) 3 4 1 2

Ans : (A)

Find out the correct statement :

29. **Assertion (A)** : Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Reason (R) : The number of candidates elected from the party is more than the others in the election.

Select the correct answer :

- A) R is the correct explanation of A
 B) R is not the correct explanation of A
 C) R is wrong A is correct
 D) A and R are wrong

Ans : (A)

30. **Assertion (A)** : The role of the opposition party is as important as that of ruling party.

Reason (R) : They check the autocratic tendencies of the ruling party.

Select the correct answer :

- A) R is not the correct explanation of A
 B) R is the correct explanation of A
 C) A and R are wrong
 D) R is wrong A is correct

Ans : (B)

31. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?

- A) Political parties capture power only for constitutional means
 B) They have their own ideology and program
 C) Political parties are recognized if they are engaged in political activity for 1 year
 D) Political parties provide legal opposition, accountability and stability

Ans : (A)

32. **Assertion (A)** : Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission

Reason (R) : To ensure free and fair elections in the country.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are true and R explains A
 B) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A
 C) A is correct and R is false
 D) A is false and R is true

Ans : (A)

33. **Assertion (A)** : A large number of pressure groups exist in India.

Reason (R) : Pressure Groups are not developed in India to the same extent as in the USA

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both A and R are true and R explains A
 B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
 C) A is correct and R is false
 D) A is false and R is true

Ans : (B)

Important Points

- **Political parties** form the back bone of democracy.
- Every party in our country has to register with **Election Commission**.
- Political parties serve as intermediaries between the **An citizen and the policy makers**.
- A registered but **unrecognised** political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
- The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of **Cabinet Minister**.
- The **Election Commission** of India is an autonomous constitutional authority to administer elections.
- A reserved symbol is meant for a **recognised political party**.
- **Party 'manifesto'** : During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.
- **Election Commission** – Constitutional body
 The Election Commission of India is an autonomous, constitutional authority responsible for administering elections. Its head quarter is located in New Delhi.

- **Free symbols 'Poll panel'** : As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free. A reserved symbol is meant for a recognized political party. A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.
- **Voters Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)** is the way forward to enhance credibility and transparency of the election process. This system was first introduced in the 2014 General Election.
- **Examples for Pressure Groups**
 - Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)

- All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
- All India Kisan Sabha
- Indian Medical Association (IMA)
- All India Students Federation (AISF)
- All India Sikh Students Federation
- Young Badaga Association
- Tamil Sangam
- Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Sangam
- Narmada Bachao Andolan

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of gender inequality ?
 A) Poor maternal health
 B) Greater insecurity for men
 C) The spread of HIV/AIDS
 D) Lower literacy rates for women **Ans : (B)**
2. Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to
 A) Girls and women; it's a women's issue
 B) All societies, women and men alike
 C) Third world countries only
 D) Developed countries only **Ans : (B)**
3. Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?
 A) Women working together to challenge discrimination
 B) More income sources for women
 C) Improved access to education
 D) All of the above **Ans : (D)**
4. Why are girls more likely than boys to miss out on secondary education in the developing world ?
 A) Because of high school fees, only boys are sent to school
 B) Girls are expected to help out at home
 C) Child marriage restricts girls mobility and freedom
 D) All of the above **Ans : (B)**
5. First Women's University starts, SNDT University in Pune with five students.
 A) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 B) Maharshi Karve
 C) Mother Teresa
 D) Arundhati Roy **Ans : (B)**
6. First woman Prime Minister of India
 A) Fathima Beevi B) Kiran Bedi
 C) Indira Gandhi D) Meira Kumar **Ans : (C)**
7. First full time woman defence Minister of India
 A) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
 B) Meira Kumar
 C) Sushma Swaraj
 D) Pratibha Patil **Ans : (A)**

8. The women population shared of the total population of the world.

- A) 75% B) 25%
 C) 40% D) 50% **Ans : (D)**

Find out the correct statement :

9. **Assertion (A)** : Now women are being integrated at all steps of humanitarian operations.

Reason (R) : Women and girls suffer the most from any kind of conflict in the society.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 C) If (A) is true but (R) is false
 D) If (A) is false but (R) is true **Ans : (A)**

10. **Assertion (A)** : Violence against women cuts across caste, class, religion, age and even education.

Reason (R) : Domestic violence is manifested in the form of foeticide, infanticide, dowry murder, marital cruelty, battering, child abuse etc.

Select the correct answer :

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 C) If (A) is true but (R) is false
 D) If (A) is false but (R) is true **Ans : (B)**

11. **Assertion (A)** : It is everyone's responsibility to make each woman into an independent and empowered woman.

