

RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER

WHATSAPP - 8056206308

9 SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ

9th Standard

Exam Time : 00:01:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 1

MCQ

754 x 1 = 754

- 1) _____ is genetically closest to humans
(a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee (c) Orang-utan (d) Great Apes
- 2) The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
(a) Palaeolithic (b) Mesolithic (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic
- 3) Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.
(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus (c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthal man
- 4) _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.
(a) Great Rift Valley (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley
- 5) 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
- 6) The earliest signs to denote words through pictures
(a) Logographic (b) Pictographic (c) Ideographic (d) Stratigraphic
- 7) The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt
(a) Sarcophagus (b) Hyksos (c) Mummification (d) Polytheism
- 8) The Sumerian system of writing
(a) Pictographic (b) Hieroglyphic (c) Sonogram (d) Cuneiform
- 9) The Harappans did not have the knowledge of
(a) Gold and Elephant (b) Horse and Iron (c) Sheep and Silver (d) Ox and Platinum
- 10) The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people
(a) Jar (b) Priest king (c) Dancing girl (d) Bird
- 11) What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia
(a) Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians
(b) Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians

- (c) Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians
(d) Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians
- 12) The name of the script used in the Sangam Age
(a) English (b) Devanagari (c) Tamil-Brahmi (d) Granta
- 13) The Sri Lankan chronicle composed in the Pali language mentioning about merchants and horse traders from Tamil Nadu
(a) Deepa vamsa (b) Arthasastra (c) Mahavamsa (d) Indica
- 14) The notable Chola king credited with bringing forest lands under the plough and developing irrigational facilities
(a) Karikalan (b) Rajarajan I (c) Kulothungan (d) Rajendran I
- 15) Inscription that mentions the Cheras
(a) Pugalur (b) Girnar (c) Pulimankombai (d) Madurai
- 16) (i) Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the Mesolithic Age.
(ii) Prakrit was the language used by the common people in Northern India during the Mauryan period.
(iii) Vienna Papyrus, a Roman document, mentions trade related to Muziri.
(iv) The concept of Thinaï is presented in the Tamil grammar work of Pathupattu.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (ii) & (iii) is correct (d) (iv) incorrect
- 17) (i) Pathitrupathu speaks about the Pandya kings and their territory.
(ii) The Akanaanuru describes the trading activities at Kaveripoompattinam.
(iii) The Chola Emblem was the tiger and they issued square copper coins with images of a tiger.
(iv) Neythal is a sandy desert region.
(a) (i) incorrect (b) (ii) incorrect (c) (iii) is correct (d) (iv) incorrect
- 18) Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.
(a) Buddha (b) Lao-tze (c) Confucius (d) Zoroaster
- 19) The Magadha king influenced by the teachings of Mahavira
(a) Dhananandha (b) Chandragupta (c) Bimbisara (d) Shishunaga
- 20) The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of Sixteen States
(a) Mahajanapadas (b) Gana-sanghas (c) Dravida (d) Dakshinapatha
- 21) Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by
(a) Buddha (b) Mahavira (c) Lao-tze (d) Confucius
- 22) The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society

(a) Marco Polo (b) Fahien (c) Megasthanes (d) Seleucus

23) (i) Under the Magadha king the mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.
(ii) Accounts of Megasthanes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.

(iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.

(iv) According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta became an ardent follower of Buddhism.

(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct

24) _____ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth

(a) core (b) mantle (c) Crust (d) inner core

25) _____ layer is made up of liquid iron

(a) Inner core (b) Outer core (c) Mantle (d) Crust

26) Magma is found in the _____

(a) crust (b) mantle (c) core (d) None of the above

27) The movement of tectonic plates is induced by _____ energy.

(a) hydel (b) thermal (c) wave (d) tidal

28) In the ancient period, Gondwana land moved towards _____ direction.

(a) north (b) south (c) east (d) west

29) Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent _____

(a) Gondwana (b) Laurasia (c) Panthalasa (d) Pangea

30) The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in _____

(a) fold (b) fault (c) mountain (d) earthquake

31) _____ refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano

(a) crater (b) vent (c) chamber (d) volcanic cone

32) The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____.

(a) epicentre (b) focus (c) seismic wave (d) magnitude

33) The disintegration or decomposition of rocks is generally called as

(a) weathering (b) erosion (c) transportation (d) deposition

34) The process of the levelling up of land by means of natural agents.

(a) aggradation (b) degradation (c) gradation (d) none

35) _____ is seen in the lower course of the river

- (a) Rapids (b) Alluvial fan (c) Delta (d) Gorges
- 36) Karst topography is formed due to the action of
- (a) Glacier (b) Wind (c) Sea waves (d) Ground water.
- 37) Which one of the following is not a depositional feature of a glacier?
- (a) cirque (b) Moraines (c) Drumlins (d) Eskers
- 38) Deposits of fine silt blown by wind is called as
- (a) Loess (b) Barchans (c) Hamada (d) Ripples
- 39) Stacks are formed by _____.
- (a) Wave erosion (b) River erosion (c) Glacial erosion (d) Wind deposition
- 40) _____ erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque
- (a) wind (b) glacial (c) river (d) underground water
- 41) _____ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms.
- (a) Helium (b) carbon-di-oxide (c) oxygen (d) oxygen
- 42) The lowest layer of the atmosphere is_____.
- (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Exosphere (d) Mesosphere
- 43) _____ reflects radio waves
- (a) Exosphere (b) Ionosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere
- 44) The process of change of state of water from gaseous to liquid state is called_____.
- (a) Precipitation (b) evaporation (c) transpiration (d) condensation.
- 45) The _____ is the chief energy source of the Earth.
- (a) Sun (b) Moon (c) Stars (d) Clouds.
- 46) All types of clouds are found in the _____
- (a) Troposphere (b) Ionosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Exosphere
- 47) _____ clouds are called 'Sheep clouds'
- (a) Alto-cumulus (b) Alto-Stratus (c) Nimbo - stratus (d) Cirro-stratus
- 48) The Monsoons are _____
- (a) Prevailing winds (b) Periodic winds (c) local winds (d) none of the above
- 49) Dew in the form of ice crystals is called _____
- (a) frost (b) fog (c) mist (d) sleet.
- 50) _____ is called the eye of the storm/cyclone.

(a) Pressure (b) wind (c) cyclones (d) snow.

51) The vertical movement of air is called

(a) Wind (b) storm (c) Air current (d) drift

52) A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called_____

(a) autocracy (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) republic

53) A system of government by one person with absolute power

(a) Aristocracy (b) Theocracy (c) Democracy (d) Autocracy

54) Former Soviet Union is an example for _____.

(a) aristocracy (b) theocracy (c) oligarchy (d) republic

55) Select the odd one

(a) India (b) USA (c) France (d) Vatican

56) Abraham Lincoln was the President of the _____.

(a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India

57) Kudavolai system was followed by

(a) Cheras (b) Pandyas (c) Cholas (d) Kalabhras

58) Direct Democracy in olden times existed

(a) In the republics of ancient India (b) Among the USA

(c) In the city-state of ancient Athens (d) Among the UK

59) From which language was the term “Democracy” derived?

(a) Greek (b) Latin (c) Persian (d) Arabic

60) In democracy the final authority rests with

(a) The Parliament (b) The People (c) The council of Ministers (d) The President

61) Which one of the country has Presidential form of government

(a) India (b) Britain (c) Canada (d) USA

62) The largest democratic country in the world is

(a) Canada (b) India (c) USA (d) China

63) The meaning of Franchise is

- (a) Right to elect (b) Right to vote for the poor (c) Right to vote
(d) Right to vote for the rich
- 64) The grant of universal franchise creates
- (a) Social equality (b) Economic equality (c) Political equality (d) Legal equality
- 65) Prime Minister of India is appointed by
- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Speaker (d) President
- 66) The President of India can nominate
- (a) 12 members to Lok Sabha (b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha
(c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha (d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha
- 67) The First general elections after independence in India were held in
- (a) 1948-1949 (b) 1951-1952 (c) 1957-1958 (d) 1947-1948
- 68) India has adapted the electoral system followed in the
- (a) USA (b) United Kingdom (c) Canada (d) Russia
- 69) The Election Commission of India is a / an
- (a) Independent body (b) Statutory body (c) Private body (d) Public corporation
- 70) Which Article of the Constitution provides for an Election Commission?
- (a) Article 280 (b) Article 315 (c) Article 324 (d) Article 325
- 71) Which part of the constitution of India says about the election commission?
- (a) Part III (b) Part XV (c) Part XX (d) Part XXII
- 72) Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?
- (a) The President (b) The Election Commission (c) The Parliament
(d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission
- 73) NOTA was introduced in the year
- (a) 2012 (b) 2013 (c) 2014 (d) 2015
- 74) The term pressure groups originated in ____.
- (a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India
- 75) The term 'Human resources' refers to

- (a) investment on poor people (b) expenditure on agriculture (c) investment on assets
(d) collective abilities of people
- 76) For comparing development between countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- (a) growth (b) income (c) expenditure (d) savings
- 77) _____ is considered a true measure of national income
- (a) GNP (b) GDP (c) NNP (d) NDP
- 78) The _____ income is also called per capita income
- (a) average (b) total (c) people (d) monthly
- 79) Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country?
- (a) Japan (b) Canada (c) Russia (d) India
- 80) Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC?
- (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) Bhutan
- 81) The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimension in its calculation
- (a) Gender (b) Health (c) Education (d) Income
- 82) Among the following states which state have the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) None of these
- 83) Sex-ratio means
- (a) the ratio between adult-male and adult female in a population
(b) the ratio between female and male in a population
(c) the relationship between male of female
(d) the number of females per thousand males
- 84) Inter-generational equality is ensured under the process of
- (a) Industrial progress (b) Economic development (c) Sustainable development
(d) Economic growth
- 85) Find the odd one
- (a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Paper (d) Natural gas
- 86) _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 87) _____ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.
- (a) Natural (b) Renewable (c) Non-Renewable (d) New
- 88) Thermal plant emits large quantity of _____, which pollutes the environment
- (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon (d) Carbon dioxide
- 89) We take age group _____ years for computation of the workforce.
- (a) 12–60 (b) 15–60 (c) 21–65 (d) 5–14
- 90) Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?
- (a) Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector
(b) Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector
(d) Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, Primary sector
- 91) Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India.
- (a) Primary Sector (b) Secondary Sector (c) Tertiary Sector (d) Public sector
- 92) Which one of the following is not in Primary Sector
- (a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing (c) Mining (d) Fishery
- 93) Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?
- (a) Construction (b) Manufacturing (c) Small Scale Industry (d) Forestry
- 94) Tertiary Sector include/s
- (a) Transport (b) Insurance (c) Banking (d) All of these
- 95) Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?
- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) Private sector
- 96) Which Delhi Sultan of medieval India formed 'Employment Bureau' to solve the unemployment problem
- (a) Muhamad Bin Tugluq (b) Allauddin Khilji (c) Feroz Shah Tugluq (d) Balban
- 97) _____ sector is registered and follows government rules.
- (a) Agriculture (b) Organised (c) Unorganised (d) Private
- 98) _____ sector provides job security and higher wages.
- (a) Public sector (b) Organised sector (c) Unorganised sector (d) Private sector
- 99) Find the odd one

(a) Banking (b) Railways (c) Insurance (d) Small Scale Industry

100) The sectors are classified into Public and Private sectors on the basis of

(a) number of workers employed (b) nature of economic activity

(c) ownership of enterprises (d) employment conditions

101) People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as_____.

(a) employee (b) employer (c) labour (d) caretaker

102) _____ continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu

(a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing (c) Banking (d) Small Scale Industry

103) _____ is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.

(a) Acropolis (b) Sparta (c) Athens (d) Rome

104) The other name for Greeks was_____

(a) Hellenists (b) Hellenes (c) Phoenicians (d) Spartans

105) The founder of Han dynasty was_____

(a) Wu Ti (b) Hung Chao (c) Liu Pang (d) Mangu Khan

106) _____ was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.

(a) Innocent I (b) Hildebrand (c) Leo I (d) Pontius Pilate

107) The Peloponnesian War was fought between _____ and _____

(a) Greeks and Persians (b) Plebeians and Patricians (c) Spartans and Athenians

(d) Greeks and Romans

108) _____ was the old religion of Japan

(a) Shinto (b) Confucianism (c) Taoism (d) Animism

109) _____ means great name - lord.

(a) Daimyo (b) Shogun (c) Fujiwara (d) Tokugawa

110) The Arab General who conquered Spain was_____

(a) Tariq (b) Alaric (c) Saladin (d) Mohammad the Conqueror

111) Harun-al-Rashid was the able emperor of_____

(a) Abbasid dynasty (b) Umayyad dynasty (c) Sassanid dynasty (d) Mongol dynasty

112) Feudalism centred around_____

(a) vassalage (b) slavery (c) serfdom (d) land

113) _____ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji's expanding Kingdom

(a) Dauladabad (b) Delhi (c) Madurai (d) Bidar

114) The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by_____

(a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Ala-ud-din Bahman- shah (c) Aurangzeb (d) Malik Kafur

115) The establishment of _____ empire changed the administrative and institutional structures of South India.

(a) Bahmani (b) Vijayanagar (c) Mughal (d) Nayak

116) Krishnadeva Raya was a contemporary of _____.

(a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Akbar (d) Shers Shah

117) Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?

(a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Petrarch (c) Erasmus (d) Thomas More

118) The School of Athens was painted by

(a) Raphael (b) Michelangelo (c) Albrecht Durer (d) Leonardo da Vinci

119) William Harvey discovered_____

(a) Heliocentric theory (b) Geocentric theory (c) Gravitational force

(d) Circulation of blood

120) Who wrote the 95 Theses?

(a) Martin Luther (b) Zwingli (c) John Calvin (d) Thomas More

121) Who wrote the book Institutes of Christian Religion?

(a) Martin Luther (b) Zwingli (c) John Calvin (d) Cervantes

122) Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?

(a) Henry, the Navigator (b) Lopo Gonzalves (c) Lopo Gonzalves

(d) Christopher Columbus

123) _____named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.

(a) Columbus (b) Amerigo Vespucci (c) Ferdinand Magellan (d) Vasco-da-gama

124) The continent of America was named after_____

(a) Amerigo Vespucci (b) Christopher Columbus (c) Vasco da Gama

(d) Hernando Cortez

125) _____was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.

(a) Manila (b) Bombay (c) Pondicherry (d) Goa

126) Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?

(a) Sugarcane (b) Sweet Potato (c) Rice (d) Wheat

127) The temperature of the ocean waters generally_____ at greater depth.

(a) increases (b) decreases (c) remains constant (d) none of the above

128) Ocean currents are produced due to_____

(a) due to rotation of earth (b) due to variation in temperature

(c) due to earth's movement (d) all the above

129) Consider the following statements.

1. Most of the fishing grounds occur in areas where the continental shelf is wide.

2. Fishing is well developed in warm tropical waters.

3. Mixing of warm and cold currents facilitates plant nutrients for fish.

4. Inland fishing became significant in India.

(a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct (c) 2,3 and 4 are correct

(d) 1,2 and 3 are correct

130) The oceanic ridge comes into existence due to

(a) convergence of tectonic plates (b) divergence of tectonic plates

(c) lateral movements of plates (d) steering of plates

131) Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the topography beneath the surface of the sea?

(a) Continental shelf-Continental slope-Sea plain-Sea trench

(b) Continental slope-Continental shelf-Sea plain-Sea trench.

(c) Sea plain-Continental slope-Continental shelf-Sea trench.

(d) Continental slope-Sea plain-Continental shelf-Sea trench.

132) Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Gulf Stream - Pacific Ocean (b) Labrador current - North Atlantic Ocean

(c) Canary current - Mediterranean sea (d) Mozambique current - Indian Ocean

133) The coldest biome on Earth is

(a) Tundra (b) Taiga (c) Desert (d) Oceans

134) This is the smallest unit of biosphere

(a) Ecosystems (b) Biome (c) Environment (d) None of the above

135) Nutrients are recycled in the atmosphere with the help of certain micro organisms, referred to as

(a) Producers (b) Decomposers (c) Consumers (d) None of the above

136) To which climatic conditions are Xerophytic plants specifically adapted to?

- (a) Saline and sandy (b) Limited moisture availability (c) Cold temperature (d) Humid
- 137) Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?
- (a) because it is too wet (b) because the temperature is too warm.
(c) because the soil is too thin (d) because the soil is poor
- 138) 'Apartheid' was followed by_____
- (a) South Sudan (b) South Africa (c) Nigeria (d) Egypt
- 139) _____right exercises in the formation and administration of a government
- (a) Social (b) Economic (c) Political (d) Cultural
- 140) A 10 year old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?
- (a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom (c) Right against child labour exploitation
(d) Right to freedom of Religion
- 141) What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?
- (a) 20 days (b) 25 days (c) 30 days (d) 35 days
- 142) Which of the following statements are true?
- i) The state Human Rights commission was established in 1993.
ii) It has the power of a civil court.
iii) Its power extend beyond the state.
iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.
- (a) i and ii are true (b) i and iii are true (c) i, ii and iii are true (d) i, ii and iv are true
- 143) According to the UNO, a child is, a person who has not completed the age of_____ years
- (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 18
- 144) Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for_____
- (a) Literature (b) Peace (c) Physics (d) Economics
- 145) Certain metals like_____were used as a medium of exchange in ancient times.
- (a) gold (b) iron (c) Silver (d) Diamond
- 146) The Head Quarters of the RBI is at _____.
- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Kolkata
- 147) International trade is carried on in terms of _____.
- (a) US .Dollars (b) Pounds (c) Riyal (d) Uro
- 148) The currency of Japan is _____.

(a) Yen (b) Yuan (c) Bound (d) Rubiya

149) The first British colony in America was _____

(a) New York (b) Philadelphia (c) Jamestown (d) Amsterdam

150) The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was _____

(a) Mirabeau (b) Lafayette (c) Napoleon (d) Danton

151) Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau wrote the _____

(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Declaration of Pilnitz

(c) Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen (d) Human Rights Charter

152) The defeat of British at _____ paved the way for the friendship between France and America.

(a) Trenton (b) Saratoga (c) Pennsylvania (d) New York

153) _____ was the symbol of “Royal Despotism” in France.

(a) Versailles Palace (b) Prison of Bastille (c) Paris Commune (d) Estates General

154) The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at _____

(a) Verna (b) Versailles (c) Pilnitz (d) Valmy

155) Candide was written by _____

(a) Voltaire (b) Rousseau (c) Montesquieu (d) Danton

156) The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called _____

(a) Girondins (b) Jacobins (c) Emigres (d) Royalists

157) American War of Independence was ended with the Peace of Paris in the year _____

(a) 1776 (b) 1779 (c) 1781 (d) 1783

158) Thomas Paine’s famous pamphlet was _____.

(a) Common Sense (b) Rights of Man (c) Bill of Rights (d) Abolition of Slavery

159) Who established the first steam boat service?

(a) Arkwright (b) Samuel Crompton (c) Robert Fulton (d) James Watt

160) Why was Manchester considered ideal for textile production?

(a) availability of land (b) rich human resources (c) better living condition

(d) cool climate

161) Who invented the sewing machine?

- (a) Elias Howe (b) Eli-Whitney (c) Samuel Crompton (d) Humphrey Davy
- 162) Which family introduced steam engine in France?
- (a) de Wendel (b) de Hindal (c) de Arman (d) de Renault
- 163) Who called Slater, the father of American Industrial Revolution?
- (a) F.D. Roosevelt (b) Andrew Jackson (c) Winston Churchill (d) Woodrow Wilson
- 164) Which of the following is observed to commemorate the Hay Market Massacre?
- (a) Independence Day (b) Farmers Day (c) Labour Day (d) Martyrs Day
- 165) Where was Zollverein Customs Union formed?
- (a) England (b) Germany (c) France (d) America
- 166) Who produced the first batch of automobiles in France?
- (a) Louis Renault (b) Armand Peugeot (c) Thomas Alva Edison (d) McAdam
- 167) What was the invention that removed seeds from cotton?
- (a) Rolling Mill (b) Cotton Gin (c) Spinning Mule (d) Spinning Jenny
- 168) Which of the following was used as fuel in olden days to smelt iron?
- (a) Coke (b) Charcoal (c) Firewood (d) Paper
- 169) _____ was brought to the attention of the East India Company by Francis Light.
- (a) Spice islands (b) Java island (c) Penang island (d) Malacca
- 170) In 1896 _____ states were formed into Federated Malay States
- (a) Four (b) Five (c) Three (d) Six
- 171) _____ was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French Control.
- (a) Annam (b) Tong king (c) Cambodia (d) Cochin-China
- 172) The Discovery of gold in the _____ led to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg.
- (a) Transvaal (b) Orange Free State (c) Cape Colony (d) Rhodesia
- 173) _____ became the first European power to establish trade with India
- (a) Portuguese (b) French (c) Danes (d) Dutch
- 174) Indentured labour system was a form of _____.
- (a) contract labour system (b) slavery (c) debt bondage (d) serfdom
- 175) 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
- 176) The 'World Population Day' is observed on _____ every year.
- (a) August 11th (b) September 11th (c) July 11th (d) January 11th
- 177) The statistical study of human population is _____.
- (a) Demography (b) Morphology (c) Etymology (d) Seismography
- 178) The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is _____.
- (a) Fishing (b) Lumbering (c) Mining (d) Agriculture
- 179) The Secondary sector of the economy produces _____ from raw materials.
- (a) Semi finished goods (b) Finished goods (c) Economic goods (d) raw materials
- 180) _____ indicates the purpose or theme of the map.
- (a) Title (b) Scale (c) Direction (d) Legend
- 181) Standard symbols that are used in maps to convey a definite meaning are called _____.
- (a) conventional signs and symbols (b) coordinates (c) grid references (d) directions
- 182) GPS consists of a constellation of _____ satellites.
- (a) 7 (b) 24 (c) 32 (d) 64
- 183) One among the following is not the first responder in case of a disaster.
- (a) police officers (b) firefighters (c) insurance agents
(d) emergency medical technicians
- 184) 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is a mock drill a vowel for
- (a) Fire (b) Earthquake (c) Tsunami (d) Riot
- 185) When you happen to see a fire break out you will make a call to
- (a) 114 (b) 112 (c) 115 (d) 118
- 186) Which of the following statements is untrue?
- (a) 'Stop, Drop, Roll' is for fire. (b) 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is for an earthquake
(c) 'If sea water recedes back, run to higher places' is for flood.
(d) 'If gunshots are heard, drop to the ground and cover the head with hand' is for riot.
- 187) Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?

