

#### 49 APPLICATIONS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY:

Definition: Study of materials in nano scale from order to cover minute structural changes in any material is called Nanotechnology. It helps various and its applications are becoming broader by time.

#### ① In Daily Material sciences

- polymer nano additives are used in baseball tennis rackets etc, to make it stronger and light
- The nano additives are used in cosmetics and sunscreen lotions to prevent penetration of UV rays
- Nano based packaging materials are used in food packaging systems eg. in packs of carbonated beverages to avoid penetration of  $CO_2$ , moisture and thus increase the shelf life of the product

#### ② In Electronics:

- Almost all electronic items in recent years something related to nanoparticles in its structure to improve the efficiency.
- Used in LED screens of TVs, computers, to make it scratch resist, penetration of water proof etc.
- Used in making hyper sensitive hearing aids

#### ③ In Energy conservation & Environmental:

- nano tubes are used to produce solar panels which help in converting solar energy into electricity at a cheaper rate.

GROUP - I MAINS

GROUP - II MAINS

FILL UP ALL THE DETAILS

TEST NUMBER :

DATE: 28 10 2014

4

TEST TOPICS :

MEDIUM :

TAMIL

ENGLISH

NAME:

MOBILE NO :

TNPSC PRELIM REGISTER NO :

001

MARKS :

187 / 300

COMMENTS

Consistent performance in all Test papers. Great potential to Top in this Exam.

- Have a check on spelling. <sup>must be</sup>
- Answer according to question.
- Good date presentation.
- Good attempt - keep it up.
- ~~Some~~ improvement can be shown.

LIVE ONLINE CLASS

All classes held here in class room also simultaneously streaming LIVE ONLINE. To attend one FREE LIVE ONLINE CLASS mail request to r.rajaboopathy@gmail.com

Section - C :

54.

Poor sanitation ~~Not necessary~~

sanitation refers to the basic hygienic condition to be maintained in a society to be free from disease causing microorganisms and for the society to develop.

2008 - International Year for Sanitation

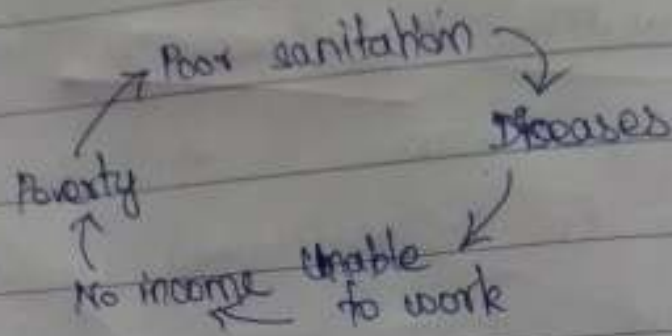
Lack of awareness :

Most people in urban and rural slums are not aware of the ill-effects of poor sanitation. So, this leads to many diseases.

Diarrhoea is one of the deadly disease which is killing more children in the world now due to poor sanitation.

Poverty :

Poor sanitation leads to deadly diseases which affect health condition and render people unable to work for their living. Potential of human resources cannot be utilised and so, people become poor.



solid and liquid wastes which get accumulated are the breeding grounds for disease causing organisms and mosquitoes. Many diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, diphtheria are caused by poor sanitation.

To eliminate this many steps have already been taken by the government of India.

### Nirmal Bharat campaign:

It is a community led campaign to eliminate open defaecation in India by 2017.

Construction of Individual Household latrines are also undertaken.

### Swachh Bharat mission:

This is a clean India campaign and the vision is to achieve the goal by 2019, during the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

**GROUP - I MAINS**

**GROUP - II MAINS**

**FILL UP ALL THE DETAILS**

TEST NUMBER :

DATE:

TEST TOPICS : MODERN INDIA

MEDIUM :

TAMIL

ENGLISH

NAME:

MOBILE NO :

TNPSC PRELIM REGISTER NO :

MARKS :

$\frac{124}{300}$

**COMMENTS**

Read more.

Prepare & write.

Complete 300 Marks in 3hrs.

Take Test Sertourshy

meet me

**LIVE ONLINE CLASS**

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PART-A

1 EDI (Entrepreneurship development Institute)

- Chennai is an apex organisation in the field of entrepreneurship program to provide self employment Training programmes

- Established in 2002

2 - Administered by small, & micro enterprises

- provide training for entrepreneurs to make their own job.

- Partnership with ITP & other companies to deliver programs

program - software  
programme - project

2) Li-on battery

- Rechargeable type of batteries moves from negative electrode to positive during discharging

- used in portable computers due to less memory effect & slow loss of charge.

2 - used in military & civil purposes.

- used in aircraft due to high power source & avoid fire risks, greater capacity with less weight.

- Boeing-787 is mostly used with Li-on battery

## (a) Biototechnology

- Uses microorganisms and other technologies in the development of useful products. Includes gene engineering, protein engineering, Fermentation technology, Biosensor plants & Animal Cultural, technological

## Agriculture:

GMP (Genetically modified plants) are used in

- 1) herbicide resistance,
  - 2) disease resistance,
  - 3) heat tolerance
- 4) consists Vitamin A.

GMP (Foods) involves mostly cash crops such as sugarcane, cotton, Soybean etc.

## Bt Cotton

- Produced from injecting a foreign gene *Bacillus thuringiensis*.
- Bacterial gene consist of insecticide to destroy boll worms.

## Medicine

### Recombinant DNA Technology

- To produce human insulin by introducing a foreign gene.

### Transgenic animals

By injecting DNA of an organism in animal genome to maintain stable character.

Stem cell  
technology,  
cloning

### Gene therapy

- Replacement of defective genes by corrective genes.

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for our Students Toppers list & Course Details & FREE RESOURCES.



**GROUP - I MAINS**

**GROUP - II MAINS**

**FILL UP ALL THE DETAILS**

TEST NUMBER : 5 5

DATE: 25 07 2015

TEST TOPICS : *Impact of science and tech on development of Tamilnadu & India*

*(MADURAI)*

MEDIUM : TAMIL

ENGLISH

NAME: *G. Mitha*

MOBILE NO :

TNPSC PRELIM REGISTER NO :

MARKS : ~~180~~  
300

**COMMENTS**

*Excellent presentation.  
Avoid writing too much for 3 marks.  
Need some more <sup>points</sup> for 8 mark Qn.  
Very good potential to TOP*

**LIVE ONLINE CLASS**

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தமிழ் மொழி அறிவு - 3வது பகுதி

- கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை
- கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை
- கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை
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- கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை

தமிழ் மொழி அறிவு - 4வது பகுதி

- கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை
- கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை
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கவிதை:

தமிழ் மொழி மூலம் அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை. கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை. கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை. கவிதைகள் மூலம் மொழியை அறிந்து கொள்ளும் முறை.



843

உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் / 1858 உய்யும் உய்யும்

உய்யும்: 1857 யுய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
1858 உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்

உய்யும் உய்யும்

1. உய்யும் 2 / 1858 உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
2. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
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3. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
4. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
5. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
6. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
7. உய்யும் உய்யும் 15 உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
8. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்
9. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
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10. உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும் உய்யும்  
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6



- Kadamini Ganguly was the first Indian women Graduate **First doctor (1886)**
- Muthulakshmi Raddy was the ~~first women~~ doctor **(1912)**
- Also many <sup>women</sup> lawyers & poets like Sarojini Naidu took active participation in freedom movement

### Situation faced by women

- When education itself pioneered only in 1854 prior the woods despatch, women education had not been begun
- Only wealthy individuals got a chance to master their education.
- Due to the conservative outlook of society many women barely came out.
- No initiatives from government to raise awareness about women education.
- Women suffrage itself was granted only

paid Indian employees.

- 9) +
- No stress to Indian heritage and culture
  - No stress on vocational education

## 61) Progress of women education

women's education was an ignored issue during british period. Some Indian social reformers took steps to uplift women in education.

### Women education

- J.E.D Belthune established women's school in Calcutta in 1849.

- Dhondo Keshav Karve established the first women's university in Pune in 1914 with just 5 women students.

- Most of the social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswathi, Arya Samajists encouraged women education.

- Roadmaps to cover a village of above 8000 population
- Mandatory opening of 25% of new branches in unbanked rural areas.

