

SELECTION

⑥ SOCIAL SCIENCE

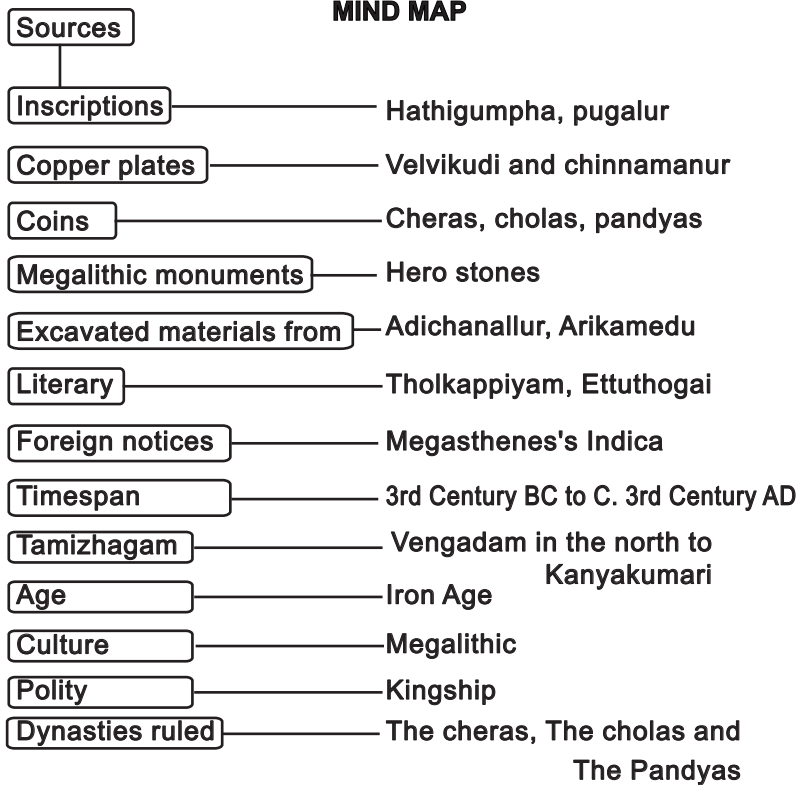
TERM - III

5 in 1

HISTORY

Unit - 1. Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age

MIND MAP



EXERCISE**I. Choose the correct answer.****1. Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by_____.**

- a) PandyanNeduncheliyan b) CheranSenguttuvan
c) Ilango Adigal d) Mudathirumaran

Ans : b) CheranSenguttuvan**2. Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam Age?**

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

Ans : c) Pallavas**3. The rule of Pandyas was followed by _____**

- a) Satavahanas b) Cholas
c) Kalabhras d) Pallavas

Ans : c) Kalabhras**4. The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was**

- a) Mandalam b) Nadu
c) Ur d) Pattinam

Ans : c) Ur**5. What was the occupation of the inhabitants of the Kuringi region?**

- a) Plundering b) Cattle rearing
c) Hunting and gathering d) Agriculture

Ans : c)Hunting and gathering**II. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer.****1 Assertion (A):** The assembly of the poets was known as Sangam.**Reason (R):** Tamil was the language of Sangam literature.

- a) Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) Both A and R is not true.

Ans : a) Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A.**2. Which of the following statements are not true?**

- a) Karikala won the battle of Talayalanganam.
b) The Pathitruvalu provides information about Chera Kings.
c) The earliest literature of the Sangam age was written mostly in the form of prose.

- a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only

Ans : b) 1 and 3 only

SELECTION 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE 319**TERM - III 5 in 1**

3. The ascending order of the administrative division in the ancient Tamizhagam was

- a) Ur < Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam
- b) Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam
- c) Ur < Mandalam < Kurram < Nadu
- d) Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam < Ur

Ans : b) Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam

4. Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insignia

- a) Chera - 1) Fish
- b) Chola - 2) Tiger
- c) Pandya - 3) Bow and arrow

- A) 3 2 1
- B) 1 2 3
- C) 3 1 2
- D) 2 1 3

Ans : A) 3 2 1

III. Fill in the blanks

1. The battle of Venni was won by _____.

Ans : Karikalvalavan

2. The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was _____.

Ans : Tholkappiyam

3. _____ built Kallanai across the river Kaveri.