- (a) Avoid, any place where police or security forces action is in progress.
- (b) Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast.
- (c) Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall.
- (d) Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

188) Which committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985.

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta (c) G V K Rao (d) L M Singhvi

189) The Uthiramerur stone inscription show evidences of prevelant local self government during the _____ period in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Chola (b) Chera (c) Pandiya (d) Pallava

190) The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, was enacted during the year in _____.

- (a) 1992 (b) 1995 (c) 1997 (d) 1990

191) _____ act as the inspector of Village Panchayat.

- (a) Commissioner (b) District Collector (c) Councillors (d) Mayor

192) Irrigated land surface out of cultivable land is

- (a) 27% (b) 57% (c) 28% (d) 49%

193) Out of the following, which is not a food crop

- (a) Bajra (b) Ragi (c) Maize (d) Coconut

194) The productivity of paddy during the year 2014-2015

- (a) 3,039 kg (b) 4,429 kg (c) 2,775 kg (d) 3,519 kg

195) Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has

- (a) decreased (b) not stable (c) remained stable (d) increased

196) The North-East monsoon period in Tamilnadu

- (a) August – October (b) September – November (c) October – December
- (d) November – January

197) According to the 2011 census, the total population of India was _____

- (a) 121 crore (b) 221 crore (c) 102 crore (d) 100 crore

198) _____ has recorded the maximum number of emigrants

- (a) Ramanathapuram (b) Coimbatore (c) Chennai (d) Vellore

199) During 2015, _____ of illiterates were migrants from Tamil Nadu.

(a) 7% (b) 175% (c) 23% (d) 9%

200) The poorer sections of the population migrate _____

- (a) as a survival strategy (b) to improve their living standards (c) as a service
(d) to get experience

201) _____ inscriptions datable to third century BCE refer to the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas in ancient Tamilagam.

- (a) Pulekesin (b) Ashoka (c) Chandragupta (d) Dhanananda

202) _____ is the study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains.

- (a) Geology (b) Archaeology (c) History (d) None of the above

203) The beginning of history writing can be traced to the ancient _____

- (a) Greeks (b) Egyptians (c) Romans (d) Africans

204) The DNA of a Chimpanzee is _____ identical to that of a human being.

- (a) 95% (b) 96% (c) 97% (d) 98%

205) _____ are stone artefacts of small size

- (a) Microliths (b) Bifaces (c) Acheulian (d) core

206) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at _____ in Vellore district

- (a) Gudiam (b) Athirampakkam (c) Payyampalli (d) Salem

207) The _____ was a formative period and the foundation for the Sangam Age.

- (a) Iron Age (b) Bronze Age (c) Stone Age (d) Age of Information Technology

208) (i) We live in the age of Information Technology

(ii) The internet has literally put the world on our finger tips.

(iii) The Prehistoric people were the pioneers of literacy

(iv) Powerful Technology developed all of a sudden.

- (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) & (iii) are correct (c) (ii) & (iv) are correct (d) (i) & (iii) are correct

209) (i) The chimpanzee is genetically the closest to humans

(ii) Hominins & their origin have been traced to Asia

(iii) The Hominins emerged around 6 to 5 million years ago

(iv) The Great Rift valley in Africa has many sites for the Prehistroic period

- (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) & (iii) are correct (c) (i) & (iv) are correct (d) (iii) is correct

210) _____ are tools used for scraping the surfaces

- (a) Lunates (b) Triangles (c) Scrapers (d) Cists

211) _____ are pottery jars and were used for burying the dead

(a) Urns (b) Cists (c) Dolmens (d) Menheirs

212) Australopithecines means _____ .

(a) Southern ape (b) Northern ape (c) Western ape (d) Eastern ape

213) Father of History _____ .

(a) Alexander (b) Darwin (c) Herbert Spencer (d) Herodotus

214) The oldest university Museum in the world _____ .

(a) Capitoline (b) Ashmolean (c) Usmania (d) Oxford

215) Name of our species _____ .

(a) Homo sapiens (b) Homoerectus (c) Hemohabilis (d) Hominin

216) Origin of Homosapines _____ .

(a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe (d) America

217) Anatomically modern humans are said to have emerged around _____ years ago.

(a) 5 lakh (b) 4 lakh (c) 3 lakh (d) 2 lakh

218) The fertile soil deposited by the river _____ .

(a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil (c) Red soil (d) Desert soil

219) _____ called stone tool industry.

(a) Mumbai (b) Kolkatta (c) Chennai (d) Delhi

220) (i) Neanderthal humans buried the dead people.

(ii) Images on stone and bone women statues called Venus.

(iii) Neolithic people wanted to live in river banks.

(iv) Horse were used in Sumerian civilization for tilling the land.

(a) (i) correct (b) (ii) correct (c) (i) and (ii) conect (d) (iv) correct

221) _____ times were mostly egalitarian in nature.

(a) Mesolithic (b) Neolithic (c) Palaeolithic (d) Iron Age

222) _____ became intimately connected with the Sangam Age Tamilagam by the Sea route.

(a) Romans (b) Persians (c) Egyptians (d) Greeks

223) _____ were the contemporaries of the people of Indus and Egyptian civilisation.

(a) The Egyptians (b) The Sumerians (c) The Romans (d) The Indus people

224) _____ did not give much attention to the life after death.

(a) The Sumerians (b) The Babylonians (c) The Egyptians (d) The Chinese

225) The yellow river is known as the sorrow of _____ .

(a) Egypt (b) Rome (c) China (d) Iraq

226) (i) The Egyptian king was known as the Pharaoh.

(ii) The preserved dead body is called the mummy.

(iii) The Egyptians have no belief in life after death.

(iv) Papyrus was used for making paper.

(a) (i) is incorrect (b) (ii) is incorrect (c) (iii) is correct (d) (iv) is incorrect

227) (i) Egypt was called as the Gift of Nile

(ii) Egyptians practiced polytheism

(iii) Thoth is the God of death

(iv) Cuneiform is Egyptian way of writing

(a) (i) & (ii) are incorrect (b) (iii) & (iv) are correct (c) (iii) is correct

(d) (i) & (ii) are correct

228) Confucius was famous among the Chinese Philosophers.

(a) Lao Tze (b) Confucius (c) Mencius (d) Sun Tzu

229) River Nile flows into _____ .

(a) Mediterranean (b) Red sea (c) Arabian sea (d) Black sea

230) Egypt was called as Gift of Nile by _____ .

(a) Alexander (b) Julius caesar (c) Herodotus (d) Confucius

231) Capital city of ancient Roman empire _____ .

(a) London (b) Greece (c) Babylon (d) Rome

232) Egyptians Predominant God is _____ .

(a) Amon (b) Anubis (c) Ibis (d) Horus

233) Egyptian calendar consist of _____ months.

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16

234) The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia _____ .

(a) Sumerian civilisation (b) Babylonia civilisation (c) Akkadian civilisation

(d) Assyrian civilisation

235) The famous ruler of Akkadians _____ .

(a) Sargon (b) Hammurabi (c) Ashurbanipal (d) Ennil

236) The founder of Taoism _____ .

(a) Confucius (b) Lao Tze (c) Mahavir (d) Buddha

237) Invention of gun Powder _____ .

(a) Sumerians (b) Egyptians (c) Indians (d) Chinese

238) (i) The invention of potter's wheel is credited to the Sumerians.

(ii) Sumerians divided the circle into 90° units.

(iii) Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing is in the form of wedge.

(iv) Noah's Ark is mentioned in the Hindu Puranas.

(a) (i) correct (b) (ii) correct (c) (iv) correct (d) (i) and (iii) correct

239) The earliest Tamil Grammar book

(a) Valayapathi (b) Tholkappiyam (c) Thirukkural (d) Silappathikaram

240) This is an Epic_____.

(a) Silappathikaaram (b) Pattinapallai (c) Mullai pathu (d) Madurai Kanchi

241) During the Sangam Age _____ landscape followed the pastoral way of life.

(a) Marutham (b) Neithal (c) Mullai (d) Palai

242) _____is an ornament made in precious stone where images are carved on the surface.

(a) Cameo (b) Intagliol (c) Chronicle (d) Papyrus

243) The roots of the Sangam Age is in _____

(a) Bronze Age (b) Mesolithic Age (c) Iron Age (d) None of the above

244) (i) Bullion means precious metal available in the form of ingots. (correct)

(ii) Punch-marked coins are the earliest coins used in India. (correct).

(iii) Non-Tamil literary sources also offer information on early Tamil society. (correct)

(iv) Millets were cultivated in the wet lands (incorrect)

(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) & (ii) are correct (c) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct

245) (i) Barter was the primary mode of exchange.

(ii) Spices including pepper and precious stones were exported.

(iii) The Sangam Age saw the first urbanization in Tamilagam.

(iv) People in the Sangam Age had no faith in religion.

(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) is correct (ii) incorrect (c) (i) is correct (iv) incorrect

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) correct (iv) incorrect

246) The text of Ettuthogai

(a) Thirukkural (b) Valayapathi (c) Mullai pattu (d) Natrinai

247) _____ was the first script used for writing in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Tamil poem (b) Tamil Brahmi (c) Tamil epics (d) Tamil

248) Sangam age port

(a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) Arikamedu (d) Kanchi

249) The loss of Roman wealth due to Rome's _____ trade with India.

(a) Pepper (b) Cotton (c) Coffee (d) Tea

250) The earliest Tamil grammar book _____ .

(a) Valayapathi (b) Tholkappiyam (c) Thirukkural (d) Silappathikaram

251) Present day Kerala and western part of Tamil Nadu was related by

(a) Pallavas (b) Cholas (c) Cheras (d) Pandyas

252) The Chola emblem as

(a) Tiger (b) Lion (c) Bow and arrow (d) Fish

253) Salt merchants were called

(a) Umanars (b) Yanavars (c) Paratavar (d) Kanavar

254) The discovery of _____ marked the beginning of the second phase in the history of civilisations.

(a) Iron (b) Gold (c) Copper (d) Bronze

255) _____ said that wisdom grows from the family.

(a) Lao-Tse (b) Zoroaster (c) Confucius (d) Buddha

256) The doctrines and rituals of the Zoroastrians have much similarity to those of the _____.

(a) Buddhism (b) Vedas (c) Jainism (d) Taoism

257) Buddhism was preached in people's language _____.

(a) Pali (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi (d) Chinese

258) Chandragupta's son was _____.

(a) Bimbisara (b) Bindusara (c) Ajatasatru (d) None of the above

259) (i) Monasteries and temples served the purpose imparting-education.

(ii) Nalanda was a great monastery built by the Magadha empire.

(iii) Nalanda became the most renowned seat of learning.

(iv) Fees were charged to the students.

(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (iii) is correct

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct (iv) is incorrect

260) The language of Zend Avesta _____ .

(a) Indo - Brahmi (b) Indo- Aryan (c) Tamil - Brahmi (d) Tamil - Aryan

261) Rig Vedic God _____ .

(a) Siva (b) Indra (c) Sun (d) Varuna

262) Vardhamana Mahavira was born in _____ .

(a) Lichchavi (b) Pavapuri (c) Lumbini (d) Kundagrama

263) Gautama Buddha's mother was _____ .

(a) Mayadevi (b) Yasodhara (c) Yasodha (d) Trisali

264) Buddha attained Enlightenment in _____ .

(a) Varanasi (b) Saranath (c) Buddh Gaya (d) Kushinagar

265) _____ initiated reforms in Buddhism.

(a) Buddha (b) Kanishka (c) Harsha (d) Nagarjuna

266) _____ vowed to dethrone the Nanda king.

(a) Dhananandha (b) Seleucus (c) Chanakya (d) Chandragupta

267) Ashoka became the king in _____ BCE.

(a) 268 (b) 628 (c) 286 (d) 682

268) Diastrophism is connected to_____

(a) volcanism (b) earthquakes (c) tectonics (d) fold/fault

269) This is the solid outer part of the Earth

(a) Lithosphere (b) Atmosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere

270) The presence of large quantities of _____in the core is responsible for the Earth's Gravitational force.

(a) Aluminium (b) Magnesium (c) Iron (d) Silica

271) This is the store house of rocks.

(a) crust (b) core (c) mantle (d) None of the above

272) The word 'Igneous' is derived from the_____word.

(a) Arabic (b) Roman (c) Latin (d) Sanskrit

273) The movement of tectonic plates is due to _____ energy from the mantle

(a) Atomic energy (b) Hydro energy (c) Wind energy (d) Thermal energy

274) These waves are the fastest of all the Earthquake waves.

(a) P - waves (b) S - waves (c) L - waves (d) None of the above

275) The sixth deadliest natural disaster due to Tsunami caused in the year_____ .

(a) 1996 (b) 1998 (c) 2000 (d) 2004

276) _____ is a vent (or) and opening on the surface of the earth.

(a) Volcano (b) Tsunami (c) Earthquake (d) None of the above

277) This is a dead volcano.

(a) Mt. St. Helens (b) Mt. Kilimanjaro (c) Mt. Fuji (d) Paricutin

278) Composite volcanoes are commonly found in the_____ ocean.

(a) Pacific (b) Southern (c) Indian (d) Atlantic

279) Diastrophism is connected to _____ .

(a) Volcanism (b) earthquakes (c) tectonics (d) fold/fault

280) The vast area of the Earth's surface is _____ million sq. km,

(a) 510 (b) 550 (c) 610 (d) 650

281) The living organism planet is _____ .

(a) the hydrosphere (b) the lithosphere (c) the biosphere (d) the atmosphere

282) The _____ is the solid outer part of the Earth.

(a) atmosphere (b) hydrosphere (c) biosphere (d) lithosphere

283) The major elements of crust are Silica and Aluminium, It is termed as _____ .

(a) SIAL (b) SIMA (c) NIFE (d) MAGMA

284) The presence of large quantities of _____ in the core is responsible for the Earth's gravitational force.

(a) Nickel (b) Iron (c) Aluminum (d) Silica

285) Which one of the following is a second order land form?

(a) Asia (b) Deccan Plateau (c) Kulu valley (d) Marina Beach

286) The process of dissolution of rock substances in water is_____

(a) oxidation (b) solution (c) gradation (d) hydration

287) This generally originate from mountains

(a) lake (b) sea (c) river (d) ocean

288) The cylindrical holes drilled vertically in the river bed are_____

(a) Pot holes (b) canyons (c) rapid (d) Gorge

289) The largest Delta in the world is_____

(a) The Nile River Delta (b) The Ganga - Brahmaputra Delta (c) The Yellow river Delta
(d) The Indus Delta

290) The redness of the red clay soil is due to the presence of_____

(a) iron oxide (b) carbon (c) copper (d) magnesium

291) The most powerful agents of gradation are_____

(a) Rivers (b) Glaciers (c) Sea waves (d) Streams

292) (i) The nature and magnitude of weathering differs from place to place and region to region.

(ii) Granular disintegration takes place due to the action of volcanoes.

(iii) Weathering is a pre-requisite in the formation of soil

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are right (b) (i) & (ii) are right (c) (i) & (ii) are right

(d) only (i) is right.

293) (i) Small streams that join the main river is tributary.

(ii) River Ganges is a tributary.

Which of the above statement is/are the right statement

(a) (a) The statement is right reason is wrong

(b) (b) The statement is wrong reason is right (c) (c) The statement & reason are wrong

(d) (d) The statement & reason are right

294) Which one of the following is a second order land form?

(a) Asia (b) Deccan plateau (c) Kulu Valley (d) Marina Beach

295) _____ is a mixture of disintegrated rocks material and decayed organic matter called humus.

(a) rock (b) mountain (c) soil (d) stone

296) Carbonation is the mixing of water with the atmospheric carbon-dioxide forming

(a) Co (b) Carbonic acid (c) Nitric acid (d) None

297) The work of running _____ is the most extensive among all other agents of gradation.

(a) wind (b) glacier (c) seawaves (d) river

298) _____ is the most dominant action of river in the upper course.

(a) Erosion (b) Transportation (c) Deposition (d) None

299) When the calcite deposits rises upward like a pillar _____ are formed.

- (a) Stalagmites (b) stalactites (c) Arete (d) Cirque
- 300) Extensive loess deposits are found in _____ .
- (a) India (b) America (c) China (d) Japan
- 301) The average global surface temperature is _____
- (a) 120°C (b) 130°C (c) 140°C (d) 150°C
- 302) Temperature _____ from the equator to pole
- (a) Increases (b) no change (c) decreases (d) stable
- 303) The _____ pressure belt extends from 5°N and 5°S latitudes.
- (a) Equatorial low (b) Subtropical high (c) sub-polar low (d) polar high
- 304) This is a permanent gas of the atmosphere.
- (a) Nitrogen (b) Argon (c) Methane (d) Helium
- 305) This gas helps in protecting the earth from radiation.
- (a) Hydrogen (b) Nitrogen (c) Ozone (d) CO₂
- 306) The upper most layer of the atmosphere is _____
- (a) Statosphere (b) Mesosphere (c) Exosphere (d) Thermosphere
- 307) This precipitation is a mixture of snow and rain
- (a) Sleet (b) Snow (c) Hail (d) Hailstones
- 308) Humidity of the atmosphere is measured by the wet and dry bulb thermometer called _____
- (a) Anemometer (b) Thermometer (c) Hygrometer (d) Barometer
- 309) This is one of the most feared weather phenomenon.
- (a) Snow (b) Hailstones (c) Sleet (d) Hails
- 310) Tropical cyclones in India is known as _____
- (a) baguios (b) willy willy (c) hurricanes (d) Cyclones
- 311) The wind blowing from the east is _____
- (a) Planetary winds (b) Easterly winds (c) Variable winds (d) Local winds
- 312) This is the wettest place of India.
- (a) Mawsynram (b) Western Ghats (c) Shillong (d) Pune
- 313) This is the earth's magnetic belt _____

- (a) Thermosphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Magnetosphere
- 314) The average global surface temperature is _____ .
- (a) 12°C (b) 13°C (c) 14°C (d) 15°C
- 315) Temperature _____ from the equator to pole.
- (a) increases (b) no change (c) decreases (d) stable
- 316) The _____ pressure belt extends from 5°N and 5°S latitudes.
- (a) Equatorial low (b) Subtropical high (c) Sub-polar low (d) Polar high
- 317) The composition of gases in the lower thermosphere is more or less uniform. It is called _____ .
- (a) Homosphere (b) Heterosphere (c) Ionosphere (d) Lithosphere
- 318) The warmth of an object is measured with _____ .
- (a) Millibar (b) Fahrenheit (c) Nullarbar (d) Richter
- 319) The height of Mt. Everest is _____ .
- (a) 8488 m (b) 880 m (c) 8848 m (d) 8884 m
- 320) The wind which constantly blows in the same direction throughout the year is _____ .
- (a) Planetary winds (b) Periodic winds (c) Local winds (d) None
- 321) Local winds are called as _____ in Thar desert.
- (a) Mistral (b) Loo (c) Bora (d) Siraco
- 322) _____ is a visible mass of condensed water vapour floating in the air.
- (a) Cyclone (b) Rain (c) Clouds (d) Drizzle
- 323) When a country is governed by a few privileged, the form of government is called _____ .
- (a) Aristocracy (b) Parliamentary (c) Democracy (d) Republic
- 324) In which country has democracy originated?
- (a) India (b) Switzerland (c) USA (d) Athens
- 325) Democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people defined by _____ .
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Abraham Lincoln (d) Herbert Baker
- 326) Democracy began _____ years ago.

(a) 2000 (b) 2500 (c) 3000 (d) 3200

327) Kudavolai system was a very notable and unique feature of the village administration of _____

(a) Cheras (b) Cholas (c) Pandyas (d) Pallavas

328) This is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world.

(a) Oligarchy (b) Monarchy (c) Theocracy (d) Democracy

329) Indian citizen above _____ years of age can exercise the right to vote in India.

(a) 16 (b) 17 (c) 18 (d) 19

330) When a country is governed by a few privileged, the form of government is called _____ .

(a) Oligarchy (b) Parliamentary (c) Democracy (d) Republic

331) In which country did democracy originate?

(a) India (b) Switzerland (c) USA (d) Athens

332) India is the _____ democracy in the world.

(a) largest (b) smallest (c) strongest (d) None of the above

333) Kudavolai was the system of voting followed during the _____ period in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Chera (b) Chola (c) Pandya (d) Pallava

334) Which country has single party system?

(a) USA (b) UK (c) Cuba (d) France

335) India is the _____ th country in the world to introduce NOTA.

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16

336) The _____ is elected by members of the Lok Sabha.

(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Governor (d) Cabinet Minister

337) In Tamil Nadu the Kudavolai voting system was introduced by _____ .

(a) Cheras (b) Cholas (c) Pandyas (d) Pallavas

338) At the national level the head of the government is _____ supreme.

(a) President (b) Court Judge (c) Chief Minister (d) Prime Minister

339) A country which consists of multi party system is _____ .

(a) China (b) England (c) Cuba (d) Srilanka

340) A country which has single party system is _____ .

(a) India (b) China (c) Italy (d) England

341) In the year 2017 India had _____ parties.

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 9 (d) 7

342) _____ can be called the informal face of politics.

(a) Parliament (b) Pressure groups (c) Court (d) Election Commission

343) This is also known as National Income.

(a) NNP (b) GDP (c) PCI (d) PPP

344) This is not a G8 country.

(a) Russia (b) Canada (c) France (d) Nepal

345) This is one among the 'BRICS' countries.

(a) China (b) Afghanistan (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan

346) The enrolment for higher education is the highest in _____ in India.

(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra

347) This is a renewable resource.