Reason (R) : World peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without empowering each and every woman on this planet.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (A) is true but (R) is false
 B) (A) is false but (R) is true
 C) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Ans : (D)

Match the following :

12. a) Sirimavo Bandaranaike 1) England
 b) Valentina Tereshkova 2) Japan
 c) Junko Tabei 3) Sri Lanka
 d) Charlotte Cooper 4) USSR

Codes :

- a) b) c) d)
 A) 3 4 2 1
 B) 4 2 1 3
 C) 2 1 3 4
 D) 1 3 4 2

Ans : (A)

13. a) First Woman Chief Minister of an Indian State 1) Kiran Bedi
 b) First Woman IPS Officer of India 2) Champion of women's education
 c) Barrack Obama 3) Sucheta Kripalani
 d) Jyotirao Phule 4) 2012 UN General Assembly

Codes :

- a) b) c) d)
 A) 3 1 4 2
 B) 1 4 2 3
 C) 4 2 3 1
 D) 2 3 1 4

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife **Savitribai Phule** opened the first school for girls in 1848.

- **Sushma Swaraj** is the first full time woman to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post.
 ➤ **Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya** is the first woman Director General of Police (DGP)
 ➤ **Arundhati Roy** is the first Indian Woman to win Booker.
 ➤ **Pratibha Patil** is the first Woman President of India.
 ➤ **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit** is the first Woman President of the UN General Assembly.
 ➤ The First Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha is **Meira Kumar**.
 ➤ The First Woman to win Nobel Peace Prize is **Mother Teresa**
 ➤ The First Woman to climb Mount Everest is **Bachendri Pal**.
 ➤ The essential factors for empowerment are :
 1. **Education** : Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions.
 2. **Gender Discrimination** : A Society which discriminates between the two genders can never be empowered.
 3. Discrimination based on caste, creed, religion etc.
 ➤ As Barrack Obama said, "the future must not belong to those who bully women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons."
 ➤ Savitribai Phule as a tradition breaker, the first female teacher at the first girls' school. When we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife Savitribai Phule, opened the first school for girls in 1848.



MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Choose the correct answer :

1. In which case a consumer cannot complain against the manufacturer for a defective product ?
 A) Date of expiry unspecified
 B) Price of the commodity
 C) Batch number of the commodity
 D) Address of the manufacturer
Ans : (C)
2. Consumer's face various problems from the producer's end due to
 A) Unfair trade practices
 B) Wide range of goods
 C) Standard quality goods
 D) Volume of production
Ans : (A)

3. Consumers must be provided with adequate information about a product to make
 A) Investment in production
 B) Decision in sale of goods
 C) Credit purchase of goods
 D) Decision in purchase of goods
Ans : (D)
4. The system of consumer courts at the national, state and district levels, looking into consumers grievances against unfair trade practices of businessmen and providing necessary compensation, is called
 A) Three tier system B) One tier system
 C) Two tier system D) Four tier system
Ans : (A)

5. **Mixing other extraneous material of inferior quality with a superior quality material is called**
 A) Purification B) Adulteration
 C) Refinement D) Alteration

Ans : (B)

6. **There are classifications of markets.**

A) 5 B) 2
 C) 3 D) 4

Ans : (B)

7. **..... market is where the transactions are credit transactions.**

A) National B) Spot
 C) Future D) Monopoly

Ans : (C)

8. **..... has widened the definition of 'Consumer'.**

A) The Consumer Protection Act 1986
 B) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
 C) District Forum
 D) The Consumer Protection Act of 2019

Ans : (D)

9. **The CCPA may impose penalty of up to INR on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement.**

A) 10,00,000 B) 1,00,00,000
 C) 50,000 D) 100,00,000

Ans : (A)

10. **The NCDRC is headed by**

A) Chief justice of the Supreme Court of India
 B) One of the judges of the High Court
 C) Sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India
 D) Attorney General

Ans : (C)

Find out the correct statement :

11. **Assertion (A) :** In local markets the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area.

Reason (R) : A market is not restricted to one physical or geographical location.

Select the correct answer :

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 C) If (A) is true but (R) is false
 D) If (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans : (B)

12. **Assertion (A) :** Hoardings good is an unfair trade practice.

Reason (R) : It is an intention of raising the cost of these or similar goods.

