LESSON 1
IMPERIALISM IN INDIA AND CHINA

Choose the correct answer:

1. Germany and Italy became unified countries in
   (a) 1870  (b) 1872
   (c) 1780  (d) 1782
   Ans: (a) 1870

2. a great demand for the raw materials was created by
   (a) Industrial Revolution  (b) IT Revolution
   (c) French Revolution  (d) Agrarian Revolution
   Ans: (a) Industrial Revolution

3. The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 – 1945 was known as
   (a) Neo – Imperialism  (b) Political Imperialism
   (c) New Imperialism  (d) Military Imperialism
   Ans: (c) New Imperialism

4. China was politically independent under the
   (a) China rule  (b) Shang rule
   (c) Chou rule  (d) Manchu rule
   Ans: (d) Manchu rule

5. The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of
   (a) Railways  (b) Roadways
   (c) Airways  (d) Waterways
   Ans: (a) Railways

6. The ‘Sphere of Influence’ was adopted by the European countries in
   (a) Japan  (b) China
   (c) India  (d) Burma
   Ans: (b) China

7. The English East India company was formed in
   (a) 1600  (b) 1664
8. The French East India Company was established by
   (a) Louis XIV  (b) Colbert
   (c) Louis XVI  (d) De Brazza
   Ans: (b) Colbert

9. The Second Opium War came to an end by the Treaty of
   (a) Peking  (b) Nanking
   (c) Canton  (d) Shantung
   Ans: (a) Peking

10. The policy formulated by England and USA for China.
    (a) Open Door Policy  (b) Doctrine of Lapse
        (c) Protective Trade Policy  (d) Scorched Earth Policy
    Ans: (a) Open Door Policy

11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India Company to set up trading post at Surat
    (a) Shahjahan  (b) Jahangir
        (c) Aurangzeb  (d) Humayun
    Ans:

12. The Republic of China was established under
    (a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen  (b) Chou – En – Lai
        (c) Mao Tse Tung  (d) Chiang Kai Sheik
    Ans: (a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Match the following:

1. The Carnatic Wars  (a) Asia
2. Protectorate  (b) China
3. Racial discrimination  (c) England
4. Island of Hong Kong  (d) End of French Influence in India
5. International colony  (e) France
        (f) Imperialism
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(g) Africa

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (g): 4 (c): 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Causes for the rise of Imperialism
   a) What became the fashion of the later part of the 19th century?
      Ans: The European Countries felt that acquisition of colonies would enhance the prestige of their nations. Thus, imperialism became the fashion of the later part of the 19th century.
   b) What was the “White Man’s burden”?
      Ans: To civilize the backward and uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia was felt as White Man’s burden.
   c) Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?
      Ans: European nations were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve a balance with their neighbours and competitors.
   d) What promoted the spirit of Imperialism?
      Ans: The discovery of new routes to African and Asia continents promoted the spirit of Imperialism.

2. Battel of Plassey and Buxar
   a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?
      Ans: Siraj – ud – daulah
   b) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
      Ans: Lord Wellesley
   c) Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie.
      Ans: Doctrine of Lapse
   d) When was Queen Victoria’s proclamation issued?
      Ans: In 1858

3. Imperialism in China
   a) Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?
      Ans: When the Asian traders adopted the Chinese culture, the European traders did not adopt the Chinese culture. Hence the trade with these foreign powers was restricted to the cities of Canton and Macao.
   b) What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British?
      Ans: The Chinese sold Tea and Coffee to the British.
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c) Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as?
   Ans: Empress Dowager. She was also known as the Old Budhha.

d) Who formulated “Open Door Policy”?
   Ans: The U.S.A and England

4. Boxer Rebellion

a) What was the result of the Sino – Japanese War?
   Ans: China was defeated by Japan in the First Sino – Japanese war in 1894.

b) Name the Island ceded by China to Japan.
   Ans: Formosa.

c) What led to the outbreak of Boxer – Rebellion?
   Ans: When the Chinese got angry with Manchu rule, the Empress Dowager tried to divert the public anger against her. As a result, the Chinese youths turned their anger towards foreign powers. It resulted in the outbreak of Boxers Rebellion.

d) What did the Boxers do?
   Ans: The Boxers attacked the British, the French, German, Japanese and U.S. settlements and all the Christians in 1899.

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Lesson 2

FIRST WORLD WAR (AD 1914 - AD 1918)

LEAGUE OF NATION

Choose the correct answer:

1. “Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world”, was said by ____________.
   (a) Bismarck       (b) Kaiser William II
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(c) Hitler  (d) Mussolini
Ans: (b) Kaiser William II

2. Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at __________ .
   (a) Heligoland  (b) Aaland  (c) Jutland  (d) Ireland
   Ans: (a) Heligoland

3. France wanted to get back __________ .
   (a) Alsace and Lorraine  (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina
   (c) Austria and Hungary  (d) Estonia and Latvia
   Ans: (a) Alsace and Lorraine

4. Austria crown prince was __________ .
   (a) Francis Ferdinand  (b) Francis Duke
   (c) Francis de Lesseps  (d) Francis Baycon
   Ans: (a) Francis Ferdinand

5. Austria declared war on Serbia on __________ .
   (a) 28th July 1914  (b) 28th June 1914
   (c) 28th March 1914  (d) 28th August 1914
   Ans: (a) 28th July 1914

6. Germany invaded France by crossing __________ .
   (a) Netherland  (b) Belgium  (c) Rhineland  (d) Luxembourg
   Ans: (b) Belgium

7. Turkey extended her support to the __________ .
   (a) Allied powers  (b) Axis powers
   (c) Central powers  (d) Super powers
   Ans: (c) Central powers

8. This expedition was an utter failure for the British __________ .
   (a) German expedition  (b) French expedition
   (c) Dardanelles expedition  (d) Cuban expedition
   Ans: (c) Dardanelles expedition

9. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany __________ .
   (a) Luftwaffe  (b) Royal  (c) Lusitania  (d) Berlin
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Ans: (c) Lusitania

10. In Russia, the Czarist Government was overthrown by ________
   (a) Lenin    (b) Karl Marx   (c) Martov    (d) Stalin
   Ans: (a) Lenin

11. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of ________
   (a) Jutland   (b) Dogger bank   (c) North Sea    (d) Baltic Sea
   Ans: (b) Dogger bank

12. Germany sued for peace on ________
   (a) Nov. 11, 1918   (b) Nov. 21, 1918
   (c) Nov. 12, 1918   (d) Nov. 22, 1918
   Ans: (a) Nov. 11, 1918

13. The First World War came to an end by the ________
   (a) London Peace Conference   (b) Rome Peace Conference
   (c) Berlin Peace Conference   (d) Paris Peace Conference
   Ans: (d) Paris Peace Conference

14. The League of Nation was officially founded in ________
   (a) March 7, 1930   (b) May 2, 1928   (c) Jan 20, 1920   (d) Jan 20, 1924
   Ans: (c) Jan 20, 1920

Match the following:

1. Clemenceau : (a) Britain
2. Orland : (b) France
3. Lloyd George : (c) German
4. Woodrow Wilson : (d) Austria
5. Kaiser William II : (e) Russia
      : (f) America
      : (g) Italy

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (f): 5 (c)

1. Treaty of Versailles : (a) Romania
2. Treaty of Trianon : (b) Turkey
3. Treaty of Neuilly : (c) Italy
4. Treaty of Sevres  :  (d) Hungary
5. Treaty of Germaine  :  (e) Austria
      :  (f) Germany
      :  (g) Bulgaria

Ans: 1 (f): 2 (d): 3 (g): 4 (b): 5 (e)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Ambition of Germany
   (a) Who was the ruler of Germany during the First World War?
       Ans:  Kaiser William II was the ruler of Germany during the First World War.
   (b) What did he believe?
       Ans: Kaiser William II of Germany believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.
   (c) What could not be tolerated by him?
       Ans: He could not tolerate the British saying, that the sun never sets in the British Empire.
   (d) Where did he stationed a fleet?
       Ans: In order to protect Germany, he increased the strength of the army and stationed a fleet at Heligoland on North Sea.