### Approaches taken by RBI:-

- Were planned, sustained, structured financial inclusion.
- All bank branches must be on Core Banking System (CBS).

### Twin aspects

- 10 Always Financial Inclusion and Financial literacy were considered as twin towers. F-I is on demand side whereas the Financial literacy is on supply side.

15. Remote Sensing - It is the process of acquiring data/information of an object/target without having any physical contact with the sensor. By gathering its input using electromagnetic radiation or acoustical



After all these steps taken,  
to bring the financial inclusion.

Reason:-

- Absence of Banking Technology.
- Absence of Reach & Coverage
- Absence of viable delivery mechanism.
- Not having Business model..
- Rich have no compassion for poor.

Indian way:- multiagency approach:-

- Financial Stability Development Fund  
mandated to focus on financial inclusion  
and financial literacy

Financial inclusion is a mammoth-task  
financial services the mainstream financial  
institutions.

Steps taken by the Govt for FI.

ICT based business model for low cost door step  
banking systems.

a well integrated self reliance programme.

## Sec C

### 54 Financial Inclusion:

\* Definition = It is the process of ensuring access to the appropriate financial products and services needed by all section of people in the society in general and vulnerable group such as low income in particular and at an affordable cost.

Financial Inclusion - ~~steps~~ taken in the part

- Co-operative movement
- Creation of RRB
- Nationalisation of Banks.
- Lead Bank Scheme.
- Setting up of State Bank of India
- Self help groups.

## Power Grid Corporation of India

- Navratna enterprise
- central transmission utility of the country under Ministry of power.

### Advantages:

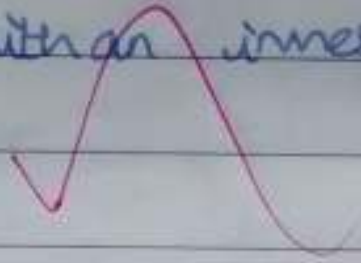
- optimal utilization of scarce resources by connecting resource centric regions to load centric regions.
- paves way for establishment of vibrant electricity market facilitating power trading across regions.
- reliable infrastructure for import of power during the peak demand and export of power during off-peak demand period.

### Disadvantages

- lapses that caused the western & Northern grids to collapse for two consecutive days in 2012 may lead to disastrous consequences
- Management of unified grid is a tedious task.

mandatory.

- Interstate sharing of power would be ~~mandatory~~
- Customs duty of 2.5% only on brownfield expansion of existing mega power projects
- Ultra Mega power projects (UMPPs)
- To attain electricity for all by 2012, govt initiated this project in 2005.
- Capacity of 4000MW with an investment of Rs. 16000 crore.



Features

- uses supercritical technology to achieve enhanced fuel efficiency.
- operated on a Build own and operate (BOO) basis

UMPPs

- UMPP at Mundra, Gujarat (Tata power)
  - " " Sasan, Madhya Pradesh
  - " " Talaiya, Jharkhand
  - " " Kishinapatnam, Andhra
- } Reliance Power

UMPPs under process

- UMPP at Cheyvere, Tamilnadu

patents

CSTR files more no. of patents not only in India but also in abroad by any Indian entity.

- Good Presentation Skill

59) Mega power projects policy

It is obvious that unless mega power projects are set up using thermal & hydro potential we would be unable to tackle energy demand

Mega power projects policy 1995

- power capacity of 1000 MW and above and catering power to other States will be considered as a mega power project.

- selection of promoters will be transparent and competitive bidding process would be followed.

- POWER GRID <sup>corporation</sup> finalises power sharing agreements between promoters & state electricity boards.

2009

- International competitive bidding is not

Section - A

- 1) Bioethics is the discipline that deals with the ethical implications of biological research & the effect of biological research on human values such as right to life & health & rightness and wrongness of certain developments in healthcare institutions & about society's responsibility of life & health.
- 2) Multi dimensional poverty index views the poverty as having multiple facets & identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level. It is composed of 3 dimensions, namely, health, education & standard of living, and has 10 indicators. It was developed by Oxford poverty & Human development initiative for the first time in 2010 for Human development report of UNDP.
- 3) The scope of MNRGs in rural sanitation increased by the collaboration of MNRGs with Nirmal Bhaskar Abhyasa scheme by central government. The contribution of MNRGs include - the construction of Individual Household Latrines, anganwadi toilets in the rural areas.

Computer in Manufacturing 3D, 4D models manufacturing. Computer in Banking sector, online shopping mall, sport, video conferencing. Computer in Education.

QUESTIONING EVIDENCE:

Software industry is growing rapidly. Software is becoming No.1 job. This is the biggest industry in the world.

Cloud Computing?  
CLASSIFICATION

China - Tianhe-2 super computer is the fastest computer in the world. It is 33.86 Peta FLOPS.

India - Data Flex - super computer is the fastest computer in India. It is 119.2 Tera FLOPS. It is the fastest super computer in India.

4) Global Analysis Local Configurations:

(i) Local Analysis:

Global Analysis Local Configurations. In 2010, the world's fastest super computer was Tianhe-1A. In 2011, it was Tianhe-1B. In 2012, it was Tianhe-2. In 2013, it was Titan. In 2014, it was Titan. In 2015, it was Titan. In 2016, it was Titan. In 2017, it was Titan. In 2018, it was Titan. In 2019, it was Titan. In 2020, it was Titan.

Global Analysis Local Configurations. In 2010, the world's fastest super computer was Tianhe-1A. In 2011, it was Tianhe-1B. In 2012, it was Tianhe-2. In 2013, it was Titan. In 2014, it was Titan. In 2015, it was Titan. In 2016, it was Titan. In 2017, it was Titan. In 2018, it was Titan. In 2019, it was Titan. In 2020, it was Titan.

இந்திய அரசாங்கம் :

14 உறுப்பினர்களைக் கொண்ட குழுவை உருவாக்கி, சமீப காலத்தில் பின்புலம், சமீப காலத்தில் பின்புலம் குறித்து ஆய்வு செய்து, அதன் அடிப்படையில் அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ளும். 12-ஆம் குழுவின் அறிவுரைகளை அரசாங்கம் கவனத்தில் கொள்ளும்.

- ① உயர்நீதிமன்றம் மற்றும் உயர்நீதிமன்றங்களில் குழந்தைகளைப் பற்றிய விவரங்களை அறியும்.
- ② சமீப காலத்தில் அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும்.
- ③ சமீப காலத்தில் அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும்.

அரசாங்கத்தின் குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டங்கள் :

① 1979 - ல் அரசாங்கம் சமீப காலத்தில் அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும். 12-ஆம் குழுவின் அறிவுரைகளை அரசாங்கம் கவனத்தில் கொள்ளும்.

② குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டம் (1986): *National policy on child labour 1987*  
16 உறுப்பினர்களைக் கொண்ட குழு, 65 உறுப்பினர்களைக் கொண்ட குழு, அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும்.

③ அரசாங்கத்தின் குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டம் (1987): *NCEA*  
அரசாங்கத்தின் குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டம், அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும்.

④ அரசாங்கத்தின் குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டம் (1988): *National child labour project scheme - 1988*  
அரசாங்கத்தின் குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டம், அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும்.

குழந்தைகள் நலம் :

(i) அரசாங்கம், குழந்தைகள் நலத் திட்டம், அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும்.



- 1) Accelerate the sanitation coverage in rural areas so as to achieve Samat Bharat by 2022 & all gram panchayats have to achieve the Samat status
- 2) To increase the standard of living of people in rural areas
- 3) To encourage cost-effective & appropriate technology to achieve a ecologically safe & sustainable sanitation
- 4) To create awareness & motivate panchayat raj institutions towards promoting the creation of sustainable sanitation facilities
- 5) Providing individual household latrines for both above poverty line & below poverty line people
- 6) To cover the remaining schools & Anganwadis that are not covered under SSA, with proper sanitation facilities
- 7) To develop community managed environmental sanitation systems regarding Solid & liquid waste management system to ensure cleanliness in the rural areas



உள்ளூர் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பொருள்கள் கிடைக்க - ஆக - இவ்வாறு  
 உருவாக்கிய பிடிவாதிகள் அமைப்புகள் "குடிநீர்" திட்டங்கள்  
 மூலம் 20 லட்சக்கோடி ரூபாய்க்குள் 100 லட்சக்கோடி ரூபாய்க்குள்  
 உருவாக்கியுள்ள, உருவாக்கியுள்ள 100 லட்சக்கோடி ரூபாய்க்குள் "குடிநீர்"  
 திட்டங்கள்.