Ans : Karikalan

4. The chief of the army was known as _____.

Ans : Thanai thalaivan

5. Land revenue was called _____.

Ans : Irai

IV. True or False

1. The singing bards of the Sangam age were called Irular.

Ans : False

2. Caste system developed during the Sangam period.

Ans : False

3. Kizhar was the village chief.

Ans : True

4. Puhar was the general term for city.

Ans : False

5. Coastal region was called Marudham.

Ans : False

V. Match

a) Thennar	Cheras
b) Vanavar	Cholas
c) Senni	Velir
d) Adiyaman	Pandyas

Ans :

a) Thennar	Pandyas
b) Vanavar	Cheras
c) Senni	Cholas
d) Adiyaman	Velir

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Name any two literary sources to reconstruct the history of ancient Tamizhagam?

- 1) Tholkappiyam
- 2) Ettuthogai

2. What was Natukkal or Virakkal?

- * The ancient tamils had a great respect for the heroes who died in the battle field.
- * The hero stones were erected to commemorate heroes who sacrificed their lives.
- * The stone is called as verrakkal or Natukkal

3. Name five thinais mentioned in the Sangam literature.

- * Kurunji * Mullai * Marutham * Neithal * Palai

4. Name any two archaeological sites related to Sangam period.

- 1) Adichanallur
- 2) Arikamedu

5. Name the seven patrons (KadaiyeluVallalgal).

The seven patrons were :

1. Pari, 2. Kari, 3. Ori, 4. Pegan, 5. Ay, 6. Adiyaman, 7. Nalli

6. Name any three Tamil poetic works of Kalabhra period.

1. Yaperunkalam
2. Seevaka chinthamani
3. Kundalakesi

VII. Answer the following**1. Discuss the status of women in the Sangam Society.**

- ★ There was no restriction for women in social life.
- ★ There were learned and wise women.
- ★ Forty women poets had lived and left behind their valuable works.
- ★ Marriage was a matter of self-choice.
- ★ However Chastity (Karpū) was considered the highest virtue of women.
- ★ Sons and daughters had equal shares in their parents' property.

VIII. HOTs**1. Karikalvalavan is regarded as the greatest Chola king. Justify.**

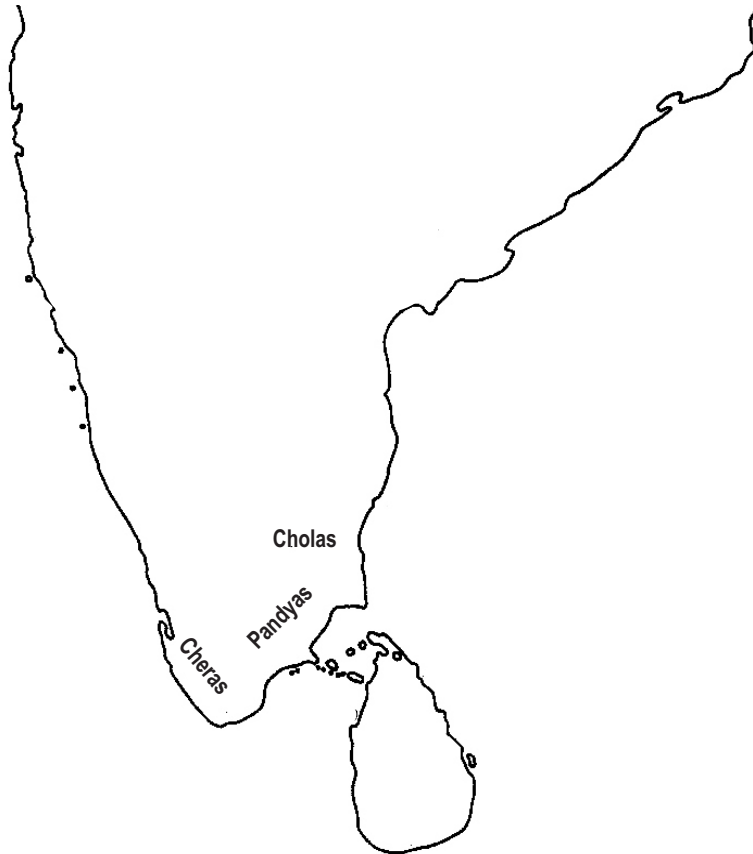
- ★ Karikalvalavan was the most famous of the chola kings.
- ★ He defeated the combined army of the cheras, pandyas and the eleven velir chieftains who supported them at small village in venni.
- ★ He converted forests into cultivable lands.
- ★ He built kallanai (Dam made of stone) across the river kaveri to develop agriculture.
- ★ Their port puhar attracted merchants from various regions of the Indian ocean.
- ★ The pattinapaalai, a poetic work in the pathinenkeezhkanakku, gives elaborate information of the trading activity during the rule of karikal valavan.

