

9th Social Science

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அர்ப்பணிப்பு

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9th Social Science Lesson 1 Questions in English - History

1. Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period

1. Who were the pioneers of creative knowledge?
 - a) Modern people
 - b) Prehistoric people
 - c) Medieval people
 - d) Informative people
2. Who excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors?
 - a) Paleoanthropologist
 - b) Geologist
 - c) Sociologist
 - d) Ethnologist
3. Which is the study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains?
 - a) Anthropology
 - b) Geology
 - c) Ethnology
 - d) Archaeology
4. Which is the study of the human ancestors and their evolution by the study of the fossil remains?
 - a) Archaeology
 - b) Palaeoanthropology
 - c) Sociology
 - d) Ethnology
5. The earth was formed approximately how many years ago?
 - a) 4.54 billion
 - b) 3.12 billion
 - c) 2.23 billion
 - d) 3.51 billion
6. Who were the apes from which modern humans evolved?
 - a) Mastodon
 - b) Dunkleosteus
 - c) Quetzalcoatlus
 - d) Australopithecines
7. Who is considered the Father of History, because the history he wrote was humanistic and rationalistic?
 - a) Herodotus
 - b) Thucydides
 - c) Homer
 - d) Hippocrates
8. Which is the study of origin, nature and relationships of rock and soil layers that were formed due to natural and cultural activities?
 - a) Palaeontology
 - b) Petrology
 - c) Stratigraphy
 - d) Petrography
9. Which of the following statement is correct
 - 1) The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth.
 - 2) The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its Lower layers.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None
10. Which was the oldest museum established in 530 BC (BCE)?
 - a) Ashmolean Museum
 - b) Ennigaldi-Nanna's Museum
 - c) Ziggurat of Ur
 - d) Capitoline Museum
11. Which is the oldest surviving museum at present?
 - a) Capitoline Museum
 - b) Vatican Museum
 - c) Ashmolean Museum
 - d) Louvre Museum
12. Which is the oldest university museum in the world?
 - a) Ashmolean Museum
 - b) Louvre Museum
 - c) Capitoline Museum
 - d) State Hermitage Museum
13. Who's biological evolution contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins?
 - a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Alfred Russel Wallace
 - c) Herbert Spencer
 - d) Harriet Martineau
14. In which year Charles Darwin published the books On the Origin of Species?
 - a) 1829
 - b) 1882

- c) 1834
d) 1859
15. What is the study of fossils called?
a) Palaeontology
b) Archaeology
c) Petrology
d) Anthropology
16. The process by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment would survive and produce more offspring is called _____.
a) Survival of Fittest
b) Natural Selection
c) Adaptation Selection
d) Evolution Selection
17. Which among the following is called great apes?
a) Chimpanzee
b) Gorillas
c) Humans
d) All the above
18. Which of the following statement is correct
1) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins, and their origins have been traced in Australia.
2) The Hominins emerged around 10 to 8 million years ago.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
19. Where the Skeletons of Australopithecus, one of the early species of Hominins tribe was found?
a) Australia
b) India
c) Africa
d) Peru
20. Which of the following is not time period (Age)?
a) Stone Age
b) Bronze Age
c) Aluminium Age
d) Iron Age
21. Where does the Great Rift Valley located?
a) Africa
b) Australia
c) Peru
d) USA
22. The DNA of a chimpanzee is what percentage identical to that of a human being?
a) 91%
b) 98%
c) 93%
d) 94.5%
23. The Great Rift Valley is a valley-like formation that runs for how many kilometres?
a) 6100 km
b) 6900 km
c) 6400 km
d) 6600 km
24. Which of the following statement is correct
1) Hominid refers to all the species of the modern and extinct great apes, which also includes humans
2) Hominins refers to the close relatives of human ancestors and their sister species including Homo sapiens and the extinct members of Homo neanderthalensis, Homo erectus, Homo habilis and various species of Australopithecines.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
25. Who was the earliest known human ancestors to make tools in Africa about 2.6 million years ago?
a) Homo erectus
b) Homo habilis
c) Homo neanderthalensis
d) Homo sapiens
26. Which species made hand axes between 2 and 1 million years ago?
a) Homo erectus
b) Homo habilis
c) Homo neanderthalensis
d) Homo sapiens
27. Anatomically, when modern humans, called Homo sapiens (wise man), first appeared?
a) 9,00,000 years ago
b) 5,50,000 years ago
c) 4,00,000 years age
d) 3,00,000 years ago
28. Other than chimpanzee, who among the following is our closest living relative?
a) Gorillas

