

# TVS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MADURAI

## X- SSLC – SOCIAL SCIENCE

### ONE WORD QUESTION BANK

#### HISTORY

##### I. IMPERIALISM

1. Germany and Italy became unified countries in **(1870)**
2. A great demand for the raw materials was created by **(Industrial Revolution)**
3. The Policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870-1945 was known as **(New Imperialism)**
4. China was politically Independent under the **(Manchu rule)**
5. The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of **(Railways)**
6. The Sphere of influence was adopted by the European countries in **(China)**
7. The English East India company was formed in **(1600)**
8. The French East India company was established by **(Colbert)**
9. The Second Opium War came to end by the Treaty of **(Peking)**
10. The Policy formulated by England and USA for China **(Open Door Policy)**
11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India Company to set up trading post at Surat **(Jahangir)**
12. The Republic of China was established under **(Dr.Sun Yat Sen)**

##### II. FIRST WORLD WAR

13. 'Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world' said by **(Kaiser William II)**
14. Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at **(Heligoland)**
15. France wanted to get back **(Alsace and Lorraine)**
16. Austrian Crown Prince was **(Francis Ferdinand)**
17. Austria declared war on Serbia on **(28<sup>th</sup> July 1914)**
18. Germany invaded France by crossing **(Belgium)**

19. Turkey extended her support to the **(Central Powers)**
20. This expedition was an utter failure for the British **(Dardanelles expedition)**
21. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany **(Lusitania)**
22. In Russia the Czarist government was overthrown by **(Lenin)**
23. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of **(Dogger bank)**
24. Germany sued for peace on **(Nov.11, 1918)**
25. The First World War came to an end by the **(Paris Peace Conference)**
26. The League of Nations was officially founded in **(Jan.20,1920)**

### **III. WORLD WARS BETWEEN 1919 - 1939**

27. The Great Economic Depression began in **(U.S.A.)**
28. In 1929, the American President was **(Herbert Hoover)**
29. The greatest craze in America was **(Share market)**
30. F.D. Roosevelt assumed office on **(March 4, 1933)**
31. There were normal economic activities in the USA by **(1940)**

### **IV. FASCISM IN ITALY**

32. The founder of the Fascist Party was **(Benito Mussolini)**
33. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in **(Nov 1921)**
34. Mussolini provided a **(Stable government)**
35. The great relief provided to the workers by **(Charter of Labour)**
36. Mussolini made common cause with **(Hitler)**
37. Mussolini left the League of Nations in **(1937)**

### **V. NAZISM IN GERMANY**

38. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at **(Weimer)**
39. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich **(Rhineland)**
40. Hitler's anti-Semitism grew to the extent of killing the **(Jews)**

41. For some time Hitler was a (**Painter**)
42. In 1941, Hitler Invaded (**Russia**)
43. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of (**America**)

## **VI. SECOND WORLD WAR**

44. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War (**Treaty of Versailles**)
45. The coal mines given to France were (**Saar**)
46. The country emerged as a World Power after the First World War was (**Japan**)
47. The principles of war and conquests was glorified by (**Dictators**)
48. In September 1938, Hitler threatened a war on (**Czechoslovakia**)
49. Hitler demanded the surrender of (**Danzig**)
50. Blitzkrieg means a (**Lightning war**)
51. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was (**Sir. Winston Churchill**)
52. Hitler signed the Non-Aggression Pact with (**Stalin**)

## **VII. THE UNITED NATIONS**

53. The UNO was established in (**1945**)
54. The UN Charter was signed at (**San Francisco**)
55. UNO's main deliberative body is (**The General Assembly**)
56. The seat of International Court of Justice is at (**the Hague**)
57. The United Nations celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in (**1995**)

## **VIII. EUROPEAN UNION**

58. European Union traces its origin from the (**ECSC**)
59. EURATOM was established by the (**Treaty of Rome**)

60. The Council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the **(Council of Ministers)**
61. The first permanent President of the European Council is **(Herman Van Rampay)**
62. Euro zones monetary policy is governed by **(European Central Bank)**
63. The name of the single European currency **(Euro)**
64. The EU has established a strong relationship with the **(UNO)**

## **IX. THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857**

65. The British Historians call the revolt of 1857 as **(Military Revolt)**
66. Indian Historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as **(First War of Indian Independence)**
67. During the great revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was **(Lord Canning)**
68. The peasants had to pay heavy **(revenue taxes)**
69. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by **(Lord Bentinck)**
70. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in **(1856)**
71. The first sign of unrest appeared at **(Barrackpore)**
72. The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at **(Meerut)**
73. The wife of Nawab of Oudh was **(Begum Hazarat Mahal)**
74. After 1857 revolt the Governor General of India was designated as **(Viceroy of India)**