2. The period of Kalabhra is not a dark age. Give reasons.

- ★ The Kalabhras had occupied the Tamil country for about two and half centuries.
- ★ There is evidence of 'Kalabhras' rule in literary texts.
- ★ The literary sources for this period include Tamil NavalarCharithai, Yapernkalam and Periapuranam.
- ★ SeevakaChinthamani and Kundalakesi were also written during this period.
- ★ In Tamizhagam, Jainism and Buddhism became prominent during this period.
- ★ Introduction of Sanskrit and Prakrit languages had resulted in the development of a new script called Vattezhuththu.
- ★ Many works under PathinenKeezhkanakku were composed.
- ★ Trade and commerce continued to flourish during this period.
- ★ So the Kalabhra period is not a dark age, as it is portrayed.

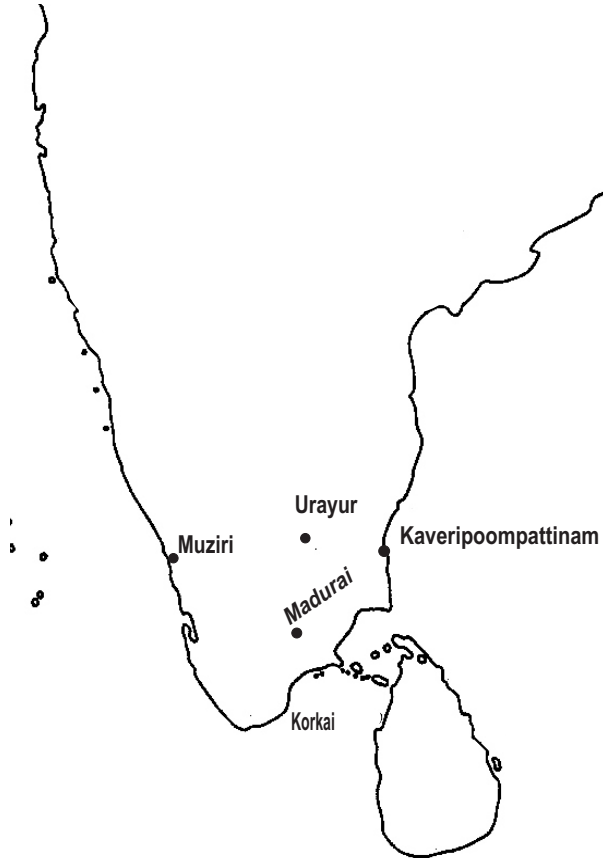
IX. Map Work

1. Mark and colour the extent of Chera, Chola and Pandya empires on the river map of South India.



2. Mark the following places.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| a) Korkai | b) Kaveripoompattinam |
| c) Musiri | d) Urayur |
| e) Madurai | |



X. Life skill

Collect and paste the pictures of landscape and find out the eco-region to which it belongs. Write the important crops grown and occupation of the people there.

**KURINJI :**

Crops : Palmyre flower, Millets

Occupation : Guarding millet fields, honey gathering, hunting.

**MULLAI:**

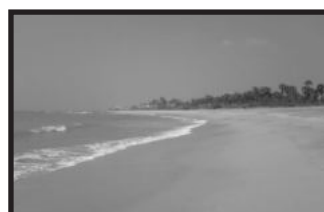
Crops : Herding

Occupation : Tea leaves, fruits.

**MARUTHAM:**

Crops : Agriculture

Occupation : Paddy & Sugarcane

**NEITHAL:**

Crops : Coconut Tree

Occupation : Fishing and salt making

**PALAI:**

Crops : No crops yield.

Occupation : Heroic deeds.

XI. Answer Grid

Mention two epics of the Sangam period. Ans: <u>Silapathikaram</u> <u>Manimegalai</u>	Name the two groups of officials who assisted the king. Ans : <u>Aimperunguzhu</u> <u>Enberaayam</u>	Name any two women poets of the Sangam period. Ans: <u>Avvaiyar</u> , <u>Kakkaipadiniyar</u>
Name any three major ports of Sangam age. Ans: <u>Muziri</u> , <u>Thondi</u> , <u>Korkai</u>	What constituted Muthamizh? Ans: <u>Iyal</u> , <u>Isai</u> , <u>Naatakam</u>	Silapathikaram was written by ____ Ans: <u>Ilango adigal</u>
Talayalanganam is related to which Pandya king? Ans: <u>Nedunchezhiyan</u>	Which eco-region was called menpulam? Ans: <u>Marutham</u>	The light houses in the ports are called ____ Ans: <u>Kalangarai</u> <u>Ilanguсудар</u>

Additional questions - Answers :**I. Choose the correct answer :****1. Chera coins bear the emblem of _____**

- a) Tiger b) Two fish
c) Bow and arrow d) Lotus **Ans : c) Bow and arrow**

2. _____ poetic work gives elaborate information of the trading activity during the rule of karikalan.