Select the correct answer :

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C) If (A) is true but (R) is false

D) If (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans : (A)

Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 13. a) The Consumer Protection Act | – 1) 1955 |
| b) The Legal Metrology Act | – 2) 1986 |
| c) The Bureau of Indian Standards Act | – 3) 2009 |
| d) The Essential Commodities Act | – 4) 1986 |

Codes :

a)	b)	c)	d)
A) 2	3	4	1
B) 3	4	1	2
C) 4	1	2	3
D) 1	2	3	4

Ans : (A)

14. a) Unfair Trade practices – 1) Few

b) Oligoi – 2) Quasi-judicial commission
 c) E-commerce – 3) False representation
 d) NCDRC – 4) Tele shopping

Codes :

a)	b)	c)	d)
A) 3	1	4	2
B) 1	4	2	3
C) 4	2	3	1
D) 2	3	1	4

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- A set up where two or more parties engage in **exchange** of goods, services and information is called a market.
- In regulated Markets, there is some oversight by appropriate **Government** authorities.
- **Monopoly** refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market.
- **COPRA** statue is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices.
- There has to more than one buyer or seller for the market to be **Competitive**.
- In a **Long period** market, the supply can be changed easily by scaling production.
- In a **spot** market, there is no system of credit.
- The stock market is a highly **regulated** market.
- The term monopolistic competition was given by **Prof Edward H. Chamberlin**.
- **Important Consumer Protection Acts**
 - The Consumer Protection Act, 1986
 - The Legal Metrology Act, 2009
 - The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986
 - The Essential Commodities Act, 1955
 - The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential Commodities Act, 1980

6. Indian economy is a Economy.
 A) Private B) Public
 C) Mixed D) Socialist **Ans : (C)**

7. The most to the Gross Domestic product of our country is contributed by the sector.
 A) Tertiary B) Primary
 C) Secondary D) All the above **Ans : (A)**

8. is known as 'Father of Economics'.
 A) Alfred Marshall B) Adam Smith
 C) Karl Mark D) Amartya Sen **Ans : (B)**

9. cannot be stored.
 A) Land B) Capital
 C) Organisation D) Labour **Ans : (D)**

Match the following :

10. a) Primary production 1) Adam Smith
 b) Time utility 2) Fishing, mining
 c) Wealth of nation 3) Entrepreneur
 d) Human capital 4) Stored for future
 e) Innovator 5) Education, health

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| B) 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| C) 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| D) 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

11. a) Primary sector 1) Defence
 b) Secondary sector 2) Cotton Industry
 c) Tertiary sector 3) Food Production

Codes :

- | | | |
|------|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) |
| A) 2 | 3 | 1 |
| B) 3 | 1 | 2 |
| C) 1 | 2 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- **Utility** means want satisfying power of a product.
- Derived factors are **Capital** and **Organization**.
- **Land** is a fixed in supply.
- **Labour** is the human input into the production process.
- **Capital** is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.
- **Consumers** can be both customers of the producers and suppliers to the producers.
- Entrepreneurship is otherwise called **Organisation**.
- **Labour** is more perishable than other factors of production.
- 'The Theory of Moral Sentiments' was written by **Adam Smith**.
- **Types of Utility**
Form utility : If the physical form of a commodity is changed, its utility may increase. Eg: Cotton increases, if it is converted into clothes.
Place utility : If a commodity is transported from one place to another, its utility may increase. Eg: If rice transported from Tamilnadu to Kerala, its utility will be more.
Time utility : If the commodity is stored for future usage, its utility may increase. Eg: Agricultural commodities like Paddy, Wheat, etc. are stored for the regular uses of consumers throughout the year.
- Indian Economy is a Mixed Economy. Private and Public Sector are existing together.
- Adam Smith whose economics is known as wealth economics had written two books. "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" (1759) and "An Inquiry into the nature and cause of the wealth of Nations" (1776).

TAX AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Choose the correct answer :

1. Taxes are payment.
 A) Voluntary B) Compulsory
 C) A and B D) None of the above **Ans : (B)**

2. Minimum possible amount should be spent in the collection of taxes is
 A) canon of equality
 B) canon of certainty
 C) canon of economy
 D) canon of convenience **Ans : (C)**

3. This taxation is opposite to progressive taxation.
 A) degressive B) proportional
 C) regressive D) none **Ans : (C)**

4. Income tax is a
 A) direct tax B) indirect tax
 C) A & B D) degressive tax **Ans : (A)**

5. Which tax is raised on provision of service ?
 A) wealth B) corporate
 C) estate D) service **Ans : (D)**

6. Which one of the following is not a indirect Tax ?
 A) Service tax B) Value Added Tax (VAT)
 C) Estate duty D) None of the above **Ans : (C)**