## **X. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

75. The Pioneer of the reform movements was **(Raja Rammohan Roy)**
76. Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of **(Raja Rammohan Roy)**
77. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi started the **(Arya Samaj)**

78. The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission is at (**Belur**)
79. Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called (**Thiru Arutpa**)
80. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the (**Aligarh Movement**)
81. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at (**Ghazipur**)
82. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is (**Sree Narayana Guru**)

## **XI. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA**

83. The unification of the country was brought by the British (**Imperialism**)
84. The language of the Educated Indians was (**English**)
85. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of (**Nationalism**)
86. The policies of the moderates were described by the extremists as (**Political mendicancy**)
87. Open split in the Congress occurred in the session held at (**Surat**)
88. The Minto Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the (**Muslims**)
89. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by (**Tilak**)

## **XII. FREEDOM MOVEMENT PHASE II**

90. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle (**Sathyagraha**)
91. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the (**Swaraj**) Party.
92. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on (**January 26, 1950**)
93. In 1932, the British government announced a scheme known as (**Communal award**)
94. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in The Second World War was Lord (**Linlithgow**)
95. To form the interim Government Nehru sought the help of (**Jinnah**)
96. First and last Indian Governor General of India is (**C.Rajagopalachari**)
97. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by (**Sardar Vallabhbhai patel**)
98. First President of India is (**Dr. Rajendra Prasad**)

### **XIII. ROLE OF TAMILNADU-FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

99. Indian soldiers were instigated by the sons of **(Tipu Sultan)**
100. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the **(Madras Native Association)**
101. The first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was **(P.Rangaiah Naidu)**
102. At Vedaranyam, the Salt Law was broken by **(Rajagopalachari)**
103. In 1908, Bharathiar organized the huge public meeting to celebrate **(Swaraj Day)**
104. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharathiar escaped to **(Pondicherry)**
105. The head quarters of the TamilNadu Congress committee is named as **(Sathyamurthi Bhavan)**
106. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet **(Gandhiji)**
107. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of TamilNadu for **(9 years)**
108. Kamaraj was famous for his policy **(‘K’ Plan)**

### **XIV. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMILNADU**

109. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the **(Justice Party)**
110. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into **(Dravidar Kazhagam)**
111. The greatest social reformer of TamilNadu **(E.V. Ramasamy Naicker)**
112. Vaikam is a place in **(Kerala)**
113. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as **(Anna)**
114. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by **(C.N. Annadurai)**
115. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by **(Annamalai University)**
116. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi’s good efforts the Cancer Institute was started at **(Adayar)**
117. All India Women conference was organized at **(Pune)**

118. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as (**Avvai Illam**)
119. Dr.S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called (**Elavu varam**)
120. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in (**1883**)

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **I. INDIA – LOCATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

121. The Bay of Bengal is located to the (**South-east**) of India.
122. Palk Strait separates India from (**Sri Lanka**)
123. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through (**Allahabad**)
124. The highest peak in India (**Mt. Godwin Austin**)
125. The Source of River Ganga (**Gangotri**)
126. The Himalayas are known as (**Abode of snow**)

### **II. INDIA CLIMATE**

127. India experiences (**Tropical Monsoon Climate**)
128. The Coastal areas enjoy (**Equable**) climate
129. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is (**Punjab**)
130. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the Southwest monsoon wind is (**Aravali**)
131. The local storms in the North eastern part of India during hot weather season are called (**Norwesters**)

### **III. INDIA - NATURAL RESOURCES**

132. The soil found in the Arid zone is known as (**Desert Soil**)
133. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as (**Deciduous forest**)
134. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand (**Uranium**)

#### **IV. INDIA - AGRICULTURE**

135. Rice is grown well in the **(alluvial soil)**
136. Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the **(mountain slopes)**
137. The crop that grows in drought is **(Millets)**
138. Cotton is a **(Cash crop)**
139. The staple food crops are **(rice and wheat)**

#### **V. INDIA INDUSTRIES**

140. Cotton textile Industry is **(agro based)**
141. Manchester of India is **(Mumbai)**
142. Tata iron and steel industry is located at **(Jamshadpur)**
143. Chotta Nagpur plateau is noted for **(Mineral Resource)**
144. The city known as electronic capital is **(Bangalore)**

#### **IV. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

145. Natural nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is **(eutrophication)**
146. The main cause for natural air pollution is **(volcanic eruption)**
147. Contamination of air is called **(air pollution)**

#### **VII. INDIA – TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

148. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as **(Internal)** trade.
149. Trade blocs are created to make the **(Multi Lateral)** trade easier
150. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is **(Roadways)**
151. The headquarters of Indian Railways is **(Delhi)**
152. The costliest and most modern means of transport is **(Air Transport)**



## VIII. REMOTE SENSING

153. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called **(Ortho Photo)** Maps.
154. The object under study is known as **(target)**
155. The device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation is **(Sensor)**