⑥ கனம் கனம் : (2012) அறிவிப்புகள் :

உருவாக்கிய கனம் கனம் குடிநீர் திட்டம் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு  
 தொடங்கியது. 2015 - 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டு உருவாக்கிய கனம்  
 கனம் திட்டம். 2020 - 21 ஆம் ஆண்டு கனம் கனம் திட்டம்  
 "குடிநீர்" திட்டங்கள். இது குடிநீர் திட்டம், கனம்  
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⑦ கனம் கனம் : (2012) திட்டம் :

2020 - 21 ஆம் ஆண்டு கனம் கனம் திட்டம்  
 தொடங்கியது. இது கனம் கனம் திட்டம், கனம்  
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⑧ கனம் கனம் : 2013 (கனம்)

கனம் கனம் கனம் கனம் கனம், கனம் கனம்  
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Development of India

Planning: India's first five year plan was implemented in 1950. It was a success story. It laid the foundation for the growth of the country.

- 1951-56 India's first five year plan was implemented. It was a success story. It laid the foundation for the growth of the country.

- 1961-66 India's second five year plan was implemented. It was a success story. It laid the foundation for the growth of the country.

- Green Revolution: India's first major success in agriculture was the green revolution. It was implemented in 1966.

- White Revolution: India's first major success in dairy farming was the white revolution. It was implemented in 1970.

- Space Program: India's first major success in space exploration was the launch of the satellite Aryabhata in 1975.

- Atomic Energy: India's first major success in atomic energy was the development of the atomic bomb in 1974.

- Information Technology: India's first major success in information technology was the launch of the software industry in 1980.

- Space Program: India's first major success in space exploration was the launch of the satellite Aryabhata in 1975.

- Green Revolution: India's first major success in agriculture was the green revolution. It was implemented in 1966.

- White Revolution: India's first major success in dairy farming was the white revolution. It was implemented in 1970.

- Space Program: India's first major success in space exploration was the launch of the satellite Aryabhata in 1975.

## District disaster management plan: DDMPP

→ Collector is responsible for the disaster management in district.

→ It involves 4 stages:

### Mitigation:

- Ideas to reduce the occurrence of disaster like
- following proper building codes.
- training the volunteers like NCC, NSS for the further actions.

illegal construction.

building up effective communication network.

### Preparedness:

action to be taken before the occurrence of disaster once it is known that disaster is to be happen.

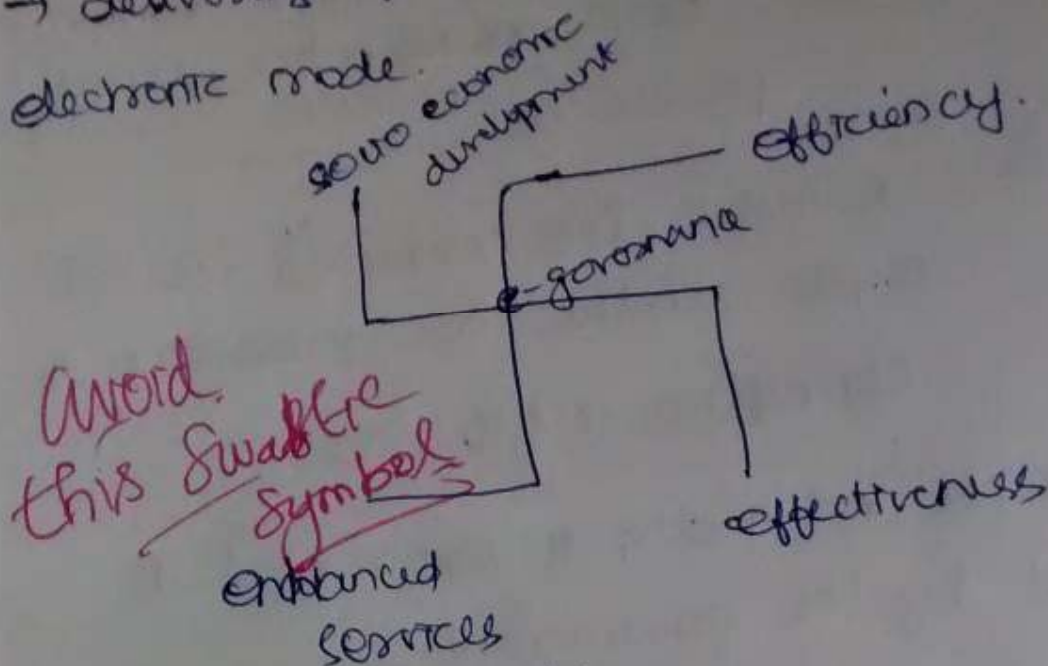
This includes early warning to the people, placing the volunteers at the sensitive places.

### Response:

action to be taken at the strike of the disaster.

59. e-governance:

→ delivering of governmental services through electronic mode.



*Word  
this Swastika  
symbol*

Various department:

in Civil supplies department:

→ in public distribution system

→ GPS is installed in the vehicle carrying goods from godowns to the fair price shops to track the corruption.

→ details regarding the fair price shops sent to the ~~web~~ registered customers through e-mail.

→ website: [www.consumers.tn.in](http://www.consumers.tn.in).

1. In graphite carbon atoms combine naturally with 3 other carbon atoms such that every atom has 1 unshared pair of electron which together forms a delocalised sea of free electrons loosely binding the atoms together. The delocalized electrons can move together which makes the inplane conductivity to be very high. But the out of plane conductivity is near to zero but recent research shows that chemical modifications & doping have improved out of plane conductivity.

2. Plasmids are double stranded <sup>circular</sup> DNA with 200-300 pair of nucleotides. Being the nature's most perfect carrier vehicle plasmids are discovered by Joshua Lederberg. Plasmids can replicate itself in bacterial, archaeal & Euc cells. Two types (i) Constrictive - can replicate (ii) Stringent - can replicate only when bacterial replicate. Plasmid when integrated in bacterial DNA

3. Golden crescent Golden triangle 6.

(i) It is the line joining the periphery of Afghanistan, Pakistan & Iran's mountainous region. (ii) It is the line joining the mountainous periphery of Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos & Thailand.

(iii) Became a modern day drug supplying centre in 1980s. (iii) Became a drug centre in 1970s.

(iii) The hotspot is located in Halmond along the banks of river Halmond. (iii) Hotspot is in the confluence of mekong and Ruan rivers.

(iii) In 2000, a fatwa is released by muslim clerics stating that drug trading is illegal which reduced drug cultivation and production.

drug trading & production.		
Literacy rate	2001	2011
India	64.83 %	74.04 %
male	75.26 %	82.14 %
female	53.67 %	65.46 %



29.  $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 3x - 3x + 9 = 0$   
 $x(x-3) - 3(x-3) = 0$   
 $(x-3)^2 = 0$   
 $x = 3, 3$

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 3^3 + \frac{1}{3^3}$   
 $= 27 + \frac{1}{27}$   
 $= \frac{729+1}{27}$

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{730}{27}$

30. Length = 150m, breadth = 125m

Largest square tile to cover the area

= H.C.F of 150 and 125

= 25

Total area to be covered =  $150 \times 125$

=  $18750 \text{ m}^2$

Least number of square Area of each square

tile =  $25 \times 25 = 625 \text{ m}^2$

Least number of square tiles to cover the entire area =  $625 \times 30 = 18750 \text{ m}^2$ .  $\uparrow N =$

31. Price of commodity increased by 60%.  
Reduction in consumption so as not

$$\text{increase expenditure} = \frac{R}{100+R} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{60}{100+60} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{360}{160} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{75}{2}$$

$$= 37.5\%$$

32. Let the fraction be  $\frac{x}{y}$

$$\frac{x+3}{y+3} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x + 18 = 5y + 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - 5y = -3 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{y-3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3x - 9 = 2y - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2y = 3 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Multiply (2) equation by 2,

$$\begin{aligned} 6x - 4y &= 6 \\ (-) 6x - 5y &= 3 \\ \hline &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 9$$