(a) Metals (b) Glass (c) Wind energy (d) Diesel

348) _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.

(a) Net National Product (b) Per Capita Income (c) Population (d) Education

349) For measuring a country's development _____ is considered to be one of the most important factor.

(a) Education (b) Health (c) Individual Income (d) Transport

350) India became the _____ largest economy in term of purchasing power parity.

(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

351) The nature of employment in India is _____.

(a) Two-dimensional (b) Three dimensional (c) Multi-dimensional (d) All the above

352) This is Primary Sector.

(a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing (c) Small scale Industries (d) Banking

353) This sector do not enjoy any special benefit.

(a) Organised Sector (b) Unorganised Sector (c) Public Sector (d) Private Sector

354) Find the odd one.

(a) Transport (b) Insurance (c) Banking (d) Poultry

355) This is Private Sector.

(a) TVS Motors (b) NLC (c) SAIL (d) BSNL

356) In Greece the land was controlled by _____.

(a) Slaves (b) Writers (c) Philosophers (d) Ruling class

357) Greeks defeated the Persians at _____

(a) Athens (b) Sparta (c) Marathon (d) Alexandria

358) In Athens, democracy survived for about _____ year?

(a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 200 (d) 150

359) Plato was the disciple of _____

(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Democritus (d) Epicurus

360) Alexander the Great, established a kingdom in _____

(a) Athens (b) Sparta (c) Marathon (d) Macedonia

361) The basic theorems of Geometry was formulated by _____

(a) Hipparchus (b) Ptolemy (c) Euclid (d) Eratosthenes

362) The Roman Republic was governed by the _____

(a) Plebeians (b) Patricians (c) Lawyers (d) Philosophers

363) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was _____

(a) Agriculture (b) Exports (c) Taxes (d) Slaves trade

364) Julius Caesar took power in _____ B.C.

(a) 40 (b) 51 (c) 49 (d) 38

365) Odes was contributed by _____

(a) Pliny the Elder (b) Livy (c) Horace (d) Tacitus

366) With the exception of _____ the other parts of Greece were mountainous terrain.

(a) Sparta (b) Athens (c) Thebes (d) Korindu

367) Marathon war was fought in _____ BC(BCE).

(a) 940 (b) 904 (c) 490 (d) 409

368) Olympian Zeus temple is situated in _____ city.

(a) Sparta (b) Marathon (c) Thebes (d) Athens

369) The _____ expedition had united the Greeks.

(a) Persian expedition (b) Arabian expedition (c) Mughal expedition

(d) Hunar's expedition

370) _____ was Socrates illustrious disciple.

(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Democritus (d) Epicurus

371) The Greeks established a kingdom in Macedonia under the leadership of _____ .

(a) Napoleon (b) Hannibal (c) Julius caesar (d) Alexander the Great

372) _____ developed a model of motion of the planets and stars.

(a) Euclid (b) Hipparchus (c) Ptolemy (d) Plini

373) _____ defeated the Roman army and made a great part of Italy a desert.

(a) Hannibal (b) Fabius (c) Julius caesar (d) Augustus caesar

374) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was _____ trade.

(a) Diamond trade (b) Horse trade (c) Slave trade (d) Tea trade

375) After Jesus's crucifixion, _____ started spreading the Christian doctrine.

(a) St.Peter (b) St.John (c) St.Mathew (d) St.Paul

376) The central or high Middle Ages witnessed_____

(a) rapid development (b) territorial expansion (c) urban growth (d) all of the above

377) Seljuq Turks came from_____

(a) Central America (b) Central Asia (c) Central Australia (d) Central Europe

378) Li Yuan belonged to____dynasty.

(a) Tang (b) Sui (c) Sung (d) Ming

379) Trade and industry flourished during the reign of_____dynasty.

(a) Shogun (b) Yuan (c) Sung (d) Tang

380) In ceramics_____excelled.

(a) Japan (b) Arabia (c) Spain (d) China

381) Shotoku Taishi was the leader of_____family

(a) Soga (b) Fujiwaras (c) Daimyos (d) Shogunate

382) Hideyoshi was a_____

(a) Noble (b) Trader (c) Peasant (d) Warrior

383) General Tang was a / an_____

- (a) Chinese (b) Japanese (c) Roman (d) Arab
- 384) After conquering Egypt, the Ottomans assumed the title of_____
- (a) King (b) Caliph (c) Emperor (d) Raja
- 385) The theory of sacraments increased the power of the_____
- (a) Commoners (b) Emperor (c) Nobler (d) Clergy
- 386) The Turks captured constantinople in AD(CE) _____ .
- (a) 1453 (b) 1435 (c) 1534 (d) 1543
- 387) After centuries of disunity China was reunited by the _____ dynasty.
- (a) Chin dynasty (b) Yuwan dynasty (c) Sui dynasty (d) Han dynasty
- 388) Sara-cene civilization was founded by the _____ .
- (a) Romans (b) Arabians (c) Mongols (d) Turks
- 389) Li Yuan made _____ the emperor of china.
- (a) Yang You (b) Hung Sow (c) Anlu - Shan (d) Wu - Ti
- 390) The total length of the Great wall of china is _____ .
- (a) 5000 k.m (b) 7600 k.m (c) 8700 k.m (d) 6700 k.m
- 391) _____ was appointed as the Governor of China.
- (a) Chengiz Khan (b) Mongu Khan (c) Kublai Khan (d) Marcopolo
- 392) The leader of Red Turban organisation was _____ .
- (a) Chuyanchang (b) Yung Wu (c) Wu - Ti (d) Li Yuan
- 393) _____ religion was introduced in Japan through Korea.
- (a) Christianity (b) Jainism (c) Islam (d) Buddhism
- 394) Japan's name was given by _____ .
- (a) Russia (b) China (c) India (d) America
- 395) Mongols were defeated by _____ under shogunate.
- (a) China (b) Arabia (c) Japan (d) Italy
- 396) The guild known as the "the five hundred" (ainnurruvar) had its headquarters in_____
- (a) Nagapattinam (b) Ajantha (c) Calicut (d) Aihole
- 397) Vascodagama reached the west-coast of India in_____

(a) 1490 (b) 1560 (c) 1498 (d) 1500

398) Arab Muslim merchants had been trading in the ports of the west coast, especially_____

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Goa

399) In the south, a Sultanate was established in_____

(a) Tuticorin (b) Nagapattinam (c) Madurai (d) Palani

400) Sailendra Kingdom existed in_____

(a) Ceylon (b) Kedah (c) Indonesia (d) China

401) The Kakatiyas ruled from_____

(a) Devagiri (b) Belur (c) Warangal (d) Bijapur

402) Vijayanagara was founded on the banks of the river_____

(a) Kaveri (b) Krishna (c) Thungabhadra (d) Narmada

403) The battle of Talikota was fought in the year_____

(a) 1560 (b) 1512 (c) 1565 (d) 1575

404) The Mughal empire was founded by_____

(a) Shahjahan (b) Humayun (c) Babur (d) Aurangzeb

405) 'Nayakas' were _____officers.

(a) Administrative (b) Special (c) Military (d) Police

406) When the Portuguese arrived in Kerala_____took roots.

(a) Buddhism (b) Islam (c) Christianity (d) Jainism

407) **Statement (i):** Non-agricultural production refers to both processed agricultural products and craft production.

Statement (ii): Processed agricultural products are maize, tobacco, Papaya, pineapple.

(a) (i) is correct (ii) wrong (b) (i) and (ii) are wrong (c) (i) and (ii) are correct

(d) (i) is wrong, (ii) is correct

408) In South India _____ empire is considered as the religious based rule.

(a) Vijayanagar Empire (b) Mughal Empire (c) Gupta Empire (d) Chola Empire

409) In 1526 AD(CE) Babur defeated _____ .

(a) Mohammad Ghori (b) Daulat Khan Lodi (c) Ibrahim Lodi (d) Dhana Nanda

410) At the end of the 12th century Muslim rule was established in Delhi by _____.

(a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Mohammad Ghori (c) Mohammad -bin- Tugluq (d) Babur

411) After Alauddin Khalji _____ dynasty came to power.

(a) Slave dynasty (b) Tughlaq dynasty (c) Syiad dynasty (d) Lodi dynasty

412) During the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq there was a revolt in _____ .

(a) Allahabad (b) Aurangabad (c) Hyderabad (d) Dauladabad

413) The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by _____ in the 1660 AD(CE).

(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (c) Humayun (d) Aurangzeb

414) _____ earned the title Gangaiyum Kadaramum Konda Cholan.

(a) Rajarajan (b) Kulothunga (c) Rajendra I (d) Rajarajan I

415) The magnificent temple of Angkorwat is in _____ .

(a) Cambodia (b) Vietnam (c) Laos (d) Srilanka

416) _____ city fell to Alauddin Khalji's force.

(a) Delhi (b) Devagiri (c) Panipet (d) Beedar

417) Harihara was crowned in _____ AD(CE).

(a) 1633 (b) 1363 (c) 1336 (d) 1633

418) Krishnadeva Raya belonged to _____ dynasty.

(a) Tuluva (b) Sangama (c) Saluva (d) Chalukya

419) The Mughal empire was established by _____ .

(a) Shajahan (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Babur

420) The Maratha Leader _____ undermined the authority of the Mughals.

(a) Shivaji (b) Krishnadeva Raya (c) Shambaji (d) Baji Rao

421) _____ landed on the Kerala coast having sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.

(a) Coloumbus (b) Megellen (c) Vascodagama (d) Americo Vespuci

422) _____ became the centre of the Portuguese state in India.

(a) Diu (b) Goa (c) Daman (d) Surat

423) Canzoniere was written by_____

(a) Petrarch (b) Thomas More (c) Erasmus (d) Machiavelli

424) Decline of_____ helped to move towards urbanisation.

- (a) Trade (b) Feudalism (c) Freedom (d) Population
- 425) Manuel Chrysoloras was a_____ scholar.
- (a) Roman (b) Italian (c) Greek (d) British
- 426) The author of Don Quixote, Cervantes belonged to_____
- (a) Persia (b) Italy (c) Spain (d) Portugal
- 427) A mathematical model of revolution of the earth was presented by
- (a) Galileo (b) Copernicus (c) Ptolemy (d) Euclid
- 428) Johann Tetzel was a_____
- (a) Noble (b) Church official (c) leader (d) Poet
- 429) The doctrine "justification by faith" was put forward by_____
- (a) Thomas More (b) Frederick (c) Johann Tetzel (d) Martin Luther
- 430) Zwingli worked from_____
- (a) Zurich (b) Genoa (c) Rome (d) Spain
- 431) The name Cape of Good Hope was given by_____
- (a) Bartholomew Diaz (b) King John II (c) Henry the Navigator (d) Vasco da gama
- 432) King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain supported_____
- (a) Amerigo Vespucci (b) Henry (c) Columbus (d) Ptolemy
- 433) In Germany _____ invented printing press.
- (a) Gutenberg (b) Galileo (c) Copernicus (d) William Harvey
- 434) The capital of Byzantine Empire _____ .
- (a) Damascus (b) Istanbul (c) Turkey (d) Constantinople
- 435) The book written by Dante _____ .
- (a) Praise of Folly (b) The prince (c) Divine Comedy (d) Utopia
- 436) Praise of Folly was written by _____ .
- (a) Erasmus (b) Sir Thomas More (c) Cervantes (d) Dante
- 437) The Last Supper was painted by _____ .
- (a) Michael Angelo (b) Leonardo da vinci (c) Raphael (d) Euclid
- 438) The earth revolved around the sun was proved by _____ .
- (a) Copernicus (b) Galileo (c) Aristotile (d) Ptolemy
- 439) Martin Luther was excommunicated by _____ .

- (a) Henry VIII (b) Pope Leox (c) Frederick (d) Ulrich Zwingly
- 440) Martin Luther translated Bible into _____ language.
- (a) English (b) German (c) Latin (d) Greek
- 441) _____ established a separate Anglican church in England.
- (a) Martin Luther (b) Johan Calvin (c) Ignatius Loyola (d) Henry VIII
- 442) Prince Henry was the navigator of _____ .
- (a) Spain (b) Portugal (c) France (d) England
- 443) The Sunda Trench lies in the_____ ocean.
- (a) Atlantic (b) Pacific (c) Indian (d) Antarctic
- 444) The amount of planktons to be found in the ocean is determined by
1. Depth of the water.
 2. Ocean currents.
 3. Temperature and Salinity.
 4. Length of day and night.
- (a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 1,2 and 3 are correct (c) 1,3 and 4 are correct
- (d) All are correct
- 445) The deepest point in the Arctic ocean is_____
- (a) Java Trench (b) Fram basin (c) Puerto Rico (d) South Sandwich Trench
- 446) Hawaii islands are located on the_____ocean.
- (a) Pacific (b) Indian (c) Atlantic (d) Arctic
- 447) The height of the waves depends on_____
- (a) speed of wind (b) Its duration (c) the direction (d) All of the above
- 448) Marine resources consists of_____resources.
- (a) Biological (b) Mineral (c) Energy (d) All of the above
- 449) A very long narrow depression on the ocean floor is called
- (a) Guyot (b) Ridge (c) Trench (d) atoll
- 450) Consider the following statements.
1. There are four major processes involved in the water cycle.
 2. The ground water gets collected below the earth's surface
 3. The Northern hemisphere holds 81% of land
 4. The ocean floor is flat

(a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 2 and 3 are correct (c) 2 is correct

(d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

451) Consider the following statements.

1. Sylvia Earle is a famous American oceanographer
2. The continental shelves have extensive deposits of mineral fuels.
3. Submarine fans are located in continental slope.
4. Abyssal plains are otherwise called shallow sea plains

(a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 2 and 4 are correct (c) 3 and 4 are correct

(d) 1, 2, and 3 are correct

452) Consider the following statements.

1. Dragon Hole is the deepest known underwater sink hole in the world.
2. Epicentre of the great earthquakes are found in Abyssal plains.
3. Fathom means an imaginary line joining the points of equal salinity.
4. Salinity is maximum at the poles.

(a) 1 is correct (b) 1 and 2 are correct (c) 4 is correct (d) 2 and 3 correct

453) The Sunda Trench lies in the _____ ocean.

(a) Atlantic (b) Pacific (c) Indian (d) Antarctic

454) The amount of planktons to be found in the ocean is determined by

1. Depth of the water
2. Ocean currents
3. Temperature and Salinity
4. Length of day and night

(a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

(d) all are correct

455) One of the most indispensable natural resources on earth is _____ .

(a) water (b) forest (c) mountain (d) land

456) The earth is also called the _____ as it holds water.

(a) yellow planet (b) blue planet (c) green planet (d) red planet

457) Which land is known as the land of thousand lakes?

(a) Ireland (b) Scotland (c) England (d) Finland

458) _____ of the earth is covered by water.

(a) 61% (b) 71% (c) 81% (d) 91%

459) In Pacific Ocean the deepest point is _____ .

(a) Mariana Trench (b) Java Trench (c) Puerto Rico Trench

(d) South Sandwich Trench

460) A shallow and gently sloping platform extending out from the adjoining continental land mass into the sea is called _____ .

(a) Continental slope (b) Continental rise (c) Continental shelf (d) Oceanic Deeps

461) This encourages abundant growth of grass, seaweeds and plankton.

(a) Continental shelf (b) Continental slope (c) Continental rise (d) Oceanic Deeps

462) Mumbai high is located in the _____ .

(a) Bay of Bengal (b) North Sea (c) Red Sea (d) Arabian Sea

463) This underwater feature found between continental slope and Abyssal plains is called the _____ .

(a) Trench (b) Continental Rise (c) Oceanic Ridge (d) Abyssal

464) _____ is enclosed by the land.

(a) Caspian Sea (b) Arabian Sea (c) Red Sea (d) White Sea

465) Wave energy power plants have been installed at _____ islands of India.

(a) Lakshadweep (b) Andaman and Nicobar lands (c) Sri Lanka (d) Philippian Islands

466) The life supporting layer is known as

(a) Atmosphere (b) Hydrosphere (c) Lithosphere (d) Biosphere

467) The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called

(a) Etymology (b) Geology (c) Limnology (d) Ecology

468) Abiotic components include

(a) Non-living things (b) Living things (c) only plants (d) only animals

469) Zebra and goat come under _____ consumers.

(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) None of the above

470) A healthy ecosystem provides

(a) clean water (b) enriched soil (c) raw materials (d) All of the above

471) The fourth sphere of the earth is _____ .

(a) Biosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Atmosphere

472) The biosphere is approximately _____ km which is measured from the ocean.

(a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 30

473) _____ include plants, animals and micro organisms.

(a) Abiotic components (b) Biotic components (c) Energy component (d) Nothing

474) _____ is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole.

(a) Earth (b) Moon (c) The Sun (d) Stars

475) _____ possess half of the world's tropical forests.

(a) South America (b) North America (c) Africa (d) Australia

476) Oases are fed by _____ .

(a) Rivers (b) Oceans (c) Springs (d) Lakes

477) _____ are usually found in the interior of the continents.

(a) Tropical Savanna Biomes (b) Desert Biomes (c) Tundra Biomes

(d) Temperature Grassland Biomes

478) These vast low lands are found where the ground remains frozen _____ .

(a) Desert (b) Savanna (c) Steppes (d) Tundra biomes

479) The Steppes Grasslands are in _____ .

(a) Eurasia (b) North America (c) Australia (d) South Africa

480) Greenland is in this biome _____ .

(a) Desert (b) Tundra (c) Temperature biome (d) Tropical biome

481) Water covers _____ % of the earth surface.

(a) 71% (b) 29% (c) 69% (d) 31%

482) How many biosphere reserves are there in India?

(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18

483) Which one of the following rights has increased the influence of the people over bureaucracy?

(a) Right to equality (b) Right to information (c) Right to education

(d) Right to freedom

484) _____right was removed from the fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment

(a) Right to own (or) sell property (b) Right to freedom of religion

(c) Child labour and right against exploitation (d) None of the above

485) UDHR played a crucial role in promoting_____

(a) Individual Rights (b) Fundamental Rights (c) Human Rights (d) None of the above

486) The life of people became meaningful through_____

(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Civics Rights (c) Political Rights (d) Cultural Rights

487) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution in the year_____

(a) 1980 (b) 1975 (c) 1976 (d) 1950

488) NCW was constituted to safeguard_____

(a) Children (b) Labourers (c) Students (d) Women

489) Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) The general explanations of Human Rights by UDHR is not a legally binding document
- (ii) UDHR has a political and moral importance.

(a) (i) is correct (ii) is wrong (b) (i) is wrong (ii) is correct (c) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
(d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

490) _____ was called "The Father of Nation"

(a) Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Vallabai Patel (d) Rajendra Prasad.

491) UNO was established in _____ .

(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1945 (d) 1935

492) _____ raised his voice against apartheid.

(a) F.W.De Klerk (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (c) Malala (d) Nelson Mandela

493) The South Africa president _____ released Nelson Mandela.

(a) Rosa Park (b) F.W.De Klerk (c) Kailash satyarthi (d) John F.Kennedy

494) _____ are required for the all round development of a human being.

(a) Fundamental rights (b) Political Rights (c) Economic Rights (d) Rights to speech

495) Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the_____ .

(a) Assembly (b) Parliament (c) Supreme court (d) Constitution

496) _____ were incorporated in the constitution by 42rd Amendment Act in 1976.

(a) Fundamental rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) National Human Rights
(d) POCSO Act

497) Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens Act was passed in _____ .

(a) 2010 (b) 2005 (c) 2007 (d) 2009

498) A child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years is considered minor by _____ .

(a) National Human Rights (b) United Nations Organization (c) Parliament

(d) International Court

499) The Rights of children to free and compulsory Education Act was passed in the year _____ .

(a) 2005 (b) 2007 (c) 2009 (d) 2003

500) The Kavalan SOS App is launched by the Government of _____ for public use during emergencies.

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Andhra (d) Karnataka

501) A Global March against child labour was led by _____ .

(a) Nelson Mandela (b) Malala (c) Martin Luther King (d) Kailash Satyarthi

502) Government of Tamil Nadu has provided Transgenders the _____ category.

(a) Backward classes (b) Most Backward classes (c) Scheduled Tribes

(d) Adi Dravidars

503) The right to information Act was enacted in the year _____ .

(a) 2005 (b) 2010 (c) 2015 (d) 2017

504) _____ is exempted from the RTI.

(a) Road Authorities (b) Education Department (c) Government Departments

(d) Intelligence Bureau

505) Which one of the following rights has increased the influence of the people over bureaucracy?

(a) Right to equality (b) Right to information (c) Right to education

(d) Right to freedom

506) _____ right was removed from the fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment.

(a) Right to own (or) sell property (b) Right to freedom of religion

(c) Child labour and right against exploitation (d) None of the above

507) Barter system involved exchange of _____

(a) Goods (b) Money

508) NFC was introduced in Britain in the year _____

(a) 2016 (b) 2008

509) The Chinese made coins out of _____

(a) Bronze (b) Copper

510) In 1999 mobile banks were used in_____

(a) USA (b) Europe

511) In educational loans the_____is the main borrower.

(a) parent (b) Student

512) One rupee and two rupee notes were first printed in India in the year_____

(a) 1917 (b) 1927

513) Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd., was started in _____.

(a) Mumbai (b) Dewas

514) Money adds _____ to people.

(a) value (b) food (c) cloth (d) bank

515) Sher Shah Suri introduced this silver coin _____ .

(a) Rupees (b) Riyal (c) Euro (d) Rupiya

516) The _____ allowed the traders to have their own army.

(a) Later Pandyas (b) Later Cholas (c) Later Cheras (d) Later Pallavas

517) The Chinese coins were made in _____ .

(a) gold (b) silver (c) copper (d) bronze

518) A gold plated coin was introduced in _____ .

(a) America (b) Asia (c) Europe (d) Africa

519) Who invented the credit card?

(a) John F. Kennedy (b) John Britto (c) John Biggins (d) John Michale

520) _____ introduced mobile banking.

(a) Chinese Bank (b) European banks (c) Indian Bank (d) Russia bank

521) Paper money spread to Europe through the travels of _____ .