- a) Pathinen keezh kanakku b) Ettuthogai
c) Silapathikaram d) Manimegalai
Ans : a) Pathinen keezh kanakku

3. Pandya country was well known for _____

- a) Fishing b) Weaving
c) Pearl hunting d) Agriculture **Ans : c) Pearl hunting**

4. The deity of Palai thinai was _____

- a) Maayon b) Murugan
c) Indiran d) Kotravai **Ans : d) Kotravai**

5. The Roman writer Pliny the Elder wrote _____

- a) Indica b) Natural History
c) Ship Navigation d) The New world
Ans : b) Natural History

GEOGRAPHY**Unit - 1. Asia and Europe****MIND MAP**

Asia	Europe
Largest Continent	Smallest Continent
Region	Region
10° 11' S to 81° 12' N Latitudes	34° 51' N to 81° 47' N Latitude
Location	Location
Eastern hemisphere	Centre of the Earth
Separate strait	Separate strait
Bering	Gibraltar strait
Peninsulas	Peninsulas
Arabian, Indo-China, India and Korea	Scandinavian, Iberian, Italian and Balkan
Passes through	Passes through
Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Arctic circle	Arctic circle
Summer rainfall	Winter rainfall
Southern Asia	Southern Europe
Deserts	Deserts
Both hot and cold	No
Mineral	Mineral
Variety of mineral deposits	Limited minerals
Crops	Crops
Tea, rubber and dates	Citrus fruits, olives and grapes.
Activities	Activities
Primary	Secondary and Tertiary

EXERCISE**I Choose the best answer.****Which is not the western margin of Asia?**

- a) Black Sea b) Mediterranean Sea
c) Red Sea d) Arabian Sea **Ans : d) Arabian Sea**

2. The Intermontane _____ plateau is found between Elbruz and Zagros.

- a) Tibet b) Iran c) Deccan d) The Yunnan **Ans : b) Iran**

3. Equatorial climate :**(i) Uniform throughout the year.****(ii) The average / mean rainfall is 200 mm.****(iii) The average temperature is 10°C.****(iv) Of the statements give above,**

- a) i alone is correct b) ii and iii are correct
c) i and iii are correct d) i and ii are correct

Ans : a) i alone is correct

4. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer from the codes given below.

List I**A. Malaysia****B. Thailand****C. Korea****D. Israel****List II****1. Figs****2. Rubber****3. Teak****4. Cherry****Codes**

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

Ans : a) 2, 3, 4, 1

5. India is the leading producer of _____.

- a) Zinc b) Mica
c) Manganese d) Coal **Ans : b) Mica**

6. The natural boundary between Spain and France is _____.

- a) The Alps b) The Pyrenees
c) The Carpathian d) The Caucasus **Ans : b) The Pyrenees**

7. The western and north-western Europe enjoys mild and humid climate.

Choose the correct option:

- a) These regions are found near the equator
b) It is influenced by the North Atlantic Drift
c) It is surrounded by mountains
d) All of the above

Ans : b) It is influenced by the North Atlantic Drift

SELECTION 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE 354**TERM - III 5 in 1****8. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- a) Europe produces electricity from hydel power
- b) All the rivers of Europe originate in the Alps
- c) Most of the rivers in Europe are used for inland navigation
- d) The rivers of Europe are perennial in nature

Ans : b) All the rivers of Europe originate in the Alps**9. Choose the incorrect pair.**

- a) The Meseta - Spain
- b) The Jura - France
- c) The Pennines - Italy
- d) The Black Forest - Germany

Ans : c) The Pennines - Italy**10. Which country in Europe has a very low density of population?**

- a) Iceland
- b) The Netherlands
- c) Poland
- d) Switzerland

Ans : a) Iceland**II Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the _____ knot. **Ans : Armenian**

2. The wettest place in the world is _____. **Ans : Mawsynram**

3. Iran is the largest producer of _____ in the world. **Ans : Dates**

4. Europe connected with south and south east Asia by _____ sea route. **Ans : Suez Canal**

5. The national dance of Philippines is _____. **Ans : Tinikling**

6. The second highest peak in Europe is _____. **Ans : Mont blanc (4807M)**

7. The type of climate that prevails in the central and eastern parts of Europe is _____. **Ans : Humid continental type**