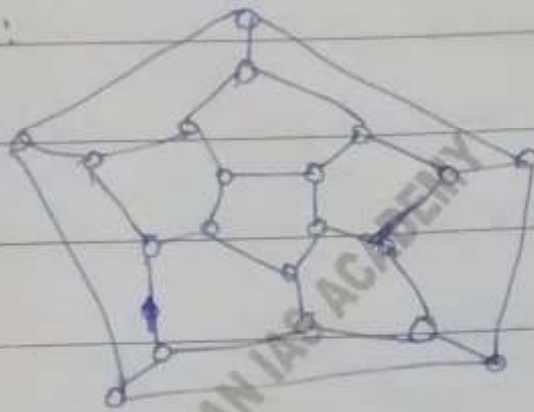
$$\therefore x = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{fraction} = \frac{7}{9}$$

37. Fullerene:

- Fullerene is an allotrope of carbon.
- It contains 60 carbon atoms.
- since it looks like the geodesic dome designed by US architect Buckminster Fuller, it is called Buckminster Fullerene.

structure:



uses:

- In medical field, its potential is studied in drug delivery where the drugs attached to the structure of fullerene target resistant to
- In nanotechnology, heat resistance and superconductivity are the mainly studied properties.
- It is used in designing high performance MRI contrast agent, X-ray imaging contrast agent, photodynamic therapy in cancer treatment, gene delivery.

5. (ii) vessel 1: water : alcohol = 4 : 5

$$\text{water} = \frac{4x}{(4x+5x)} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{Alcohol} = \frac{5x}{(4x+5x)} = \frac{5}{9}$$

vessel 2: water : alcohol = 5 : 2

$$\text{water} = \frac{5y}{5y+2y} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\text{Alcohol} = \frac{2y}{5y+2y} = \frac{2}{7}$$

vessel 3: water : Alcohol = 7 : 3

$$\text{water} = \frac{7z}{7z+3z} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\text{Alcohol} = \frac{3z}{7z+3z} = \frac{3}{10}$$

Large vessel: Alcohol and water from the three vessels are mixed together.

Good presentation.

$$\text{water} = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{7}{10}$$

$$= \frac{280 + 450 + 441}{630} = \frac{1171}{630}$$

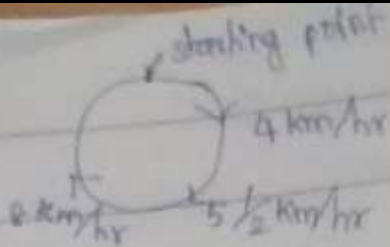
$$\text{Alcohol} = \frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{10}$$

$$= \frac{350 + 180 + 189}{630} = \frac{719}{630}$$

Ratio of water and alcohol =  $\frac{1171}{630} : \frac{719}{630}$

$$= 1171 : 719$$

9. (i)



Circular track = 11 km.

Let the men be A, B and C.

A takes 1 hr  $\rightarrow$  4 km

B takes 1 hr  $\rightarrow$  5 1/2 km

C takes 1 hr  $\rightarrow$  8 km

Not Necessary  
Given in Qn.

A covers 11 km in  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{11}{4}$  hrs

B covers 11 km in  $\rightarrow$  2 hours

C covers 11 km in  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{11}{8}$  hours

$$\text{L.C.M of } \frac{11}{4}, 2, \frac{11}{8} = \frac{\text{L.C.M of } 11, 2, 11}{\text{H.C.F of } 4, 1, 8}$$

$$= \frac{22}{8}$$

$$= \frac{11}{4} \text{ hours}$$

For the all the three A, B and C to meet the starting point, they should have travelled for a time which is a multiple

$$\frac{11}{4}$$

$$\frac{11 \times 8^2}{4} = 22 \text{ hours}$$

A covers in  $\frac{11}{4} \times 8 = 22$  hours,  $11 \times 8 = 88$  km

(ii.) A will be at starting point after 22 hours in this 8th round.

B covers in  $2 \times 11 = 22$  hours,  $11 \times 11 = 121$  km

(ii.) B will be at starting point after 22 hours

in his 11th round.

C covers in  $\frac{11}{8} \times 16 = 22$  hours,  $11 \times 16 = 176$  km

(ii.) C will be at starting point after 22 hours in his 16th round.

$\therefore$  All the three will meet at starting point after 22 hours ✓

(ii.) Let the selling price be 'x'.

$$\text{loss} = 10\%$$

$$\frac{\text{S.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} = \frac{100 - \text{loss}\%}{100}$$

$$\frac{x}{\text{C.P.}} = \frac{100 - 10}{100}$$

$$\frac{x}{\text{C.P.}} = \frac{90}{100}$$

16 - Swami Vivekananda during his visit to Chicago in 1893 stressed about Hindu Religion.

✓ - He started Ramakrishna Mission in Belur in 1897 which stressed about Hindu philosophy

17. - British India saw very stagnant growth after the concession for their participation in WWI. But India suppressive activities were taken by Govt

✓ - So due to strikes, Bandh Industrial growth didn't see development. **Expand**

- Justice party opposed Congress view. To party Congress was dominated by Brahmins. But its view is to improve the level of Brahmins.

✓ - So its all action opposed the decision by Congress. (Ex) Almost every one Black Flag to Simon Commission where

Velu Nachiyar, Anjugam Ammaiyar, Ramamintham, Captain Laxmi are some of the prominent women who staged speech, wrote books, through military aised the Nationalist feeling among people.

Captain Laxmi headed Azad Hind's women's wing named Jhansi.

Rajaji took place in civil disobedience movement, Simon Commission opposition, Quit India Movement.

He with Gandhiji drafted C.R. Plan in 1942 which he explained to Jinnah. But was refused by Jinnah.

C.R. Plan sought the peoples decision for partition.

It changed the Governor General of Bengal.

2 Governor General of India, thus repres



$$240 \times x = 1680 \times 60$$

$$x = \frac{1680 \times 60}{240}$$

$$x = 420$$

∴ The other number is 420

52. HCF = 12 LCM = 2448

Let the numbers be  $12a, 12b$

Then LCM =  $12ab = 2448$

$$12a \times 12b = 2448$$

$$144ab = 2448$$

$$ab = \frac{2448}{144}$$

Same Concept  
mistake in many  
= 17 places.

The possible value for  $a$  and  $b$  are 1, 17

∴ The numbers are

$$= (12 \times 1), (12 \times 17)$$

$$= 12, 204$$

The two numbers are 12 and 204.

③ Find the Least Number. 12, 15, 20, 27

Take Lcm.

3	12, 15, 20, 27
2	6, 15, 10, 27
3	3, 15, 5, 27
3	1, 5, 3, 9
	1, 5, 1, 3

Don't write English and Tamil.

2  $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 3 = 540 \div 2 = 270$

270 லைக் குறைந்தபடியில் 12, 15, 20, 27 லைக் பிரிக்க முடியும். எனவே குறைந்தபடியில் 270 லைக் குறைந்தபடியில் 12, 15, 20, 27 லைக் பிரிக்க முடியும். எனவே குறைந்தபடியில் 270 லைக் குறைந்தபடியில் 12, 15, 20, 27 லைக் பிரிக்க முடியும்.

⑥ A's salary is 50 more than B

B's salary = ?

A - லைக் சம்பளம் 150

B - லைக் சம்பளம் 100

$$\frac{50}{150} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{a-p}{a} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{150-100}{150} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{50}{150} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 100 \quad 33.3$$

$$= 33.3 \text{ (or) } 33 \frac{1}{3} \text{ லைக் B லைக் சம்பளம்}$$

A - லைக் சம்பளம் 50 லைக் குறைந்தபடியில் 270.

Section - A

6.  $B's \% \text{ of salary left} = \frac{P}{100+P} \times 100$

Explanations required

$P = 50\% \Rightarrow \frac{50}{100+50} \times 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{50}{150} \times 100 \Rightarrow 33.33\%$

Ans = 33.33%

7. Given  $X \times \frac{22}{100} = Rs. 1540$

So  $X = \frac{1540 \times 100}{22}$

$X = Rs. 7000$

where x is Sohan's salary

Sohan's savings =  $7000 \times \frac{14}{100}$

Ans = Rs. 980

8.  $\% \text{ of students failed in Hindi only} = 42\% - 17\% = 25\%$

$\% \text{ of " " in Eng only} = 52\% - 17\% = 35\%$

$\% \text{ of total students failed} = 60\% + 17\% = 77\%$

29) சிசன் x ரூக்க.

x சிசன் 3 உருப்தின் ரூ. 16800

5 உருப்தின் ரூ. 18000 ரூக்க.

x ரூக்க

3 ரூக்க 5 உருப்திற்கு சிசன்க்கு 18

ரூக்க ரூ. 18000 - 16800

= ரூ. 1200 = 2 உருபு உபய

ஒரு உருபு உபய = ரூ. 600.