b) Bonobo

c) Dodo

d) Orangutan

29. Where does the earliest tools made by human ancestors were found?

a) Kenya

b) Mozambique

c) South Africa

d) Sudan

30. Oldowan tools occur in the Olduvai gorge in Africa is how much year old?

a) 3 to 3.4 million year old

b) 2 to 2.6 million year old

c) 4 to 5 million year old

d) 1 to 2.3 million year old

31. The Lower Palaeolithic Culture is marked by the human ancestors belonging to the species Homo erectus and _____

a) Homo sapiens

b) Homo habilis

c) Homo neanderthalensis

d) Homo austreitis

32. Which of the following statement about Lower Palaeolithic Culture is incorrect

1) The human ancestors of Lower Palaeolithic flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes.

2) These tools, which are found in Africa, Asia, and Europe, are dated the earliest to about 1.8 million years ago

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

33. What was the first hand axe that was recognized?

a) Acheulian

b) Olduvai

c) Levalloisian

d) Burin

34. Which is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone?

a) Core

b) Flake

c) Mantle

d) Hard

35. Which of the following statement about Lower Palaeolithic Culture is correct

1) The Lower Palaeolithic ancestors made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs. These tools are also known as uniface.

2) In India, the Acheulian tools have been found near Chennai and many other sites such as Isampur in Karnataka and Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

36. Which lithic tool making tradition were belongs to Middle Palaeolithic culture?

a) Burin

b) Acheulian

c) Levalloisian

d) Pastoralist

37. Who were the first human ancestors to mourn death properly and bury the dead?

a) Homo habilis

b) Homo erectus

c) Homo sapiens

d) Neanderthals

38. Which of the following statement about Middle Palaeolithic Culture is correct

1) After about 3,98,000 years BC (BCE), further changes took place in the lithic technology in Africa.

2) The Homo habilis species existed during this period. Anatomically modern humans are said to have emerged around 3 lakh years ago.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

39. Levalloisian tools was named after the town of Levallois located where?

a) Spain

b) France

c) Germany

d) Britain

40. The Middle Palaeolithic Culture appeared between which years ago in Europe and parts of western and South Asia?

a) 3,85,000 and 1,98,000 -Years BC ago

- b) 4,46,000 and 2,92,000 -Years BC ago
 c) 3,35,000 and 2,38,000 -Years BC ago
 d) 5,15,000 and 3,72,000 -Years BC ago
41. Which is a stone-made chisel with a sharp cutting edge?
 a) Burin
 b) Flake
 c) Kibish
 d) Cleaver
42. The modern humans, who first appeared as a result of human evolution in the sub-Saharan Africa in which year?
 a) 3,20,000 years ago
 b) 4,00,000 years ago
 c) 3,00,000 years ago
 d) 4,20,000 years ago
43. Microliths appeared in which period?
 a) Lower Palaeolithic
 b) Middle Palaeolithic
 c) Upper Palaeolithic
 d) Mesolithic
44. During Upper Palaeolithic period, human lived in Europe is known as _____
 a) Neanderthals
 b) Cro-Magnons
 c) Archaic
 d) Heidelbergensis
45. Which of the following statement is correct
 1) Horns and ivory were used for making tools and art works. Bone needles, fishhooks, harpoons and spears were also employed creatively
 2) The humans of this time wore clothes and cooked food. The dead were placed in the burials with folded hands placed over their chest.
 a) Only 1
 b) Only 2
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) None
46. Images of which Goddess was made up of stones and bones in Upper Palaeolithic period?
 a) Venus
 b) Jupiter
 c) Cupid
 d) Juno
47. Which period is known as the Middle Stone Age?
 a) Ice age period
 b) Mesolithic period
 c) Neolithic period
 d) Bronze period
48. People of Mesolithic period made tiny artefacts that were less than what cm in size?
 a) 5cm
 b) 6cm
 c) 7cm
 d) 8cm
49. Which period marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication?
 a) Mesolithic period
 b) Neolithic period
 c) Palaeolithic period
 d) Microlithic period
50. Which of the following region does not have the evidence of Neolithic period?
 a) The Indus region
 b) China
 c) Rome
 d) Mesopotamia
51. Fruits and Nut trees were cultivated around which area?
 a) 5,000BC
 b) 2,000BC
 c) 4,000BC
 d) 3,500BC
52. Which of the following area refers as Fertile Crescent Region?
 a) Egypt
 b) Israel
 c) Iraq
 d) All the above
53. Neolithic Age is called _____
 a) Modern age
 b) New age
 c) Diamond age
 d) Fire age
54. In Neolithic period where does People preferred to live?
 a) Mountain
 b) River bank
 c) Forest