8. The important fishing ground in North Sea is _____. **Ans : Dogger bank**

9. The density of population in Europe is _____. **Ans : 34 persons/km²**

10. The river _____ passes through nine countries of Europe. **Ans : Danube**

III Match The Following

Mesopotomian Plain	-	Highest Rainfall
Mawsynram	-	Norway
Rice Bowl of southeast asia	-	Spain
Fjord Coast	-	Euphrates & Tigris
Bull Fighting	-	Thailand

Ans :

Mesopotomian Plain	-	Euphrates & Tigris
Mawsynram	-	Highest Rainfall
Rice Bowl of southeast asia	-	Thailand
Fjord Coast	-	Norway
Bull Fighting	-	Spain

IV Let us learn**1. Assertion (A):** Italy has dry summers and rainy winters**Reason (R):** It is located in the Mediterranean region

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A

(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

Ans : (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A**2. Places marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the given map are noted for the following plains.**

A. Indo Gangetic plain

B. Manchurian plain

C. Mesopotamian

D. Great plains of China

Match the plains with the notation on the map and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

**ASIA****Codes:**

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

Ans : b) 2 1 3 4

SELECTION 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE 356**TERM - III 5 in 1**

3. In the given outline map of Asia, the shaded areas indicate the cultivation of

- (a) sugarcane (b) Dates
(c) Rubber (d) Jute

Ans : b) Dates



ASIA

V Answer in Brief

1. Name the important intermontane plateaus found in Asia.

Intermontane plateaus found in Asia are :

- i) The plateau of Anatolia (Pontine to Taurus)
- ii) The plateau of Iran (Elburz to Zagrosmt)
- iii) The plateau of Tibet (Kunlun to Himalayas)

2. Write a short note on monsoon climate.

- ★ In a year, the particular season of monsoon wind. Wind flows in the opposite direction is called monsoon climate.
- ★ The summer monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to India, Bangladesh, Indo-China, Phillippines and southern China.

3. How does physiography play a vital role in determining the population of Asia?

- ★ River plains increasing of high population.
- ★ Desert fields affects the increasing of high population.

4. Name the ports found is Asia.

The port found in Asia are :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Tokyo | 2. Shanghai |
| 3. Singapore | 4. Hongkong |
| 5. Chennai | 6. Mumbai |
| 7. Karachi | 8. Dubai |

5. Asia is called the 'Land of Contrasts' - Justify.

- ★ Asia is the biggest continent.
 - ★ It has different types of land features such as mountains, plateau, plain, valley, bay, island etc.,
 - ★ It also has different climatic conditions from the equator to polar region.
 - ★ Apart from this many races, languages, religions and cultures are followed by people who live in Asia.
 - ★ So, Asia is called "the land of contracts"
-

SELECTION 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE 357**TERM - III 5 in 1****6. Name the important mountains found in the Alpine system.****The important mountains found in the Alpine :**

1. The Sierra Nevada
2. The Pyrenees,
3. The Alps
4. The Apennines
5. The Dinaric Alps
6. The Caucasus
7. The Carpathian.

7. What are the important rivers of Europe?**The important rivers in Europe :**

1. Volga
2. Danube
3. Dnieper
4. Rhine
5. Rhone
6. Po
7. Thames

8. Name a few countries which enjoy the Mediterranean type of climate.**The name of the countries that enjoy the Mediterranean climate:**

1. Spain
2. France
3. Italy
4. Switzerland

9. Give a short note on the population of Europe.

★ Europe is the third most populous continent, after Asia and Africa.

★ The population of Europe was 742 million in 2018, which accounted of 9.73% of the world's population.

★ ~~The population density in Europe is 34 persons / Km²~~

10. Name the important festivals celebrated in Europe.**Important festivals celebrated in Europe are :**

1. Christmas
2. Easter
3. Good Friday
4. The saint day
5. Redentore
6. Tomatina
7. Carnival

VI Distinguish

Intermontane plateaus and southern plateaus	
Intermontane plateaus	Southern plateaus
★ These plateaus are found in the mountain ranges radiate from the Pamir and the Armenian knot	★ These plateaus are relatively lower than the northern plateaus.
★ Ex. the Anatolia, the plateau of Iran, the plateau of Tibet.	★ Ex. the Arabian plateau, Deccan plateau, Shan

2. Cold desert and hot desert

Cold desert	Hot desert
The cold deserts of Asia are Gobi and Taklamakan.	The major hot deserts are the Arabian (Saudi Arabia) and Thar (India and Pakistan) deserts.