5 உருபு உபய = 600 x 5 = 3000

உபய =  $\frac{x \times N \times R}{100}$

5 உருப்திற்கு சிசன் ரூக்க ரூக்க —

5 உருபு உபய.

18000 - 3000 = ரூ. 15000/-

சிசன் x = ரூ. 15000/-

31) சிசன் ரூ. 100 ரூக்க.

16 உருப்தின் சிசன் சிசன் ரூக்க.

சுய ரூக்க = ரூ. 200.

ரூக்க 16 உருப்தின் உபய = 200 - 100 = ரூ. 100

7) கோமுகன் சேலு = 14%

சுமந்த சேலு = 22%

இவர்களைச் சம்பளம் ரூ. 100 என்க. (அ) 100%

சுமந்த சேலு 22% → ரூ. 1540 என்க

கோமுகன் சேலு 14% → ரூ. ?

$$22 \rightarrow 1540$$

$$14 \rightarrow ?$$

$$\frac{1540 \times 14}{22} = 980.$$

$$\text{கோமுகன் சேலு} = \text{ரூ. 980.}$$

26) இது எண்களின் விகிதம் = 3:4

நீ.சம. = 120 என்க.

இது எண்களின் மூலக்கூறுகள்

$$= \text{நீ.வ.வ} \times \text{நீ.ச.ம.}$$

$$3x \times 4x = 120 \times x.$$

$$x = \frac{120}{4 \times 3} = \frac{120}{12} = 10.$$

எனவே

$$3(10), 4(10) = 30, 40$$

அந்த இது எண்கள் = 30 மற்றும் 40

Section-A

10. Length of room = 26m  
 Breadth of room = 10m  
 Area of the room =  $(26 \times 10) m^2$   
 H.C.F of 26, 10 = 2  
 Area of tiles =  $(2 \times 2) m^2$   
 Number of tiles =  $\frac{\text{Area of room}}{\text{Area of tile}}$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 26, 10 \\ & 13, 5 \end{array}$$

3

Good

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of tile} &= \frac{26 \times 10}{2 \times 2} \\ &= 65 \end{aligned}$$

30. Given :- Least number when doubled will be exactly divisible by 12, 15, 20 and 27  
 $\therefore$  Required number =  $2 \times [L.C.M (12, 15, 20, 27)]$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 12, 15, 20, 27 \\ 2 & 6, 15, 10, 27 \\ 3 & 3, 15, 5, 27 \\ 5 & 1, 5, 5, 9 \\ 3 & 1, 1, 1, 9 \\ & 1, 1, 1, 3 \end{array}$$

L.C.M of (12, 15, 20, 27)  
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 3$   
 $= 540$

3

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Required number} &= 2 (540) \\ &= 1080 \end{aligned}$$

40. Let the required number be x.  
 Given: LCM(54, 90, x) = 1890  
 GCM = 18

$\therefore$  Required number is a multiple of GCM.

66. Volume of the mixture = 55 litres  
 milk and water ratio = 7:4  
 Quantity of milk =  $\frac{55 \times 7}{5}$   
 = 35 litres.

Quantity of water = 55 - 35  
 = 20 litres.

Let  $x$  litres of water be added.

Then Quantity of milk in } = 35 litres  
 new mixture  
 and Quantity of water in } = (20 +  $x$ ) litre  
 new mixture

Also given ratio of milk and water } = 7:6  
 in new mixture }

$$\therefore \frac{35}{20+x} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 210 = 140 + 7x$$

$$7x = 70$$

$$x = 10$$

$\therefore$  The water added } = 10 litres.  
 to form new mixture }

67. Ratio of gold and silver in A = 5:2

Ratio of gold and silver in B = 5:9.

Equal quantity of alloys are melted to form a third alloy C.

Let  $x$  quantity of alloys are melted from A and B.

Quantity of gold in A =  $5x$

15) Principle 5000,  $N = 2400$ ,  $R = 10\%$ .

Compounded half yearly,  $CI = ?$

$$CI = P \left( 1 + \frac{R/2}{100} \right)^{2n}$$

$$= 5000 \left( 1 + \frac{10}{200} \right)^4$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$= 5000 \left( \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} \right)$$

$$CI = 12155 R$$

Wrong Answer  
Calculation Mistake

14) Total Interest = Interest<sub>1</sub> + Interest<sub>2</sub>

$$\text{Total SI} = SI_1 + SI_2$$

$$390 = \frac{P_1 N_1 R_1}{100} + \frac{P_2 N_2 R_2}{100}$$

given  $N_1 = N_2 = N$

$$390 = \frac{1500 \times 4 \times N}{100} + \frac{1400 \times 5 \times N}{100}$$

$$390 = 60N + 70N$$

$$390 = 130N$$

$$N = \frac{390}{130}$$

$$N = 3 \text{ years}$$



3) soln: To find the least number it is enough to find L.C.M of 12, 15, 20, 27.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 12, 15, 20, 27} \\
 2 \overline{) 6, 15, 10, 27} \\
 3 \overline{) 3, 15, 5, 27} \\
 5 \overline{) 5, 5, 9} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 9
 \end{array}$$

L.C.M = 540

∴ The least number which exactly divides the above nos when doubled =  $\frac{540}{2} = 270$ .

4) soln: Given: L.C.M = 1890, G.C.M = 18;

w.k.T  $L.C.M \times H.C.F = \text{product of numbers}$

Let the unknown number be  $x$

$$1890 \times 18 = 54 \times 90 \times x$$

$$x = 7 \quad \therefore \text{The third number} = 7$$

*Misunderstood*  
*Wrong Formula*

5) soln:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 L.C.M = 2 \overline{) 4, 6, 9, 15} \\
 2 \overline{) 2, 3, 9, 15} \\
 3 \overline{) 2, 3, 3, 5} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 4, 3, 5
 \end{array}$$

∴ L.C.M = 720;

Since remainder is 3, the smallest number which divides 4, 6, 9, 15 =  $720 + 3 = 723$ .

∴ Smallest number to be added with 172 =  $723 - 172 = 551$

*Correct! True only for 2 nos*

SECTION-A

46

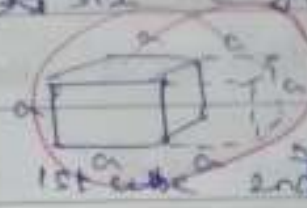
Volume of a single cube =  $512 \text{ cm}^3 = a^3$

Side of a cube =  $a = \sqrt[3]{512} = \sqrt[3]{1024 \times 2} = 8$

If 2 cubes joined

end to end, then length

of the shape become  $2a = 2 \times 8 = 16$



Not necessary for 3 marks ✓

Breadth & height of a shape cuboid = 8

Total surface Area of cuboid =  $2(lb + bh + lb)$

Here  $l = 16 \text{ cm}$ ,  $b = 8 \text{ cm}$ ,  $h = 8 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore \text{T.S.A} = 2(16 \times 8 + 8 \times 8 + 16 \times 8)$

$= 2(128 + 64 + 128)$

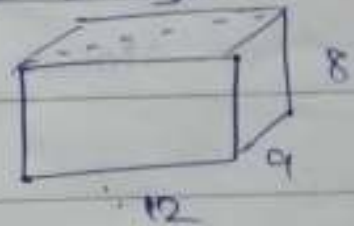
$\text{T.S.A} = 2 \times 320 = \underline{640 \text{ cm}^2}$

Too much for 3 marks ✓

3

45

longest pole can be placed at diagonal of the room. The room shape like cuboid so Diagonal of



cuboid =  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$

Here  $l = 12 \text{ m}$ ,  $b = 9 \text{ m}$ ,  $h = 8 \text{ m}$

the longest pole length =  $\sqrt{12^2 + 9^2 + 8^2}$

$= \sqrt{144 + 81 + 64}$

The longest pole length =  $\sqrt{289} = \underline{17 \text{ m}}$

3

45) length = 12 m

Breadth = 9 m

height = 8 m.