2. Balkan Problem
   (a) Name the Balkan countries?
       Ans: The Balkan countries are Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro.
   (b) How did the First Balkan War come to an end?
       Ans: The First Balkan War came to an end by Treaty of London.
   (c) Why did the other Balkan countries declare war on Bulgaria?
       Ans: A dispute arose between Serbia and Bulgaria in sharing the spoils of the First Balkan War. In 1913, the other Balkan countries declared war on Bulgaria.
   (d) What was the result of the Second Balkan War?
       Ans: Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained more territories.

3. Immediate Cause
   (a) When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina?
       Ans: In 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.
   (b) Who was the Austrian crown prince?
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Ans: Francis Ferdinand was the Austrian crown prince.

(c) What happened to him?
Ans: Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by the Serbian lad at Serajevo.

(d) What did Austria do?
Ans: When Serbia ignored the ultimatum sent by Austria, she declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

4. Course of the War
(a) Give the duration of the First World War?
Ans: The duration of the First World War 1914 – 1918.

(b) Who were called the Central Powers?
Ans: The countries which were on the side of Germany were called as the Central powers.

(c) Who were called the Allies?
Ans: The countries which were on the side of Britain were called as the Allies.

(d) What were used in the War?
Ans: Artillery, Tanks and Submarines were used in the war.

5. War in the Near East Front
(a) When did Turkey enter the war?
Ans: In October 1914, Turkey entered the war.

(b) Why was it considered a terrible blow?
Ans: It was considered a terrible blow because communications between Russia and the Allies were completely cut off.

(c) Why did Britain want to capture Gallipoli Peninsula?
Ans: The British made an attempt to capture Gallipoli Peninsula with a view of controlling the Dardanelles and then capturing Constantinople.

(d) What was the result of Dardanelles expedition?
Ans: The Dardanelles expedition was an utter failure.

6. Result of the war
(a) How were the terms of the treaties drafted?
Ans: The terms of the treaties were drafted based on the fourteen points put forward by President Woodrow Wilson.

(b) What did Germany surrender to France?
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Ans: Germany surrender Alsace and Lorraine to France.

(c) Where was monarchy abolished?
Ans: Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.

(d) Name the New Republics?
Ans: The New Republics were Czechoslovakia and Poland.

7. League of Nations
(a) Name the organization which were found before the League of Nations?
Ans: The League of Nations Society (1915)
The World League for Peace (1917)
The League of Free Nation Association (1918)
The League of Nation Union.

(b) Where was the League of Nation headquarters situated?
Ans: The League of Nation headquarters was situated at Geneva in Switzerland.

(c) How should the members nations solve the problems?
Ans: The members nations should solve the problems only through the League of Nations. They Should wait for at least three months to hear from the League of Nations.

(d) When did Japan capture Manchuria?
Ans: Japan captured Manchuria in 1931.

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ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

1. The Great Economic Depression began in __________
   (a) England   (b) USA
   (c) France    (d) Germany
   Ans: (b) USA

2. In 1929, the American President was __________
   (a) Theodore Roosevelt   (b) Woodrow Wilson
   (c) Herbert Hoover        (d) F.D. Roosevelt
   Ans: (c) Herbert Hoover

3. The greatest craze in America was __________
   (a) Trade       (b) Gambling
   (c) Cinema      (d) Share market
   Ans: (d) Share market

4. F.D. Roosevelt assumed office on __________
   (a) March 4, 1933   (b) March 4, 1993
   (c) April 6, 1933   (d) April 6, 1943
   Ans: (a) March 4, 1933

5. There were normal economic activities in the USA by __________
   (a) 1930          (b) 1940
   (c) 1950          (d) 1945
   Ans: (b) 1940

Match the following:

1. Share market collapse : (a) Banks and Industries
2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation : (b) Loans
3. Economic Depression : (c) License to stock exchange
4. Federal Reserve Bank : (d) Compensation to farmers
5. The Security Exchange Act : (e) Speculation on borrowed money
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: (f) Early 1930’s

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (a): 3 (f): 4 (b): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   a) When was the Presidential election held?
      Ans: The Presidential election was held in 1932.
   b) How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as?
      Ans: Franklin D. Roosevelt was commonly known as FDR.
   c) What was his election manifesto?
      Ans: In his election manifesto he said, “I pledge you, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans”.
   d) Name the policy formulated by him?
      Ans: New Deal Policy.

2. Effects of Relief Measures.
   a) What did it restore?
      Ans: It restored confidence among the people.
   b) What did it lay?
      Ans: It laid a firm foundation for industrial prosperity and led to increased production.
   c) Mention the ideas accepted by the Americans as a part of their life.
      Ans: The ideas accepted by the Americans as a part of their life are:
         (i) The collective bargaining between the employee and the workers.
         (ii) Regulation of stock exchange.
         (iii) Restriction on hours of work.
   d) What has become synonymous throughout the world?
      Ans: New deal has become synonymous throughout the world.

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LESSON 4

FASCISM IN ITALY AD 1922 – 1945 AD

Choose the correct answer:

1. The founder of the Fascist Party was __________
   (a) Adolf Hitler  (b) Benito Mussolini  
   (c) Stalin  (d) Lenin
   Ans: (b) Benito Mussolini

2. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in _________
   (a) Nov. 1921  (b) Dec. 1921  
   (c) Jan. 1921  (d) Feb. 1921
   Ans: (a) Nov. 1921

3. Mussolini provided a __________
   (a) Democratic government  (b) Communist government  
   (c) Stable government  (d) Republic government
   Ans: (c) Stable government

4. The great relief was provided to the workers by __________
   (a) ILO  (b) Factory Act  
   (c) Charter of Labour  (d) Trade Unions
   Ans: (c) Charter of Labour

5. Mussolini made common cause with __________
   (a) Churchill  (b) Hitler  
   (c) Stalin  (d) Lenin
   Ans: (b) Hitler

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

Match the following:

1. Duce  (a) Secret Police of Mussolini
2. Black Shirts  (b) 1922
3. Ovra (c) 1924
4. March on Rome (d) Mussolini
5. Albania (e) Mussolini’s followers
   (f) Slogan of Mussolini
   (g) 1939

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (a): 4 (b): 5 (g)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Fascist Party
   a) Who was the founder of Fascist Party?
   Ans: Mussolini was the founder of Fascist Party.
   b) Give the slogans of Mussolini?
   Ans: The slogans of Mussolini were:
   (i) “Believe, Obey, Fight”
   (ii) “The more force, the more honour”
   (iii) Italy must expand or perish
   c) What were the aims of Fascism?
   Ans: The aims of Fascism were:
   (i) Exaltation of the State
   (ii) Protection of Private Property
   (iii) Spirited Foreign Policy
   d) What was the motto of Fascism?
   Ans: The motto of Fascism was:
   (i) Everything within the State
   (ii) Nothing against the State
   (iii) Nothing outside the State.

2. Achievements of Fascism.
   a) What did Mussolini bring in the Industrial field?
   Ans: Mussolini brought order and discipline in the industrial field.
   b) What do you know about the “Charter of Labour”?
Ans: (i) The “Charter of Labour” was issued by Mussolini to bring order and discipline in the industrial field.

(ii) The charter brought great relief to workers.

(iii) Industries were freed from the strike epidemic.

c) What were the measures taken by Mussolini in Agricultural field?

Ans: (i) Mussolini took several measures to increase the production in agricultural field.

(ii) Marshes were drained and canals were dug.

(iii) Reclamation projects were launched.

d) When was Latern Treaty signed?

Ans: The Latern Treaty was signed in 1929.

3. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini.

a) What was Mussolini’s slogan before the Nation?