3. Tundra and Taiga.

Tundra	Taiga.
★ The arctic and northern scandinavian highland have Tundra type of vegetation	★ Coniferous or Taiga vegetations are found to the south of the Tundra region in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Poland and Austria.
★ The vegetations are made up of lichens and mosses.	★ Pine, fir, spruce and larch are the important tree varieties of taiga forest.

4. The North western highlands and the Alpine mountain range.

North western highlands	Alpine mountain range
★ This region includes the mountains and plateaus of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Scotland and Iceland.	★ The alpine mountain system consists of a chain of young fold mountains found in the southern part of Europe.
★ This region has the most beautiful fjord coast.	★ The important mountain range Pyrenees forms a natural boundary between Spain and France.

VII Give Reasons**1. Asia is the leading producer of rice.**

★ Asia is the leading producer of rice because, monsoon Asia is suitable for rice cultivation because of the abundant rainfall, fertile plains and availability of labour.

2. Asia is the largest and most populous continent in the world.

★ The population is unevenly distributed because of various physical features.

3. Europe is called 'a giant peninsula'.

- * Europe is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the North, the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea in the south, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Ural mountains in the east.
- * So it looks like a giant peninsula.

4. Although Western Europe is located in the high latitudes, it has a moderate climate.

- * North Atlantic drift is a warm ocean current which brings warmth to the western Europe

VIII Answer in Paragraph**1. Give an account of the drainage system in Asia.****Drainage system in Asia :**

- * The rivers of Asia originate mostly from the central highlands.
- * The Ob, Yenise and Lena are the major rivers that flow towards the north and drain into the Arctic Ocean.
- * These rivers remain frozen during winter.
- * On the other hand, South Asia has many perennial rivers (e.g.) Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganga and Irrawaddy which originate from the snow covered high mountains that do not freeze during winter.
- * The Euphrates and Tigris flow in West Asia.
- * The Amur, Huang He, Yangtze and Mekong rivers flow in the south and south eastern parts of Asia.
- * Yangtze is the longest river in Asia.

2. Describe the mineral sources found in Asia.**Important minerals found in Asia are :****Iron Ore:**

- * China, India, Turkey, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar etc., are a few other countries that have iron ore deposits.

Coal :

- * China and India are the largest producers of coal in Asia.

Petroleum:

- * The important petroleum producing countries are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and UAE.
- * South China, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, India, Russia are the other important petroleum producing countries in Asia.

Bauxite :

- * Bauxite is found in India and Indonesia.
- * India is the largest producer of Mica in the world.
- * Tin is found in Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

3. What are fjords? How do they protect harbours from bad weather conditions?**a) Fjord :**

A fjord is a narrow and deep sea inlet between steep cliffs.

b) Fjord protect harbours from bad weather conditions in the following ways :

1. It reduces the speed of wind, irrespective of its direction.
2. The force of sea waves are also controlled.

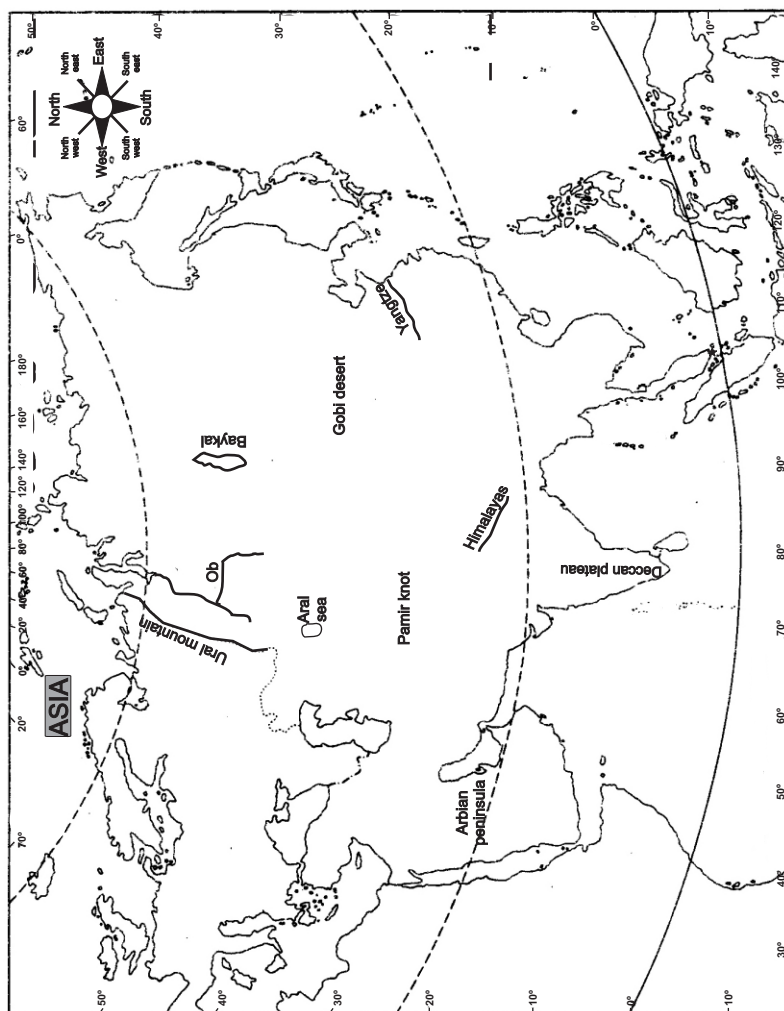
4. Describe the climatic divisions of Europe.