The diagonal is the longest pole that can be placed in that room.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diagonal} &= \sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2 + 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144 + 81 + 64} \\ &= \sqrt{289} = 17. \end{aligned}$$

Length of the longest pole = 17 cm.

44) Volume of hemisphere =  $\frac{2}{3} \pi r^3$

Volume of Sphere of radius  $r/2$  =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi (r/2)^3$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi \frac{r^3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{\pi r^3}{6}$$

Ratio of volume of hemisphere  
to that of sphere

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} \pi r^3}{\frac{1}{6} \pi r^3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{1}$$

$$= 4:1$$

78) <sup>Area of</sup>  
 Four walls of a room =  $2h(l+b)$

Four walls of a room can be covered fully by 70 square paper pieces each of dimensions  $2\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$ .

$$2h(l+b) = 70 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\text{length} = 18\text{ m}$$

$$\text{breadth} = 2h$$

$$2h(18+2h) = 280$$

$$2h(18+2h) = 280$$

$$36h + 4h^2 = 280$$

$$\div 4 \quad h^2 + 9h = 70$$

$$h^2 + 9h - 70 = 0$$

$$(h+14)(h-5) = 0$$

$$h = -14, +5$$

Height can not be negative.

$$\text{So height} = 5\text{ m}$$

$$\text{Breadth} = 2h = 2 \times 5 = 10\text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of the floor} &= l \times b \\ &= 18 \times 10 = 180\text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5. Given number = 4, 6, 9, 15

3	4, 6, 9, 15
2	4, 213, 5
	2, 1, 3, 5

LCM (4, 6, 9, 15) = 180

The required number is  
 =  $180k + 172$  which gives rem

if  $k=1 \Rightarrow 180 \times 1 + 172 \Rightarrow$  no remainder

if  $k=2 \Rightarrow 180 \times 2 + 172 = 532$

~~Read On~~

6. A's salary = 150% of B.

Let B salary be 100

The A Salary = 150

$\therefore$  % of B's salary with respect to A.

$\frac{100}{150} \times 100 = 66.67$

$\therefore$  B's salary is 66.67% less than A

7

Let the salary of both be  $x$ .

Sohan saves : 14% of  $x$ .

grage saves = 22% of  $x = 1540$

$$\frac{22}{100} \times x = 1540$$

$$x = \frac{154000}{22}$$

Salary

$$x = 7000 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Sohan's saving} = \frac{14}{100} \times 7000 = \boxed{\text{Rs. 980}}$$

8 Let the number of students be 100.

$\therefore$  No. of students who

$$\begin{aligned} \text{failed only in Hindi} &= 42 - 17 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

No. of student who failed

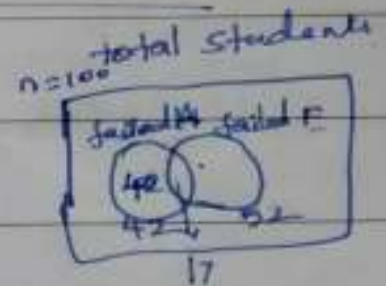
in English

$$\begin{aligned} &= 52 - 17 \\ &= 35. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  No. of student who

$$\text{passed in both the exams} = 100 - (25 + 17 + 35)$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ of students passed in both subjects} = 23 \%$$



31) Sum of money doubles. |  $n = 16 \text{ years.}$   
 $\therefore \text{Amount} = 2 \text{ principal.}$   
 $\therefore \text{SI} = \text{principal} = P.$

$$SI = \frac{Pnr}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{P \times 16 \times r}{100}$$

$$\therefore r = 6.25\%$$

32) Amount =  $\frac{25}{16}$  times  $\times$  principal. |  $n = 2 \text{ years.}$

$$\Rightarrow P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n = \frac{25}{16} P$$

$$\Rightarrow P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16} P$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r}{100} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{100+r}{100} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$r = 25\%$$

33) Rate of depreciation = 5%.  
 $n = 2 \text{ years.}$

Value after 2 years = Rs 18050

$$\therefore \text{Cost price} = \frac{P}{\left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^n} = \frac{18050}{\left(1 - \frac{5}{100}\right)^2}$$

vii) பாதுகாப்பு உத்தரவுகளைக் கொண்டுவர  
 உத்தரவுகளை. சமீபத்தில் உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவுகளை.

உத்தரவு: MMRCA உத்தரவு ( 2006 - ? ).

DRDO: ( உத்தரவு பாதுகாப்பு உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவுகளை )

1958 -ல் நடைமுறை 2ம் பகுதியில் உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவுகளை.

உத்தரவு - "உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவு"

உத்தரவு, உத்தரவு, உத்தரவு உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவு 50 உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவு  
 உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவுகளை.

உத்தரவுகளை 70% - உத்தரவு 10%  
 உத்தரவுகளை.

2ம் பகுதியில் உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவுகளை 30% - 90% உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவுகளை

2014 உத்தரவுகளை 10 2ம் பகுதியில் உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவுகளை 30% - 54% உத்தரவுகளை.

2ம் பகுதியில் உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவுகளை  
 உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவுகளை உத்தரவுகளை, உத்தரவுகளை







கனம் உறுதி, தலைவர் குறித்து கருத்துரை  
கனம் உறுதி.

புது அமைப்பை உருவாக்க:

i) புது அமைப்பு கனம் உறுதி, புது அமைப்பு கனம் உறுதி  
கனம் உறுதி.

ii) புது அமைப்பு கனம் உறுதி, புது அமைப்பு கனம் உறுதி,  
புது அமைப்பு கனம் உறுதி, புது அமைப்பு கனம் உறுதி,  
- கனம் உறுதி.

புது அமைப்பு உருவாக்க:

i) கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி. கனம் உறுதி.

ii) கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி.

iii) கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி.

iv) கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,  
கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி, கனம் உறுதி,

காண்கள் கிரேடு மாற்றம் அளிக்கிறார்.

iv) அளிக்கப்படுகிறது, 3 கோண வகை குறைவாக  
 லாபம் காண்கள்

அ-க: Synthetic aperture Radar.

v) உடனடி அல்லது தகவல் லாபம், 2000  
 அல்லது அளிக்கப்படுகிறது கோணம், காண்கள்  
 உடனடி குறைவாக லாபம் காண்கள்.

அ-க: ஒரு கோணம், ஒரு கோணம்.

காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்

i) அளிக்கப்படுகிறது காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்  
 காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்  
 காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்

ii) காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்  
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iii) காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்  
 காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்  
 காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்

iv) காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள் காண்கள்







## ECOLOGY:

All Information from remote sensing satellites give information regarding environment by monitoring

1. Forest area cover
2. Land cover area and any changes in it due to human activity
3. Water quality monitoring
4. Climatal information related to Global warming.
5. Change in temp of the stratosphere
6. Suspended particulate and aerosols
7. Canopy of biomass.

## Defence:

One of the techniques named LIDAR that deals with illuminating objects with laser and analyzing the reflected light helps in defence by

- 1) producing maps for stationary troops
- 2) monitoring UAVs



## Climatology:

Climate and weather related data are analyzed by climatologists to discover and explain the impacts of climate, so that society can plan its activities, infrastructure and anticipate adverse conditions.

IRIS P<sub>3</sub> - of ISRO is dedicated to earth observation and remote sensing.

## OCEANOGRAPHY

Remote sensing <sup>satellite</sup> gives information on the

1. Colour of the oceans for documenting chlorophyll concentration produced by algal blooms.
2. mineral resources in the ocean
3. Depth of the ocean by Radar
4. atmospheric aerosols and particulate matter.
5. Potential fishing zone.
6. Coastal zone studies.
7. Climate studies of ocean states.

This will be a lucrative and economically beneficial scheme for the people and free them from the hands of corrupt politicians and receive the benefits of government related schemes more effectively.

### Remote Sensing:

Remote sensing is the acquisition of an object or a phenomenon without making direct contact with it. In contrast to on site observation.

The Remote sensing satellites are placed in the geo synchronous orbit enabling to get pictures at regular intervals and with same illumination of areas which are otherwise inaccessible.