Ans: Mussolini’s slogan before the Nation was “Italy must expand or perish”.

b) When did he capture Albania?

Ans: He captured Albania in 1939.

c) Name the island bombarded by the Allied Forces?

Ans: Stelly was the island bombarded by the Allied Forces.

d) What was the end of Mussolini?

Ans: Mussolini was shot dead by his own country men in 1945.
Choose the correct answer:

1. A Democratic Constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at ____________
   (a) Berlin  (b) Weimer  (c) Frankfurt  (d) Bavaria
   Ans: (b) Weimer

2. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich ____________
   (a) Rhine  (b) Sudetenland  (c) Greenland  (d) Finland
   Ans: (a) Rhineland

3. Hitler’s anti-semitism grew to the extent of killing the ____________
   (a) Aryans  (b) Mongolians  (c) Jews  (d) Australians
   Ans: (c) Jews

4. For some time, Hitler was a ____________
   (a) Painter  (b) Tailor  (c) Teacher  (d) Banker
   Ans: (a) Painter

5. In 1941, Hitler invaded ____________
   (a) Russia  (b) France  (c) Prussia  (d) Persia
   Ans: (a) Russia

6. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of ____________
   (a) Austria  (b) America  (c) Finland  (d) Poland
   Ans: (b) America

Match the following:

1. Brown shirts 1925 : (a) Nazi Emblem
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2. Fuhrer : (b) My struggle
3. Swastika : (c) Leader
4. Gestapo : (d) Chancellor
5. Mein Kampf : (e) Followers of Hitler

An: 1 (e): 2 (c): 3 (a): 4 (g): 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Adolf Hitler

a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?
    Ans: Adolf Hitler was born in 1889 in Austria.

b) What was his father?
   Ans: His father was a Custom Officer.

c) What did he organize?
   Ans: He organized a group of men called the National Socialists in 1919, which later became Nazi Party.

d) Name the book written by Hitler.
   Ans: The book written by Hitler, while he was in prison was “Mein Kampf” (My struggle).

2. Hitler’s Aggressive Policy

a) Why did Hitler conquer territories?
   Ans: Hitler conquered territories to accommodate the growing German population and also to accumulate resources.

b) How did he violated the Locarno Treaty of 1925?
   Ans: Hitler violated the Locarno Treaty of 1925 by marching into Rhineland which was a demilitarized zone.

c) What did he demand from Poland?
   Ans: Hitler demanded the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia with Germany through Poland and also the surrender of Danzig.

d) When did he declare war on Poland?
   Ans: Hitler declared war on Poland on 1st September, 1939.

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LESSON 6
SECOND WORLD WAR AD 1939 – AD 1945

Choose the correct answer:

1. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War __________
   (a) Treaty of Versailles   (b) treaty of Rome
   (c) Treaty of London   (d) Treaty of Aix – la – Chappale
   Ans: (a) Treaty of Versailles

2. The coal mines given to France were __________
   (a) Jharia   (b) Saar
   (c) Bokaro   (d) Raniganj
   Ans: (b) Saar

3. The country emerged as a World Power after the Second World War was __________
   (a) China   (b) Japan
   (c) India   (d) Korea
   Ans: (b) Japan

4. The principles of war and conquests were glorified by __________
   (a) Moderates   (b) Extremists
   (c) Finland   (d) Reformers
   Ans: (c) Finland

5. In September 1938, Hitler threatened a war on __________
   (a) Yugoslavia   (b) Poland
   (c) Dictators   (d) Reformers
   Ans: (d) Reformers

6. Hitler demanded the surrender of __________
   (a) Tannenburg   (b) Danzig
   (c) Jutland   (d) Estonia
   Ans: (b) Danzig

7. Blitzkrieg means a __________
   (a) Lightning war   (b) Trench warfare
   (c) Submarine warfare   (d) Guerilla warfare
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Ans: (a) Lightning war

8. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was _____________
   (a) Sir Winston Churchill    (b) Clement Atlee
   (c) Margaret Thatcher       (d) Lloyd George

   Ans: (a) Sir Winston Churchill

9. Hitler signed the Non – Aggression Pact with _____________
   (a) Gorbachev             (b) Boris Yeltsin
   (c) Stalin               (d) Lenin

   Ans: (c) Stalin

Match the following:

1. Scorched Earth Policy : (a) Germany
2. “U” Boats : (b) Theodore Roosevelt
3. Luftwaffe : (c) England
4. Royal Air Force : (d) China
5. Atlantic Charter : (e) Russia
                              (f) F.D. Roosevelt
                                  (g) German submarines

   Ans: 1 (e): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (c): 5 (f)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

   a) Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany?
   b) Mention some of the ideologies that emerged after the First World War?
   c) What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers?
      Ans: The policy of appeasement was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers.
   d) What did Hitler preach?
      Ans: Hitler violet the Munich agreement by annexing the whole of Czechoslovakia.

2. Operation Barbaressa.
a) Mention the year of Operation Barberassa?
Ans: 1941.

b) What was the wish of Hitler?
Ans: Hitler wished to destroy communism in the land of its birth.

c) What did he order?
Ans: Hitler ordered a large attack on Yugoslavia and Greece.

d) When did the Axis countries bring the Balkans under their control?
Ans: The Axis countries brought the Balkans under their control in April, 1941.

3. End of the war.

a) Where did a big American and British force land?
Ans: American and British force landed in Normandy.

b) With whom did they join?
Ans: They joined with the French forces.

c) What did Hitler do?
Ans: Hitler committed suicide.

d) When did America drop atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
Ans: America dropped atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6, 1945 and August 9, 1945 respectively.

4. Results of the war.

a) Who occupied Japan?
Ans: American forces under the leadership of Mc Arthur occupied Japan.

b) Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World War?
Ans: America and Russia emerged as Super Powers.

c) Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war?
Ans: India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya were some of the countries which got independence after the war.

d) Why was the UNO set up?
Ans: The UNO was set up to maintain International peace and harmony.
LESSON 7
THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Choose the correct answer:

1. The UNO was established in __________
   (a) 1955          (b) 1945
   (c) 1965          (d) 1975
   Ans: (b) 1945

2. The UN Charter was signed at _________
   (a) New York      (b) Geneva
   (c) San Francisco (d) California
   Ans: (c) San Francisco

3. UN’s main deliberative body is __________
   (a) The General Assembly         (b) The Secretariat
   (c) The Security Council          (d) The Trusteeship Council
   Ans: (a) The General Assembly

4. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at ________
   (a) The Hague   (b) Berlin
   (c) Rome       (d) Tokyo
   Ans: (a) The Hague

5. The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in __________
   (a) 1985        (b) 2005
   (c) 1995        (d) 1975
   Ans: (c) 1995

Match the following:

1. New York          : (a) Negative Vote
2. Veto              : (b) 1963
3. Present Secretary General of UNO : (c) 1969
4. NTBT              : (d) Headquarters of the UNO
5. CTBT              : (e) Mr. Kofi Annan
                      (f) 1996
1. Organ of the UNO
a) Name the major organs of the UNO?
   Ans: The major organs of the UNO are:
   (i) The General Assembly.
   (iii) The Economic and Social Council.
   (iv) The Trusteeship Council.
   (v) The International Court of Justice.
   (vi) The Secretariat.

b) Who was elected as the President of the UN General Assembly in 1953?
   Ans: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1953.