7. Which one of the following tax is a direct tax ?
 A) Service tax B) Wealth tax
 C) Sales tax D) Progressive tax **Ans : (B)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. is a method by which the rate of tax will also increase with the increase of income.
 A) Proportional Taxation
 B) Progressive Taxation
 C) Regressive Taxation
 D) Digressive Taxes
 Ans : (B)</p> <p>9. Wealth tax is an example of
 A) direct tax B) indirect tax
 C) (A) and (B) D) none
 Ans : (A)</p> <p>10. is charged from successor of inherited property.
 A) Wealth Tax B) Gift Tax
 C) Estate Duty D) Service Tax
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>11. is paid by the producer of goods who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers.
 A) Wealth Tax B) Gift Tax
 C) Estate Duty D) Excise Duty
 Ans : (D)</p> <p>12. Swachh Bharat Cess was started from
 A) 15 November 2015
 B) 20 November 2015
 C) 10 November 2016
 D) 10 November 2017
 Ans : (A)</p> <p>13. The three levels of governments in India are
 A) Union, state and local
 B) Central, state and village
 C) Union, municipality and panchayat
 D) None of the above
 Ans : (A)</p> <p>14. In India, taxes are including
 A) Direct taxes B) Indirect taxes
 C) Both (A) and (B) D) None of these
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>15. Which is the role of government and development policies?
 A) Defence
 B) Foreign policy
 C) Regulate the economy
 D) all of above
 Ans : (D)</p> <p>16. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is
 A) Service tax B) Excise duty
 C) Income tax D) Central sales tax
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>17. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured
 A) Value added tax (VAT)
 B) Income tax
 C) Goods and service tax
 D) Sales tax
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>18. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year
 A) 1860 B) 1870
 C) 1880 D) 1850
 Ans : (A)</p> | <p>19. tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
 A) Income tax B) Wealth tax
 C) Corporate tax D) Excise duty
 Ans : (B)</p> <p>20. What are identified as causes of black money?
 A) Shortage of goods
 B) High tax rate
 C) Smuggling
 D) All of above
 Ans : (D)</p> <p>21. Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by
 A) Individuals B) Corporations
 C) Trusts D) All of the above
 Ans : (D)</p> <p>22. The burden of the tax cannot be shifted to others.
 A) Indirect B) VAT
 C) Direct D) None
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>23. tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
 A) Income B) Corporate
 C) Direct D) None
 Ans : (B)</p> <p>24. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called
 A) black money B) white money
 C) blue money D) none
 Ans : (A)</p> <p>25. The income tax in India is
 A) Direct and proportional
 B) Direct and progressive
 C) Indirect and progressive
 D) Indirect and proportional
 Ans : (B)</p> <p>26. The term sulka refers to
 A) Direct tax B) Indirect tax
 C) Export duty D) Customs duty
 Ans : (D)</p> <p>27. The most important source of revenue to the state is
 A) Service tax B) Excise duty
 C) Sales tax D) Central Sales tax
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>28. The revenue of the government depends upon
 A) direct taxes B) indirect taxes
 C) both (A) and (B) D) None of these
 Ans : (C)</p> <p>29. Choose the incorrect statements.
 i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.
 ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
 iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
 iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.
 Select the correct answer :
 A) (i) and (ii) B) (iv)
 C) (i) D) (ii) and (iii)
 Ans : (B)</p> |
|---|---|

Match the following :

30. a) Principle of taxation 1) Direct Tax
 b) Estate tax 2) Goods and Services Tax
 c) Excise Tax 3) Adam Smith
 d) 01.07.2017 4) Less elastic
 e) Direct Tax 5) Indirect Tax

Codes :

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| B) | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| C) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| D) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

Ans : (A)

31. a) Proportional Taxation 1) Transparent tax
 b) Entertainment 2) Roads and bridges
 c) GST 3) Royalties
 d) Toll tax 4) Size of the income
 e) Corporation tax 5) Movie tickets

Codes :

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| D) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- **Taxation** is a term for when a taxing authority usually a government levies or imposes a tax.
- **Proportional Taxation** is the method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income.
- **Gift Tax** is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.
- **Direct** tax burden cannot be shifted by tax payers.
- Indirect tax is **more** elastic.
- **Adam Smith's** principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state.
- **Education** could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.
- **Governance** is a crucial component in the smooth running of country affairs.

➤ Taxes generally contribute to the **gross domestic product** of a country.

➤ **Central Board of Direct Taxes** constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

➤ **GST** is particularly designed to replace the indirect taxes imposed on goods and services by the Central and State.

➤ **Adam Smith's four Canons of Taxation:**

- Canon of Equality
- Canon of Certainty
- Canon of Convenience
- Canon of Economy

➤ Central Board of Revenue was bifurcated and a separate Board for Direct taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) was constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

➤ **Toll Tax & Road Tax** : Toll tax is a tax that we often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges. The tax amount levied is rather negligible which is used for maintenance and basic upkeep of a particular project.

➤ **Swachh Bharat Cess** : This is a cess imposed by the government of India and was started from 15 November 2015. This tax is applicable on all taxable services and the cess currently stands at 0.5%. Swachh Bharat cess is levied over and above 14% service tax that is prevalent in the present.