d) Desert

55. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Mesolithic period

1) Mesolithic peoples introduced domestications and cultivation

2) With the global warming occurring after the Ice Age, they became highly mobile and occupied various eco-zones

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

56. Where oldest stone age tool made by human ancestors found in Tamil Nadu?

a) Jambai

b) Vilapakkam

c) Thakkolam

d) Athirampakkam

57. Which river is one of the major cradles of human ancestors in the world in Tamil Nadu?

a) Kosasthalaiyar River

b) Vellar River

c) Pambar River

d) Pennai River

58. The archaeological excavations at Athirampakkam site and cosmic-ray exposure dating of the artefacts suggest that people lived here about which year?

a) 3 to 4 Million years ago

b) 1.5 to 2 Million Years ago

c) 2.5 to 3.5 Million Years ago

d) 1 to 3 Million Years ago

59. Which year Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England, first discovered Palaeolithic tools at Pallavaram near Chennai?

a) 1824

b) 1861

c) 1863

d) 1831

60. Where the tools discovered by Sir Robert Bruce Foote are now housed?

a) Delhi museum

b) Chennai museum

c) Calcutta museum

d) Mumbai museum

61. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Palaeolithic people did not have knowledge of iron and pottery making, which developed much later in history.

2) The people of this time also used hammer stones and spheroids. The quartzite pebbles and cobbles were chosen as raw materials.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

62. Lower Palaeolithic tools are found in which part of Tamil Nadu in soil deposition?

a) Pallavaram

b) Gudiyam cave

c) Vadamadurai

d) All the above

63. The people belonging to Lower Palaeolithic period used which rocks for manufacturing artefacts?

a) Basalt Rock

b) Limestone Rock

c) Rhyolite Rock

d) Obsidian Rock

64. Evidence for the Middle Palaeolithic Culture can be observed in which area in Tamil Nadu?

a) Sivarakkottai

b) Athichanallur

c) Parikulam

d) All the above

65. Which of the following statement about Middle Palaeolithic is incorrect

1) In the course of time, the Middle Palaeolithic Culture emerged during 3,85,000 - 1,72,000 years ago.

2) Cores, flakes, scrapers, knives, borers, Levalloisian flakes, hand axes and cleavers are the artefact types of this period. Compared to the previous phase, these tool types became large in size.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

66. The people of Mesolithic period used small artefacts made of chert and _____

a) Diamond

b) Limestone

c) Quartz

d) Basalt

67. The tools in the shape of a crescent is called _____

- a) Scrapers
- b) Lunates
- c) Triangles
- d) Core

68. The Teri sites near which area have evidence of microlithic artefacts?

- a) Ariyalur
- b) Thoothukudi
- c) Chennai
- d) Villupuram

69. The polished stone axes used by Neolithic people is called?

- a) Celts
- b) Burns
- c) Flakes
- d) Sharp

70. What was the main occupation of Neolithic people?

- a) Fishing
- b) Hunting
- c) Potting
- d) Cattle rearing

71. Evidence of Neolithic village is found in which district?

- a) Ariyalur
- b) Madurai
- c) Vellore
- d) Thoothukudi

72. Which people devised the first potter?

- a) Lower Palaeolithic people
- b) Middle Palaeolithic people
- c) Mesolithic people
- d) Neolithic people

73. Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles. This process is known as _____

- a) Polishing
- b) Burnishing
- c) Shining
- d) Sharpening

74. The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called _____

- a) Iron age
- b) Bronze age
- c) Ice age

d) Silver age

75. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) During the Iron Age, many parts of Tamil Nadu were occupied by people. An exchange relationship developed among the people.