2. Major achievements of the UNO.

a) Name the treaties signed by the UNO?
   Ans: (i) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (NTBT) in 1963
   (ii) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996

b) Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?
   Ans: UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

c) What was adopted by all the countries?
   Ans: Agenda 21 – a blue print to promote sustainable growth and development was adopted by all the countries.

d) How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?
Ans: The UNO tackled the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, by influencing France, Britain and Israel to withdraw their troops from Egypt.
EUROPEAN UNION

Choose the correct answer:

1. European Union traces its origin from the __________
   (a) ECSC  (b) EEC  (c) EUROATOM  (d) ETC
   Ans: (a) ECSC

2. EURATOM was established by the __________
   (a) Treaty of Nanking  (b) Treaty of London  (c) Treaty of Rome  (d) Treaty of Versailles
   Ans: (c) Treaty of Rome

3. The Council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the __________
   (a) Council of traders  (b) Council of farmers  (c) Council of consumers  (d) Council of ministers
   Ans: (d) Council of ministers

4. The first permanent President of the European Council is __________
   (a) Ramsay Mac Donald  (b) Herman Van Rampay  (c) Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit  (d) Bismarck
   Ans: (b) Herman Van Rampay

5. Euro Zones monetary Policy is governed by __________
   (a) European Central Bank  (b) Reserve Bank  (c) State Bank  (d) Swiz Bank
   Ans: (a) European Central Bank

6. The name of the single European currency __________
   (a) Dollar  (b) Yen  (c) Euro  (d) Pounds
   Ans: (c) Euro

7. The EU has established a strong relationship with the __________
   (a) USA  (b) USSR  (c) UNO  (d) UAE
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Match the following:

1. Merger Treaty       (a) French Foreign Minister
2. EURO                (b) Court of Auditors
3. Robert Schuman      (c) 2002
4. Jean Monnet         (d) Court of Justice
5. EU budgets          (e) French Politician
                        (f) 1967
                        (g) 2007

Ans: 1 (f): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (e): 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Organs of the EU
   a) Which is the Legislative body of the EU?
      Ans: The European Parliament is the Legislative body of the European Union.
   b) What is the function of the European Commission?
      Ans: (i) European Commission initiates legislation and carries out day to day administration of EU.
      (ii) The European Commission also draft proposals for new European Laws and present it to the Parliament.
   c) Where is the seat of the Court of Justice?
      Ans: Luxembourg is the seat of the Court of Justice.
   d) Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation?
      Ans: The European Central Bank is responsible for the foreign exchange operation.

2. Achievements of EU.
   a) What is the symbol of Euro?
      Ans: The symbol of Euro is €
   b) What did the Euro eliminate?
      Ans: Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles and promoted free trade policy.
   c) How many members are there in the EU at present?
      Ans: There are 28 members in the EU at present.
d) Who allocates funds to the European research projects?

Ans: European Research Council allocates funds to European Research Projects.
Choose the correct answer:

1. The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as the __________
   (a) Military revolt  (b) Great revolt
   (c) War of Independence  (d) Freedom struggle
   Ans: (a) Military revolt

2. Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as __________
   (a) Sepoy Mutiny  (b) Great revolt
   (c) First war of Indian Independence  (d) Military revolt
   Ans: (c) First war of Indian Independence

3. During the great revolt of 1857, the Governor General of India was ______
   (a) Lord Lyton  (b) Lord Ripon
   (c) Lord Canning  (d) Lord Wellesley
   Ans: (c) Lord Canning

4. The peasants had to pay heavy ______
   (a) duties  (b) tariffs
   (c) revenue taxes  (d) service taxes
   Ans: (c) revenue taxes

5. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by__________
   (a) Lord Linlithgow  (b) Lord Dalhousie
   (c) Lord Bentinck  (d) Lord Mount Batten
   Ans: (c) Lord Bentinck

6. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in__________
   (a) 1856  (b) 1865
   (c) 1586  (d) 1685
   Ans: (a) 1856

7. The first sign of unrest appeared at ________
   (a) Meerut  (b) Barailley
   (c) Barrackpore  (d) Lucknow
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Ans: (c) Barrackpore

8. The sepoys broke out into open revolt at _____________
   (a) Meerut    (b) Barrackpore
   (c) Barailley  (d) Kanpur
   Ans: (a) Meerut

9. The wife of Nawab of Oudh was _____________
   (a) Mumtaj Mahal  (b) Fathima Begum
   (c) Begum Hazarat Mahal  (d) Sultana Razia
   Ans: (c) Begum Hazarat Mahal

10. After 1857 revolt, the Governor General of India was designated as _____________
    (a) Viceroy of India  (b) Ruler of India
    (c) Governor of India  (d) Minister of India
    Ans: (a) Viceroy of India

Match the following:

1. Mangal Pandey  (a) Cawnpore
2. Bahadur Shah II (b) Lucknow
3. Nana Sahib      (c) Central India
4. Begum Hazarat Mahal (d) Arrah
5. Rani Lakshmi Bai (e) Barrackpore
                     (f) Oudh
                     (g) Delhi

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (b): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Political cause for the Revolt of 1857.
   a) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
      Ans: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.
   b) Name the policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie?
      Ans: The Doctrine of Lapse.
   c) What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?
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Ans: The British Government had ordered that on the death of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II, his successor had to give up their ancestral palace.

d) Why did Nana Sahib develop a grudge against the British?

Ans: (i) The British had stopped pension to Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the Peshwa Baji Rao II.

(ii) So he developed a grudge against the British.

2. Revolt at Cawnpore.

a) Who joined the rebels at Cawnpore and with whom?

Ans: Nana Sahib joined the rebels at Cawnpore with Tantia Tope.

b) What happened to the English?

Ans: The English surrendered to the rebel forces.

c) Who defeated Nana Sahib?

Ans: Sir Colin Campbell defeated Nana Sahib.

d) Where was Cawnpore brought under the British control?

Ans: In November 1857, Cawnpore was brought under the British control.

3. Revolt at Central India.

a) Who led the revolt at Central India?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi led the revolt at Central India.

b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.

Ans: Gwalior.

c) What was her end?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in the battle in the year 1858.

d) What did Tantia Tope do?

Ans: Tantia Tope escaped but was captured and put to death.
LESSON 10
SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Choose the correct answer:

1. The pioneer of the reform movements was ____________
   (a) Raja Rammohan Roy    (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
   (c) Keshab Chandra Sen    (d) Devendranath Tagore
   Ans: (a) Raja Rammohan Roy

2. Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of __________
   (a) Mrs Annie Beaasnt    (b) Swami Vivekanandha
   (c) Raja Rammohan Roy    (d) Lala Hansraj
   Ans: (c) Raja Rammohan Roy

3. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the __________
   (a) Brahma Samaj          (b) Arya Samaj
   (c) Prarthana Samaj       (d) Aligarh movement
   Ans: (b) Arya Samaj

4. The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission is at __________
   (a) Kanchipuram           (b) Belur
   (c) Melur                (d) Hampi
   Ans: (b) Belur

5. Vallalar’s devotional songs are compiled in a volume called __________
   (a) Devaram               (b) Thiruvvasagam
   (c) Ettuthogai           (d) Thiru Arupta
   Ans: (d) Thiru Arupta

6. Sir syed Ahamed Khan started the __________
   (a) Aligarh movement      (b) Theosophical Society
   (c) Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam  (d) Muslim League
   Ans: (a) Aligarh movement

7. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at __________
   (a) Alipore                (b) Allepey
   (c) Ghazipur              (d) Kanpur
   Ans: (b) Allepey
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Ans: (c) Ghazipur

8. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is _____________
   (a) Sree Narayana Guru   (b) Guru Prasad
   (c) Guru Nanak   (d) Guru Sai
   Ans: (a) Sree Narayana Guru

Match the following:
1. Herald of New Age   (a) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
2. Martin Luther of Hinduism   (b) Ramakrishna Mission
3. New India   (c) Mrs. Annie Besant
4. Photo Voltaic Lighting System   (d) Ramalinga Adigal
5. Vallalar   (e) Dr. Dharmambal
   (f) Raja Rammohan Roy
Ans: 1 (d): 2 (a): 3 (c): 4 (b): 5 (d)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Brahmo Samaj
   a) Who found Brahmo Samaj?
      Ans: Raja Rammohan Roy.
   b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
      Ans: Raja Rammohan Roy learnt Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew along with Bengali and Hindi.
   c) Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy.
      Ans: “Percepts of Jesus Christ” and “The Guide to Peace and Happiness”
   d) What did Brahmo Samaj believe?
      Ans: Brahmo Samaj believed in a “Universal Religion”, based on the principles of one Supreme God.