➤ Taxation in India has its roots from the period of Manu Smriti and Arthashastra. The present Indian tax system is based on this ancient tax system.

➤ In India, Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1860 by Sir James Wilson in order to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of the Mutiny of 1857.

➤ Central Board of Revenue was bifurcated and a separate Board for Direct taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) was constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

MONEY, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which metals were used for metallic money ?
 A) gold B) silver
 C) bronze D) all the above **Ans : (D)**
2. Who introduced the paper money in India ?
 A) British
 B) Turkish
 C) The Mughal Empire
 D) Mauryas **Ans : (A)**
3. The value of money is
 A) Internal value of money
 B) External value of money

C) Both A & B

D) None of these

Ans : (C)

4. Which is the Bank Money ?

- A) Cheque
 B) Draft
 C) Credit and Debit cards
 D) All the above

Ans : (A)

5. Pick out the incorrect one :

Investment can be made in different vehicle.

- A) Stock B) Bonds
 C) Mutual fund D) Pay tax

Ans : (D)

6. Who is responsible for the collection and publication of monetary and financial information ?
 A) Finance Commission
 B) Finance Ministry
 C) Reserve Bank of India
 D) Auditor and Comptroller General of India

Ans : (C)

7. 'Rupya' in Sanskrit mean coin.

- A) gold B) silver
 C) bronze D) copper

Ans : (B)

8. doesn't involve money.

- A) Bartering B) Net banking
 C) E-banking D) Credit card

Ans : (A)

9. The came up with the Punch Marked coins minting of silver, gold copper or lead.

- A) Mughals B) Kushans
 C) Mauryas D) Greeks

Ans : (C)

10. The Empire from 1526 AD consolidated the monetary system for the entire empire.

- A) Greeks B) Turks
 C) Mauryas D) Mughals

Ans : (D)

11. The receipts of were a substitute for money and became paper money.

- A) Bankers B) Gold smiths
 C) Carpenters D) Zamindars

Ans : (B)

12. The new symbol of Rupee was approved by the Government of India on

- A) 15 July 2010 B) 15 June 2010
 C) 10 July 2011 D) 12 July 2011

Ans : (A)

Choose the correct statement

13. Barter system had many deficiency like

- i) Lack of double coincidence of wants
 ii) No difficulties of storing wealth
 iii) Common measure of value
 iv) Indivisibility of commodities

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) and (ii) is correct
 B) (i) and (iv) is correct
 C) (i), (iii) and (iv) is correct
 D) All are correct

Ans : (C)

14. i) In November 2016, Government of India announced demonetization of all 100 rupee bank notes.

- ii) Demonetization is a step against Black money.
 iii) Prevention of corruption Act was passed in 1988.
 iv) Benami transactions prohibition act 1988 was amended in 2011.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) and (ii) are correct
 B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 C) (iii) and (iv) are correct
 D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans : (B)

Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 15. a) Barter system | 1) Tax evaders |
| b) Reserve Bank act | 2) Electronic Money |
| c) E-Money | 3) Consumer's disposable income |
| d) Savings | 4) Exchanged goods for goods |
| e) Black Money | 5) 1935 |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| A) 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| B) 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| C) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| D) 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

16. a) USA 1) Rupee
 b) Japan 2) Pound
 c) India 3) Dollar
 d) UK 4) Yen

Codes :

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| B) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

Ans : (A)

Important Points

- Online Banking is also known as **Net Banking**.
- The term 'bank' is derived from **German** word.
- Value of money is meant **the purchasing power** of money.
- The Indian banking regulation act **1949**.
- **Kind Midas** of Lydia innovated metal coin the 8th century BC.
- **Indo-Greek Kushan** kings introduced the Greek custom of engraving portraits on the coins.
- **Turkish** Sultans of Delhi replaced the royal designs of Indian king with Islamic Calligraph.
- In the 12th Century AD, the currency made up of gold, silver and copper was known as **Tanka** and lower valued coins as **Jittal**.
- Silver coin of 178 gms issued by Sher Shah Suri was called **rupiya**.
- **Farrukhsiyar** the Mughal Emperor gave permission to the Britishes to coin Mughal money at the Bombay mint.
- The relation between the value of money and price level is an **inverse** one.
- The Indian Rupee symbol was designed by **Udayakumar** of Villupuram district.