### Applications of Remote sensing:

1. Mineralogy, 2. Climatology, 3. Biology,  
4. Oceanography 5. Zoology, 6. Defense 7. Topography  
Agriculture, Glaciology, and mapping industry

SECTION A

1. AEWCS - Airborne Early Warning and Control System

Heading and all not

Necessary

- It is a air borne air picketing used in air-force to detect long distance aircrafts,

1 1/2 ships and vehicles and to engage, control and perform fighter aircrafts in air strikes.

- performs similar to that air-traffic controller

2. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana

- One of the flag ship programmes of Bharat Nirman 2005

Exceeding 30 words

2 - aims to provide electricity to rural areas including panchayat offices, primary health centres, schools, village habitations that are below Poverty line

PS avoid

- Decentralized Distribution System through conventional and non conventional energy resources

### 3. Golden triangle :

It is one of the opium producing areas in South East Asia located in the convergence of Irawadi and Mekong rivers covering Thailand, Laos and Myanmar.

### Golden Crescent :

This is present from the olden days and one of the chief opium producing areas at the crossroads of southern, central and East Asia. Areas included are Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Afghanistan and Pakistan produce opium, whereas Iran is consumer and trans-shipment route for illegal opium trade.

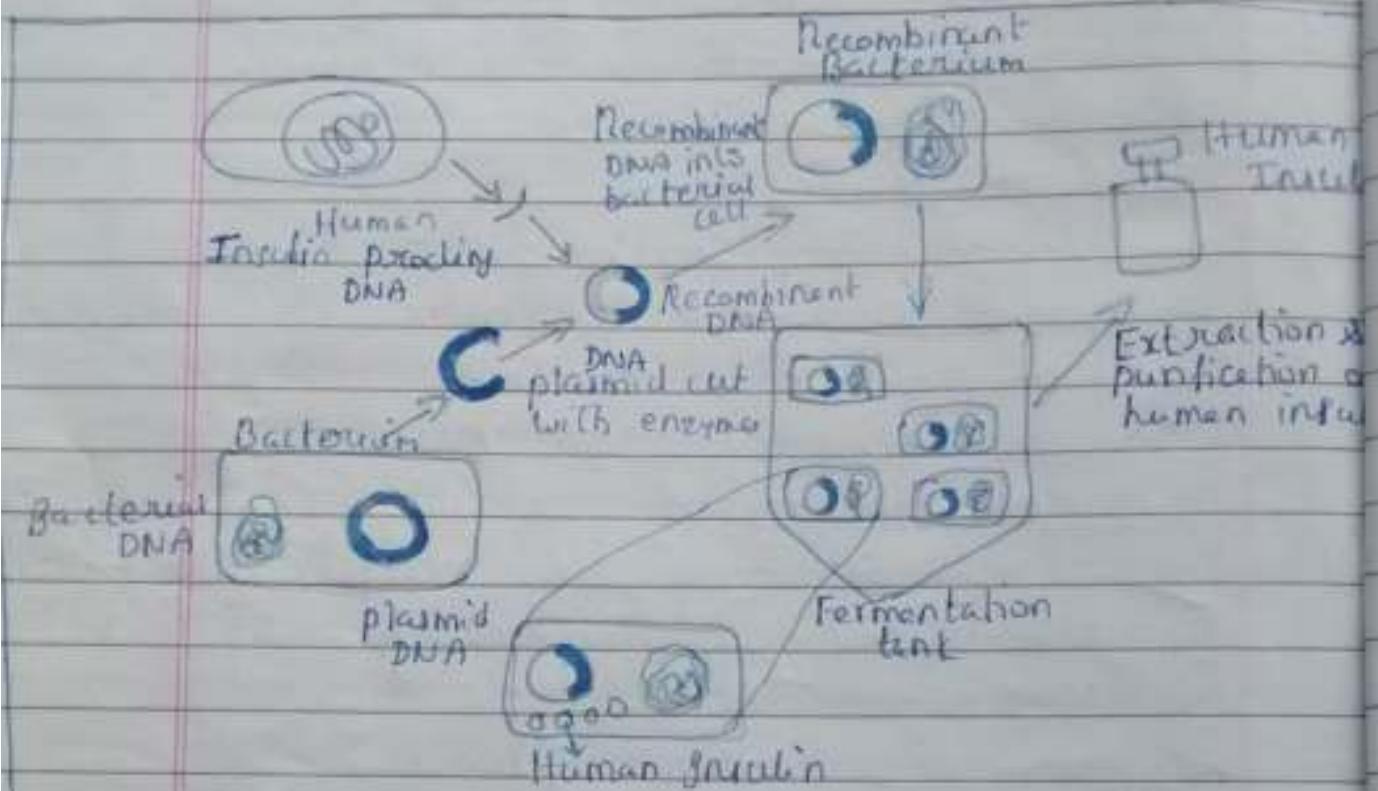
### 4. Polymerase chain Reaction (PCR) :

PCR is a biomedical technology which is used to produce multiple copies of a single DNA.

PCR finds application in fingerprinting. It is also used to detect HIV in AIDS patients and to detect cancer in suspected patients.

52) HUMAN INSULIN PRODUCTION:

Genetic engineering process can make human insulin. Human insulin is placed into DNA of a second organism. The host organ thus becomes an insulin-producing factory.



Insulin production involves the following steps:  
ISOLATED GENES:

54

The gene responsible for producing human insulin protein is isolated.

2) PREPARING TARGET DNA (RECOMBINANT DNA)

DNA is taken from one organism and put it in the DNA of other bacterium. This process is called recombinant DNA (r-DNA) technology.

1) INSERTING DNA INTO PLASMID:

With the plasmid ring open, the gene for insulin is inserted into the plasmid ring and the ring is closed.

4) TURNING PLASMID HOST INTO CELL:

### 37. Structure, Properties & Uses of Fullerenes

Fullerenes are another allotrope of carbon. The first one to be identified contains 60 carbon atoms ( $C_{60}$ ) in the shape of the football. They look like geodesic dome designed by Buckminster Fuller, an architect, which was named after him as Buckminster Fullerene.  $C_{60}$  molecule is arranged as 12 hexagons and 20 pentagons.

- They are odourless
- $C_{60}$  molecules are black solid
- $C_{60}$  molecules are highly symmetry
- They have superconductivity property
- They are soluble in solvents like  $CS_2$  (carbon disulphide), toluene
- They are insoluble in water
- They are stable which can withstand high pressure and high temperature.

#### Uses:

- They are used to deliver drugs in the body.
- They are used as lubricants.
- They are used as catalyst.
- They are used as semiconductors in electric circuits.
- They are used in photodiodes
- They are used in photovoltaic cells.

### 38. Causes of drug addiction and Alcoholism

Addiction refers to state of an individual to engage in some activity. It has harmful effect on individual's health, mental and social life. It affects central nervous system, brain, liver, kidney, heart, etc.







wages are reduced, then how the basic needs of a family member of an employee will be met.

Gap between demand and supply also affects employment opportunities. If there is demand in the market makes the manufacturer to produce this product leads to increase in employment. If the product does not meet demand, leads to slowdown manufacturing and employment opportunities.

Lionel Edie said unemployment is caused by change in economic structure of a country.

**Social factors:** Some Socialists can tell unemployment as a social problem. Cause for this as follows:

1. Degrading social or work status:

people may think of jobs like P.h.d scholar, teacher, lecturer in college considered to be high social status job. Jobs like clerk, typist are considered to be low cadre job. So, people prefer to study for getting social status even though they have capability and willingness to work. Some people may think accepting job of low cadre will be image problem for his/her family.

2. Population Explosion:

Due to population boom, the number of dependent people to a parent increases, then it will be challenge for the family to tackle the situation.

## Unemployment :

6 The person is said to be unemployed if he have potential and willingness to do work but he is not able to find it. Unemployment is essentially an economic phenomena rather than social.

## Causes :

Unemployment is due to lack of capital, lack of investment and over production. Other reasons will be slow in business cycle due to inflation causes person to be unemployed.

Keynes Proposed "General Theory of Employment, Money and Interest" related to Unemployment. He said that employment, national output and effective demand are interrelated. If the demand for a good increases, then the production of these goods increases leads to more persons to be employed.

He also proposed encourage investment of industrial sector through proper fiscal policy, by producing fiscal deficit, making environment suitable for foreign investors.

Overproduction of goods also leads to unemployment. Overproduction leads to decrease in price of goods, so the production of goods will be slow down leads to increase in the process of unemployment. Unpredictable market situation may be one of the reason for it.