2. Arya Samaj
   a) What was the original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswathi?
      Ans: Mul Shankar
   b) Who was his Guru?
      Ans: Swami Virjanand
c) What was his moto?
   Ans: “Go Back to Vedas”

d) What did the Samaj advocate?
   Ans: The Samaj advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter-dining.

3. The Theosophical Society
   a) Who was the founder of Theosophical Society?
      Ans: Russian lady, Madame Blavatsky and American Colonel Henry S. Olcott were the founders of Thesophical Society.
   
b) Why was it found?
      Ans: It was found to preach about God and wisdom.

   c) Who was the President of this Society in 1893?
      Ans: Mrs. Annie Beasant

   d) Where is the headquarters of this Society located?
      Ans: At Adyar in Chennai.

4. Ramakrishna Mission
   a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa?
      Ans: Ramakrishna Paramahamsa was a devotee of Goddess Kali and Priest in Dakshineshwar Kali temple.

   b) Who found the Ramakrishna Mission?
      Ans: Swami Vivekananda.

   c) When and where was the Parliament of Religious held?
      Ans: It was held in 1893 at Chicago in the USA.

   d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of religions?
      Ans: Swami Vivekananda.

5. Aligarh Movement
   a) Name the first religious movement of the Muslims.
      Ans: The Aligarh Movement.

   b) What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strongly believe?
      Ans: He believed that the Hindus and the Muslims are two eyes of a beautiful bird that was India.

   c) What was his greatest achievement?
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Ans: His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

d) Name the newspaper published by him?
Ans: Tahzil-ud-Akhlaq (Reform of Morals)

6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

a) Who is the messiah of Dalits and downtrodden?
Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) Who was the first Law Minister of India?
Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) How was he honoured by the Government of India?
Ans: B R Ambedkar was bestowed with Bharat Ratna in 1990.

d) Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?
Ans: In 1927, he led the Mahad March near Bombay to give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank, the “Manusmriti” publicly.
LESSON 11
FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PHASE – I
PRE – GANDHIAN ERA 1885 AD – 1919 AD

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Unification of the country was brought by the British __________
   (a) Imperialism        (b) Politics
   (c) Conquests          (d) Negotiations
   Ans: (a) Imperialism

2. The language of the educated Indians was __________
   (a) French             (b) English
   (c) Hindi              (d) Bengali
   Ans: (b) English

3. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of __________
   (a) Nationalism        (b) Revolution
   (c) Mandatories        (d) Rebellion
   Ans: (a) Nationalism

4. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as __________
   (a) Political mendicancy (b) Subsidiaries
   (c) Mandatories         (d) Open door policy
   Ans: (a) Political mendicancy

5. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at __________
   (a) Surat               (b) Lahore
   (c) Tripura             (d) Madras
   Ans: (a) Surat

6. The Minto – Morely reforms introduced separate electorate for the __________
   (a) Hindus              (b) Muslims
   (c) Sikhs               (d) Christians
   Ans: (b) Muslims

7. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by __________
   (a) Nehru              (b) Mrs. Annie Besant
   Ans: (a) Nehru
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(c) Tilak  
(d) Bharathiar

Ans: (c) Tilak

Match the following:
1. Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar
2. Subramania Bharathi
3. Swadeshi
4. New India
5. Kesari
(a) Patriotic writer
(b) Of one’s own country
(c) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Religious and Social Reformer
(e) Mrs. Annie Besant
(f) Young India
(g) Bipin Chandra Pal

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (a): 3 (b): 4 (e): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement.
   a) How did the National leaders inspire the people?
      Ans: The National Leaders inspired the people with the ideas of self – respect and self – confidence.
   b) When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?
      Ans: The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.
   c) What was the policy of the British?
      Ans: Divide and Rule was the policy of the British.
   d) How did the British consider the Indians?
      Ans: The British considered the Indians as inferior and uncivilized.

2. The Indian National Congress
   a) When was the Indian National Congress formed?
      Ans: In 1885.
   b) On whose advice was it found?
      Ans: It was on advice of Allan Octavian Hume.
   c) Where was the first session of the Congress held? Who was the Chairperson?
      Ans: The first session of the congress was held at Bombay. W.C. Bannerjee was the chairperson of the session.
d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.


3. Extremists

a) Name the extremists leaders?

Ans: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Bal), Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal), Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal) and Arabind Ghosh.

b) What did Tilak declare?

Ans: “Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it”.

c) Name the festivals revived by Tilak?

Ans: Ganapathi and Shivaji festivals.

d) What was the desire of the militant nationalists?

Ans: The militant nationalists desired to change not only the aim of the Congress but also means to attain it.

4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy

a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?

Ans: Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

b) Where did the people gather?

Ans: In Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar.

c) Who was the British Military Commander of Amritsar?

Ans: General Dyer.

d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this incident.
LESSON 12
FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PHASE II
GANDHIAN ERA AD 1920 – AD 1947

Choose the correct answer:

1. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle __________
   (a) Satyagraha  (b) Glasnost
   (c) Long March  (d) Violence
   Ans: (a) Satyagraha

2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the __________
   (a) Khadar  (b) DMK
   (c) Swaraj  (d) Akalidal
   Ans: (c) Swaraj

3. The Indian Constitute was formally adopted on __________
   (a) January 26, 1950  (b) February 26, 1950
   (c) August 26, 1950  (d) March 26, 1950
   Ans: (a) January 26, 1950

4. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as __________
   (a) Mid-day meals  (b) Open university
   (c) Adult education  (d) Communal award
   Ans: (d) Communal award

5. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was _________
   (a) Canning  (b) Dalhousi
   (c) Linlithgow  (d) Lyton
   Ans: (c) Linlithgow

6. To form the interim Government, Nehru sought the help or __________
   (a) Abul Kalam Azad  (b) Jinnah
   (c) Salimullah Khan  (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan
   Ans: (b) Jinnah

7. The first and the last Governor General of India was __________
   (a) Lord Mount Batten  (b) Nehru
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(c) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) Kamaraj

Ans: (c) C. Rajagopalachari

8. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by _________
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Rajaji
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

9. The first President of India was __________
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Gandhiji
(c) Dr. Radhakrishnan
(d) Sathyamoorthy

Ans: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Match the following:
1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Pondicherry
3. Goa
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Lord Mount Batten
(a) Dutch territories
(b) Drafting Committee
(c) First Governor General of Free India
(d) Bismarck of India
(e) Portuguese Possession
(f) French Possession
(g) British territories

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (f): 3 (e): 4 (b): 5 (c)

1. Motilal Nehru
2. Chauri Chaura
3. Lion of Punjab
4. Communal Award
5. Frontier Gandhi
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Swarajya Party
(c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai
(e) Ramsay Mac Donald
(f) Bhagat Singh
(g) Muslim League

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (a): 3 (d): 4 (e): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Simon Commission
   a) Why was Simon Commission appointed?
Ans: Simon Commission was appointed to look into the working of the Act of 1919 and to suggest measures to improve the Indian Administration.

b) Why was it an insult to the Indians?
   Ans: The fact that no Indian was included to review the conditions and plans for the future of their own country.

c) How was Simon Commission greeted?
   Ans: When Simon came to India in 1928, he was met with Black Flag demonstrations and placards carrying the words, “Go Back Simon”.

d) Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.
   Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai, The Lion of Punjab.

2. The August Offer
   a) When was the August offer announced?
      Ans: In August 1940
   b) What was promised for India after Second World War?
      Ans: Dominion status for India.
   c) Why was the Committee set up?
      Ans: The Committee was set up for farming the Indian Constitution.
   d) Who would be appointed in the War council of the Viceroy?
      Ans: An Indian.