## CIVICS

### I. INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

156. India is a country with an unbounded faith in **(Peace)**
157. Pt.Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as **(Pancha sheel)**
158. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in **(1963)**
159. India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in **(1956)**
160. Apartheid was abolished in **(1990)**
161. The first Secretary General of SAARC was **(Ashan)**

### II. DEMOCRACY

162. The most popular form of Government in modern days is **(Democracy)**
163. Direct democracy existed in ancient **(Greece)**
164. Telugu Desam is a **(Regional Party)**
165. If two parties exist in a country, it is called **(Bi-party system)**
166. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a **(Cabinet Minister)**
167. To contest an election a person should be above the age of **(25)**
168. The body of the elected representative at the Central level is known as **(Parliament)**
169. The status of a Election Commissioner is equivalent to that of the **(Supreme Court Judge)**
170. The election process in the state level is supervised by **(Chief Electoral Officer)**
171. Election Commission is situated at **(New Delhi)**

### III. UNITY IN DIVERSITY

- 172. The ancient religion of our country is (Vedic religion)
- 173. Recognised official languages of India (22)
- 174. Language is, the means of (Communication)
- 175. Thembavani is related to (Christianity)
- 176. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the (Buddhist)
- 177. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration (Music and Dance)

### IV. CONSUMER RIGHTS

- 178. A person one who gives final utility to a commodity is (Consumer)
- 179. The consumers are exploited by the (Traders)
- 180. The Right to Information Act was passed by the parliament on (12<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2005)
- 181. World Consumer Day is celebrated on (March 15)
- 182. The Magnacarta of consumer is (COPRA)
- 183. One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers (Trade Fair)

## ECONOMICS

### I. NATIONAL INCOME

- 184. National Income is otherwise called (Gross National) Product
- 185.** National Income of country can be calculated by (3 methods)
- 186. Net National Product = (GNP (-) Depreciation)
- 187. India's per capita Income is (950 Dollars)
- 188. Primary sector consists of (Agriculture)
- 189. National Income is a measure of (Total value of goods & Services)
- 190. Expenditure method estimates national income from the (Expenditure side)
- 191. Income method sums all forms of (Income)
- 192. Per capita income is an indicator of (Living standard of people)

193. Primary sector contribution to national income in India is (15.8%)

## **II. INDIAN ECONOMY AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

194. Five year plan in India was borrowed from (Soviet Russia)

195. Eleventh Five year plan period is (2007 – 2012)

196. Chairman of Planning commission of India is (Prime Minister of India)

197. Planning Commission of India was setup in the year (1950)

198. Nehru decided that India would be a (Mixed) economy.

199. Green revolution was introduced in the year (1967)

200. Bhoodan Movement was started by (Acharya Vinobhabhave)

201. Which year has a special significance in Indian Economy? (1991)

202. The organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication is (ISRO)

203. As per 2001 census the literacy rate in India is (64.8%)

## **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

### **HISTORY**

#### **I. IMPERIALISM**

- |                          |   |                                  |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Carnatic Wars     | - | End of French influence in India |
| 2. Protectorate          | - | France                           |
| 3. Racial Discrimination | - | Africa                           |
| 4. Island of Hong Kong   | - | England                          |
| 5. International Colony  | - | China                            |

#### **II. LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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

- 
1. Treaty of Versailles - Germany
  2. Treaty of Trianon - Hungary
  3. Treaty of Neuilly - Bulgaria
  4. Treaty of Sevres - Turkey
  5. Treaty of Germaine - Austria

### **III. WORLD BETWEEN WAR**

1. Share Market Collapse - Speculation on borrowed money
2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation - Banks and Industries
3. Economic Depression - Early 1930's
4. Federal Reserve Bank - Loans
5. The Security Exchange Act - License to Stock Exchange

### **IV. FASCISM IN ITALY**

1. Duce - Mussolini
2. Black Shirts - Mussolini's followers
3. Ovla - Secret Police of Mussolini
4. March on Rome - 1922
5. Albania - 1939

### **V. NAZISM IN GERMANY**

1. Brown Shirts - Followers of Hitler
2. Fuhrer - Leader
3. Swastika - Nazi Emblem
4. Gestapo - Hitler's Secret Police
5. Mein Kampf - My struggle

## **VI. SECOND WORLD WAR**

1. Scorched Earth Policy - Russia
2. 'U' Boats - German Submarines
3. Luftwaffe - Germany
4. Royal Air Force - England
5. Atlantic Charter - F.D. Roosevelt

## **VII. U.N. ORGANIZATION**

1. New York - Headquarters of the UNO
2. Veto - Negative Vote
3. Present Secretary - Mr. Banki Moon  
General of UNO
4. NTBT - 1963
5. CTBT - 1996