(a) Marco polo (b) Mobia Polo (c) Nicalo Polo (d) Yuvan Vang

522) In India NFC was introduced in the year _____ .

(a) 2016 (b) 2015 (c) 2014 (d) 2013

523) 'Natural Money' _____ .

(a) Iron (b) Diamond (c) Gold (d) Emerald

524) _____ gives assurance in the currency of India.

(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Supreme Court judge

(d) Governor of the Reserve Bank

525) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's thesis provided guidelines for the Reserve Bank of India Act of _____ .

(a) 1934 (b) 1944 (c) 1947 (d) 1950

526) _____ regulates the circulation of currency in india.

(a) State Bank of India (b) Indian Bank (c) Indian Overseas Bank

(d) Reserve Bank of India

527) RBI was permanently moved to _____ from the year 1937.

(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai (c) Chennai (d) Calcutta

528) In England the name of the currency is _____ .

(a) Dollar (b) Yen (c) Pound (d) Rupee

529) The RBI has the power to print up to _____ rupee notes.

(a) 10,000 (b) 50,000 (c) 1,00,000 (d) 2,000

530) The ship Mayflower had taken a batch of Puritans from _____ England.

(a) London (b) Plymouth (c) Ireland (d) New south wales

531) Which one of the following was not an American colony of the British on the East?

(a) Virginia (b) Georgia (c) Seattle (d) Delaware

532) Which of the following Acts required the colonies to pay for the cost of keeping British troops in America?

(a) Stamp Act (b) Townshed Act (c) Sugar Act (d) Quartering Act

533) The first president of the American Republic was _____.

(a) George Washington (b) Thomas Jefferson (c) Andrew Jackson (d) Mirabeau

534) Who was not a member of the Scond Continental Congress?

(a) Sam Adams (b) General Gage (c) John Adams (d) Thomas Jefferson

535) The book 'Social Contract' was written by _____.

(a) Rousseau (b) Montesquieu (c) Voltaire (d) Diderot

536) The hardcore republicans were the _____.

(a) Nobles of the sword (b) Jacobins (c) Nobles of the robe (d) Girondins

537) Marat played a major role in _____

(a) Battle of Bunker Hill (b) Reign of Terror (c) September Massacres

(d) Paris Commune

538) The first consul was _____.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) Rousseau (c) Robespierre (d) Napoleon Bonaparte

539) The first political revolution in the eighteenth century was _____.

(a) American revolution (b) French revolution (c) Industrial revolution

(d) Russian revolution

540) The Declaration of Independence was written by _____.

(a) John Cabot (b) George Fox (c) Thomas Jefferson (d) George Washington

541) New Amsterdam city was changed to New York by _____.

(a) French (b) Dutch (c) Portuguese (d) British

542) The tobacco producers search for labour restored to acquiring slaves from _____.

(a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Australia (d) South America

543) The war between Britain and France was known as _____.

(a) War of Roses (b) Five Years War (c) Seven Years War (d) First world war

544) The slogan "No taxation without representation" was the preamble of _____.

(a) Currency Act (b) Stamp Act (c) Sugar Act (d) Townshend Act

545) Townshend Act was declared in _____.

(a) 1667 (b) 1676 (c) 1760 (d) 1766

546) _____ stated that no thinking man in North America desired independence.

(a) George Bush (b) George Washington (c) George Fox (d) Abraham Lincoln

547) The British sent more troops to Boston and enacted _____ Act.

(a) Townshend Act (b) Intolerable Act (c) Stamp Act (d) Currency Act

548) The first continental congress met in _____.

(a) New Jersey (b) New York (c) Philadelphia (d) Massachusetts

549) _____ organized the army under the command of George Washington.

(a) First Continental Congress (b) Second Continental Congress

(c) Third Continental Congress (d) Fourth Continental Congress

550) The title given to Cornwallis was _____.

(a) Barrister (b) Bar-at-law (c) Knighted (d) Knight

551) During the French Revolution the commander of French National Guard was _____ .

(a) Cornwallis (b) Turgot (c) Lafayette (d) Necker

552) The French Revolution exploded in _____ .

(a) 1789 (b) 1798 (c) 1779 (d) 1797

553) French royal family lived in _____ .

(a) White house (b) Versailles Palace (c) Paris Palace (d) Louie Palace

554) Gabelle means _____ .

(a) Land tax (b) Property tax (c) Sugar tax (d) Salt tax

555) Montesquieu wrote _____ .

(a) Romanian letters (b) Italian letters (c) Persian letters (d) Germanian letters

556) Louis XVI was imprisoned in _____ .

(a) London (b) Paris (c) Rome (d) Verne

557) The Reign of Terror ended with the fall of _____ .

(a) Robespierre (b) Danton (c) Herbert (d) Napoleon

558) _____ crowned himself as the emperor of France.

(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Alexander (d) Napoleon

559) Flying shuttle helped

(a) To remove seed from cotton (b) To spin hundreds of threads simultaneously

(c) To increase the speed of weaving (d) To use water power in the place of man power

560) Henry Bessemer discovered a faster and cheaper method of product steel in the year

(a) 1802 (b) 1767 (c) 1856 (d) 1900

561) John Loudon Mc Adam became famous for _____

(a) Railways (b) Roads (c) Machines (d) Steam Boat

562) In the industrial factories and mines _____

(a) No legislation to monitor the service conditions (b) Workers had few rights

(c) Working conditions were harsh (d) All of above three statements

563) Louis Renault who built the quadricycle belonged to _____

- (a) France (b) Germany (c) Great Britain (d) Spain
- 564) Harz mountains were well known for _____
- (a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Copper (d) Iron
- 565) Zollverein Customs Union allowed for trade among _____
- (a) Countries (b) Colonies (c) provinces (d) people
- 566) Siemens a well known company in _____.
- (a) France (b) Germany (c) U.S.A (d) England
- 567) Samuel Slater was a citizen of _____
- (a) U.S.A (b) England (c) Sweden (d) Germany
- 568) In India, Labour day was first celebrated in _____
- (a) Delhi (b) Bombay (c) Chennai (d) Kolkata
- 569) The industrial revolution began in _____ .
- (a) America (b) Germany (c) England (d) India
- 570) British mine owners were faced with the problem of _____ in to the mines.
- (a) water seeping (b) Land slide (c) Rain (d) Wind
- 571) _____ increased the speed of the weaving of cloth.
- (a) Cotton gin (b) Darbi method (c) Rolling mill (d) Flying shuttle
- 572) The heart of the industrial revolution was _____ .
- (a) Agriculture (b) Textile manufacture (c) Power product (d) Automobile product
- 573) John Loudon Mc Adam was a pioneering _____ Engineer.
- (a) English (b) Scottish (c) Irish (d) Finnish
- 574) The _____ marked a major turning point in earth's ecology and humans relationship with the environment.
- (a) French revolution (b) Industrial revolution (c) American revolution
- (d) Green revolution
- 575) With the advent of the industrial revolution _____ became the workshop of the world.
- (a) England (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) China
- 576) _____ became the textile capital of the world.
- (a) London (b) Lancashire (c) Yorkshire (d) Manchester
- 577) _____ advocated scientific socialism for the protection of the working class.

(a) Lenin (b) Marshal (c) Karl Max (d) Montesquieu

578) British Parliament introduced the Reform Bill in _____ year.

(a) 1832 (b) 1857 (c) 1852 (d) 1875

579) The town of _____ in the province of Alsace became prominent as a maker of machines.

(a) Berlin (b) Mulhouse (c) Loraine (d) St. Etienne

580) _____ had the natural resources required for an industrial revolution.

(a) France (b) England (c) America (d) Germany

581) German states united in _____ .

(a) 1817 (b) 1807 (c) 1871 (d) 1781

582) The world famous German Car is _____ .

(a) Benz (b) Ambassador (c) Honda (d) Fiat

583) The father of America revolution in _____ .

(a) Andrew Jackson (b) Moses Brown (c) Samuel Crompton (d) Samuel Slater

584) Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of_____.

(a) Adowa (b) Dahomey (c) Tonking (d) Transvaal

585) The Latin word 'Colonus' means_____

(a) farmer (b) colony (c) taxes (d) slavery

586) Rudyard Kipling was a_____

(a) Ruler (b) Colonist (c) Writer (d) Soldier

587) Whiteman's burden was to_____

(a) educate (b) civilise (c) Conquer (d) invent

588) The term 'South East - Asia' has been used since the_____

(a) First World War (b) Civil War (c) Second World War (d) Cold War

589) Albuquerque belonged to_____

(a) Spain (b) Portugal (c) Italy (d) England

590) Djakarta was called _____

(a) Batavia (b) Malacca (c) Bantam (d) Manila

591) Java and Sumatra were occupied by the_____

(a) Spanish (b) British (c) French (d) Dutch

592) Burma was well known for its_____

(a) Teak and Rice (b) Silk and Muslin (c) Gold and Silver (d) Chemicals

593) The Capital of the French government in India-China was_____

(a) Annam (b) Tongking (c) Hanoi (d) Lovos

594) In 1898, Philippines became the colony of_____

(a) England (b) America (c) Portugal (d) France

595) The Royal Niger company was formed in _____

(a) 1880 (b) 1890 (c) 1886 (d) 1876

596) Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of _____ .

(a) Adowa (b) Dahomey (c) Tonking (d) Transvaal

597) _____ means the transfer of population to a new territory.

(a) Imperialism (b) Colonialism (c) Republic (d) Monarchy

598) Imperialism means imperium derived from _____ word.

(a) Greek (b) French (c) Latin (d) English

599) In the world history no continent possessed so many colonies like modern _____ .

(a) Europe (b) Africa (c) Asia (d) North America

600) At present, Siam Country is called as _____ .

(a) Myanmar (b) Laos (c) Vietnam (d) Thailand

601) In 1641 Malacca was captured by _____ .

(a) Dutch (b) Danish (c) Portuguese (d) British

602) Massacre of Amboina occurred in _____ .

(a) 1667 (b) 1623 (c) 1766 (d) 1632

603) _____ remained a part of India from 1886 - 1937.

(a) Bhutan (b) Thailand (c) Burma (d) Nepal

604) _____ was the American colony in Asian Continent.

(a) India (b) Ceylon (c) Indonesia (d) Philippines

605) Congo Conference or West Africa Conference is called as _____ .

(a) Tokyo Conference (b) Moscow Conference (c) Rome Conference

(d) Berlin Conference

606) South Africa was born as a state in _____ .

(a) 1990 (b) 1907 (c) 1909 (d) 1908

607) The Belgium king _____ showed interest in Congo.

(a) Charles II (b) Leopold II (c) William II (d) John Paul II

608) _____ was formed in the early 19th century as a home for African Blacks repatriated from America.

(a) Liberia (b) Siberia (c) Libya (d) Ethiopia

609) The English eliminated France from India by the _____ wars.

(a) Mysore wars (b) Maratha wars (c) Carnatic wars (d) Buxar wars

610) _____ gained control of the wealthiest part of the Mughal Empire.

(a) Wellesley (b) Robert Clive (c) Dalhousie (d) Canning

611) Buxar war occurred in _____ year.

(a) 1764 (b) 1763 (c) 1766 (d) 1765

612) The _____ system was a different revenue system introduced in South India.

(a) Land tax (b) Home charges (c) Customs tax (d) Ryotwari

613) Colonel Pennycuik constructed _____ canal.

(a) Vaigai dam (b) Mettur dam (c) Mullai Periyar dam (d) Chaittanar dam

614) Bengal Famine, which destroyed one crore people occurred in _____ .

(a) 1660 (b) 1770 (c) 1990 (d) 1880

615) 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

616) 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

617) In India the first census was carried out in the year _____

(a) 1800 (b) 1821 (c) 1872 (d) 1880

618) At the Confluence of river this pattern is developed _____

(a) Star like (b) Triangular (c) Nebular (d) Circular

619) Automobile manufacturing come under the economic activity _____

(a) Primary (b) Tertiary (c) Secondary (d) Quaternary

620) Vaisakhi week celebrated during

(a) 15th July to 7th July (b) 15th June to 7th June (c) 1st January to 7th January

(d) 1st December to 7th December

621) News paper and Card board belong to

(a) Wet waste (b) Dry waste (c) Rejected waste (d) e - waste

622) Palk Bay is the home of

(a) Coconut trees (b) Vegetables (c) Mangrove trees (d) Mango trees

623) 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

624) Environment is derived from the _____ word.

(a) British (b) Latin (c) French (d) Tamil

625) The _____ conference declared man as both a creator and moulder of his environment.

(a) Stockholm (b) London (c) Paris (d) Geneva

626) Population is derived from the _____ word.

(a) British (b) Latin (c) French (d) Tamil

627) The first known census was conducted in _____ country.

(a) Olympiya (b) Rome (c) Tokyo (d) Babylon

628) _____ was the first country in the modern world to conduct census.

(a) India (b) Denmark (c) America (d) China

629) Smaller the area with a large number of people is called _____ .

(a) Areas of low density (b) Areas of moderate density (c) Areas of very low density

(d) Areas of high density

630) In Tamilnadu very high density area is _____ .

(a) Chennai (b) Salem (c) Madurai (d) Trichy

631) One of the push factors of migration is _____ .

(a) Fertile land (b) Education (c) Pollution (d) Security

632) One of the pull factors of migration is _____ .

(a) Industry (b) War (c) Natural Disasters (d) Deserts

633) _____ are found in plain areas.

(a) Linear pattern (b) Star like pattern (c) Triangular pattern (d) Rectangular pattern

634) The population in _____ are estimated to be more than 1 lakh.

(a) Town (b) City (c) Metropolitan (d) Village

635) _____ is widely believed to be the oldest city in the world.

(a) Mumbai (b) Cairo (c) Damascus (d) Rome

636) _____ is the world's largest city.

(a) Tokyo (b) Mexico (c) Chennai (d) Moscow

637) Food gathering is _____ .

(a) Quaternary Activities (b) Tertiary Activities (c) Secondary Activities

(d) Primary Activities

638) Van mahotsav is usually celebrated between _____ .

(a) July 1st to 7th (b) June 1st to 7th (c) May 1st to 7th (d) March 1st to 7th

639) Dilute sulphuric and nitric acids mixture in atmosphere is called _____ .

(a) Snow rain (b) Ice cube rain (c) Acid rain (d) Storm rain

640) _____ is a poisonous gas made up of molecules consisting of three oxygen atoms.

(a) Methane bromite (b) Ozone (c) Chloro fluoro carbons (d) Hydro Fluoro Carbon

641) _____ is one of the most important chemicals used in fracking process.

(a) Methane (b) Ethane (c) Hydro carbon (d) Carbon di oxide

642) _____ is located on the southeastern coast of India.

(a) Gulf of Kutch (b) Gulf of Khambat (c) Palk Bay (d) Gulf of Mannar

643) The new phase in topographical surveying in the 20th century is _____.

(a) toposheets (b) aerial photography (c) maps (d) satellite imagery

644) Which one of the following maps show us a very large area with less details?

(a) Large scale (b) Thematic (c) Physical (d) Small scale

645) The foundation for map making in India was laid during the period _____

(a) Aryan (b) Vedic (c) Gupta (d) Chola

646) International boundaries are marked in _____ colour codes.

(a) Brown (b) Blue (c) Red (d) Pink

647) A synoptic chart means _____

(a) Weather map (b) Travelogue (c) Thematic map (d) General maps

648) Aerial photographs were taken by Felix Nadar in _____

(a) 1858 (b) 1852 (c) 1858 (d) 1860

649) Gps technology has tremendous applications in _____

(a) Moblie phones (b) Watches (c) ATMs (d) All the these

650) The new phase in topographical surveying in the 20th century is _____ .

(a) toposheets (b) aerial photography (c) maps (d) satellite imagery

651) Which one of the following maps show us a very large area with less details? _____ .

(a) Large scale (b) Thematic (c) Physical (d) Small scale

652) The ancient _____ theorised that the earth was round and discarded maps of a flat earth.

(a) Romans (b) Egyptains (c) Babylonians (d) Greeks

653) The world's first cartographer was _____ .

(a) Anaximander (b) Gerardus Mercator (c) Felix Nadar (d) Herodotus

654) A _____ is a ratio between the actual distance on the map to the actual distance on the ground.

(a) Title (b) Scale (c) Direction (d) Projection

655) This scale helps in the direct measurement of distance on the map _____ .

(a) Statement scale (b) Representative fraction (c) Graphical scale (d) Projection

656) Normally maps are drawn _____ orientation.

(a) West (b) East (c) South (d) North

657) North America was prominent on the initial _____ UN flag.

(a) 1955 (b) 1945 (c) 1950 (d) 1940

658) International Date Line _____ .

(a) 90° (b) 360° (c) 120° (d) 180°

659) There are _____ types of map symbols.

(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six


660) This conventional sign  represents _____ .

(a) Cart track (b) Broad Gauge Railway (c) Rest house (d) Canal

661) The pink colour code refers to _____ .

(a) International boundaries (b) Light house (c) Orchards (d) Wood land

662) The symbol of fog weather station is _____ .

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 

663) _____ surveyors were called 'rope stretchers'.

(a) Indian (b) Italian (c) Egyptian (d) Chinese

664) Remote sensing organ in our body is _____ .

(a) Eye (b) Hand (c) Head (d) Leg

665) Felix Nadar was a _____ photographer.

(a) English (b) French (c) American (d) Portuguese

666) Satellites circulate the _____ .

(a) Sun (b) Pluto (c) Earth (d) Mars

667) _____ is a sudden vibration of the part of the earth caused by plate movements.

(a) Earthquake (b) Flood (c) Volcanic (d) Rain

668) The earthquake is measured by an instrument eruption called _____ .

(a) Microscope (b) Computer (c) Telescope (d) Seismograph

669) The earthquake is recorded in _____ scale.

(a) Kilogram (b) Millimeter (c) Richter (d) Millibar

670) The whole of _____ is in a very active seismic area.

(a) India (b) Japan (c) China (d) Pakistan

671) Which country actually has the most earthquake?

(a) Indochina (b) Australia (c) Korea (d) Indonesia

672) Tsunami causes _____ .

(a) Flood (b) Lighting (c) Thunder (d) Snow Rain

673) As per pew Research centre analysis in 2015 _____ tops in riot in the world.

(a) Isreal (b) Syria (c) Iron (d) Afganistan

674) Wildfires occur in vegetated areas of _____ .

(a) Plains (b) plateaus (c) Desert (d) Seashore

675) Wildfires can rapidly spread with sufficient _____ .

(a) Rain (b) Wind (c) Flood (d) Tsunami

676) In India, every year, about _____ persons die due to fires.

(a) 15000 (b) 30000 (c) 20000 (d) 25000

677) India practices a ----- form of Government.

(a) Exxecutive (b) parliamentary

678) In Government the important organ is _____ .

(a) Judiciary (b) Revenue (c) Trade (d) Education

679) Which is the oldest form of government?

(a) Unitary (b) Federal (c) Monarchy (d) Democracy

680) A constitutional monarchy is _____ .

(a) America Monarchy (b) British monarchy (c) Indian monarchy (d) China monarchy

681) Supremacy of the constitution is the federal feature of _____ .

(a) State Government (b) Grama Sabha (c) District Government

(d) Central Government

682) The example of unitary form of Government is _____ .

(a) India (b) Japan (c) China (d) America

683) The term Government is derived from old _____ governor.

(a) French (b) Latin (c) British (d) Hebru

684) In _____ form of Government there may be a lot of decentralisation of authority.

(a) Unitary (b) Dual Government (c) Democratic Government

(d) Local self Government

685) _____ Government is less expensive.

(a) Federal (b) Unitary (c) Parliamentary (d) Presidential

686) Appointment of _____ is by the central government.

(a) Chief Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) Governor

687) _____ has the federal form of government.

(a) India (b) England (c) Russia (d) Sri Lanka

688) This form is suitable for bigger countries _____ .

(a) Unitary Form (b) Dictatorship (c) Monarchy (d) Federal form

689) The Parliamentary system of Government is the one in which the _____ is responsible to the legislature.

(a) Executive (b) Judiciary (c) Legislative (d) Education Department

690) The Parliamentary Government is in _____ .

(a) Russia (b) Brazil (c) India (d) Nepal

691) _____ is the head of the parliamentary Government.

(a) Governor (b) Prime Minister (c) Speaker (d) Chief Minister

692) Now Bhutan is a _____ country.

(a) Pro-democracy (b) Democracy (c) Army (d) Monarchy

693) The _____ form of Government is in Sri Lanka.

(a) Parliament (b) Monarchy (c) Democracy (d) Presidential

694) The capital of Nepal is _____ .

(a) London (b) Paris (c) Kathmandu (d) Itanagar

695) The term of the American president is _____ .

(a) 5 years (b) 4 years (c) 6 years (d) 3 years

696) _____ was the first state adopted Balwan Rai Mehta Committee's recommendations.

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra

697) According to GVK Rao Committee post of to _____ be created acting as the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad,

(a) District Development Commissioner (b) Chairman of Panchayat Raj

(c) Grama Munisif (d) Councillors

698) It is during _____ government's term the 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992 became a reality.

(a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) Janata (c) Narasimha Rao (d) Indira Gandhi

699) In India local self government was introduced in 1882 by Lord _____.

(a) Ripon (b) Richard (c) William (d) Cornwallis

700) James Munroe was the Governor of _____ Presidency.

(a) Calcutta (b) Bombay (c) Madras (d) None of the above

701) The Community Development Programme was introduced in the year _____.

(a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1953 (d) 1954

702) Panchayats are constituted wherever the population of the village is

(a) 2000 (b) 200 (c) 500 (d) 1000

703) The Village Councils functioned very well under the _____.

(a) Mauryan (b) Pallavas (c) Cheras (d) Cholas

704) _____ was called the Father of Local Self Government.

(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Lytton (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Canning

705) In the year _____ the Government of India Act came into force.

(a) 1940 (b) 1950 (c) 1935 (d) 1947

706) _____ advocated Panchayat Raj.

(a) Nehru (b) Lord Ripon (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr. Ambedkar

707) Indians first taste of freedom was introduced by _____.