3. The Mount Batten Plan
   a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?
      Ans: Lord Mount Batten.
   b) Who was the last British Governor General?
      Ans: Lord Mount Batten.
   c) What was Mount Batten Plan?
      Ans: Lord Mount Batten made an important announcement on June 3, 1947. This was called Mount Batten Plan or June 3rd Plan. According to this Plan India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian Union and Pakistan Union.
   d) What was the reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League?
      Ans: Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.
ROLE OF TAMIL NADU IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Choose the correct answer:

1. Indian soldiers were instigated by the sons of __________
   (a) Hyder Ali  (b) Tipu Sultan
   (c) Shivaji  (d) Shah Jahan
   Ans: (b) Tipu Sultan

2. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the __________
   (a) Indian National Congress  (b) Muslim League
   (c) Swarajya Party  (d) Madras Native Association
   Ans: (d) Madras Native Association

3. The First President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was __________
   (a) P. Rangaiah Naidu  (b) Rajaji
   (c) Kamaraj  (d) Bharathiar
   Ans: (a) P. Rangaiah Naidu

4. At Vedaranyam, the salt law broken by __________
   (a) T.S. Rajan  (b) Bakthavachalam
   (c) Rajagopalachari  (d) V.O.C.
   Ans: (c) Rajagopalachari

5. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate __________
   (a) Swaraj Day  (b) Birthday
   (c) Republic Day  (d) Service Day
   Ans: (a) Swaraj Day

6. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharati escaped to __________
   (a) Chennai  (b) Bangalore
   (c) Hyderabad  (d) Pondicherry
   Ans: (d) Pondicherry

7. The Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as __________
   (a) Raj Bhavan  (b) Rashtrpathi Bhaven
8. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet __________
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhiji (c) Tilak (d) Jinnah
Ans: (b) Gandhiji

9. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for ________
(a) 9 years (b) 8 years (c) 10 years (d) 7 years
Ans: (a) 9 years

10. Kamaraj was famous for policy ________
(a) ‘S’ plan (b) ‘L’ plan (c) ‘K’ plan (d) ‘J’ plan
Ans: (c) ‘K’ plan

Match the following:
1. Swadeshi Exhibition  (a) Sepoy mutiny
2. Chanakya  (b) Kamaraj
3. King Maker  (c) Poondi Reservoir
4. Sathyamurthi  (d) Vellore Mutiny
5. Fateh Hyder  (e) Rajaji
   (f) Periyar E.V.R
   (g) Madras Mahajana Sabha
Ans: 1 (g): 2 (e): 3 (b): 4 (c): 5 (d)

Answer all the question given under each caption:
1. C. Rajagopalachariyar
   a) When and where was he born?
   Ans: C. Rajaji was born on December 10th, 1878 at Thovarappalli.
   b) Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?
   Ans: He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the World War II by the British without their concern.
c) What did he introduce during his second term?
   Ans: He introduced “Kula Kalvi Thittam”.

d) Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”?
   Ans: He was often referred as “Chanakya” for his diplomatic skills.

2. K. Kamaraj

a) How did he enter into Politics?
   Ans: Kamaraj entered into politics by taking part in Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924.

b) Where was he kept in prison in 1930?
   Ans: Alipore jail.

c) Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947?
   Ans: He hoisted the Indian National Flag in 1947 in Sathyamurthi’s house.

d) When did he die?
   Ans: He died on October 2nd 1975.
LESSON 14
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

Choose the correct answer:

1. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the __________.
   (a) Dravidian Party  (b) Janata Party
   (c) Telugu Desam   (d) Justice Party
   Ans: (d) Justice Party

2. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into __________
   (a) Akalidal   (b) Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
   (c) Dravidar Kazhagam   (d) Swarajaya
   Ans: (c) Dravidar Kazhagam

3. The greatest social reformed of Tamil Nadu __________
   (a) E.V. Ramasamy   (b) Nehru
   (c) Gandhiji   (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
   Ans: (a) E.V. Ramasamy

4. Vaikam is a place in __________
   (a) Tamil Nadu   (b) Andhra Pradesh
   (c) Karnataka   (d) Kerala
   Ans: (d) Kerala

5. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as __________
   (a) Chacha   (d) Nethaji
   (c) Anna   (d) Periyar
   Ans: (c) Anna

6. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was found by __________.
   (a) C.N. Annadurai   (b) M. Karunanidhi
   (c) K. Kamaraj   (d) M.G. Ramachandran
   Ans: (a) C.N. Annadurai

7. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by __________.
   (a) Anna University   (b) Annamalai University
   (c) Manipal University   (d) Bharathiar University
8. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi’s good efforts, the cancer institute was started at _________.
   (a) Anna Nagar  (b) Chengalpet  
   (c) Kanchipuram  (d) Adayar  
   Ans: (d) Adayar

9. All India Women’s Conference was organized at _________.
   (a) Pune  (b) Bombay  
   (c) Thane  (d) Satara  
   Ans: (a) Pune

10. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as _________.
    (a) Anbu Illam  (b) Saraswathi Illam  
    (c) Avvai Illam  (d) Lakshmi Illam  
    Ans: (c) Avvai Illam

11. Dr. S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called _________.
    (a) Nalla varam  (b) Hindi varam  
    (c) Tamil varam  (d) Elavu varam  
    Ans: (d) Elavu varam

12. Moovalur Ramamirtham was born in _________.
    (a) 1885  (b) 18887  
    (c) 1889  (d) 1883  
    Ans: (d) 1883

Match the following:

1. Justice  (a) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
2. Vaikam Hero  (b) Dr. S. Dharmambal
3. Devadasi System  (c) Moovalur Ramamirtham
4. Veera Tamilannai  (d) T.M. Nair
5. Justice Party  (e) Sathyamoorthy  
    (f) Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Redy  
    (g) English Newspaper  

Ans: 1 (g); 2 (a); 3 (f); 4 (b); 5 (d)
Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. The Justice Party
   a) Who established the Justice Party?
      Ans: Justice Party was established by T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.
   b) When did the Justice Party come to power?
      Ans: The Justice Party came to power in 1920.
   c) When was it defeated?
      Ans: In 1937 elections.
   d) Write any two achievements of the Justice Party?
      Ans: (i) The Justice Party created the Staff Selection Board in 1924 and later it became the Public Service Commission in 1929.
      (ii) The Justice Party established the Andhra University in 1925 and Annamalai University in 1929.

2. Self Respect Movement.
   a) Who started the Self Respect Movement?
      Ans: E.V. Ramasamy Periyar.
   b) Why did he start?
      Ans: He started the Self Respect Movement in 1925, to spread and execute his ideas and policies.
   c) When was it started?
      Ans: In 1925.
   d) Name the laws passed by the governed due to the constant struggle of Self Respect Movement?
      Ans: (i) Widow Re-marriage Act
      (ii) Women’s Right to Property Act.
GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 1

LOCATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Bay of Bengal is located to the __________
   (a) West
   (b) South
   (c) South – East
   (d) South – West
   Ans: (c) South – East

2. Palk Strait separates India from __________
   (a) Sri Lanka
   (b) Myanmar
   (c) Maldives
   (d) Lakshadweep
   Ans: (a) Sri Lanka

3. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through __________
   (a) Ahmedabad
   (b) Allahabad
   (c) Hyderabad
   (d) Aurangabad
   Ans: (b) Allahabad

4. The highest peak in India __________
   (a) Mt. Everest
   (b) Mt. Godwin Austin
   (c) Mt. Kanchenjunga
   (d) Dhaulagiri
   Ans: (b) Mt. Godwin Austin

5. The source of River Ganga _________
   (a) Yamunotri
   (b) Saichen
   (c) Gangotri
   (d) Karakoram
   Ans: (c) Gangotri