- ★ The climate of Europe varies from the subtropical to the polar climate.
 - ★ The Mediterranean climate of the south has warm summer and rainy winter.
 - ★ The western and northwestern parts have a mild, generally humid climate, influenced by the North Atlantic Drift.
 - ★ In central and eastern Europe, the climate is humid continental-type.
 - ★ In the northeast, subarctic and tundra climates are found.
 - ★ The whole of Europe is subject to the moderating influence of prevailing westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean.
-

IX Map Skill

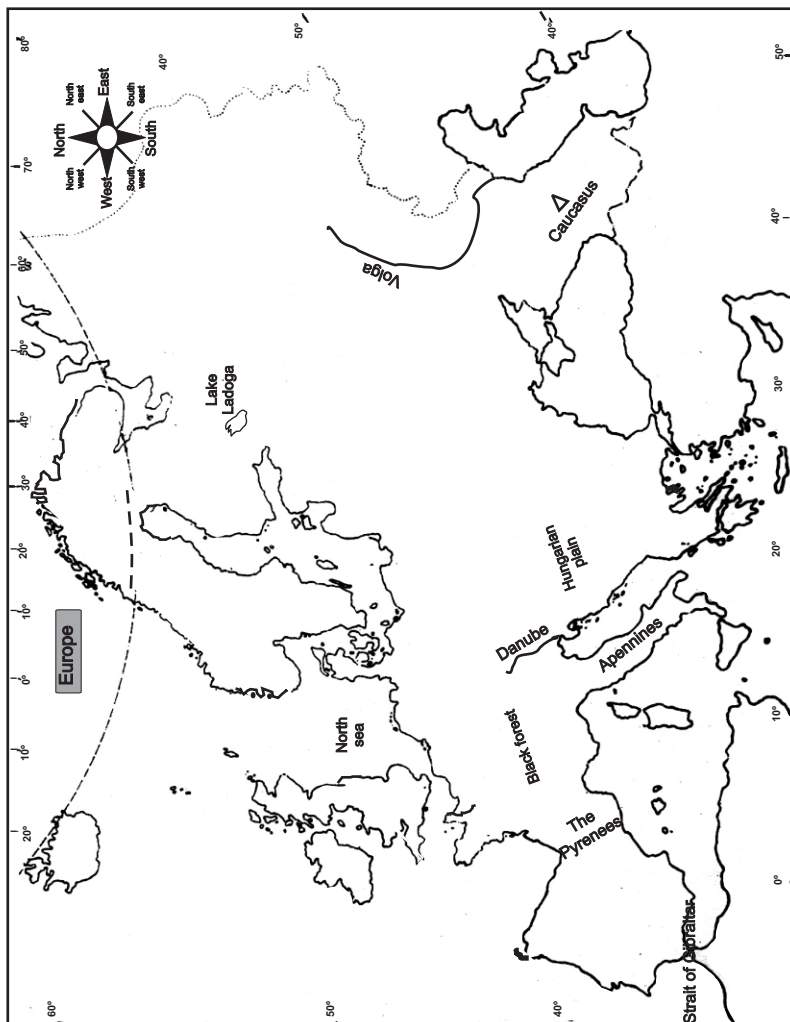
Mark the following in the outline map of Asia and Europe.