2) The people of this age had knowledge of metallurgy and pottery making. They used iron and bronze objects and gold ornaments.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

76. Iron age people used shell ornaments and beads made of quartz and _____

- a) Limestone
- b) Silica
- c) Carnelian
- d) Glass

77. The Iron age is also known as what?

- a) Megalithic period
- b) Eolithic period
- c) Neolithic period
- d) Quartz period

78. The objects placed in the burials along with the physical remains (bones) of the dead is called _____

- a) Memorial goods
- b) Grave goods
- c) Dead goods
- d) Gods goods

79. Which of the following is not the burial type found in Kerala?

- a) Kodakkal
- b) Toppikkal
- c) Paththikal
- d) Menhirs

80. The table-like stone structures, were erected as funerary monuments is called _____

- a) Dolmens
- b) Cists
- c) Rock cut
- d) Sarcophagus

81. The cists and dolmens have openings called _____

- a) Rock cut
- b) Sarcophagus
- c) Portholes

d) Sarcophagus

82. Which are burial receptacles made of terracotta?

- a) Rock cut
- b) Sarcophagus
- c) Urn burial
- d) Sarcophagus

83. What are pillar-like stones erected as part of the burials or memorials called?

- a) Menhirs
- b) Sarcophagus
- c) Urn burial
- d) Sarcophagus

84. The people in the Iron Age cultivated rice and _____

- a) Barley
- b) Wheat
- c) Millets
- d) Corn

85. Evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites in which district in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Thoothukudi
- b) Ariyalur
- c) Madurai
- d) Kanyakumari

86. Which of the following is the Iron age society?

- a) Farming community
- b) Hunter-gatherers
- c) Pastoralists
- d) All the above

87. Which of the following statement is correct about Iron age

- 1) The Iron age society had several groups of peoples (tribes). They have no organised chiefdoms.
- 2) Cattle lifting leading to wars and encroachment and expansion of territories had also started taking place in this period.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

88. Some researchers relate the origin of the Tamils to which submerged continent?

- a) Kerguelen
- b) Zealandia
- c) Lemuria

d) Mauritia

89. Some parts of Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu were connected by land about which year?

- a) 3000 Years BC
- b) 5000 Years BC
- c) 4000 Years BC
- d) 3500 Years BC

90. Which is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites?

- a) Farming
- b) Smither
- c) Pottery
- d) Cattle rearing

91. The Iron Age and Sangam age people used which colour for pottery?

- a) Black and White
- b) Yellow and Black
- c) Brown and Black
- d) Red and Black

92. The black and red ware pottery has which colour inside?

- a) White
- b) Brown
- c) Black
- d) Red

93. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The megalithic burials have abundant Bronze objects placed in the burials as grave goods
- 2) Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found. Some of these objects were hafted to wooden or bone or horn handles and used.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

94. In which period people lived in all the areas of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Middle Palaeolithic
- b) Upper Palaeolithic
- c) Mesolithic
- d) Microlithic

95. Which tools were used in agriculture in megalithic age?

- a) Iron

b) Copper

c) Bone

d) Stone

96. Who was the ancestors of human appeared about 5–7 million years ago?

a) TChadanthropus

b) Paranthropus

c) Australopithecine

d) Hominins

97. Which is a small chip removed from a large stone block called the core?

a) Burn

b) Hard

c) Flake

d) Shine

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9th Social Science Lesson 2 Questions in English - History