19. A newborn baby has bones : More than 300.
An adult has bones :
A) 194 B) 180
C) 206 D) none Ans : (C)
20. Skeletal muscle : Muscle of arm.
Cardiac muscle :
A) Walls of brain B) Walls of kidney
C) Walls of lungs D) Walls of heart Ans : (D)
21. Heart : Pericardium membrane.
Lungs :
A) Pleura membrane
B) Parietal membrane
C) Visceral membrane
D) None Ans : (A)
22. Carries blood from right ventricle to lungs : Pulmonary artery.
Carries blood from the lungs to left atrium :
A) Pulmonary artery B) Pulmonary vein
C) Segmental vein D) None Ans : (B)
23. Carry oxygenated blood : Arteries.
Carry deoxygenated blood :
A) Arteries B) Vein
C) Artrium D) None Ans : (B)
24. Neurons : Nervous system.
Nephrons :
A) Excretory system B) Digestive system
C) Skeletal system D) None Ans : (A)
25. Which of the following parts of our body help us in movement?
i. Bones ii. Skin
iii. Muscles iv. Organs
Choose the correct answer from the options below.
A) (i) and (iii) B) (ii) and (iv)
C) (i) and (iv) D) (iii) and (ii) Ans : (A)
26. Which one of the following organisms lack muscles and skeleton for movement?
A) Dog B) Snail
C) Earthworm D) Human being Ans : (B)
27. joints are immovable.
A) Shoulder and arm
B) Knee and joint
C) Upper jaw and skull
D) Lower jaw and upper jaw Ans : (C)
28. Why do underwater divers wear fin-like flippers on their feet ?
A) To swim easily in water
B) To look like a fish
C) To walk on water surface
D) To walk over the bottom of the sea (sea bed) Ans : (A)
29. External ear (pinna) is supported by
A) bone B) cartilage
C) tendon D) capsule Ans : (B)
30. Cockroach moves with the help of its
A) leg B) bone
C) muscular foot D) whole body Ans : (A)
31. Which one of the following categories of vertebrae are correctly numbered.
A) Cervical-7 B) Thoracic-10
C) Lumbar - 4 D) Sacral - 4 Ans : (A)
32. Gliding allows
A) movement in two planes
B) movement in three planes
C) movement in one plane
D) no movement Ans : (B)
33. The greatest range of movement is seen in
A) saddle B) hinge
C) ball and socket D) pivot Ans : (C)
34. The wrist bones are examples of joint.
A) condyloid B) saddle
C) gliding D) hinge Ans : (A)
35. There are types of movable joints.
A) 4 B) 3
C) 5 D) 6 Ans : (D)
36. is a immovable joint.
A) Skull B) Lower jaw
C) Spine D) Inner ear Ans : (A)
37. The is the strongest bone of human skeleton.
A) femur B) skull
C) vertebrae D) ribs Ans : (A)
38. Flat bones are seen in
A) legs B) spine
C) shoulder D) wrist ankle Ans : (C)
39. Irregular bones are seen in
A) legs B) skull
C) vertebral column D) ribs Ans : (C)
40. Phalanges refer to bones of the
A) ankle B) toes
C) wrist D) knee Ans : (B)
41. is not a characteristic of cardiac muscle.
A) Branched B) Multinucleate
C) Involuntary D) Smooth muscle Ans : (D)
42. is not found in arm bone.
A) Radius B) Humerus
C) Patella D) Carpals Ans : (C)
43. The hardest working muscle is found in the
A) skull B) eye
C) thigh D) rib cage Ans : (B)

44. Adolescence is the period of life between years of age.
A) 10 to 16 B) 11 to 17
C) 11 to 19 D) 11 to 20
Ans : (C)
45. The period at which an organism attains sexual maturity is called
A) puberty B) adolescence
C) growth D) maturity
Ans : (A)
46. During puberty, the region below the waist become wider in
A) boys B) girls
C) Both a and b D) None of these
Ans : (C)
47. Adam's apple is the growth of the
A) pharynx B) thyroid
C) larynx D) parathyroid
Ans : (C)
48. Many adolescent boys and girls get pimples on face, due to the secretions of gland.
A) sweat
B) sebaceous
C) sweat and sebaceous
D) None of these
Ans : (C)
49. The sperm is produced by
A) penis B) ovary
C) uterus D) testes
Ans : (D)
50. are the chemical substances, secreted by endocrine glands.
A) Hormones B) Enzymes
C) Proteins D) Fatty acids
Ans : (A)
51. Androgen production is regulated by
A) GH hormone B) LH hormone
C) TSH hormone D) ACTH hormone
Ans : (B)
52. During menstruation, the progesterone level is
A) decreased B) increased
C) ceases D) normal
Ans : (C)
53. intake needs to be increased to prevent osteoporosis in later life.
A) Potassium B) Phosphorus
C) iron D) Calcium
Ans : (D)
54. is not a source of iron.
A) Gooseberry B) Fish
C) Milk D) Jaggery
Ans : (C)
55. FSH is produced by
A) pituitary gland B) thyroid gland
C) uterus D) testes
Ans : (A)
56. ICSH refers to
A) FSH B) LH
C) Oxytocin D) testosterone
Ans : (B)
57. Menstruation normally occurs once in
A) 25 days B) 35 days
C) 28 days D) 19 days
Ans : (C)
58. Normally pregnancy lasts for days.
A) 300 B) 280
C) 320 D) 260
Ans : (B)
59. The tissue composed of thin walled living polyhedral cell is
A) parenchyma B) collenchyma
C) sclerenchyma D) none of above
Ans : (A)
60. The fibre consists of
A) parenchyma B) sclerenchyma
C) collenchyma D) none of above
Ans : (B)
61. Companion cells are closely associated with
A) sieve elements B) vessel elements
C) trichomes D) guard cells
Ans : (A)
62. Which of the following is a complex tissue ?
A) parenchyma B) collenchyma
C) xylem D) sclerenchyma
Ans : (C)
63. Aerenchyma is found in
A) epiphytes B) hydrophytes
C) halophytes D) xerophytes
Ans : (B)
64. Smooth muscles occur in
A) uterus B) artery
C) vein D) all of the above
Ans : (D)
65. Nerve cell does not contains
A) axon B) nerve endings
C) tendons D) dendrites
Ans : (C)
66. A meristematic tissue consists of
A) group of immature cells that are capable of undergoing cell division.
B) mature cells
C) non-living cells
D) sclerenchyma cells
Ans : (A)
67. Two long bones of the hand are dislocated in a person who met with an accident. Which among the following may be the possible reason ?
A) Tendon injury
B) Break of skeletal muscle
C) Ligament tear
D) Rupture of Areolar tissue
Ans : (C)
68. The matrix of the bone is rich in
A) elastin B) reticular fibres
C) collagen D) myosin
Ans : (C)