(a) Gandhi (b) Nehru (c) Vallabhabai Patel (d) Lord Ripon

708) The Community Development Programme took place in the year _____.

(a) 1957 (b) 1986 (c) 1952 (d) 1953

709) In 1957 _____ committee was formed.

(a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta (c) GVK Rao (d) LM Singhvi

710) GVK Rao Committee was formed in the year _____.

(a) 1975 (b) 1985 (c) 1995 (d) 1965

711) _____ of the total number of seats are reserved for women.

(a) Five - one (b) Two - in - one (c) One - third (d) Fourth - one

712) The local self Government term is _____.

(a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 4 years (d) 3 years

713) To vote in election a person should be above the age of _____.

(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18

714) The New Panchayat Raj system came into Tamil Nadu in the year _____.

(a) 1984 (b) 1994 (c) 1894 (d) 1948

715) _____ was the only local Government empowered to levy taxes in the three-tier system.

(a) Gram sabha (b) Village panchayat (c) Town panchayat (d) District panchayat

716) Labourers' day _____ .

(a) January 1 (b) October 1 (c) April 1 (d) May 1

717) Uthiramerur is in _____ district.

(a) Kancheepuram (b) Trichy (c) Tanjore (d) Chennai

718) "Kuda olai Murai" was the name of the secret ballot method exercised in _____ period.

(a) Cheros (b) Pandyas (c) Pallavas (d) Cholas

719) _____ is formed by grouping of villages.

(a) Corporation (b) Panchayat union (c) Municipality (d) Gram sabha

720) _____ supervise the development function of the panchayat union.

(a) Block Development officer (b) Superintendent of police (c) Mayor

(d) Sanitary Inspector

721) _____ observed "India's soul lives in the village".

(a) Rajaji (b) Gandhiji (c) Nehru (d) Nethaji

722) The area where more than 10,000 people live is called as _____ .

(a) Municipality (b) Town Panchayat (c) Corporation (d) Panchayat

723) There are _____ corporations in Tamil Nadu.

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 12

724) E.V.Ramasamy Periyar was the chairman of the _____ Municipality for many.

(a) Erode (b) Salem (c) Dharmapuri (d) Coimbatore

725) Cholan cultivation takes place in TamilNadu is.

(a) 7% land area (b) 1% land area (c) 12% land area (d) 9% land area

726) Krishi Karman award is related to

(a) cotton textile (b) industrial growth (c) food grain production

(d) educational growth

727) Manila (groundnut) is grown in _____ percent of the cultivated land.

(a) 6 (b) 3 (c) 10 (d) 12

728) The third largest river in India

(a) Cauvery (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadhi

729) In 2011, nearly _____ of the women were involved in agriculture

(a) 35% (b) 55% (c) 25% (d) 45%

730) In Tamil Nadu _____ lakhs were agricultural workers.

(a) 86 (b) 96 (c) 76 (d) 66

731) A major portion of the employee involved in agricultural activities are _____ .

(a) Kings (b) Professionals (c) Labourers (d) Rich people

732) Most of the cultivators in Tamil Nadu are _____ .

(a) small farmers (b) micro farmers (c) marginal farmers (d) exporters

733) Small farmers cultivate _____ hectares of land.

(a) 5-6 (b) 3-4 (c) 2-3 (d) 1-2

734) _____ of land is used for non agricultural use.

(a) 25% (b) 17% (c) 27% (d) 15%

735) The total area of land cultivated depend on _____ .

(a) Water (b) Land (c) Wind (d) Heat

736) The south west monsoon rains fill dam of _____ state.

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

737) _____ is a major source of water for Tamil Nadu.

(a) Northeast monsoon rain (b) Southeast monsoon rain (c) Southwest monsoon rain

(d) Northwest monsoon rain

738) The term virtual water was introduced by _____ .

(a) Allen Donald (b) Allen Henry (c) John Allen (d) Tony Allen

739) _____ is the largest global fresh water user.

(a) America (b) Japan (c) India (d) China

740) River _____ is the 3rd largest river in India.

(a) Thamirabarani (b) Vaigai (c) Cauvery (d) Krishna

741) The dam constructed across Cauvery in Tamil Nadu is _____ .

(a) Mettur Dam (b) Kothaiyaru Dam (c) Heroguit Dam (d) Manimuthar Dam

742) _____ is the largest cultivated pulse in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Toor Dal (b) Bengal Gram (c) Maize (d) Black gram

743) Tanjore is famous for productivity of this crop _____ .

(a) Corn (b) Tea (c) Paddy (d) Sugarcane

744) "The Granary of TamilNadu" is _____ .

(a) Coimbatore (b) Tanjore (c) Tirunelveli (d) Trichy

745) In Tamil Nadu, migrants account for _____ percent in rural areas.

(a) 38 (b) 41 (c) 28 (d) 50

746) The driving force among men to migration is

(a) work (b) employment (c) tourism (d) both a and b

747) Of the international migrants _____ percent are women.

(a) 85 (b) 25 (c) 15 (d) 20

748) Pick out the odd man

(a) Australia (b) USA (c) Gulf countries (d) Uganda

749) According to the census of 2011 the population of Tamil Nadu is _____ .

(a) 7.2 crores (b) 3,13 crores (c) 10 crores (d) 5 crores

750) When Indian migrants were 37%, Tamil Nadu migrants were _____ percentage.

(a) 73 (b) 34 (c) 43 (d) 53

751) According to the census of 2011, 53 percent of _____ are migrants.

(a) Male (b) Poors (c) Richers (d) Female

752) In Tamil Nadu _____ percent have migrated abroad.

(a) 35% (b) 65% (c) 45% (d) 55%

753) 13% of people migrated to _____

(a) Singapore (b) Australia (c) England (d) United States of America

754) _____ has the longest migration distance by any bird in the world.

(a) Arctic tern (b) Antarctic tern (c) Pacific tern (d) Atlantic tern

FILL UP

911 x 1 = 911

- 755) Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
- 756) The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology
- 757) _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic.
- 758) _____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.
- 759) The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as _____.
- 760) _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
- 761) _____ was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.
- 762) The _____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.
- 763) _____ are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings
- 764) _____ refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past.
- 765) _____ the classic work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.
- 766) _____ is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics.
- 767) _____ referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian people.
- 768) _____ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths
- 769) In the Gangetic plain _____ agriculture required the use of bullocks.
- 770) Jains believe that _____ came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty - fourth and the last.
- 771) The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____
- 772) The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan empire in particular

- the Dharmic rule of _____
- 773) The Constitution of India was finally adopted on _____
- 774) The two types of democracy are _____ and _____.
- 775) An example for direct democracy is _____
- 776) India has a _____ form of democracy
- 777) _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India
- 778) The first general elections were held in British India in the year _____
- 779) The Parliament House in India was designed by _____ and _____
- 780) The Election Commission of India is a body of _____ members.
- 781) National Voters day has been celebrated on _____.
- 782) In India _____ party system is followed.
- 783) In 2017, there were _____ recognised national parties
- 784) Narmada Bachao Andolan is a _____.
- 785) Economic progress of any country is known as _____
- 786) The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in _____
- 787) The state having the highest literacy rate in India is _____.
- 788) Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by _____
- 789) The book An Uncertain Glory was written by _____
- 790) Groundwater is an example of _____ resource.
- 791) In _____ sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular.
- 792) Economic activities are classified into _____ and _____ sectors
- 793) _____ has always featured as an important element of development policy in India
- 794) Employment pattern changes due to _____
- 795) The nature of employment in India is _____.
- 796) _____ of the economy is the number of people in the country, who work and also

capable of working.

797) Public sector means _____

798) The most magnificent building in Europe was _____

799) Greeks defeated the Persians at _____

800) _____ stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic

801) Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of _____ dynasty

802) _____ and _____ were Magistrates in Rome.

803) _____ were the original inhabitants of Japan.

804) _____ was the original name of Japan.

805) _____ was the original name of Medina

806) _____ were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.

807) _____ established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans

808) _____ were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India

809) The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D. (C.E.) at the battle of _____.

810) Vijayanagara evolved as a _____

811) The tempo of urbanization increased during _____ period.

812) _____ was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu.

813) In 1453 Constantinople was captured by _____

814) _____ was known as Prince among Humanists

815) _____ is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

816) The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as _____

817) The chief features of Commercial Revolution were _____, _____ and _____

818) An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as _____

819) _____ are also called Heterotrophs.

820) _____ is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.

821) _____ is an extensive large ecosystem.

822) The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called _____

823) _____ is an aquatic biome that is found where fresh water and salt water mix.

824) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains _____ articles.

825) The fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by

_____ Amendment Act.

826) The National Human Rights commission was established on _____.

827) Indian state to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was _____

828) _____ System can be considered as the first form of trade

829) Money supply is divided into _____

830) The first printing press of the RBI was started at _____.

831) _____ act as a regulator of the circulation of money.

832) The thesis about money by B.R. Ambedkar is _____.

833) The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of Continental Congress was _____

834) The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on _____

835) The _____ Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver

836) The leader of National Assembly of France was _____

837) _____ was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty.

838) Louis XVI was arrested at _____ with his family when he tried to escape from France.

839) _____ called for voting rights to men in England.

840) _____ changed the way roads were built around the world.

841) _____ discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.

842) _____ advocated scientific socialism.

843) The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year _____

844) _____ Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers.

845) The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is _____.

846) _____ was the author of a book called "Notebook from Prison".

847) _____ were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas.

848) _____, _____ are a few examples for unitary form of government.

849) The Parliamentary government is also known as _____

850) In the parliamentary form of government _____ is the leader of the majority party.

851)

COUNTRY	NAME OF THE PARLIAMENT
USA	_____

852)

COUNTRY	NAME OF THE PARLIAMENT
Norway	_____

853)

COUNTRY	NAME OF THE PARLIAMENT
_____	Folketing

- 854) _____ is known as the 'Father of Local Governments'.
- 855) Restoration of _____ has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle.
- 856) _____ was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period
- 857) Local Government which function in villages are called _____.
- 858) _____ will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat.
- 859) The major occupation of people in Tamil Nadu is _____.
- 860) Tamilnadu receives rainfall all from the _____ monsoon.
- 861) The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is _____ hectares.
- 862) Migration is enumerated on _____ and _____ bases
- 863) The mobility of population in rural areas is _____ than urban areas.
- 864) In rural India, as per census 2011, _____ percent of the population are counted as

migrants

- 865) _____ is the major reason for female migration.
- 866) Any migrant stream would consist of _____ sub streams.
- 867) _____ is an object or tool made or modified by humans
- 868) The primitive multi - cellular life first appeared in the age of _____.
- 869) Prehistoric people were the pioneers of _____
- 870) _____ were the apes from which modern humans evolved
- 871) Prehistoric animal (or) plant that turns to stone over a period of time _____
- 872) The earliest tools made by human ancestors are found in _____ in Kenya
- 873) _____ people buried the dead people systematically.
- 874) Rice was probably cultivated in India and China around _____ (or) even earlier
- 875) Oxen were used in _____ civilisation for tilling the land
- 876) _____ discovered the first Palaeolithic tools in India at Pallavaram
- 877) _____ people perhaps devised the first pottery.
- 878) The black and Red colour pottery were used by _____ and people
- 879) Dinosaurs existed in the _____ era.
- 880) At first human worshipped _____ as god.
- 881) The beginning of history writing can be traced to the ancient _____ .
- 882) In Europe Scientific enquiries and National thinking emerged in _____ period.
- 883) Oldest museum in the world _____ .
- 884) Ennigaldi was the daughter of the Neo Babylonian king _____ .
- 885) The _____ museum in Italy is perhaps the oldest surviving museum at present.
- 886) _____ published the books on the 'Origin of Species'.
- 887) Modern and extinct great apes were called _____ .
- 888) _____ tribes are living species that stand erect and walk with two legs.
- 889) The hand axe tools are also known as _____ tools.
- 890) _____ is a stone made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
- 891) Basalt rock is also called _____ rocks.
- 892) The evidence for Iron age is found in _____ near Pudukottai.
- 893) The river Nile originates in _____ .
- 894) The preserved dead body is called _____ .
- 895) _____ was the God of writing and learning.
- 896) The city Of Akkad later became the city of _____ a commercial and cultural centre

of West Asia.

- 897) The _____ is perhaps the oldest written epic on earth.
- 898) _____ was the popular ruler of late (or) neo Assyrian Empire .
- 899) _____ was the first military power in History.
- 900) Agriculture was the main occupation of the _____ .
- 901) The _____ refers to the large collection of terracotta warrior images found in China.
- 902) The Indus Valley civilization is also known as _____ civilisation.
- 903) The Indus people worshipped _____ trees.
- 904) The Harappans had close trade link with the _____
- 905) Egypt is irrigated by _____ river.
- 906) River Nile originates in _____ lake.
- 907) _____ are seen on both sides of the Nile River.
- 908) In 332 BCE Greeks under _____ invaded Egypt.
- 909) The Egyptian King was known as the _____ .
- 910) The great pyramids near Cairo are known as the _____ pyramids.
- 911) _____ pyramids are considered to be one of the wonders of the world.
- 912) _____ is considered as one of the largest sculptures of the world.
- 913) _____ was the learning God of the Egyptians.
- 914) _____ was one of the important city of Sumerian cities.
- 915) The city of _____ later became the city of Babylon
- 916) One of the most famous Ziggurats is in the city of _____ .
- 917) China has two major rivers _____ and _____ .
- 918) The _____ river is known as sorrow of China.
- 919) The _____ emperor of China had the title Son of Heaven.
- 920) _____ philosopher travelled throughout China and offered his counsel to the rulers.
- 921) The Indus valley civilisation also known as the _____ civilisation.
- 922) Paper was invented by the _____ .
- 923) The great bath of Indus valley civilisations is situated in _____ .
- 924) The Harappans were unknown to _____ animal and _____ metal.
- 925) _____ collection includes ten long songs.
- 926) Act of destruction of heritage property (or) property belonging to others are

called_____

927) _____ is the study of the of theby interpretation of the material cultural remains.

928) _____ Geography is a gazetteer and atlas of Roman times .

929) _____ table is an illustrated map of the Roman Roads.

930) A paper produced out of the papyrus plant used extensively for writing purposes in ancient_____

931) The Silappathikaram speaks about _____ who built a temple for Kannagi.

932) _____ is a long poem about Kaveripoompattinam.

933) The Pamban coast is famous for_____

934) Spices including_____ and_____ were exported.

935) Tholkappiyar authored the Grammar book _____ .

936) Thirukural consists of _____ couplets.

937) The development of script marks the beginning of the _____ period.

938) The important wealth of Mullai region people is _____ .

939) Hero stone of Sangam Age is found in _____ Theni district.

940) The common people in the Northern part of India used _____ language during the Mauryan period.

941) Coins were introduced first in _____ age in Tamil Nadu.

942) Roman coins are concentrated in the _____ region in South India.

943) Arthasastra is authored by _____ .

944) _____ is the Srilankan Buddhist chronicle.

945) The term Periplus means _____ .

946) Pliny the Elder was a Roman who wrote _____ .

947) The _____ script is used in Ashokan edicts or inscription.

948) The chieftains of Sangam Age are known as _____ .

949) _____ was the capital of Cheras.

950) The Cheras wore garlands made from the flowers of _____ tree.

951) _____ was the capital of the Cholas.

952) _____ was the notable king among the Cholas.

953) _____ depend on their patrons for their livelihood.

954) South east Asia was known as _____ in Tamil literature.

955) The philosophy of Confucius gave the Chinese people an awareness about their _____.

956) _____ was pained to find his people worshipping primitive deities.

957) Mahavira and Buddha lived a life of purity and exemplified _____ and _____ .

958) The statue of Bahubali at _____ in Karnataka is the tallest jain statue ever carved out in

India.

959) Buddha belonged to the Sakya class he was also known as_____.

960) Buddhism was split into two as_____ and _____ .

961) _____ succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.

962) Alexander's death, however, cleared the way for the founding of a great empire _____ empire in India.

963) The envoy of Seleucus's was _____.

964) Chandragupta's minister Chanakya is credited with a book titled _____

965) The discovery of _____ marked the beginning of the second phase in the history

of civilisations.

- 966) The two great thinkers of China were _____, _____ .
- 967) Lao -Tze wrote _____ .
- 968) _____ remained as the state religion of the Persians.
- 969) The religion Zoroastrianism was founded by _____ .
- 970) Zoroaster proclaimed the lord of light _____ .
- 971) Mahavira married _____ princess.
- 972) Jaina means _____ .
- 973) Before Mahavira _____ was the 23rd Thirthankara.
- 974) In Mahavira's teachings changes were not accepted by _____ .
- 975) Gautama Buddha was born in _____ .
- 976) Gautama Buddha's son was _____ .
- 977) _____ was Buddha's closest discipline.
- 978) Kanishka patronised _____ Buddhism.
- 979) Ajivikas was founded by _____ .
- 980) Nanda Dynasty was founded by _____ .
- 981) The King of Jhelum region _____ fought against Alexander.
- 982) The third Buddhist council was held in _____ .
- 983) The district was under the _____ in Mauryan administration.
- 984) _____ became the most renowned seat of learning.
- 985) The _____ is the innermost and hottest layer of the Earth which lies below the mantle
- 986) The instrument which records the Earthquake waves is called _____.
- 987) Levelling of uneven landform is called _____.
- 988) Cyclone is an area of low pressure surrounded by _____
- 989) Atmosphere gets heated through _____
- 990) _____ is a unique planet of the Solar family.
- 991) The _____ is the layer of Earth where life exists.
- 992) The crust is classified as _____ and _____ .
- 993) The _____ is the inner most and hottest layer of the Earth.
- 994) The _____ is a store house of rocks.
- 995) The Latin word Ignis means _____ .
- 996) When the magma reaches the Earth's surface it is called _____ .
- 997) Deccan Plateau is formed by the _____ .
- 998) The _____ and _____ in Maharastra caves carved out of rocks.
- 999) The _____ is divided into a number of slabs of rocks.

- 1000) The plates pull away from each other as magma pushes up from _____ .
- 1001) World's lofty mountain ranges in India is _____ .
- 1002) The highest plateau of the world is _____ .
- 1003) _____ discovered a devise to measure the magnitude of Earthquake.
- 1004) The name of Roman 'God of Fire' is _____ .
- 1005) The internal processes are an outcome of the earth's internal _____ .
- 1006) There are _____ types of weathering.
- 1007) Lake _____ in Bihar is Asia's largest fresh water on low lake.
- 1008) Estuaries like delta are _____ and _____ rivers of India.
- 1009) Delta of Tamilnadu is _____ .
- 1010) The world's largest karst area is the _____ located on the Great Australian coast.
- 1011) When the calcite deposits rises upward like a pillar it forms _____ .
- 1012) The place of ice accumulation is called _____ .
- 1013) There two types of glaciers _____ and _____ .
- 1014) _____ are valleys eroded by tributary glacier which an hangs over the main valley.
- 1015) Inselberg is a German term which means an _____ .
- 1016) Crecent shaped sand dunes are called _____ .
- 1017) A steady up and down movement of surface water are called _____ ?
- 1018) Chennai beach is _____ .
- 1019) When two caves approach one another from either side of a headland and unite, they form an _____ .
- 1020) _____ plays an important role in predicting weather phenomenon.
- 1021) Atmosphere is held close to the earth by _____ .
- 1022) _____ exists above the mesosphere.
- 1023) _____ reveals the average of weather conditions over relatively long periods of time.

- 1024) _____ reflect a large amount of radiation from the sun.
- 1025) Air pressure _____ with altitude.
- 1026) _____ is the horizontal movement of air.
- 1027) _____ is a measuring device of wind speed.
- 1028) Wind blows from _____ pressure belt to _____ pressure belt.
- 1029) The deflection of winds from their original path is called the _____ .
- 1030) The term cyclone is a Greek word meaning _____ .
- 1031) _____ occurs regularly in the equatorial region in the evenings.
- 1032) _____ is the wettest Place of in India.
- 1033) _____ get heated through conduction.
- 1034) Process of change of state of water from gaseous to liquid is _____ .
- 1035) The moden world prefers _____.
- 1036) The democratic institutions existed in India as early as the _____ period.
- 1037) An example for Indirect Democracy is _____.
- 1038) India has a _____ government with elected representatives at the federal, state and local levels.
- 1039) The two houses of our Parliament are _____ and _____
- 1040) A group of people living in the same place of having particular characteristics in

common is _____

1041) The modern world prefers _____ .

1042) North Korea is an example of _____ government.

1043) _____ is ruled by the priest.

1044) The term 'Republic' was first coined in _____ .

1045) _____ is called as 'The Father of our Nation'.

1046) Chanakya wrote _____ .

1047) The Indian _____ comprises the elected representatives of people.

1048) Democracy in India works on _____ basic principles.

1049) General Election is conducted by _____ of India.

1050) _____ is head of the country.

1051) All members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people for _____ years.

1052) _____ Indian members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha.

1053) _____ is a group of people who govern a community.

1054) _____ in elections are the best way to make your 'voice' heard.

1055) Indirect elections are less _____

1056) _____ parties are an essential part of Democracy.

1057) _____ treats all the parties equally.

1058) The pressure groups are also called _____ groups.

1059) A political party has three components: a _____ and the _____

1060) _____ is the biggest democratic country of the world.

1061) The Chief Election Commissioner of India is _____ .

1062) _____ is the Prime Minister of India.

1063) _____ is the president of india.

1064) India is the _____ country in the world to introduce NOTA.

1065) People over the age of _____ years participate in the electoral process by casting

their votes.

1066) _____ are very expensive.

1067) Voters elect their representatives through _____ election.

1068) The President of India is elected by the _____ .

1069) _____ is more suited for large countries.

1070) _____ are the link between government and the people.

1071) _____ offers symbols for political parties.

1072) State parties are commonly referred as _____ .

1073) _____ play decisive role in making laws.

1074) Laws are debated and passed in the _____ and _____ .

1075) _____ is the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

1076) _____ groups are also called interest groups.

1077) A party which is recognised as a state party in at least _____ states is recognised as a national party.