2. Ancient Civilisation - Indus Civilisation

1. The Indus civilisation, also known as _____
 - a) Indian civilisation
 - b) River civilisation
 - c) Harappan civilisation
 - d) Holly civilisation
2. Which area is the southern boundaries with in which the Harappan culture has been found?
 - a) Shortugai
 - b) Alamgirpur
 - c) Sutkagen-Dor
 - d) Daimabad
3. Which of the following region has no concentration of Indus civilisation?
 - a) Gujarat
 - b) Uttar Pradesh
 - c) Haryana
 - d) Rajasthan
4. Which of the following region lies in current Pakistan?
 - a) Mohenjo-Daro
 - b) Kalibangan
 - c) Lothal
 - d) Surkotada
5. Which of the following statement is correct
 - 1) A civic authority perhaps controlled the planning of the towns. A few of the houses had more than one floor.
 - 2) The Harappans only baked bricks and stones for construction.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None
6. The Great Bath was constructed in which city of Indus civilisation?
 - a) Harappa
 - b) Mohenjo-Daro
 - c) Kalibangan
 - d) Lothal
7. A male image from Mohenjo-Daro has been identified as _____
 - a) Farmer
 - b) War Soldier
 - c) Priest King
 - d) Lord Shiva
8. Which was the first site to be discovered in Indus valley civilisation?
 - a) Mohenjo-Daro
 - b) Lothal
 - c) Banawali
 - d) Harappa
9. Which of the following crop is not cultivated by Indus valley people?
 - a) Wheat
 - b) Paddy
 - c) Barely
 - d) Millet
10. Indus valley people have no knowledge about which of the following Animal?
 - a) Horse
 - b) Elephant
 - c) Sheep
 - d) Goat
11. Which animal was often represented in the seals of Indus valley civilisation?
 - a) Elephant
 - b) Sahiwal
 - c) Zebu
 - d) Goat
12. The Harrapans followed which crop system?
 - a) Monocropping
 - b) Double cropping
 - c) Intercropping
 - d) Row intercropping
13. Which of the following statement is incorrect
 - 1) The Harappans used painted pottery. Their potteries have a deep blue slip and red paintings.
 - 2) The pottery has shapes like dish-on stands, storage jars, perforated jars, goblets, S-shaped jars, plates, dishes, bowls and pots.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None
14. which tree leaf was depicted on the pottery of Indus valley civilisation?

- a) Palm Tree
b) Banyan Tree
c) Sal Tree
d) Pipal Tree
15. The Harappans used which blades?
a) Shale Blades
b) Chert Blades
c) Flint Blades
d) Breccia Blades
16. Harrapans have no knowledge about which of the following?
a) Bronze
b) Iron
c) Copper
d) Ivory
17. The image of dancing girl from Mohenjo-Daro was made of which metal?
a) Copper
b) Iron
c) Bronze
d) Silver
18. Rohri is located in which country from which raw material was collected for Rohri chert?
a) India
b) Pakistan
c) Afghanistan
d) Mongolia
19. Harappans had knowledge of cotton and which textiles?
a) Wool
b) Linen
c) Polyester
d) Silk
20. Harrapan exported ornaments to which of the following people?
a) Egypt
b) Roman
c) Mesopotamia
d) Peru
21. What in the cuneiform inscriptions is considered to refer to the Indus region?
a) Zebu
b) Sindh
c) Meluha
d) Indi
22. Harrapan seals was not found in which of the following areas?
a) Bahrain
b) Oman
c) Iraq
d) Saudi Arabia
23. Which of the following statement is correct
1) The Harappans developed a system of proper weights and measures. Since they engaged in commercial transactions, they needed standard measures.
2) The cubical chert weights are found at the Harappan sites. The copper plates for weighing balances have also been found.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
24. Which weight system was used by Harrapan people for weight measurement?
a) Octal system
b) Decimal system
c) Algorithm
d) Binary system
25. The seals from Indus was used for what purpose?
a) Trade
b) Taxing
c) Agriculture
d) Fishing
26. Some scholars view that Harrapan scripts are in which language?
a) Aryan language
b) Dravidian language
c) Arabic language
d) Albanian language
27. Priest king image was made up of which material?
a) Alabaster
b) Marble
c) Steatite
d) Limestone
28. Which of the following statement is incorrect
1) The terracotta figurines, paintings on the pottery and the bronze images from the Mohenjo-Daro sites suggest the artistic skills of those people.

2) Toy carts, rattles, wheels, tops, marbles and hop scotches made in terracotta suggest the amusement of the Harappan people.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

29. Indus people worshipped which tree?

- a) Banyan Tree
- b) Neem Tree
- c) Palm Tree
- d) Pipal Tree

30. Where Fire altars have been identified in Indus civilisation?

- a) Lothal
- b) Rakhigarhi
- c) Kalibangan
- d) Harappa

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) The Indus people buried the dead. Burials were done elaborately and evidence for cremation has also been found.