69. Which muscles act involuntary ?
 i) Striated muscles ii) Smooth muscles
 iii) Cardiac muscles iv) Skeletal muscles
 Select the correct answer :
 A) (i) and (ii) B) (ii) and (iii)
 C) (iii) and (iv) D) (i) and (iv)
 Ans : (B)
70. Tendon connects
 A) cartilage with muscles
 B) bone with skeletal muscles
 C) ligament with muscles
 D) bone with bone
 Ans : (B)
71. The function of phloem fibres is to the plant body.
 A) passage of food
 B) store food
 C) mechanical strength
 D) preparation of food
 Ans : (C)
72. tissues provides mechanical support to organs.
 A) Compound epithelium
 B) Parenchyma
 C) Trichomes
 D) None
 Ans : (A)
73. Parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma are type of tissue.
 A) Complex B) Modified
 C) Simple D) None
 Ans : (C)
74. and are complex tissues.
 A) Xylem, phloem
 B) Cartilage, muscles
 C) Parenchyma, Collenchyma
 D) None
 Ans : (A)
75. Epithelial cells with cilia are found in of our body.
 A) Spleen
 B) Oesophagus
 C) Trachea or wind pipe
 D) none
 Ans : (C)
76. Lining of small intestine is made up of
 A) Leptotene B) columnar epithelium
 C) Zygotene D) None
 Ans : (B)
77. Which of the following is not a salivary gland ?
 A) Sublingual B) Lachrymal
 C) Submaxillary D) Parotid
 Ans : (B)
78. Stomach of man mainly digests
 A) carbohydrates B) proteins
 C) fat D) sucrose
 Ans : (B)
79. To prevent the entry of food into the trachea, the opening is guarded by
 A) epiglottis B) glottis
 C) hard palate D) soft palate
 Ans : (A)
80. Bile helps in the digestion of
 A) proteins B) sugar
 C) fats D) carbohydrates
 Ans : (C)
81. The structural and functional unit of the kidney is
 A) villi B) liver
 C) nephron D) ureter
 Ans : (C)
82. Which one of the following substance is not a constituent of sweat ?
 A) Urea B) Protein
 C) Water D) Salt
 Ans : (B)
83. The common passage meant for transporting urine and sperms in male is
 A) ureter B) urethra
 C) vas deferens D) scrotum
 Ans : (B)
84. Which of the following is not a part of female reproductive system ?
 A) Ovary B) Uterus
 C) Testes D) Fallopian tube
 Ans : (C)
85. Lysozyme is seen in
 A) gastric juice B) intestinal juice
 C) bile D) saliva
 Ans : (D)
86. Curdling of milk protein is done by
 A) pepsin B) rennin
 C) lipase D) maltase
 Ans : (B)
87. acts as birth canal.
 A) Fallopian tube B) Vagina
 C) Uterus D) Vasdeferens
 Ans : (B)
88. The act of bringing swallowed food back to the mouth is called
 A) egestion B) ingestion
 C) micturition D) regurgitation
 Ans : (D)
89. Excretion means
 A) taking in oxygen from the air and giving out carbon dioxide
 B) disposal of harmful germs and worms from our body
 C) distribution of digested food to the body tissues through blood
 D) removal of nitrogenous wastes generated in the body
 Ans : (D)
90. What is the other name of fallopian tubes ?
 A) Ovaries B) Fimbriae
 C) Oviducts D) Ova
 Ans : (C)
91. The opening of the stomach into the intestine is called
 A) pylorus B) cystic duct
 C) duodenum D) none
 Ans : (A)
92. The muscular and sensory organ which helps in mixing the food with saliva is
 A) throat muscles B) tongue
 C) bladder D) none
 Ans : (B)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>93. Bile, secreted by liver is stored temporarily in
 A) cystic duct B) duodenum
 C) gall bladder D) none
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>94. The longest part of alimentary canal is
 A) renal cortex B) lieum
 C) fibrous capsule D) none
 <p align="right">Ans : (B)</p> <p>95. The human body of functions normally at a temperature of about
 A) 37°C B) 39°C