1078) A party is recognised as a state party by the _____ .

1079) Every human being has a _____ of his (or) her own to achieve progress in life.

1080) Countries with higher income are considered to be _____ .

1081) _____ became the third largest economy in terms of PPP.

1082) _____ can be divided into renewable resources and non-renewable resources.

1083) _____ absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.

1084) _____ became the first largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity.

1085) _____ is necessary for the progress of any country.

1086) _____ is responsible for the development of human resources in India.

1087) _____ is the indicator of the people.

1088) Natural resources can be divided into _____ and _____ .

1089) _____ is an example for Renewable resources.

1090) _____ is an example for Non - renewable resources.

1091) India depends on _____ and _____ plants to meet its power needs.

1092) _____ panels absorb the sunlight is a source of energy to generate electricity.

1093) To survive in the world we all need _____ to earn money

1094) In well developed countries the proportion of work force engaged in will _____ be very smart.

1095) _____ sector has some formal processes and procedures.

1096) _____ are not registered with the government.

1097) Most of the _____ in Tamil Nadu has been contributed by the unorganised and

informal sectors.

- 1098) The basic needs of every human is more essential and need to be added in _____ list.
- 1099) Those who are engaged in economic activities in whatever capacity high or low are called _____ .
- 1100) Persons who are less than 15 years are considered as _____ .
- 1101) The economy is classified into _____ sectors.
- 1102) A large work force will be engaged in _____ primary sector.
- 1103) Neyveli _____ Corporation is a public sector.
- 1104) Tata Iron and Steel Industry is a _____ sector.
- 1105) A fortified city of ancient Greeks on a hill in Athens was _____
- 1106) The Age of Tyrants 6th century BC to 4th century BC proved to be a period of _____
- 1107) Pericles had power for _____ years
- 1108) The Greek-Egyptian city was _____
- 1109) After Punic wars, Rome emerged as an _____ power in the western world.
- 1110) Catalina's defeat led to _____
- 1111) Octavian was known as _____
- 1112) Augustus called himself _____
- 1113) Wang Cheng, was popularly known as _____
- 1114) Shih Huang Ti means _____
- 1115) From China, a large export-trade mainly in silk reached as far as the _____
- 1116) With Buddhism, came the influence of _____ art to China.
- 1117) The period after Han rule witnessed political _____ across the country
- 1118) One of the Roman emperors _____ himself became a Christian
- 1119) Internal crisis and invasion of Franks, Goths and Vandals ended the _____
- 1120) _____ and _____ continents are called Eurasia.
- 1121) The Persian king _____ decided to conquer the Greek city state.
- 1122) In the battle of _____ Persian ships were destroyed.
- 1123) _____ city had a great leader Pericles.
- 1124) The war between Athens and Sparta are known _____ war.
- 1125) _____ and _____ are the famous Historians during pericles period.
- 1126) _____ was the teacher of plato.
- 1127) Plato's disciple was _____ .
- 1128) The jury found Socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking _____ (a poison).

- 1129) Under _____ the Greeks established a kingdom in Macedonia.
- 1130) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the _____ .
- 1131) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was _____ trade.
- 1132) The Island of _____ became a great slave market.
- 1133) The martyrdom of the _____ brothers played a decisive role in the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.
- 1134) _____ the Elder completed a voluminous encyclopaedia of 'science'.
- 1135) The uprisings of the peasantry led to the collapse of _____ dynasty.
- 1136) The capital of Han dynasty was _____ .
- 1137) _____ was the most popular and powerful ruler of Han dynasty.
- 1138) After Jesus, crucifixion _____ started spreading the Christian doctrine.
- 1139) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of _____ from Central Asia
- 1140) Hung Chao and his followers brought downfall to _____ empire.
- 1141) Chu Yuan Chang was the leader of _____
- 1142) Japan remained in _____ for many centuries
- 1143) During the Tang dynasty, there were constant contacts between China and _____
- 1144) Fujiwara family emperors in later years retired to _____
- 1145) The title Sei-i-tai-Shogun meant _____
- 1146) Kamakura Shogunate was followed by _____ Shogunate.
- 1147) Abu Bakr and Omar laid the foundation for an _____ Empire.
- 1148) Islam advocated simplicity and _____
- 1149) The two sects of Islam were _____ and _____
- 1150) The arches, the pillars, and the minarets and domes represented _____ architecture.

- 1151) Umayyads were overthrown by_____.
- 1152) The Arabs had a scientific spirit of_____
- 1153) Chengiz Khan was a great_____
- 1154) The Ottomans conquest Constantinople in_____
- 1155) Fief was a _____ given to someone by their lord.
- 1156) New elements like_____ and_____ were included in Christian theology
- 1157) Roman Empire came to an end in _____ .
- 1158) Seljuq Turks; were the _____ tribes.
- 1159) The revolt under the leader of _____ caused the destruction of Tang empire.
- 1160) The Mongols established their rule by the name of _____ .
- 1161) In 1252 BC(BCE) _____ became the Great Khan.
- 1162) _____ Empire established their rule in China by replacing the Mongol Empire.
- 1163) _____ religion was a mixture of nature and ancestor worship.
- 1164) The first great family that controlled the state was the _____ family.
- 1165) _____ was the leader of Soga family.
- 1166) From 794 AD(CE) _____ remained the capital for more than one thousand years.
- 1167) Yoritomo established his military capital at _____ .
- 1168) _____ established Islam.
- 1169) The flight of Mohammed from Mecca is called _____ .
- 1170) _____ and _____ succeeded Prophet Mohammed.
- 1171) _____ was the holy city of Yudas and Christians.
- 1172) _____ city is known as the city of Arabian Nights.
- 1173) Arabian students learnt medicine in _____ university in India.
- 1174) The Turks who had become Muslims were called as _____ Turks.
- 1175) The struggle between Christianity and Islam which continued for nearly 200 year is

- known as _____ wars.
- 1176) _____ was the great military genius of Mongols.
- 1177) Military campaigns to the South were undertaken by _____
- 1178) The great statesman and loyal minister under the Bahmani Kingdom was _____
- 1179) Rajendra's grandson was _____
- 1180) Magnificent Hindu temples are found at _____ in Combodia
- 1181) The Hoysala kingdom shifted its capital to _____
- 1182) The dynasty _____ ruled Vijayanagar for nearly one and a half centuries
- 1183) The Mughal empire started to disintegrate after _____
- 1184) The spice trade from India was controlled by Muslims up to _____
- 1185) The Portuguese were able to conquer many ports from east Africa up to _____
- 1186) The Cholas introduced innovations in _____ administration
- 1187) Al beruni, Ibn Batuta, and Ferishta are among the best known of the Muslim

- 1188) Under Vijayanagar Empire _____ supplied the manpower for the army
- 1189) The appointment of _____ resulted in the migration of Telugu-speaking people from the north
- 1190) After Aurangzeb, the viceroys of many Mughal provinces became _____ rulers
- 1191) Valankai and Idankai were the division of the _____ system
- 1192) Roberto de nobili was a _____
- 1193) The Mughal _____ were single works to be kept in albums
- 1194) The intricately carved lofty towers or gopurams at the entrance to temples were contributed by the _____
- 1195) Venkatamakhi codified the _____
- 1196) Textile is a _____ product.
- 1197) Historian _____ uses the term classical to describe the period up to Gupta

Empire.

- 1198) Beginning of Muslim rule in India _____ .
- 1199) The impact of Muslim rule was felt during the reign of _____ .
- 1200) _____ established Bahmini Sultanate
- 1201) Bahmini Sultanate's capital is _____ .
- 1202) At the end of the 15th century _____ Sultanate emerged in Deccan.
- 1203) The Chola Empire was extended during _____ period.
- 1204) Rajendra I took his armies as far to the north east as the river _____ .
- 1205) Kulothung I had marriage alliance with _____ .
- 1206) Vijayanagar kingdom was established by _____ .
- 1207) Vijayanagar established on the bank of _____ river.
- 1208) Vijayanagar means _____ .
- 1209) _____ was the Great king of Vijayanagar empire.
- 1210) In 1503 the Portuguese built their first fort at _____ .
- 1211) The activities of the British and the French carried on through _____ company.
- 1212) The basic unit of Chola administration was _____ .
- 1213) In many centres of Tamil Nadu _____ military officers were appointed.
- 1214) The Mughal Empire was united and strengthened by _____ .
- 1215) At first the Europeans came to India in search of _____ goods.
- 1216) The four caste system mentioned in the religious texts referred to as _____ .
- 1217) Jesus's disciple _____ spread Christianity in Kerala.
- 1218) Sikhism was founded by _____ .
- 1219) Kamban wrote Ramayana in Tamil which was formally presented in the temple at _____ .
- 1220) Sekkilar's _____ similarly was presented at the temple in Chidambaram.
- 1221) The monumental architecture of the Cholas is visible in the great temple of _____ .
- 1222) The Portuguese claimed the territories discovered by _____
- 1223) Portuguese navy defeated the king _____ of Calicut
- 1224) Philippines was named after the _____ Prince Philip
- 1225) The introduction of Sugarcane led to the establishment of Sugarcane plantation

- in _____ islands.
- 1226) Mercantilism refers to _____ system.
- 1227) The English East India Company had monopoly trade in _____
- 1228) Florence, Milan, Venice, and Rome profited immensely from the _____ trade.
- 1229) Machiavelli's 'The Prince' was a _____ treatise.
- 1230) Utopia was written by _____
- 1231) The office of the Pope was known as _____
- 1232) The supreme head of the Anglican Church was _____
- 1233) Society of Jesus was founded by _____
- 1234) Henry the Navigator of Portugal laid the foundation for _____
- 1235) Ptolemy's Geography was brought from the _____ Empire.
- 1236) The discovery and colonization of America increased the _____ trade
- 1237) _____ and _____ Italian cities profited immensely from trade.
- 1238) Manuscripts were written by hand on animal skin called _____ .
- 1239) The idea of humanism was first expressed in _____ .
- 1240) _____ was the first to adopt idea of classical humanism in his work.
- 1241) Machiavelli wrote a political treatise called _____ .
- 1242) Cervantes wrote Satire book _____ .
- 1243) Micheal Angelo's marble scutpture is of _____ .
- 1244) Madonnas (Virgin and the child) is a beautiful painting painted by _____ .
- 1245) In the medieval period the _____ view that earth was the centre of the universe.
- 1246) The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular started from _____ .
- 1247) _____ and _____ indirectly encouraged the reformation movement.
- 1248) In the Middle Ages _____ church was a powerful institution.
- 1249) The _____ was the head of the church.
- 1250) The most infamous inquisition was the _____ inquisition.
- 1251) Martin Luther was a Professor of Theology in the University of _____ .
- 1252) _____ came to Wittenberg to sell indulgence.
- 1253) _____ founded the society of Jesus.
- 1254) The _____ re emphasized the importance of ceremonies and the significance of the mass.
- 1255) The reformation of the Catholic church from within is known as _____ .
- 1256) The Southern tip of Africa was named Cape of Storms by _____. It was

- renamed Cape of Good Hope by _____ .
- 1257) In 1492 AD(CE) _____ started to sail in three ship.
- 1258) The _____ claimed the territories discovered by Columbus.
- 1259) Portuguese navy defeated the _____ of Calicut.
- 1260) Magellan Straits was discovered in _____ .
- 1261) The _____ company had monopoly trade in India.
- 1262) _____ is the watery part of the earth.
- 1263) Water resources of the Earth can be broadly divided into _____ and _____ .
- 1264) _____ is a level below the ground, where water is found collected beneath the Earth's surface.
- 1265) _____ are porous rock strata filled with water, found below the Earth's surface.
- 1266) The northern hemisphere is called as the _____ and the Southern hemisphere is called as the _____ .
- 1267) Oceans and seas are considered as _____ of the earth because of the immense availability as food, minerals, etc.
- 1268) _____ was, named as the first 'Hero for the planet'.
- 1269) The deepest point in Arctic Ocean is _____ .
- 1270) _____ was a famous French ocean explorer.
- 1271) The richest fishing grounds in the world is _____ of New found land.
- 1272) A steep slope which descends from the edge of the continental shelf to the deep ocean - bed is called _____ .
- 1273) _____ is the deepest known under water sink hole in the world.
- 1274) A nautical measurement of the depth of water in the ocean is _____ .
- 1275) An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal depth is called _____ .
- 1276) The degree of concentration of salt in the sea water is called _____ .
- 1277) An all the movements of the oceans, _____ are considered to be the strongest.
- 1278) The periodic rise and fall of sea water is called _____ .
- 1279) Ocean currents are in _____ motion in the northern hemisphere and in _____ motion in the southern hemisphere.
- 1280) The Gangetic _____ was declared the National Aquatic animal in 2010.
- 1281) _____ is the world's largest coral reef.
- 1282) All living things large or small are grouped into _____
- 1283) The area in which an animal, plant or micro organisms lives is called its _____
- 1284) The chain of transformation of energy from one group of organisms to another through

- various trophic levels is called a_____
- 1285) The Extinction of species is called_____
- 1286) In Temperate Grass Lands Biome higher precipitation leads to_____ grass.
- 1287) In Temperate Grassland Biomes lower precipitation leads to_____ grass
- 1288) _____ is a life supporting layer that exists on the earth's surface.
- 1289) This layer on earth encompasses the _____ , _____ , _____ .
- 1290) Biosphere is made up of different _____ and _____ .
- 1291) A wide variety of plants and animals live in a particular habitat known as _____ .
- 1292) An _____ is a community, where all living organisms live.
- 1293) The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called _____ .
- 1294) A person who studies ecology is referred to as an _____ .
- 1295) An ecosystem consists of _____ basic components.
- 1296) Producers are called _____ .
- 1297) The examples of saprotrophs are _____ and _____ .
- 1298) A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains is called a _____ .
- 1299) _____ refers to a wide variety of living organisms.
- 1300) Biomes are classified into two broad categories _____ and _____ .
- 1301) The tropical diseases are _____, _____, etc.
- 1302) _____ are usually found on the western margins of the continents between 20° and

30° N and S latitude.

- 1303) An _____ is a fertile fresh water source found in deserts and semi-arid regions.
- 1304) In winter season the Tundras live in _____ .
- 1305) Aquatic biomes is called _____ in the earth.
- 1306) Aquatic biomes is classified as _____ and _____ .
- 1307) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on _____
- 1308) _____ Act came into effect on 1st April 2010.
- 1309) The Civil Rights movement in the United State was initiated by _____
- 1310) Gandhi was evicted from a first class compartment on the night of _____
- 1311) UNO was established in the year _____
- 1312) UNO was formed after _____
- 1313) In 1994 _____ became the President of South Africa
- 1314) The milestone document in the history of human rights is _____
- 1315) Political rights are given to the citizens by _____
- 1316) The written order from the court or other legal authority is called a _____
- 1317) Protection and promotion of human rights is India in the responsibility of _____
- 1318) Gandhi's violence struggle _____ emerged as a unique way of protest.
- 1319) In 1945 _____ war ended.
- 1320) It was the _____ in the country by the minority whites over the majority non-whites.
- 1321) In the year _____ Nelson Mandela became South Africa's President.
- 1322) _____ are necessary for full participation in the society.
- 1323) _____ exercised in the formation and administration of a government.
- 1324) It refers to equality before _____ and equal protection of law.
- 1325) It is against the law to employ children below _____ years of age in factories or other occupation.
- 1326) _____ is a written order from the court or other legal authority ordering to do an

act or not to do it.

- 1327) _____ are guaranteed by the Constitution.
- 1328) Respecting our National Flag and National Anthem is our _____ .
- 1329) The POCSO Act was passed in the year _____ .
- 1330) The Founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan was _____ .
- 1331) _____ Act came into effect on 1st April 2010.
- 1332) The Civil Rights movement in the United State was initiated by _____ .
- 1333) Exchange of goods means _____
- 1334) Countries bordering the Indian ocean used _____ as a medium of exchange
- 1335) Paper money spread to Europe through the travels of _____
- 1336) A gold plated coin called the _____ was introduced in Europe
- 1337) The Credit card was invented by _____
- 1338) In 2016 NFC got introduced in _____
- 1339) All the major and important banks were nationalised in India in _____
- 1340) There is no security required for the loan amount upto Rs. _____.
- 1341) The relationship between money and price is connected with the _____ policy.
- 1342) Trades and small entrepreneurs need _____ for their needs
- 1343) When the metal supply got limited _____ currency was introduced
- 1344) The medium of exchange in a country is _____
- 1345) _____ plays a predominant and inseparable role in all our lives.
- 1346) Ancient man invented _____ for hunting and gathering food.
- 1347) The _____ flourished wherever civilizations thrived.
- 1348) The _____ can be termed the first money.
- 1349) Countries bordering the Indian ocean used _____ as a medium of exchange.
- 1350) Lydia is a part of _____ today.
- 1351) The metals such as _____ and _____ gained importance gradually all over the world.
- 1352) The wealth stored through immoral ways will disappear as water kept in an _____ .
- 1353) _____ has become an inseparable part of everyone's life today.
- 1354) _____ are also available, through which things are bought on credit and the amount can be paid later.
- 1355) Now a days instead of using cheques or Demand Drafts _____ are carried out.
- 1356) _____ has the responsibility to regulate money supply and oversee the monetary

policy.

1357) 'The problem of the Rupee' is the thesis of _____ .

1358) _____ loan attempts to meet the educational aspirations of the society.

1359) There is no security required for the loan amount up to _____ .

1360) Students can apply through _____ loan scheme

1361) _____ is the medium of exchange in a country.

1362) Most of the international trade transactions are carried out in _____ .

1363) Till 1947, the currency notes with the image of _____ were in circulation.

1364) The name of the Malaysian currency is _____ .

1365) The Sugar Act of 1764 prohibited the import of _____

1366) The _____ acted like a political party and instilled a new political awareness.

1367) The Declaratory Act affirmed _____ right to legislate for the colonies.

1368) The _____ led to intense anti-British propaganda through newspapers, posters and pamphlets.

1369) In May 1774, in the Virginia Assembly, Thomas Jefferson declared that _____ would be a day of fasting and prayer.

1370) The first Continental Congress met in _____

1371) The Patriot militia force of _____ captured Fort Ticonderoga in New York

1372) The Americans were divided among themselves as Patriots and _____

1373) The Continental Congress had drafted the _____

1374) The French Monarchy of the _____ had enjoyed unchallenged power for 140 years.

1375) Turgot, Necker, Calonne and Brienne were the _____ of the French King.

1376) _____ revolution provided inspiration for other anti-colonial struggle in Asia and Africa.

1377) The ship _____ had taken a batch of puritans from England to America.

1378) The puritans landed in North America and called the place _____ .

1379) Quaker Penn established the colonies called as _____ .

1380) The Dutch founded _____ town in America.

1381) By the end of the eighteenth century there were _____ British colonies in America.

1382) The native Americans were called as _____ .

1383) Currency Act was enacted in _____ .

1384) The Stamp Act required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on

stamped paper produced in _____ .

1385) _____ introduced new duties on imports.

1386) _____ became the colonists commander-in-chief.

1387) The local farmers fought the British troops at the battle of _____ .

1388) "Green Mountain Boys" captured fort _____ in New York.

1389) _____ day is celebrated by the Americans as Independence day.

1390) The _____ revolution affected the life and society in the whole of continental Europe.

1391) _____ was the French Parliament.

1392) Louis XVI was entirely under the influence of his wife _____ .

1393) In 1777 French government officially declared that there were _____ lakhs beggars in France.

1394) Rationalist and Science writer of France was _____ .

1395) The fall of _____ prison was the great turning point in the French revolution.

1396) In 1791 Austria and Prussia together issued the Declaration of _____ .

1397) There was great festival of liberty and reason in _____ Cathedral in Paris.

1398) Danton and others protested against Robespierre for sending too many people to the _____ .

1399) The ideals of _____, _____, _____ continued to inspire many later political movements.

1400) Due to Industrial Revolution goods began to be produced by _____

1401) Division of Labour came into practice due to _____

1402) A Scottish engineer _____ converted a stationary steam engine to a rotary

engine.

- 1403) The safety lamp of Sir Humphrey Davy was invented in _____
- 1404) The railways date back to sixth century B.C. in _____ ,Greece.
- 1405) The Industrial Revolution made the life for _____ class very miserable.
- 1406) The textile capital of the world was _____
- 1407) In Prussia _____ became a centre of the railroad network.
- 1408) Moses Brown was a leading _____ industrialist.
- 1409) Hay market square is located in _____
- 1410) The _____ started in England first and spread to other parts of the world.
- 1411) _____ invented a contrive to pump the water out of mines.
- 1412) Richard Arkwright invented the _____ .
- 1413) _____ invented spinning mule.
- 1414) Cotton gin increased the _____ productivity.
- 1415) The _____ was the machine for rolling steel or any other metal into sheets.
- 1416) The risk of explosion was reduced by the invention of a _____ by Sir Humphry Davy.
- 1417) Germany had _____ powered rail transport.
- 1418) Steam boat was invented by _____ .
- 1419) The _____ revolution helped create opportunities for employment for all members of the family.
- 1420) English Parliament introduced _____ Act in 1799.
- 1421) The _____ Laws prohibited the formation of associations of workers.
- 1422) French businessmen sought refuge in _____ during the revolution.
- 1423) _____ reserves were located in the areas of Saar, Ruhr, and Silesia in Germany.
- 1424) The two major ports _____ and _____ had clear and secure access to the North Sea.
- 1425) In Germany _____ controlled the major manufacturing towns, coalfields and

trade routes.