2) The archaeological evidence shows movement of the Harappans to the east and south after the decline of the Indus civilisation.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

32. When Harappan civilisation started?

- a) Around 4200 BC
- b) Around 3300 BC
- c) Around 2100 BC
- d) Around 4000 BC

33. When Indus civilisation and its urban features started declining?

- a) 1500 BC
- b) 1200 BC
- c) 1800 BC
- d) 1900 BC

34. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Changes in climate, decline of the trade with Mesopotamia and drying up or flooding of the river Indus, foreign invasion were some of the reasons attributed to the collapse of this civilisation.

2) It completely disappeared. No trace of the migration.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

35. Based on computer analysis, which Russian scholar suggested that the Indus inscriptions have a Dravidian-like word order?

- a) Lev Landau
- b) Igor Kurchatov
- c) Yuri knorozov
- d) Vladimir Toporov

36. A stone Celt discovered in which area of Tamil Nadu has same marking as that of the symbol of the Indus script?

- a) Mayiladuthurai
- b) Thanjavur
- c) Perambalur
- d) Nagapattinam

37. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Harappans knew the art of writing. The script is found on seals, in moulded terracotta and on pottery. It has not been deciphered till now. Because the Indus texts are very short, the average length of the inscription is less than five signs

2) The Indus texts are very long, the average length of the inscription is more than ten signs. It has no bilingual text (like a Rosetta stone written in Egyptian and Greek).

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

38. In May 2007, the Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department found pots with arrow head symbols at which area resembled the seals in Mohenjo-Daro?

- a) Thiruvengadu
- b) Melaperumpallam
- c) Ariyalur
- d) Virudhachalam

39. Which of the following statement is correct

1) According to Parpola, the sign of the Indus script is likely to represent Dravidian mono-syllabic roots

2) Indus script was written generally from left to right.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

40. Which researcher has done extensive research on Indus civilisation, says, "We may hopefully find that the proto Dravidian roots of Harappa language and South Indian Dravidian languages are similar"?

a) Iravatham Mahadevan

b) Yuri knorozov

c) Romila Thapar

d) Alexis sanderson

winmeen.com

Answer Key – History

1. Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	B	A	D	A	C	A	B	A	A	C	D	A	B	D	D	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	C	C	B	A	D	B	A	B	B	D	A	A	B	C	D	A	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	C	B	C	A	B	A	B	C	C	D	B	B	A	D	A	B	C	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	D	A	A	B	C	B	B	A	D	C	D	B	A	D	C	A	B	D	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98		
C	D	A	C	A	D	B	C	B	C	D	C	B	C	A	D	C	C		
2. Ancient Civilisation – Indus Civilisation																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	B	A	A	B	C	D	B	A	C	B	A	D	B	B	C	B	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	C	D	A	B	C	A	D	C	D	B	D	A	C	A	B	B	A	A
3. Early Tamil Society and Culture																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	A	C	D	C	D	C	D	D	A	D	A	C	C	B	D	D	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	C	D	C	B	B	C	C	A	C	B	A	D	D	D	C	A	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	C	B	B	A	C	B	D	C	C	B	D	B	D	B	D	C	C	C	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69											
C	C	C	C	D	A	D	B	C											
4. Intellectual Awakening and Socio - Political Changes																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	C	C	B	A	A	B	D	C	C	D	B	C	C	C	A	B	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	C	A	B	C	C	A	C	B	C	B	D	B	C	A	A	B	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47													
C	A	A	A	A	A	C													
5. State and Society in Medieval India																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	A	C	B	B	D	C	A	C	A	B	C	C	D	D	B	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	B	D	B	C	B	A	B	B	C	C	D	C	C	B	A	D	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	B	D	B	D	C	A	C	D	C	B	A	B	C	B	D	C	D	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	C	C	A	C	D	B	C	A	B	A	B	D	C	B	C	D	A	B