6. The Himalayas are known as __________
   (a) Abode of snow
   (b) Volcano
   (c) Sahyadri
   (d) Himadri
   Ans: (d) Himadri

Match the following:

1. Pilgrim Centre
   (a) Sahyadri
2. Terai Palin  (b) Vembanad
3. Western Ghats in Karnataka  (c) Deccan
4. Lava Plateau  (d) Kedarnath
5. Largest lake in Kerala  (e) Marshy Land
   (f) Chilca Lake
   (g) Malwa

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (a): 4 (c): 5 (b)
Choose the correct answer:

1. India experiences __________
   (a) Temperate Climate  (b) Tropical Monsoon Climate  (c) Tropical Climate  (d) Cold climate
   Ans: (b) Tropical Monsoon Climate

2. The coastal areas enjoy __________ climate.
   (a) Continental  (b) Equable  (c) Humid  (d) Hot
   Ans: (b) Equable

3. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is __________
   (a) Punjab  (b) Mumbai  (c) Allahabad  (d) Chennai
   Ans: (a) Punjab

4. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the south – west monsoon wind is __________
   (a) Aravalli  (b) Satpura  (c) Vindhyas  (d) Maikala Range
   Ans: (a) Aravalli

5. The local storms in the north – eastern part of India during hot weather season are called __________
   (a) Norwesters  (b) Loo  (c) Mango showers  (d) Monsoon
   Ans: (a) Norwesters

Match the following:

1. Burst of Monsoon  (a) December to February
2. Norwesters  (b) October to November
3. Water conservation activities  (c) Northern and north western part of India
4. The North – East Monsoon Season  (d) Local storms in North East India
5. Highest rainfall place

(e) June to September
(f) Mawsynram in Cherrapunji
(g) Total involvement of local people

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (d): 3 (g): 4 (b): 5 (f)
INDIA – NATURAL RESOURCES

Choose the correct answer:

1. The soil found in the Arid zone is known as __________
   (a) Desert soil
   (b) Laterite soil
   (c) Black soil
   (d) Alluvial soil
   Ans: (a) Desert soil

2. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as __________
   (a) Tropical evergreen forest
   (b) Deciduous forest
   (c) Mangrove forest
   (d) Mountain forest
   Ans: (b) Deciduous forest

3. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand __________
   (a) Oil
   (b) Uranium
   (c) Thorium
   (d) Coal
   Ans: (b) Uranium

Match the following:

1. Black soil
2. Lignite
3. Mangrove forest
4. Renewable resources
5. Non – renewable resources
   (a) Petroleum
   (b) Cotton cultivation
   (c) A type of coal
   (d) Sundarban
   (e) Sun

Ans: 1 (b); 2 (c); 3 (d); 4 (e); 5 (a)
LEsson 4

inDIA – AGriCultuRE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Rice is grown well in the __________
   (a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil
   (c) Alluvial soil (d) Red soil
   Ans: (a) Black soil

2. Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the __________
   (a) Mountain slopes (b) Plain
   (c) Coastal plain (d) River valleys
   Ans: (a) Mountain slopes

3. The crop that grows in drought is __________
   (a) Rice (b) Wheat
   (c) Jute (d) Millets
   Ans: (d) Millets

4. Cotton is a ________
   (a) Food crop (b) Cash crop
   (c) Plantation crop (d) Dry crop
   Ans: (b) Cash crop

5. The staple food crops are __________
   (a) Rice and wheat (b) Coffee and tea
   (c) Cotton and jute (d) Fruits and vegetables
   Ans: (a) Rice and wheat

Match the following:

1. Wheat (a) West Bengal
2. Sugar cane (b) Kerala
3. Apple (c) Uttar Pradesh
4. Rubber (d) Punjab
5. Jute (e) Himachal Pradesh
   (f) Tamil Nadu
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(g) Karnataka

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (c): 3 (e): 4 (b): 5 (a)
INDIA – INDUSTRIES

Choose the correct answer:

1. Cotton textile industry is __________
   (a) Mineral based (b) Agro based
   (c) Forest based industry (d) Software industry
   Ans: (b) Agro based

2. Manchester of India is __________
   (a) Delhi (b) Chennai
   (c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata
   Ans: (c) Mumbai

3. Tata Iron and Steel Industry is located at ______
   (a) Durgapur (b) Bhilai
   (c) Jamshedpur (d) Burnpur
   Ans: (c) Jamshedpur

4. Chota Nagpur Plateau is noted for __________
   (a) Natural vegetation (b) Mineral resources
   (c) Alluvial soil (d) Cotton cultivation
   Ans: (b) Mineral resources

5. The city known as Electronic Capital is ______
   (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi
   (c) Bangalore (d) Madurai
   Ans: (c) Bangalore

Match the following:

1. Jute Industry (a) Jamshedpur
2. Auto Mobiles (b) Karnataka
3. Software Industry (c) Mumbai
4. Iron and Steel Industry (d) West Bengal
5. Sugar bowl of India (e) Chota Nagpur region
   (f) Bangalore
10th Social Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English

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(g) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (c): 3 (f): 4 (e): 5 (g)
LESSON 6
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Choose the correct answer:

1. Naturals nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is ___________
   (a) Water pollution  (b) Eutrophications  (c) Air pollution
   Ans: (b) Eutrophications

2. The main cause for natural air pollution is ___________
   (a) Vehicular emission  (b) Volcanic eruption  (c) Thermal power plants
   Ans: (b) Volcanic eruption

3. Contamination of air is called ___________
   (a) Noise pollution  (b) Air pollution  (c) Land pollution
   Ans: (b) Air pollution
LEsson 7

India – Trade, Transport and Communication

Choose the correct answer:

1. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as __________ trade.
   (a) External  (b) Foreign  
   (c) Internal  (d) International
   Ans: (c) Internal

2. Trade blocks are created to make the ________ trade easier.
   (a) Multi Lateral  (b) Bilateral  
   (c) Unilateral  (d) Local
   Ans: (a) Multi Lateral

3. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is ______
   (a) Airways  (b) Roadways  
   (c) Waterways  (d) Railways
   Ans: (b) Roadways

4. The headquarters of Indian Railways is __________
   (a) Mumbai  (b) Delhi  
   (c) Nagpur  (d) Chennai
   Ans: (b) Delhi

5. The costliest and most modern means of transport is ______
   (a) Air Transport  (b) Road Transport  
   (c) Water Transport  (d) Rail Transport
   Ans: (a) Air Transport

Match the following:

1. Village Roads  (a) Delhi
2. District Roads  (b) Mumbai
3. Central Railways (c) Chennai
4. Southern Railways (d) (Village) Panchayat
5. Northern Railways (e) Municipalities
   (f) Corporations
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(g) Hyderabad

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (b): 4 (c): 5 (a)
LESSON 8
REMOTE SENSING

Choose the correct answer:

1. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called __________
   (a) Ortho photo       (b) Aerial photo
   (c) Physical         (d) Political
   Ans: (a) Ortho photo

2. The object under study is known as __________
   (a) Target          (b) Source
   (c) Sensor          (d) Image
   Ans: (a) Target

3. The device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation is __________
   (a) Target          (b) Sensor
   (c) Object          (d) Camera
   Ans: (b) Sensor

Match the following:

1. Ground Survey  (a) USA
2. Remote Sensing  (b) Many Months
3. Hot Air Balloon (c) Systematic Aerial Images
4. Airplanes      (d) French Map Makers
5. TIROS          (e) Short span of time
                  (f) Geographical Information System
                  (g) Global Posting System

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (e): 3 (d): 4 (c): 5 (a)
CIVICS

LESSON 1

INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

Choose the correct answer:

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in __________
   (a) War  (b) Peace  (c) Love  (d) Enemity
   Ans: (b) Peace

2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru’s five principles of peace are named as ________
   (a) Swadeshi  (b) New Deal  (c) Pancha sheel  (d) Apartheid
   Ans: (c) Pancha sheel

3. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in ________
   (a) 1963  (b) 1993  (c) 1936  (d) 1998
   Ans: (a) 1963

4. India brought a revolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in ________
   (a) 1965  (b) 1956  (c) 1995  (d) 1976
   Ans: (b) 1956

5. Apartheid was abolished in ________
   (a) 1990  (b) 1991  (c) 1890  (d) 1989
   Ans: (a) 1990

6. The first Secretary General of SAARC was ________
   (a) Jinnah  (b) Ashan  (c) Kofi Annan  (d) Gandhiji
   Ans: (b) Ashan
Lesson 2

Democracy

Choose the correct answer:

1. The most popular form of government in modern days ________
   (a) Monarchy   (b) Oligarchy
   (c) Democracy  (d) Heirachy
   Ans: (c) Democracy

2. Direct democracy existed in ancient __________
   (a) Greece     (b) Italy
   (c) Sardinia   (d) Cyprus
   Ans: (a) Greece

3. Telugu Desam is a __________
   (a) Regional Party (b) National Party
   (c) International Party (d) Cultural Party
   Ans: (a) Regional Party

4. If to parties exist in a country, it is called ___________
   (a) Single party system (b) Bi-party system
   (c) Multi party system  (d) regional party system
   Ans: (b) Bi-party system

5. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a __________
   (a) Cabinet Minister (b) Deputy Minister
   (c) Minister of State (d) Council of Minister
   Ans: (a) Cabinet Minister

6. To contest an election a person should be above the age of ________
   (a) 20         (b) 18
   (c) 25         (d) 35
   Ans: (c) 25

7. The body of the elected representatives at the Central level is known as __________
   (a) Legislature  (b) Supreme Court
   (c) House of Common (d) Parliament
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Ans: (d) Parliament

8. The status of Election Commissioner is equivalent to that of the __________
   (a) High Court Judge  (b) Supreme Court Judge  
   (c) District Court Judge  (d) Magistrate
   Ans: (b) Supreme Court Judge

9. The election process at the state level is supervised by __________
   (a) Chief Election Commissioner  (b) Chief Electoral Officer
   (c) Supreme Court Judge  (d) High Court Judge
   Ans: (b) Chief Electoral Officer

10. Election Commission is situated at __________
   (a) Madras  (b) Mumbai  
   (c) Moradabad  (d) New Delhi
   Ans: (d) New Delhi
Choose the correct answer:

1. The ancient religion of our country is __________
   (a) Vedic religion  (b) Christianity
   (c) Islam  (d) Zoroastrianism
   Ans: (a) Vedic religion

2. Recognised official languages of India is _________
   (a) 25  (b) 23
   (c) 22  (d) 27
   Ans: (c) 22

3. Language is means of __________
   (a) Transport  (b) Irrigation
   (c) Communication  (d) Spirituality
   Ans: (c) Communication

4. Thembavani is related to __________
   (a) Hinduism  (b) Sikhism
   (c) Christianity  (d) Islam
   Ans: (c) Christianity

5. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the__________
   (a) Hindus  (b) Muslims
   (c) Jains  (d) Buddhist
   Ans: (d) Buddhist

6. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration __________
   (a) Music and Dance  (b) Art and Architecture
   (c) Food and customs  (d) Dress and Habits
   Ans: (a) Music and Dance
Choose the correct answer:

1. A person who gives final utility to a commodity is __________
   (a) Producer       (b) Consumer
   (c) Shop keeper    (d) Farmer
   Ans: (b) Consumer

2. The customers are exploited by the _________
   (a) Carpenters     (b) Farmers
   (c) Tailors        (d) Traders
   Ans: (d) Traders

3. The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on __________
   (a) 12th Oct. 2005  (b) 21st Oct. 2005
   (c) 12th Oct. 2006  (d) 21st Oct. 2006
   Ans: (a) 12th Oct. 2005

4. World consumer day is celebrated on __________
   (a) March 15        (b) March 16
   (c) March 14        (d) March 11
   Ans: (a) March 15

5. The Magna Carta of consumers __________
   (a) WHO             (b) COPRA
   (c) EXNORA          (d) FAO
   Ans: (b) COPRA

6. One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers __________
   (a) Vana Mahotsava  (b) Operation 21
   (c) Trade Fair      (d) Rajarajan 1000
   Ans: (c) Trade Fair
ECONOMICS

LESSON 1

NATIONAL INCOME

Choose the correct answer:

1. National Income is otherwise called as __________
   (a) Read Income          (b) Money Income
   (c) Nominal Income       (d) Gross National Product
   Ans: (d) Gross National Product

2. National Income of a country can be calculated by __________
   (a) 2 methods            (b) 3 methods
   (c) 4 methods            (d) 5 methods
   Ans: (a) 2 methods

3. Net National Product _________
   (a) GNP (-) Depreciation (b) Net domestic product (-) Depreciation
   (c) Per capita Income (-) Depreciation (d) Gross domestic product (-) Depreciation
   Ans: (a) GNP (-) Depreciation

4. India’s per capita income is __________
   (a) 220 dollars          (b) 950 dollars
   (c) 2930 dollars         (d) 600 dollars
   Ans: (b) 950 dollars

5. Primary sector consists of __________
   (a) Trade                (b) Construction
   (c) Agriculture          (d) Telecommunication
   Ans: (c) Agriculture

6. National Income is a measure of __________
   (a) Total value of money  (b) Total value of food gains
   (c) Total value of Industrial products (d) Total value of goods & services
   Ans: (d) Total value of goods & services

7. Expenditure method estimates national income from the __________
   (a) Output               (b) Income side
8. Income method sums all forms of _________
   (a) Expenditure    (b) Income
   (c) Savings        (d) Investment
   Ans: (b) Income

9. Per capita Income is an indicator of _________
   (a) Richness of people (b) Poverty of people
   (c) Living standard of people (d) Literacy of people
   Ans: (c) Living standard of people

10. Primary sector’s contribution to national income in India is _________
    (a) 15.8%       (b) 25.8%
    (c) 58.4%       (d) 12.8%
    Ans: (a) 15.8%
LESSON 2

INDIAN ECONOMY AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Five Year Plan in India was borrowed from ________
   (a) Sovient Russia  (b) United States of America
   (c) United Kingdom  (d) United Kingdom
   Ans: (a) Sovient Russia

2. Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is ________
   (a) 1956 – 1961  (b) 1997 – 2002
   (c) 2002 – 2007  (d) 2007 – 2012
   Ans: (d) 2007 – 2012

3. Chairman of Planning Commission of India is ________
   (a) President of India  (b) Prime Minister of India
   (c) Finance Minister of India  (d) Vice President of India
   Ans: (b) Prime Minister of India

4. Planning Commission of India was set up in the year ________
   (a) 1962  (b) 1950
   (c) 1956  (d) 1949
   Ans: (b) 1950

5. Nehru decided that India would be a ________
   (a) Mixed Economy  (b) Socialist Economy
   (c) Capitalist Economy  (d) Money Economy
   Ans: (a) Mixed Economy

6. Green revolution was introduced in the year ________
   (a) 1967  (b) 1977
   (c) 1987  (d) 1957
   Ans: (a) 1967

7. Bhoodan Movement was started by ________
   (a) Jayaprakash Narayan  (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (c) Acharya Vinobhabhave  (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
8. Which year has a special significance in Indian Economics _________
   (a) 1981          (b) 1991
   (c) 2001          (d) 2010
   Ans: (b) 1991

9. The Organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication
   (a) ICAR          (b) ICMR
   (c) ISRPO         (d) CSIR
   Ans: (c) ISRPO

10. As per 2001 census, the literacy rate in India is ___________
    (a) 64.8%         (b) 65.8%
    (c) 66.8%         (d) 67.8%
    Ans: (a) 64.8%