- 1426) In Persia _____ became a centre of the railroad network.
- 1427) Samuel Slater offered his services to _____ a leading Rhode Island industrialist.
- 1428) Robert Fulton established the steamboat service on the _____ river.
- 1429) In _____ the first trans continental railroad was completed.
- 1430) Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of _____ in 1896.
- 1431) In Siam, the country's partially independent cities were called _____
- 1432) The Berlin conference declared that _____ basin to be neutral.
- 1433) The Zulu Tribe was known for its strong _____
- 1434) The British South African company was established in _____
- 1435) Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in _____
- 1436) Maji-Maji rebellion was caused by the _____
- 1437) Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut in _____
- 1438) _____ was an army engineer and civil servant.
- 1439) Under the permanent settlement the cultivators were at the mercy of _____
- 1440) Mahajans, Sahukars and bohras were _____
- 1441) Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of _____ in 1896.
- 1442) _____ involves political and economic control over a dependent territory.
- 1443) The term "South East Asia" has only been used since the _____ war.
- 1444) European traders went to South East Asia for _____ war.
- 1445) Goa and Malacca was conquered by a Portuguese soldier _____ .
- 1446) In 1786 the settlement of _____ was founded at the North Eastern Tip of Penang island.
- 1447) In 1819 _____ established Singapore as a key trading post.
- 1448) Singapore and Malacca had been linked with Penang to form the _____ settlements.
- 1449) The discovery of _____ in 1900 made Indonesia a valuable colony for the Dutch.
- 1450) Burma exports _____ trees to the foreign countries.
- 1451) The native Africans _____ were renowned warriors.
- 1452) _____ played a prominent role in building the Zulu nation.
- 1453) The colony of Rhodesia was renamed as _____ .
- 1454) A large part of Rhodesia was made up of _____ a kingdom ruled by kabaka.
- 1455) The Africans were economically exploited by the Germans leading to a number of rebellion. The most serious was _____ rebellion.
- 1456) _____ and _____ were the two countries which managed to evade

European Colonialism.

- 1457) The British defeated the Sikhis in India and captured their territories in _____ .
- 1458) Battle of Plassey was fought in _____ .
- 1459) After the abolition of slavery in India the company introduced _____ system.
- 1460) Governor General Cornwallis was himself a big _____ in England.
- 1461) _____ wanted to create landlords in India.
- 1462) _____ disease spreads by death of rats.
- 1463) _____ is a set of relationship between man and nature.
- 1464) Man has survived through the ages, dwelling within his surrounding called the _____ .
- 1465) Early man depended entirely on _____ for food, clothing and shelter.
- 1466) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in _____ in 1992.
- 1467) _____ is the total number of people living together in a particular place at the given point of time.
- 1468) _____ have only slightly exceeded deaths every year.
- 1469) The time of _____ it began to increase rapidly.
- 1470) The 14th century in Europe _____ is a black death.
- 1471) _____ indicates the number of live births per 1000 people in a year.
- 1472) _____ of population refers to the number of people living per square kilometre.
- 1473) The average number of years an individual is expected to live is _____ .
- 1474) The number of females for 1000 males in a given population is _____ .
- 1475) Areas of _____ is above 50 people per sq.km.
- 1476) India has an official population policy implemented in _____ .
- 1477) The movement of people within a country is _____ .
- 1478) The movement of people from one country to another, across international border is called _____ .
- 1479) People living temporarily or permanently by work and lead on organised life is called _____ .

- _____ .
- 1480) _____ means moving out or to leave a place.
- 1481) _____ means to enter a new country for the purpose of setting there.
- 1482) _____ factors are those factors which force people to move to new areas to live.
- 1483) _____ factors attract migrants to a new location.
- 1484) Most populated city is called _____ .
- 1485) _____ develop on the cross-roads which extend in all four directions.
- 1486) Cities more than _____ population are called mega cities.
- 1487) _____ are providing habitats for animals and livelihoods for humans.
- 1488) Chloro Fluoro carbon is depleted _____ .
- 1489) Ozone layer in the atmosphere absorbs most of the harmful _____ radiation from the sun.
- 1490) _____ shield is essential to protect life.
- 1491) The _____ are in Palk Bay.
- 1492) The mangroves have been heavily degraded due to the _____ of 2004.
- 1493) With _____ on hand, one can see the world in one sweep.
- 1494) _____ is the process of recording the measurement of a land area.
- 1495) A _____ is the basic tool of a geographer.
- 1496) For thousands of years most people thought that the Earth was _____ .
- 1497) Anaximander was the first ancient _____ cartographer.
- 1498) _____ is considered the oldest surviving world map.
- 1499) _____ from Belgium was the leading cartographer.
- 1500) The foundation for map-making in India was laid during the _____ .
- 1501) The art and science of map-making is called _____ .
- 1502) _____ direction is represented by an arrow head.
- 1503) The technique to recall cardinal directions is the sentence _____ .
- 1504) The location of a place can be simply defined by its _____ and _____ .
- 1505) The grid lines that run from left to right, is _____ .
- 1506) The grid lines that run vertically from the top to the bottom are called _____ .
- 1507) The mainland of India extends from _____ to _____ latitude.
- 1508) The mainland of India extends from _____ to _____ longitude.
- 1509) _____ is defined as the transformation of spherical network of latitudes and longitudes on a plane surface.
- 1510) The actual shape of the Earth is termed _____ .
- 1511) The _____ of India prepare the topographical maps in India for the entire country.

- 1512) _____ means far away and _____ means observing or collecting information.
- 1513) In 1863, Felix Nadar built a huge balloon named _____ .
- 1514) _____ is used for photography during grand occasions.
- 1515) The _____ is the primary source of energy for remote sensing.
- 1516) _____ in the satellite record and reflect emitted radiation.
- 1517) In the year _____ GNSS has become a part of our life.
- 1518) _____ is the world's first and currently used GNSS.
- 1519) Satellites orbiting above the surface of the Earth, circles the planet _____ a day to provide continuous, world wide coverage.
- 1520) Geographic information system is _____ based.
- 1521) GIS was first introduced by _____ and _____ .
- 1522) _____ is the Sanskrit word meaning Earth.
- 1523) On _____ the cicadas fell silent and the ground shook in dismay.
- 1524) The wave that eats people is _____ .
- 1525) The _____ is an isolated tribe on the Andaman Island.
- 1526) Andaman Islands are in the _____ Ocean.
- 1527) If the water recedes after an earthquake, run immediately _____ .
- 1528) The magnitude of earthquake off the coast of Sumatra was _____ .
- 1529) Most of the _____ occurred in the southern Nicobar Islands.
- 1530) A _____ is a catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life and property.
- 1531) Earthquake is a sudden vibration of the part of the earth caused by _____

movements.

1532) The place inside the earth where earthquake originates is _____ .

1533) The point on the earth's surface above the focus is _____ .

1534) _____ country has the densest seismic network in the world.

1535) _____ is in a very active seismic zone.

1536) _____ position - "drop, cover and hold on".

1537) _____ with blowing wind, can spread rapidly.

1538) Government is the main _____ of the state.

1539) There are _____ organs in a Government.

1540) Sri Lanka is an example of _____ form of government.

1541) Unitary form of government suitable for _____ Countries.

1542) U.S. represents _____ form of government.

1543) The constitution is the _____ of the land.

1544) The Name of the Parliament in Israel is _____.

1545) In India we have _____ form of government.

1546) Brazil has _____ form of governments.

1547) In Bhutan king Jigme is a _____ monarch.

1548) The Gross National Happiness (GNH) was first mentioned in the constitution of _____.

1549) The term GNH was coined by _____.

1550)

COUNTRY	NAME OF THE PARLIAMENT
Israel	_____

1551)

COUNTRY	NAME OF THE PARLIAMENT
Germany	_____

- 1552) _____ is the main agency of the state.
- 1553) There are three organs in Government, namely _____, _____, _____ .
- 1554) _____ refers to the executive functions of the state.
- 1555) A _____ is a sovereign, state governed as a single entity.
- 1556) In a monarchy, a _____ or _____ is Head of state.
- 1557) France is the example of _____ .
- 1558) _____ is suitable form small countries.
- 1559) In _____ form of government, amendments to the constitution are easy.
- 1560) Canada has the _____ form of Government.
- 1561) _____ form of Government is more expensive.
- 1562) Double citizenship prevails in _____ form of Government.
- 1563) The _____ is the supreme law of the land.
- 1564) Modern democratic governments are classified into _____ and _____ .
- 1565) The name of Israel's Parliament is _____ .
- 1566) _____ is the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented.
- 1567) _____ has the most administrative power in Parliamentary form of Government.
- 1568) _____ was the Governor of Madras rejuvenated the Village Panchayat system in British India.
- 1569) Local bodies provide _____ to the local Community.
- 1570) After independence, the creation of Village Panchayats became a _____ movement.
- 1571) In a Village Panchayat the President and Ward members are _____ elected by the

people

- 1572) In Tamil Nadu local government Act was passed in the year_____.
- 1573) According to Mahatma Gandhi, 'India's soul lives in the _____.
- 1574) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar was the _____ of the Erode Municipality.
- 1575) Election to the local self government are conducted by the _____.
- 1576) The "Lanchashirse of the Eastern World" was_____.
- 1577) Under the permanent settlement the cultivators more at the mercy of _____.
- 1578) Malayans, Sahukars and bohras were_____.
- 1579) _____ operates at the lowest level of society.
- 1580) The Local self Government members are elected by the _____ .
- 1581) The Local Self Government attained its high point under the _____ .
- 1582) There are historical records of references to local self government under _____ .
- 1583) During the medieval period it has some what declined due to the onslaught of _____ .
- 1584) _____ Act was introduced by provincial autonomy.
- 1585) _____ Governments were formed rural and development received special attention.
- 1586) It was an essential part of _____ programme that Panchayat Raj institutions would, be built from villages to the highest levels.
- 1587) _____ became a social movement.
- 1588) Panchayats and Municipalities will be institutions of _____
- 1589) Panchayats are functioning under the system of _____ tier.
- 1590) The Local Self Government dissolution, elections should be conducted compulsorily within _____ months.
- 1591) The Village Panchayat President and ward members are directly elected by the

- _____ .
- 1592) _____ of the Panchayat will preside over its meetings.
- 1593) Meetings of the Grama sabha are conducted in _____ times in a year.
- 1594) The village councils had effective links with the _____ rulers.
- 1595) The Madras Village Panchayat Act was introduced in the year _____ .
- 1596) The Chairman of the Panchayat Union is chosen one among its _____ .
- 1597) _____ advocated Panchayat, Raj, a decentralized form of government.
- 1598) _____ is the chairman of the corporation.
- 1599) The term of the Meyor is _____ years.
- 1600) _____ will be from a person from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- 1601) Chennai Corporation building is named after the British Lord _____ .
- 1602) _____ is a link bridge between the members of the corporation and the government.
- 1603) _____ conducts the elections to the local government like general elections.
- 1604) This is required by law to drive _____
- 1605) A life saving _____
- 1606) They are here to key system safe _____
- 1607) A large vehicle to take precaution _____ around
- 1608) How the driver indicate which _____ way they are turning
- 1609) Something you should avoid while driving
- 1610) Watch for there to even the road _____
- 1611) You apply this to stop your vehicle _____
- 1612) A pace by which you must abide by _____
- 1613) This indicates of how quickly you are travelling
- 1614) People, the driver is responsible for _____.
- 1615) The part of your vehicle that meet the road _____
- 1616) An area where traffic fines double _____
- 1617) You should turn these on for safety _____
- 1618) A digital aid in navigating _____
- 1619) _____ are the leading cause of death by injury and the tenth - leading cause of

all deaths globally.

- 1620) An estimated _____ people are killed in road crashes each year.
- 1621) _____ million people are injured in road accident each year.
- 1622) _____ has the worst road accident rate worldwide.
- 1623) Every _____ minutes a child is killed in an accident in the worlds.
- 1624) In 2016 a lot of road accidents took place in _____ city.
- 1625) In 2016 the least number of road accident took place in _____ city.
- 1626) The city next to the chennai in road accident cases is _____ .
- 1627) The chances of death by accident can be decreased by 51% with the proper use of _____ and _____ .
- 1628) It is important for children to know about _____ and _____ .
- 1629) Most of the cultivations in Tamil Nadu are _____ farmers.
- 1630) A major portion of the employee involved in agricultural activities are _____ labourers
- 1631) In India the total land area under agriculture is _____ fast.
- 1632) If there is good water for a land, it can be cultivated more than _____ in a year
- 1633) Nammaalvar believed in _____ the future generation of India
- 1634) Micro farmers account to around _____ of total cultivators in Tamil Nadu.
- 1635) In Tamil Nadu _____ is Micro and Marginal farmers.
- 1636) If there is good _____ for a land, it can cultivate more than one crop in a year.
- 1637) If the total cultivation land area _____ it results in increase of agricultural production.
- 1638) Tamil Nadu receives the required water from _____ and _____ monsoons water.
- 1639) In Tamil Nadu there are _____ large lakes.
- 1640) The area of land that is irrigated from the _____ is very low.
- 1641) The Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is dependent on _____ .
- 1642) The _____ is constantly monitoring the level and nature of ground water.
- 1643) All cultivated crops can be classified as _____ and _____ crops.
- 1644) The water consumed in the production process of industrial product has been called the _____ .
- 1645) _____ has been the fifth largest exporter of virtual water in the world.
- 1646) _____ were grown in 76% of the area.
- 1647) _____ cultivation is carried out at a large scale of 30% cultivated in Tamil Nadu.

1648) _____ technology is a very good remedial to tackle shortage in irrigational water.

1649) _____ is a deficit state in rainfall.

1650) Next to paddy _____ is cultivated in most area.

1651) During colonial period labourers had moved to other colonies seeking _____

1652) Coimbatore has recored the _____ number of emigrants next to Chennai

1653) _____ is the difference in social status, wealth or opportunity between people or groups.

1654) Process of moving from one place to another is known as _____

1655) Change in populating occurs due to births, deaths and _____

1656) Change in populating occurs due to _____ , _____ and _____ .

1657) Now Bombay is called _____ .

1658) Earlier, Chennai city was called _____ .

1659) Generally, one tends to associate migration with _____ areas.

1660) Tamil Nadu migrants account for _____ percent in rural areas and _____ percent in urban areas.

1661) In Tamil Nadu _____ out of every five persons are migrant.

1662) Of the total migrants 20% have chosen to go to _____ .

1663) Of the total International migrants _____ are women, while _____ are mens.

1664) The largest migration corridor in the world is _____ .

1665) Migration is a reflection of _____ and _____ faced by large sections of rural people.

CORRECT STATEMENT

93 x 1 = 93

1666) a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.

b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.

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

d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

1667) a) Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closest to humans.

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

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

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

1668) a. The Great Bath at Harappa is well-built with several adjacent rooms.

b. The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.

c. The terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of copper suggest the artistic skills of

Egyptians.

d. The Mesopotamians devised a solar calendar system.

1669) a. Amon was an "Egyptian God".

b. The fortified Harappan city had the temples.

c. The great sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia.

d. The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians.

1670) a) Evidence of iron smelting has been found in Kodumanal and Guttur.

b) Periplus of Erythraean Sea mentions about the pepper trade with India.

c) Punch marked coins are the earliest coins used in India mostly made of gold.

d) The Sangam Age has its roots in the Bronze Age.

1671) a) The Cheras ruled over Kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.

b) The Maangulam Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions mention the King Karikalan.

c) The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of merchants.

d) Salt merchants were called Vanikars and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.

1672) (a) The introduction of Bronze tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the banks of the Ganges.

(b) Ajivikas had a small presence in western India.

(c) The clusters where particular clansmen were dominant came to be known were Pre-Mauryan states.

(d) Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.

1673) (a) Ajatashatru was the first important king of Magadha.

(b) Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.

(c) The Mauryas were the first of non-Kshatriya dynasties to rule in northern India.

(d) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka.

1674) i. Mt. Fuji is a dormant volcano

ii Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano

iii Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano

Which of the statement(s) is/are true

a. i is true

b. ii is true

c. iii is true

d. i, ii, iii are true

1675) Statement: Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

Reason: Interior of the Earth contains compressed hot magma

a. Statement & reason are true

b. Statement is true, reason is false

c. Statement is false, reason is true

d. Statement & reason are false

1676) Statement I: Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates

Statement II: The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle

a. Statement I is false II is true

b. Statement I and II are false

- c. Statement I is true II is false
- d. Statement I and II are true

1677) 1. 'T' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the river

2. 'U' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier

3. 'V' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier

- a. i, ii & iii are correct
- b. i & ii are correct
- c. i & iii are correct
- d. only (iii) is correct

1678) (i) First Persian attack on Greece failed.

(ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar.

(iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced.

(iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire.

- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (iv) is correct

1679) (i) Euclid developed a model for the motion of planets and stars.

(ii) Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans.

(iii) Acropolis became a famous slave market.

(iv) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks

- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (iv) is correct.

1680) (i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty.

(ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy

(iii) Virgil's Aeneid glorified Roman imperialism.

(iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar

- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (iii) is correct.

1681) (i) Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a tyrant.

(ii) Romulus Aurelius was the most admired ruler in Roman History.

(iii) Abius was a famous Carthaginian General.

(iv) Tacitus is respected more than Livy as a historian.

- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (iv) is correct.

1682) (i) Buddhism went to China from Japan.

(ii) After crucifixion of Jesus, St Thomas spread the Christian doctrine.

(iii) St Sophia Cathedral was the most magnificent building in Europe.

(iv) Trajan was one of the worst dictators Rome had.

- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct

- (c) (iii) is correct
- (d) (iv) is correct

1683) (i) Chengiz Khan was an intolerant person in religion

- (ii) Mongols destroyed the city of Jerusalem
 - (iii) Crusades weakened the Ottoman Empire
 - (iv) Pope Gregory succeeded in making King Henry IV to abdicate the throne by means of Interdict
- (a) (i) is correct
 - (b) (ii) is correct
 - (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (d) (iv) is correct

1684) (i) Mangu Khan was the Governor of China.

- (ii) Mongol court in China impressed Marco Polo.
 - (iii) The leader of Red Turbans was Hung Chao.
 - (iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan dynasty.
- a. (i) is correct
 - b. (ii) is correct
 - c. (ii) and (iv) are correct
 - d. (iv) is correct

1685) (i) Boyang and Changon were built during Sung dynasty.

- (ii) Peasant uprisings led to the collapse of Tang dynasty.
 - (iii) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars.
 - (iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan dynasty.
- (a) (i) is correct
 - (b) (ii) is correct
 - (c) (iii) is correct
 - (d) (iv) is correct

1686) i) The establishment of the Vijayanagar Kingdom witnessed the most momentous development in the history of South India.

- ii) The Saluva dynasty ruled for a longer period.
- iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara had smooth relations with the Bahmani Sultanate.
- iv) Rajput kingdoms attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia.

1687) i) The Nayak Kingdom came up in Senji.

- ii) The appointment of Telugu Nayaks resulted in the migration of Telugu-speaking people from Madurai.
- iii) Mughal Empire started declining from the time of Jahangir.
- iv) The Europeans came to India in search of slaves.

1688) i) Mythical genealogies were collected by Col. Mackenzie.

- ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India.
- iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khalji's kingdom.
- iv) The Portuguese built their first fort in Goa.

1689) i) Gold images of great beauty and artistry were made by Cholas.

- ii) The best example for Chola architecture is Siva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance.
- a) (i) is correct (ii) is wrong
 - b) Both (i) and (ii) is correct

- c) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
- d) (i) is wrong, (ii) is correct

1690) (a) Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated.
(b) John Calvin's government in Geneva was liberal and fun-filled.
(c) King Henry VIII had deep theological differences with the Catholic Church.
(d) Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the mass

1691) (a) Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
(b) Horses were native to America.
(c) During the beginning of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities.
(d) The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India.

1692) (a) 1. The barter system flourished wherever civilizations thrived.
2. This was the initial form of trade.
i) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
ii) Both 1 and 2 are correct
iii) Both 1 and 2 are wrong
iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

1693) (b) 1. Most of the international trade transactions are carried out in US dollars.
2. No other country except the US carries out trade in the world.
i) Both the statements are correct.
ii) Both the statements are wrong.
iii) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

1694) i) The Portuguese were the pioneers of naval expeditions.
ii) New Plymouth was named after the Quaker Penn.
iii) Quakers have the reputation of encouraging wars.
iv) The English changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York.
a) i & ii are correct
b) iii is correct
c) iv is correct
d) i & iv are correct

1695) i) The American War of Independence was as much a civil war as a war against the British
ii) The British forces emerged victorious in York Town.
iii) The nobles in France were supportive of the rising middle class.
iv) The British Parliament repealed the Townshend Act except the tax on paper.
a) i & ii are correct
b) iii is correct
c) iv is correct
d) i & iv are correct

1696) i) British mine-owners were faced with the problem of water seeping into their mines.
ii) Employing human labour was cheap for this work.
iii) Newton invented a steam engine to pump water out of mines.
iv) Water had to be removed to get coal in mines.
a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- c) (i) and (iv) are correct
- d) (iii) is correct

1697) i) Trade Unions were formed by labourers to get their rights

- ii) Germany's political setup was the most significant challenge for the industrial revolution
- iii) To protect capitalists Karl Marx advocated socialism
- iv) There were no natural resources in Germany
- a) (i) is correct
- b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- c) (i) and (iv) are correct
- d) (iii) is correct

1698) i) Until the last quarter of the 19th century, Africa south of Sahara was unknown to the world.

- ii) The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1864.
- iii) Spain ruled the Philippines for over 500 years.
- iv) The famine of 1876–78 occurred in Odhisha.
- a) i) is Correct
- b) ii) is Correct
- c) ii) & iii) are correct
- d) iv) is correct

1699) i) The French had occupied Java and Sumatra in 1640.

- ii) The Dutch began their conquest of the English Settlements by capturing Malacca .
- iii) Berlin Conference met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin.
- iv) The possessions of Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into French and German spheres of influence.
- a) i) is correct
- b) ii) & i) are correct
- c) iii) is correct
- d) iv) is correct

1700) Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of Districts.

1701) District Panchayat is constituted in each village.

1702) The Municipal Commissioner will be a person from the Indian Administration Service (IAS)

1703) In Village panchayat; the President and ward members are elected by the people.

1704) In recent times workers from Tamil Nadu are moving to Africa.

1705) In Tamil Nadu, the extent of migration is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas

1706) Any migrant stream would consist of homogenous sub-streams.

1707) Two out of every 10 persons is reported to be a migrant.