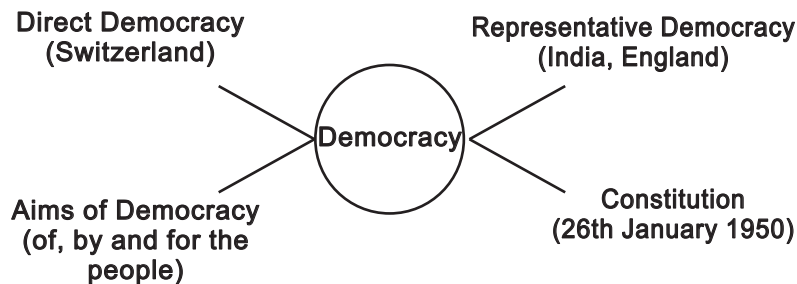
Asia : Ural mountain, Himalayas, Pamir knot, Gobi Desert, Arabian Peninsula, Deccan plateau, River Yangtze, River Ob, Aral Sea and Lake Baykal.



SELECTION 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE 362**TERM - III 5 in 1**

Europe : The Pyrenees, Black forest, Apennines, Hungarian Plain, Caucasus Mountain, River Volga, River Danube, Strait of Gibraltar, Lake Ladoga, North Sea



CIVICS**Unit - 1. Democracy****MIND MAP****EXERCISES****I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Early man settled near _____ and practiced agriculture.

- a) plains b) bank of rivers
c) mountains d) hills **Ans : b) bank of rivers**

2. The birth place of democracy is _____

- a) China b) America
c) Greece d) Rome **Ans : c) Greece**

3. _____ is celebrated as the International Democracy Day.

- a) September 15 b) October 15
c) November 15 d) December 15 **Ans : a) September 15**

4. Who has the right to work in a direct Democracy?

- a) Men b) Women
c) Representatives d) All eligible voters
Ans : d) All eligible voters

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Direct Democracy is practised in _____. **Ans : Switzerland**

2. The definition of democracy is defined by _____.
Ans : Abraham Lincoln

3. People choose their representatives by giving their _____.
Ans : Vote

4. In our country _____ democracy is in practice.
Ans : Representative

III. Answer the following.**1. What is Democracy?**

Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. What are the types of democracy?

- * 1. Direct democracy
- * 2. Representative democracy

3. Define: Direct Democracy.

- * People directly participate in the functioning of the government.

4. Define: Representative Democracy.

- * The representatives are duly elected by the people.
- * They form and run the government

5. What are the salient features of our constitution that you have understood?

- * Our constitution ensures freedom, equality and justice to every one.
- * And also, it fixes the rights and duties and the directive principles of citizens.

IV. HOTs**1. Compare and contrast direct democracy and representative democracy.**

Direct democracy	Representative Democracy
People themselves directly express their will on public affairs Ex : Ancient Greece and Switzerland	People express their will on public affairs through their elected representatives. Ex : India, USA, England
People have the power to frame laws	The power to take decision does not lie with the people, but by a group of representatives.

V. Activity.**1. Find out your area's representative's names and write down**

- a. MP b. MLA c. Local body member**

Activity to be done by the students themselves

2. Discuss about the merits and demerits of democracy.**Merits :**

- ★ Efficient government
- ★ Provided equality
- ★ Educate the people
- ★ Guaranteed the rights of the people
- ★ Promote fraternity

Demerits :

- ★ Elected representatives were ignorant and in experience
- ★ No importance of individual
- ★ Create class wars between the parties
- ★ Provided costly government
- ★ Delay in decision - making process

Additional questions - Answers :**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. _____ democracy only the citizens can make laws.

- a) Indirect democracy b) Autocracy
c) Direct democracy d) Oligarchy

Ans : c) Direct democracy

2. Chief architect of our constitution _____

- a) Pt. Nehru b) Gandhiji
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d) Rajendra prasad

Ans : c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3. _____ is the first country to allow women to vote

- a) America b) England
c) India d) New zealand

Ans : d) New zealand

SELECTION

Our Publications

For Stds - 3,4,5,6,7,8

5 in 1 (TM & EM)

For Stds - 6,7,8,9,10

Tamil, English

Full Term

For Stds - 6,7,8,9,10

Full Term - (TM & EM)

Maths, Science, Social science

For Stds - (6,7,8) (9,10)

Tamil Katturai Kanigal

For Stds - 10 & 12

Q - Bank (TM & EM)

ANBU NILAYAM

MADURAI - 625001