 C) 40°C D) 35°C
 <p align="right">Ans : (A)</p> <p>96. The largest cell in the human body of a female is
 A) cervix B) scrotum
 C) ovum D) none
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>97. Active transport involves
 A) Movement of molecules from lower to higher concentration
 B) Expenditure of energy
 C) It is an uphill task
 D) All of the above
 <p align="right">Ans : (D)</p> <p>98. Water which is absorbed by roots is transported to aerial parts of the plant through
 A) Cortex B) Epidermis
 C) Phloem D) Xylem
 <p align="right">Ans : (D)</p> <p>99. During transpiration there is loss of
 A) Carbon dioxide B) Oxygen
 C) Water D) None of the above
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>100. Root hairs are
 A) Cortical cell
 B) Projection of epidermal cell
 C) Unicellular
 D) Both B and C
 <p align="right">Ans : (D)</p> <p>101. Which of the following process requires energy?
 A) Active transport B) Diffusion
 C) Osmosis D) All of them
 <p align="right">Ans : (A)</p> <p>102. The wall of human heart is made of
 A) Endocardium B) Epicardium
 C) Myocardium D) All of the above
 <p align="right">Ans : (D)</p> <p>103. Which is the sequence of correct blood flow
 A) ventricle - atrium - vein - arteries
 B) atrium - ventricle - veins - arteries
 C) atrium - ventricle - arteries - vein
 D) ventricles - vein - atrium - arteries
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>104. A patient with blood group O was injured in an accident and has lost blood. Which blood group the doctor should effectively use for transfusion in this condition ?</p> </p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p> | <p>A) O group B) AB group
 C) A or B group D) All blood group
 <p align="right">Ans : (A)</p> <p>105. 'Heart of heart' is called
 A) SA node B) AV node
 C) Purkinje fibres D) Bundle of His
 <p align="right">Ans : (A)</p> <p>106. Which one of the following regarding blood composition is correct ?
 A) Plasma - Blood + Lymphocyte
 B) Serum - Blood + Fibrinogen
 C) Lymph - Plasma + RBC + WBC
 D) Blood - Plasma + RBC + WBC + Platelets
 <p align="right">Ans : (D)</p> <p>107. Persons with blood group can receive blood from 'AB' group individuals.
 A) 'A' only B) 'B' only
 C) AB and O D) A, B, AB and O
 <p align="right">Ans : (D)</p> <p>108. The number of increases during allergy.
 A) Basophil B) RBC
 C) Eosinophil D) Monocyte
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>109. The are also called polymorpho nuclear leucocytes.
 A) Eosinophil B) Thrombocyte
 C) Neutrophil D) Lymphocyte
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>110. The are the largest of leucocytes.
 A) Neutrophil B) Monocyte
 C) Basophil D) Lymphocyte
 <p align="right">Ans : (B)</p> <p>111. The life span of platelets is
 A) 3 weeks B) 1 months
 C) 8-10 days D) 40 days
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>112. involves evaporative loss of water from aerial parts.
 A) Transpiration B) Evaporation
 C) Condensation D) None
 <p align="right">Ans : (A)</p> <p>113. Water enters the root cell through a plasma membrane.
 A) cortical cell B) root hair
 C) phloem D) xylem
 <p align="right">Ans : (B)</p> <p>114. Structures in roots that help to absorb water are
 A) stems B) cortex cells
 C) root hairs D) xylem vessels
 <p align="right">Ans : (C)</p> <p>115. Normal blood pressure is
 A) $\frac{120}{80}$ mm Hg B) $\frac{120}{100}$ mm Hg
 C) $\frac{80}{120}$ mm Hg D) $\frac{80}{100}$ mm Hg
 <p align="right">Ans : (A)</p> </p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p></p> |
|---|---|