1708) (a) Some researchers relate the origin of the Tamils to the sub merged continent of Lemuria.

- (b) The ancestors lived in the Kosasthalaiyar river belonged to the species of Homo erectus.
- (c) Sir Robert Bruce was a philosopher from England.
- (d) Palaeolithic people used microlithic artefacts.

1709) (a) The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia belonged to the Sumerians.

- (b) The Sumerians believed to have originated from Central Asia.

- (c) Sargon and his descendants ruled Mesopotamia for more than 200 years.
- (d) The Akkadians dominated Sumeria briefly from 2500 BCE to 2450 BCE.

1710) (a) The Harappans used painted Pottery.

- (b) The Harappans have no knowledge about weights and measures.
- (c) The Indus people buried the dead.
- (d) The Indus civilization completely disappeared.

1711) (i) Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the Sangam Age.

(ii) Prakrit was the language used by the common people in Northern India during the Mauryan period.

(iii) Vienna Papyrus, a Roman document, mentions trade related to Muziri.

(iv) The concept of Thinaï is presented in the Tamil grammar work of Pathupattu.

1712) (i) Pathitru Pathu speaks about the Pandya kings and their territory.

(ii) The Akanaanuru describes the trading activities at Kaveripoompattinam.

(iii) The Chola Emblem was the tiger and they issued square copper coins with images of a tiger.

(iv) Neythal is a sandy desert region.

1713) (a) The Yudas were called as Akkadians.

(b) In the Greek language Meso means in between.

(c) The Euphrates and Tigris rivers drain into the Bay of Bengal.

(d) The British Museum is placed in Tokyo.

1714) (a) Vienna papyrus is a latin document.

(b) Vienna was a capital city of Australia.

(c) Papyrus is a paper produced out of the papyrus plant.

(d) Hermapollon is an Aeroplane.

1715) (a) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Mauryans.

(b) Alexander died at the age 53.

(c) Porus was killed by Alexander's general after Alexander's death.

(d) Ptolemy took Egypt with its capital Macedonia.

1716) (i) When magma reaches this Earth's surface, it is referred to as 'Lava'. (True)

(ii) The interior of the earth contains very hot molten material called 'Magma'. (True)

(iii) Sedimentary are also called Primary (or) Mother rocks. (False)

(a) (i) is true

(b) (i) & (ii) are true (iii) false

(c) (iii) is true

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) are true

1717) (i) The plates move vertically in convergent Boundary. (False)

(ii) The plates pull away from each other in Transform boundary. (False)

(iii) The plates slide horizontally past each other in Transform Boundary. (True)

(a) (i) is false

(b) (i) and (ii) are false

(c) (ii) false (i) and (iii) are true

(d) (i) (ii) are false (iii) true

1718) (i) Asia and African continents are known as Eurasia.

(ii) India and Japan countries represented the classical world.

(iii) The decline of Roman empire marked the end of classical world.

(iv) Until 5th century BC(BCE) Christianity was followed only in Roman empire.

(a) (i) is correct

- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct

1719) (i) Darius was the Persian king.

- (ii) Darius decided to conquer Arabian cities.
- (iii) Darius defeated Arabian army at Marathon.
- (iv) After Darius, Xerxes came to the throne.
- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (i) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (iii) is correct

1720) (i) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars from Northern Asia.

- (ii) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars from Central Asia.
- (iii) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars from Central Africa
- (iv) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars from Central America.
- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (iv) is correct

1721) Assertion (A): During Chin Dynasty the separate walls were connected. This wall is considered as the Great Wall of China.

Reason (R): Chinese built this walls to protect themselves from enemies from the north.

- (a) A is correct R is wrong
- (b) A and R are correct
- (c) A and R are wrong
- (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

1722) (i) Darasuram Temple was built by the Pandya rulers.

- (ii) Under the Mughals, a large volume of literature was produced, especially in Persian and Urdu.
- (iii) Tansen lived in the court of Krishnadeva Raya.
- (iv) Telugu literature flourished under royal support

1723) (i) The state was indifferent to water resources.

- (ii) Lift irrigation was unknown to Indians.
- (iii) Cholas built a network of canals.
- (iv) Muhammad bin Tughlaq built the biggest network of canals in the Delhi area

1724) (i) Sugarcane was an important food crop.

- (ii) The two new crops introduced by the Europeans in India were Wheat and Rice.
- (iii) Rural population were known to abandon a settlement and move to a new location.
- (iv) The peasants lived only at a very basic level of subsistence.

1725) Assertion (A): Devagiri was captured by Alauddin Khalji.

Reason (R): Devagiri was renamed Daulatabad.

- (a) A is correct; R explains A
- (b) A is correct, R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct, R is correct
- (d) A is correct, R is wrong

1726) Find out the correct sequence of rule:

- (a) Sangama dynasty, Saluva dynasty, Tuluva dynasty

- (b) Tuluva dynasty, Saluva dynasty, Sangama dynasty
- (g) Saluva dynasty, Tuluva dynasty, Sangama dynasty
- (d) Sangama dynasty, Tuluva dynasty, Saluva dynasty.

1727) (i) Mughal empire was established by Akbar.

(ii) In 1526 in the battle of Panipat Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi.

(iii) The first six Mughal emperors are referred to as the Great Mughals,

(iv) Humayan was the last Mughal emperor.

- (a) (i) is correct
- (b) (ii) is correct
- (c) (ii) and (iii) is correct
- (d) (iv) is correct

1728) (a) Prince Henry's Navigation school heralded the dawn of the modern era.

(b) The modern Era witnessed scientific progress.

(c) The Roman Church became very strong in the modern Era.

(d) Feudalism encouraged urbanisation.

1729) (a) The invention of press suppressed the growth of Science.

(b) The idea of humanism was first expressed in literature.

(c) Renaissance paintings were unrealistic and two dimensional.

(d) Renaissance supported the corruption and worldly practices of the Church

1730) a) Inquisition was an institution of the Protestant Church.

(b) Calvin of Geneva followed Martin Luther.

(c) The travel accounts of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta kindled the curiosity to explore.

(d) The sailors of Prince Henry explored the east coast Africa.

1731) (a) A German cartographer named the New World after Amerigo Vespucci.

(b) Cochin was the headquarters of the Portugal empire in the East.

(c) Since the sea was calm it was named as Pacific Ocean by Columbus.

(d) Maize was introduced into Europe from America.

1732) (a) Henry VIII longed for a daughter who would succeed him to the throne.

(b) Henry VIII did not want to marry again.

(c) He appealed to the Pope to annul his marriage with Catherine.

(d) His application was accepted by the pope.

1733) (a) America claimed the territories discovered by Columbus.

(b) Columbus discovered America.

(c) Columbus called the new land as Philippines.

(d) Megellan was killed during his voyage.

1734) (c) 1. Man exchanged the surplus goods for other goods that he needed.

2. Salt is the goods that was exchanged.

- (i) 1 is correct, 2 is wrong
- (ii) 1 is wrong, 2 is correct
- (iii) Both are wrong
- (iv) Both are correct

1735) (D) 1. The State Bank of India is a informal financial institution.

2. As far as nationalised banks are concerned the interest is higher.

- (i) 1 is correct, 2 is wrong
- (ii) 1 is wrong, 2 is correct

- (iii) Both the statements are wrong
- (iv) Both the statements are correct

1736) (E) 1. Pepper and spices took a major share of the exports.
2. The part western sea was the spice route.

- (i) 1 is correct, 2 is wrong
- (ii) 1 is wrong, 2 is correct
- (iii) Both the statements are correct
- (iv) Both the statements are wrong

1737) (i) The persecution of Puritans prompted many to leave England and settle.

- (ii) George Fox was the founder of the society in England.
- (iii) In the Northern states, planters were in need of slaves.
- (iv) Americans had good representation in the British parliament.
- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- b) (iii) is correct
- c) (iv) is correct
- d) (i) and (iv) are correct

1738) (i) The Second Continental Congress met in September 1774, at Philadelphia.

- (ii) The Loyalists were better organized than the patriots.
- (iii) After the battle of York town, Cornwallis lost the confidence of the successive British Governments.
- (iv) One of the results of the American war of Independence was the separation of the church and the state.
- a) (i) and (iv) are correct
- b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- c) (iv) is correct
- d) (ii) is correct

1739) Assertion (A): The revolutionaries were determined to fight against royal absolutism.

Reason (R): Mirabeau quoted the Declaration of Independence with enthusiasm during the French Revolution.

- a) A is correct and R is not the explanation of A
- b) A is incorrect and R is not the explanation of A
- c) A is correct and R is the explanation of A
- d) Both 'A' and 'R' are incorrect

1740) Assertion (A): In September 1791, the National Assembly framed the first constitution.

Reason (R): The king was given unlimited powers as the Executive head.

- a) A is correct and R is not the explanation of A
- b) A is incorrect and R is not the explanation of A
- c) A is correct and R is the explanation of A
- d) Both 'A' and 'R' are incorrect

1741) (i) Industrial Revolution was transferred the agrarian society into factory system with machine production.

- (ii) The banking system in England was very weak.
- (iii) Employing human labour cost very low amount of money.
- (iv) Eli Whitney invented spinning mule.
- a) (i) is correct
- b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- c) (iii) is correct
- d) (i) and (iv) are correct

1742) (i) The cheapest method of producing iron was using coke produced from coal.
(ii) Textile manufacture was at the heart of the Industrial Revolution.
(iii) Before the Industrial Revolution two types of mines existed: drift mine and bell pits.
(iv) By 1830, the distance between Manchester and Liverpool could be covered in four hours.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct
b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
d) (i) and (iv) are correct

1743) (i) Colonialism is a process of domination.
(ii) The great international emporium of Malacca was captured by the British.
(iii) Stamford Raffles established Singapore as a key trading post.
(iv) Most - Indonesians were metal workers.
a) (i) and (iii) are correct
b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
c) (iv) is correct
d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

1744) (i) Boer states were given full responsible government in 1900.
(ii) Rhodesia was named after Cecil Rhodes.
(iii) Mendiak surrendered to the Europeans.
(iv) R.C. Dutt was an Indian nationalist economist.
a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
c) (iii) is correct
d) (i) and (iv) are correct

1745) Assertion (A): Even in times of famines no remission was given to the peasants.
Reason (R): The land tax was the main source of revenue to the British.
a) A is correct, R is wrong
b) Both A and R are wrong
c) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

1746) Assertion (A): The British emerged as a territorial power in India.
Reason (R): The British conquered all the regional powers through various wars.
a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is correct and R is wrong
d) A is wrong but R is correct

1747) Find out the correct statements.
a. The place on the earth's surface above the focus is epicenter.
b. During an earthquake, be choos to building
c. Stay inside until the shaking stops.
d. Fire causes injuring to people and animals

1748) (i) Provincial Autonomy was introduced in India in 1942.
(ii) Munroe was all for administration in the local language.
(iii) The Community development programme and National Extension Service became a basis

for "Great charts on Panchayat Raj" in 1957.

(iv) There are no problems and challenges facing the local self government in India.

1749) The founder of local self governments in modern time is Lord Dalhousie.

1750) Three tier system of panchayats at smaller states has population below 2 million.

1751) One fourth one offices of chair persons at all levels is reserved for women.

1752) Tamil Nadu local Government act was passed in 1994.

1753) The Indian Election Commission conducts the elections to the local government like general elections.

1754) The Perundurai village is proud of the hut less village in Tamil Nadu.

1755) One usually associate mobility with female rather than male.

1756) Of the total migrants in Tamil Nadu, 65 percent have migrated toward rural areas.

1757) Work is the major factor responsible for female migrants in India.

1758) Of the international migrants, 15 percent are men while 85 percent are womens.

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

58 x 2 = 116

- 1759) Core and crust
- 1760) Epicentre and Hypocentre.
- 1761) Divergent and convergent boundaries.
- 1762) Primary waves and Secondary waves.
- 1763) Shield volcano and volcanic Dome.
- 1764) Physical and chemical weathering.
- 1765) Delta and Estuar.
- 1766) Stalactite and stalagmite
- 1767) Longitudinal and Transverse sand dunes
- 1768) Inselbergs and yardangs
- 1769) Spit and bar
- 1770) Weather and climate
- 1771) Land breeze and sea breeze
- 1772) Windward side and Leeward side.
- 1773) Tropical cyclone and Temperate cyclones.
- 1774) Spring tide and Neap tide.
- 1775) Abyssal plains and Ocean deeps.
- 1776) Producers and Decomposers
- 1777) Terrestrial biomes and Aquatic biomes.
- 1778) Tropical vegetation and Desert vegetation.
- 1779) Savannas and Tundra
- 1780) Primary activities and Secondary activities
- 1781) Globe and Map
- 1782) Aerial photographs and satellite imageries.
- 1783) GIS and GPS
- 1784) Internal Processes and External processes.
- 1785) Seismology and Geology.
- 1786) Atmosphere and Biosphere.
- 1787) Sedimentary Rock and Metamorphic Rock
- 1788) Continental glaciers and Valley glaciers.
- 1789) Oxidation and Carbonation
- 1790) Alluvial Plain and Flood Plain
- 1791) Arete and Matterhorn
- 1792) Sea Cave and Sea Arch
- 1793) Sea cave and Sea cliffs.

- 1794) Insulation and temperature
1795) Conduction and Convection.
1796) Isobar and Isotherm.
1797) Insolation and Temperature.
1798) Solar Radiation and Terrestrial Radiation.
1799) Tidal power and Hydel power.
1800) Pacific ocean and Atlantic ocean
1801) Tidal pourer and Hydel power.
1802) Pacific ocean and Indian ocean.
1803) Abiotic components and Biotic components.
1804) Producers and Consumers.
1805) Birth rate and Death Rate
1806) Emigration and Immigration
1807) Rural settlement and urban settlement
1808) Metropolitan and Mega cities
1809) Push factors and pull factors
1810) Water pollution and light pollution
1811) Internal Migration and International Migration.
1812) Land Pollution and Noise Pollution.
1813) Large scale map and small scale map
1814) Airborne remote sensing and spaceborne remote sensing.
1815) Large Scale Map and Small Scale Map.
1816) Airborne remote sensing and space borne remote Sensing.

ASSERTION REASON

43 x 2 = 86

1817) Assertion (A): Many of the Mesolithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.

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

- (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

1818) Assertion (A): Assyrians of Mesopotamian civilisation were contemporaries of Indus civilisation.

Reason(R): The Documents of an Assyrian ruler refer to the ships from Meluha

- (a) A and R are correct and A explains R
(b) A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct
(d) Both A and R are incorrect

1819) Assertion (A): Buddhism went to China from India

Reason (R): The earliest Indian inhabitants in China were the followers of Buddhism.

- a) A is correct; R is wrong
- b) Both A & R are wrong
- c) Both A & R are correct
- d) A is wrong R is irrelevant to A

1820) Assertion (A): The fall of Jerusalem into the hands of Seljuk Turks led to the Crusades.
Reason (R): European Christian pilgrims were denied access to Jerusalem.

- a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) A and R are correct
- c) A and R are wrong
- d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

1821) Assertion (A): India was an integral part of maritime trade, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west.

Reason (R): Geographical location of India in the middle of Indian Ocean

- a) i) A is correct; R explains about A
- b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
- c) iii) A and R are wrong
- d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A

1822) Assertion (A): Oceans are always shown in blue in maps.

Reason(R): It indicates the natural colour of the oceans.

- 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.

1823) Assertion(A): Flat topped seamounts are known as Guyots.

Reason(R): All guyot features are of volcanic origin.

- 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.

1824) Assertion(A): Submarine canyons are deep gorges on the ocean floor.

Reason(R): They are mainly restricted to continental shelf, slope and rise

- 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.

1825) Assertion (A):Atolls are more common in the Atlantic ocean.

Reason(R):The marine population at the depth is less.

- 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.

1826) A: Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.

R: They depend on autotrophs for their nourishment.

- 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

1827) A: Hotspots are the regions characterised by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.

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

- 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

1828) Consider the following statements.

Assertions (A): Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

Reason (R): We have a right to freedom of religions. We have to promote harmon and the spirit of the people of other religions.

- 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 but R is correct

1829) Assertion (A): Merchants of Boston boycotted the British goods

Reason (R): The British Finance Minister introduced new duties on imports into American colonies

- a) A is correct and R is not the explanation of A
- b) A is incorrect and R is not the explanation of A
- c) A is correct and R is the explanation of A
- d) Both 'A' and 'R' are incorrect

1830) Assertion (A): There was a massive peasant revolt in the Vendee against conscriptions.

Reason (R): The peasants as supporters of the king did not like to fight against him.

- a) Both A and R are incorrect
- b) Both A and R are correct
- c) A is correct and R is incorrect
- d) A is incorrect and R is correct

1831) Assertion (A): Workers had rights to get holidays.

Reason (R): There were laws to protect the workers.

- a) A is correct R is wrong
- b) Both A & R are wrong
- c) Both A and R are correct
- d) A is correct R is not correct explanation of A

1832) Assertion (A): Slater was called the Father of the American Industrial Revolution.

Reason (R): His spinning textile mill was duplicated and his techniques became popular.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) A is wrong and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct

1833) Assertion: (A) In the Madras Presidency, the famine of 1876-78 was preceded by droughts.

Reason: (R) : Because of the colonial government's policy of Laissez Faire in the trade of food-grains.

- a) A is correct, R is wrong
- b) Both A & R are wrong
- c) A is correct , R is not the correct explanation of A
- d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

1834) Assertion (A): Berlin Conference agreed to the rule of Leopold II in Congo Free State.

Reason (R): Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in Congo.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is correct and R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct

1835) 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.

- 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

1836) 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.

- 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

1837) Assertion (A): The points at which the vertical and horizontal lines of the grid intersect are called coordinates.

Reason (R): The lines that run horizontally and vertically are called Northings and Eastings respectively.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct ; (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false ; (R) is true

1838) Assertion (A) The legend of a map does not help us to understand the information in a map.

Reason (R) It is usually placed at the left or right corner at the bottom of the map.

- (a) (A) is false ; (R) is true
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct ; (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) explains (A)

1839) Assertion (A): The Ashokan inscriptions datable to third century BCE refer to the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and Satyaputras outside his empire in Tamilagam.

Reason (R): Ancient kings of Tamilagam commenced their political rule in the Iron Age.

- (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

1840) Assertion (A): Grave goods are the objects placed in the burials along with the physical remains of the dead.

Reason (R): People may have believed that these would be useful in the after life.

- (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

1841) Assertion (A): Assyrian empire was the first military power in the world.

Reason (R): They were used iron technology effectively.

- (a) A and R is correct

- (b) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (c) A and R is correct and A explains R
- (d) A and R is correct but A doesn't explain R

1842) Assertion (A): The term 'democracy' is derived from two Greek words demos meaning people and cratia meaning power.

Reason (R): Literally democracy means "the power of the people".

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true (A) explains (R)
- (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false and (R) is true

1843) Assertion (A): India has a parliamentary form of democracy.

Reason (R): The Indian Parliament comprises the elected representatives of people.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true (A) explains (R)
- (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false and (R) is true

1844) Assertion (A): Parties shape public opinion.

Reason (R): They raise and highlight issues of importance.

- (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

1845) **Assertion (A):** Specialized production by skilled craftsmen was required for an external market.

Reason (R): Craftsmen worked in larger manufacturing units called Karkhanas.

A is correct; R explains about A

A is wrong; R is correct

A and R are wrong

A is correct; R does not explain about A

1846) Assertion(A): Salinity is higher in closed ocean basins.

Reason(R): Enclosed ocean basins undergo little mixing with the open ocean

- 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.

1847) A : The number of gorillas in Africa has plummeted by 60% in the past twenty years.

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

- 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

1848) **Assertion (A):** A stable biosphere has to be conserved.

Reason (R): The loss of biodiversity affects land, water, air etc.

- 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

1849) **Assertion (A):** In temperate grassland biomes pastoral industry becomes the main occupation.

Reason (R): Apart from wheat cultivation, tall and short soft grass are grown in the temperate grassland biomes.

- 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

1850) **Assertion (A):** Biosphere Reserves are established in India.

Reason (R): Today's loss of biodiversity is habitat alteration caused by human activities

- 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

1851) Consider the following statements

Assertion (A): Child marriages should be avoided.

Reason (R): When girls get married early, they lose many privileges thereby affecting the society as a whole.

- 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 but R is correct

1852) Assertion(A): The weavers of Bengal suffered at the hands of the Company's officials and their agents.

Reason(R): The British established their foothold in Bengal and looked its wealth.

- a) A is correct and R is wrong
- b) Both A and R are wrong.
- c) Both A and R are correct.
- d) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

1853) Assertion(A): Germany surpassed Great Britain and proved a competitor to the United States in Industrial Revolution.

Reason(R): Daimler and Benz became the most popular brands of automobiles in Germany and the world.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) A is wrong and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) Both A and R wrong.
- d) Both A and R are correct.

1854) Assertion(A): Deforestation results in floods and drought .

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

- 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

1855) 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.

- 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

1856) Assertion (A): GNSS promotes the safety and convenience of transport.

Reason (R): GNSS applications are used in tracking or mapping vehicles, ships and aircraft.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true; (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct; (R) is False
- (d) (A) is false; (R) is true

1857) Statement (I): Surveying is done to measure the angle, direction, area, height and distance of an object.

Statement (II): A topographical map is the technique of meteorologists to display all the weather data.

- (a) Statement (I) is true; (II) is false
- (b) Statement (II) is true; (I) is false
- (c) Statement (I) and (II) correct
- (d) Statement (I) and (II) wrong

1858) Assertion (A): Ashok Mehta Committee was constituted by the Janata government.

Reason (R): The committee was formed at that time to study Panchayat Raj Institutional.

- a) A is wrong. R is correct.
- b) Both A & R are wrong
- c) A is correct, R is not correct explanation of A
- d) A is correct, R is correct explanation of A

1859) Assertion (A): Village Panchayats have a variety of functions to be carried out.

Reason (R): Village Panchayats are empowered to levy taxes.

- a) (A) is wrong, (R) is correct
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) (A) is correct, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is correct, (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