"Wage Fund Theory" deals when an industry fix the salary of an employee, if the market is unfavourable, then leads to decrease the number of employees. But, if

Symptom of this disease is high fever, sore throat, Vomiting, Spread through body fluid.

- 2) WHO took many steps to check the spread of virus across the world.
- 3) Causes bleeding and leads to death.

21. In situ conservation: involves conserving the species of plants, animals, amphibians in their natural habitat.

- eg, Bird Sanctuary, Wild life Reserves, Biosphere Reserves.
- Ex situ Conservation: involves preserves the habitat of wild life outside their natural habitat. eg, National Parks, Museums.

Qm no? Kepler-10c is an exoplanet revolved around G-type star. It is located 560 light years distance in Draco. It is confirmed by NASA's Spitzer Space telescope. Announced by Kepler in May 2011.

Qm no? CERN or European Organisation for Nuclear Research was established in 1954. Having 31 member state. It's main function is to provide particle accelerator and other infrastructure needed for high energy physics research. It is the birth place of world wide web.

27.  $R_j + R_i = 80$   
 $3x + 2y = 80$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times 16$   
 $Raj = 48$

## 57. Indian Supreme Court as Environmental Activist.

Indian Supreme Court is the Prime guardian of our Environment. Indian democracy is famous for not only 'Independent Judiciary' but also for "Judicial Activism". Supreme Court is the Prime Controller of illegal activities and Unfavourable Conditions which deterite our environment. Supreme Court's Judicial Activism is engaged through the PIL (Public Interest Litigation).

Public Interest Litigation:

PIL is defined as any person who is affected or deprived due to Constitutional measures can approach Court. Any third person can approach the High Court for any poor who can't afford ~~to~~ or ~~the~~ aware the law benefits to him, in the case of deprivation of his basic needs and fundamental Rights. If any one's fundamental rights affected by the law made by the Parliament or other social economical process of government, he can directly approach the Supreme Court.

In the popular case 'Democratic Ruplic Union Party vs Union of India', Justice Bhagawathi clearly mention the purpose of PIL. It is a Strategic arm of the law and it is a tool to the normal Citizen to approach the Court incase of violation of their rights and basic needs.

PIL is a major tool to actualize the Supreme Court to work towards the Concern of the normal Citizens and it engage the Court to act as a guardian of the Natural Environment.



Very Good Presentation throughout the paper.

Good

GROUP-1 MAINS TEST - 1

①

NAME

ROLL NO: 00000000

MEDIUM: ENGLISH

Write Address/mobile in Every TEST.

2. Plasmids are genetic material found in the bacteria. It is used as the vector in the

Recombinant DNA technology. These plasmids are like the vestigial organs in the organisms.

4. PCR:

→ polymerase chain reaction.

→ a type of genetic testing

→ Uses the mechanism of genetic engineering

→ It involves the following reactions →

(i) denaturation

(ii) Annealing.

(iii) Renaturation.

Good Presentation.  
Add some more facts.  
Content is less for some Qns.

→ Uses: → in criminology.  
→ genetic relationship.

6. Demographic Transition: 5 STAGES refers to the number

of people in the age group of 15-64 yrs

Demographic Transition of India has more

numbers of youths compared to other countries like

7. Ununoctium or element 118 :

- Symbol - Uuo
- Atomic number - 118

14/2 - Transactinide, p block element  
 - has highest atomic number and atomic mass of all the elements.

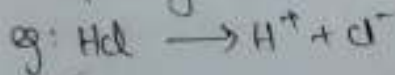
8. Pauli's principle:

It states that no two electrons can have the identical ~~some~~ quantum mechanical state in the same atom. Also no pair of two electrons can have the same quantum number.

9. Acid classified into strong and weak based on ionisation  
 weak acid.

### Strong Acid

1) Acids which ionise completely in water



2) Strong acids are irreversible reactions

3) P<sub>H</sub> Value of Strong acid

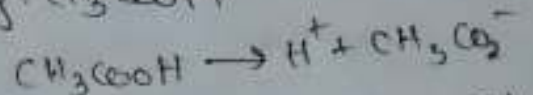
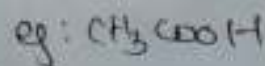
is 1.

### Double salt

10.

1) Molecular compounds which are formed from any ~~part~~ 2 solutions which elements are in stoichiometric proportions.

Acids which ionise partially in water



2) Weak acids are reversible

3) P<sub>H</sub> value is 3 to 5.

### Complex salt.

Complex salt is formed from Lewis acid and Lewis base.

Read more; Biotechnology has diverse applications & add more positive impacts also

Q2. Introduction:  
Bio technology is a collective term for group of technologies that use biological measures and Processes to develop new Products and Processes.

- modifying the genetic structure of living organisms through genetic Engineering has created various fears and ethical doubts.  
Genetically modified crops and organisms

- Genetic engineering enables to transfer one or more genes <sup>from one organism</sup> to other organism

- EX: crop modified with a gene from a bacterium *Bacillus thuringensis* which resist a Particular crop Pest.

Environmental impact :- It is feared that whether unintentionally this GM crop through Pollination will be transferred to other crops & weeds.

Also feared that it will develop a Super resistant weed.

whether it will result in the loss of genetic diversity of the crop.

NAME: [Redacted]  
GROUP I MAINS  
STUDENT  
(Regular - From cbe)

1  
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You have potential to TOP.

TEST - NO - I

Lack of Maths Concept for Certain Qns

Finish Paper in 3hrs write all Qns

Marks

A →  
B →  
C →

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-1

- Don't exceed margins
- Write in simple points (atleast 5 points for 3 marks)
- Reduce lengthy writing in 3 marks; instead concentrate on 15 marks.
- Each answer should be added with Govt. Schemes/ measures/initiatives
- Practice time management

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These winds are moisture laden winds because they originate from Indian Ocean. When they approach Southern part of Kerala they give rain with violent thunderstorms indicating the onset of the monsoon and lightening. This phenomena is known as Monsoon burst. The South West Monsoon is divided into two branches Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch because of the peninsular shape of the country.

North East Monsoon (October to November):

The South West Monsoon begins to retreat from the Northern India by second week of September because of the apparent movement of the Sun towards the Tropic of Capricorn. The landmass of India starts losing heat and there is a fall in the temperature. But the sea is still in warm conditions. High pressure develops over the land and low pressure over the sea. It is a cold dry wind and gives no rainfall to land mass. But when it crosses Bay of Bengal, it absorbs moisture and gives heavy rain to the Coromandel Coast. So Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu get heavy rainfall during winter.

43. Mechanism of Indian Monsoon

The word monsoon means sea winds. These winds change their direction frequently. These winds appear to blow from southwest for six months and from northeast another six months. Due to these monsoon winds India experiences Tropical monsoon climate. The monsoon winds are classified into Southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon on the basis of the direction from which they blow.

Southwest Monsoon (June to September)

After the summer season, rainy season starts with the onset of south west monsoon. The high temperature gives rise to low pressure and by the end of May a large area of low pressure is formed over the North West part of the country. At the same time ocean becomes cool and high pressure is created over it. The wind blow from ocean towards the land of India. These wind blow from South East directions. When they cross the equator they get deflected and blow as South West Monsoon.

29.  $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

$(x-3)(x-3) = 0$

$x = 3$

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{3^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3^3} = 27 + \frac{1}{27}$   
 $= \frac{729+1}{27} = \frac{730}{27}$

30. Length = 150m

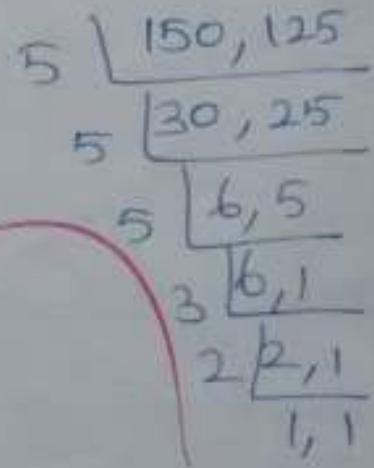
width = 125m

LCM (150, 125)

$= 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2$

$= 125 \times 6$

$= 750$



Least number of square bricks

Same mistake in Test-9 also required = 750.  
 Concept misunderstood  
 $\frac{150 \times 125}{5 \times 5} = 30$