81	82	83	84																
A	C	D	A																

Answer Key – Civics

1. Forms of Government and Democracy																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	A	D	C	C	A	A	A	B	B	C	B	B	D	A	C	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	A	E	C	D	B	D	B	D	D	C	A	A	D	B	E	B	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
D	B	E	C	C	B	D	D	A	A										
2. Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	D	A	A	C	C	D	C	A	C	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	D	C	B	A	D	A	C	C	C	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
D	C	A	D	A	D	E	C	C	D	D	C	C	A	B					
3. Human Rights																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	C	D	B	A	C	B	D	C	D	D	C	D	C	A	B	C	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	B	B	A	D	C	B	B	D	C	A	C	B	C	A	A	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48												
B	C	B	A	D	C	C	D												
4. Forms of Government																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	A	A	B	B	A	B	D	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	A	D	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28												
D	B	B	B	A	A	B	C												
5. Local Self Government																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	C	D	B	C	D	B	A	B	A	E	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	A	A	A	C	B	D	C	D	B	A	C	B	A	A	D	D	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	D	B	D	C	D	A	C	B	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	C	C	C
61	62	63	64	65															
A	C	D	C	B															
6. Road Safety																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

C	D	A	D	D	B	B	D	D	D	A	A	D	B	C	D	C	B	C	D
21	22																		
A	C																		

Answer Key – Geography

1. Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	D	C	C	A	D	A	B	C	A	A	D	A	A	C	C	B	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	A	B	C	B	D	D	D	C	C	B	C	B	A	C	B	D	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	A	B	C	D	B	C	A	C	A	C	C	D	B	C	B	D	B	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	B	A	C	B	C	A	C	A	B	A	B	C	C	A	B	D	A	B	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90										
C	A	A	C	C	A	B	D	C	A										
2. Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	A	D	B	C	A	D	D	D	A	B	A	C	D	B	B	B	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	A	B	B	D	B	C	B	B	D	B	C	D	C	C	A	A	B	D
41	42	43																	
B	C	C																	
3. Atmosphere																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	B	C	D	B	A	C	A	B	C	B	B	A	C	D	A	A	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	C	A	A	D	C	A	B	C	A	A	C	B	D	B	A	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	A	A	C	A	C	D	D	A	C	D	B	D	B	D	D	A	C	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	B	A	C	A	D	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	D	B	C	A	C	D	D
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	D	A	D	C	B	C	A	A	B	C	A	C	B	D	C	B	C	D	C
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
B	D	C	A	B	B	C	A	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	D	A	C	A	C
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
C	A	B	C	B	C	A	C	B	D	A	A	D	C	C	B	D	B	B	A
4. Hydrosphere																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	C	D	C	B	D	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	D	C	A	B	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

B	B	B	A	D	D	D	C	D	A	A	D	D	A	D	A	C	D	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46														
A	A	D	C	C	B														
5. Biosphere																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	B	D	D	C	B	C	B	D	A	B	A	D	A	C	D	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
A	B	C	D	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	D	D	D	C	D	C		
6. Man and Environment																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	B	C	B	A	C	D	A	C	B	B	C	B	C	A	A	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35					
B	A	C	B	B	A	C	C	A	B	D	A	A	C	C					
7. Disaster Management : Responding to Disasters																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	C	C	C	C	D	B	C	A	B	D	C	C	C	A	D	C	D	C
21	22	23																	
C	B	B																	

Answer Key – Economics

1. Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	A	D	A	D	C	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	A	C	A	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	D	A	B	A	B	A	C	B	D	D	C	A	B	D	A	D	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
C	C	A	A	B	B	A	D	B	C										
2. Employment in India and Tamil Nadu																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	B	A	A	A	D	B	D	A	C	B	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	D	D	C	A	A	A	D	D	D	A	A	C	C	B	A	A	A	C
41	42	43	44	45															
D	C	A	A	C															
3. Money and Credit																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	C	B	C	B	A	C	B	C	A	C	B	D	B	B	D	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27													
A	B	D	C	A	C	C													
4. Tamil Nadu Agriculture																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

D	D	A	B	A	C	C	B	C	A	D	B	B	C	D	C	C	A	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	C	D	A	A	D	A	A	C	A	A	C	D	D	A	A	C	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	A	D	A	A	B	C	A	B	A	C	C	A	C	D	C	A	A	B
5. Migration																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
B	C	C	B	B	A	B	D	C	D	D	B	C	B	C	B	D	D		