## **VIII. EUROPEAN UNION**

1. Merger Treaty - 1967
2. EURO - 2002
3. Robert Schuman - French foreign minister
4. Jean Monnet - French Politician
5. EU Budgets - Court of Auditors

## **IX. THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857**

1. Mangal Pandey - Barrackpore
  2. Bahadur Shah II - Delhi
  3. Nana Saheb - Cawnpore
  4. Begum Hazarat Mahal - Lucknow
  5. Rani Lakshmi Bai - Central India
-

- |                                   |   |                |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai               | - | Jhansi         |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II                | - | Mughal Emperor |
| 3. The Great Revolt               | - | 1857           |
| 4. Lucknow                        | - | Colin Campbell |
| 5. Queen Victoria<br>Proclamation | - | Magna Carta    |

## **X. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS**

- |                                     |   |                             |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Herald of New Age                | - | Raja Rammohan Roy           |
| 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism        | - | Swamy Dayanandha Saraswathi |
| 3. New India                        | - | Mrs. Annie Besant           |
| 4. Photo Voltoic Lighting<br>System | - | Ramakrishnan Mission        |
| 5. Vallalar                         | - | Ramalinga Adigal            |

## **XI. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA**

- |                              |   |                               |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Iswar Chandravidhya Sagar | - | Religious and Social reformer |
| 2. Subramania Bharathi       | - | Patriotic Writer              |
| 3. Swadeshi                  | - | Of One's own country          |
| 4. New India                 | - | Mrs. Annie Besant             |
| 5. Kesari                    | - | Bala Gangadhar Tilak          |

- |                           |   |                                      |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1.Sardar vallabhbai patel | - | Bismarck of India                    |
| 2.Pondicherry             | - | French possession                    |
| 3.Goa                     | - | Portuguese possession                |
| 4.Dr.B.R.Ambedkar         | - | Drafting committee                   |
| 5.Lord Mount Batten       | - | First Governor General of free India |

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Motilal Nehru   | - Swarajya Party          |
| 2. Chauri Chaura   | - Uttar Pradesh           |
| 3. Lion of Punjab  | - Lala Lajpat Raj         |
| 4. Communal Award  | - RamsayMac Donald        |
| 5. Frontier Gandhi | - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |

## **XII. ROLE OF TAMILNADU IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Swadeshi Exhibition | - Madras Mahajana Sabha |
| 2. Chanakya            | - Rajaji                |
| 3. King Maker          | - Kamaraj               |
| 4. Sathyamurhi         | - Poondi Reservoir      |
| 5. Fatch Hyder         | - Vellore Mutiny        |

## **XIII. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMILNADU**

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Justice          | - English News Paper     |
| 2. Vaikam Hero      | - E.V. Ramsamy Periyar   |
| 3. Devadasi System  | - Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy |
| 4. Veera Tamilannai | - Dr. S. Dharmambal      |
| 5. Justice Party    | - T.M. Nair              |

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **I. INDIA – LOCATION & PHYSIOGRAPHY**

1. Pilgrim Centre - Kedarnath
2. Terai Plain - Marshy Land
3. Western Ghats in Karnataka - Shayadri
4. Lava Plateau - Malwa
5. Largest lake in Kerala - Vembanad

### **II. INDIA CLIMATE**

1. Burst of Monsoon - June to September
2. Norwesters - Local storms in northeast India
3. Water Conservation conservation activities in India - Total Involvement of local people
4. The North East Monsoon Season - October to November
5. Highest Rainfall place - Mawsynram in Cherrapunji

### **III. INDIA – NATURAL RESOURCES**

1. Black soil - Cotton Cultivation
2. Lignite - a type of coal
3. Mangrove Forest - Sundarban
4. Renewable Resources - Sun
5. Non Renewable Resource - Petroleum

### **IV. INDIA – AGRICULTURE**

1. Wheat - Punjab
2. Sugarcane - Uttar Pradesh
3. Apple - Himachal Pradesh



- 4. Rubber - Kerala
- 5. Jute - West Bengal

#### **V. INDIA – INDUSTRIES**

- 1. Jute Industry - West Bengal
- 2. Cotton Industry - Mumbai
- 3. Software Industry - Bengaluru
- 4. Tata Iron and Steel Industry - Jamshedpur
- 5. Sugar Bowl of India - Uttar Pradesh & Bihar

#### **VI. INDIA – TRADE, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION**

- 1. Village Roads - (Village) Panchayat
- 2. District Roads - Municipalities
- 3. Central Railways - Mumbai
- 4. Southern Railways - Chennai
- 5. Northern Railways - Delhi

#### **VII. REMOTE SENSING**

- 1. Ground Survey - Many months
- 2. Remote Sensing - Geographical information System/  
Short span of time
- 3. Hot air balloon - French map makers
- 4. Airplanes - Systematic aerial images
- 5. Tiros - USA