

Based on Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and NCTE

CTET/TET

SOCIAL STUDIES/ SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class (VI-VIII) Paper-II

Solved Papers

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Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) July 2024

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 07.07.2024)

1. The Government has passed laws that made it mandatory for organizations with more than _____ women employees to provide crèche facilities.

(a) 25 (b) 30
(c) 10 (d) 15

Ans. (b) : Section 48 of the factories act 1948 provides the creche facility which requires factories with more than 30 female employees to have a crèche. The maternity Act makes no provision for establishing or maintaining a crèche in an establishment. The Maternity Benefit act had come into force on April 1, 2017.

2. The Indian National Congress in the early years raised a number of economic issues against the British. Choose the correct option.
- (i) The Congress declared that the British rule had led to poverty and famines.
(ii) It demanded reduction of revenue and cut in military expenditure.
(iii) Congress demanded more funds for irrigation.
(iv) It raised the voice against entertainment tax.
- (a) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(b) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(c) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
(d) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans. (a) : The Indian National Congress in the early years raised a number of economic issues related to poverty, famines, revenue, military expenditure, irrigation, and entertainment tax against the British. The correct options are :

- The congress declared that the British rule had led to poverty and famines.
- Congress demanded more funds for irrigation.
- It demanded reduction of revenue and cut in military expenditure.

3. Match the following columns and choose the appropriate option:

	Sphere of the Earth		Feature
(A)	Lithosphere	(i)	Plant and Animal Kingdom
(B)	Hydrosphere	(ii)	made up of rocks and minerals
(C)	Atmosphere	(iii)	Various sources of water
(D)	Biosphere	(iv)	Thin layer of Air

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
(b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)
(c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
(d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)

Ans. (d) :

Sphere of the earth		Feature	
a	Lithosphere	i	Made up of rocks and minerals
b	Hydrosphere	ii	Various sources of water
c	Atmosphere	iii	Thin layer of Air
d	Biosphere	iv	Plant and animal kingdom

4. Which of the following is true about Ashoka's dhamma?

- (A) It did not involve worship of a god.
(B) It did not involve performance of a sacrifice.
(C) The ideas of dhamma were inspired by the teachings of Buddha.
(D) Ashoka appointed Buddhist monks to teach people about dhamma.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only (B) and (C)
(b) Only (A), (B) and (C)
(c) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(d) Only (A) and (B)

Ans. (b) : The following is true about Ashoka's dhamma : Ashoka's Dhamma did not involve worship of God, the performance of sacrifice.

Ashoka's Dhamma was inspired by the teachings of Buddha.

It was based on unifying principles of all major religions of the world.

The ultimate goal of Ashok's dhamma was to create a harmonious atmosphere in the state.

So option (b) will be correct.

5. Below are two statements (A) and (B) in the context of leather workers in 19th century.

- (A) During the First World War there was a huge demand for shoes for the armies.
(B) The poor people from ordinary castes saw this as an opportunity and were ready to supply shoes for the army.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A) is true but (B) is false
(b) (A) is false but (B) is true
(c) Both (A) and (B) are true
(d) Both (A) and (B) are false

Ans. (a) : The context of leather workers in 19th century
(a) During the First world war there was a huge demand for shoes for the armies.

(B) The British colonial authorities often relies on these traditional artisans to supply leather goods, including shoes, for the army. However, the poor people from ordinary castes may not have had the same opportunities or access to resources to participates in this trade.

So, (A) is true but (B) is false.

6. The Mughal revenue system with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crop was called :

- (a) Zat (b) Iqta
 (c) Jagir (d) Zabt

Ans. (d) : The Mughal revenue system with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops was called the "zabt" system.

• Zabt was a revenue collection system introduced by Akbar, the third Mughal emperor, in the late 16th century.

Under the zabt system, revenue officials would conduct regular surveys of land and crops to determine the revenue rates.

7. The rocks that were formed 300 million years after the earth was formed is :

- (a) located in Eastern Europe
 (b) located in the Himalayan region
 (c) considered as youngest rocks in the world
 (d) located in Western Australia

Ans. (d) : The oldest rocks in the world are in western Australia. They date from 4300 million years ago, only 300 million years after the earth was formed.

Western Australia is home to some of the world's oldest rock formations, including the strelley pool chert and the jack hills.

8. Match the following concepts in Column-I with their examples in Column-II and choose the appropriate option :

Ans. (b) :

Column-I Concepts		Column-II Examples	
a	Discrimination	(i)	Differential pay for same work
b	Inequality	(ii)	Villagers are superstitious
c	Stereotype	(iii)	Woman not allowed to be hired since she is starting a family
d	Prejudice/पूर्वधारणा	(iv)	Girls are good at cooking

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
 (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
 (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)
 (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)

Ans. (b) :

Column-I Concepts		Column-II Examples	
a	Discrimination	(i)	Woman not allowed to be hired since she is starting a family
b	Inequality	(ii)	Differential pay for same work
c	Stereotype	(iii)	Girls are good at cooking
d	Prejudice	(iv)	Villagers are superstitious

9. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

Crop	Required Climatic Condition
Coffee	Cool and dry climate
Tea	Warm climate and high rainfall

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both (A) and (B) (b) Neither (A) nor (B)
 (c) Only (A) (d) Only (B)

Ans. (b) : Tea is grown in tropical and sub-tropical climates. Coffee is able to tolerate warm temperate dry to rain (with little or no frost) through tropical very dry to wet forest.

So neither (A) nor (B) is correctly matched.

10. The category 'erstwhile princely states' was applicable :

- (a) in the post-1956 when they were no longer retained as administrative units.
 (b) to none as no such category existed in India.
 (c) at the time of Independence around 1947-48 only.
 (d) between 1947-48 and 1956 when they were recognised as administrative units

Ans. (d) : The category 'erstwhile princely states' was applicable between 1947-48 and 1956 when they were recognized as administrative units.

The erstwhile princely states were those states.

Whose prince agreed to merge with India.

Whose prince agreed to merge with Pakistan.

Which were retained as administrative units until statehood.

11. Match the following in the context of people and objects in ancient times and choose the appropriate option.

A		B	
A	Barygaza	(i)	Stamped red-glazed pottery
B	Shrenis	(ii)	Bharuch
C	Arretine ware	(iii)	Independent farmers
D	Grihapatis	(iv)	Associations of crafts persons and merchants

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
 (b) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
 (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
 (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)

Ans. (c) :			
A		B	
a	Barygaza	(ii)	Bharuch
b	Shrenis	(iv)	Associations of crafts persons and merchants
c	Arretine ware	(i)	Stamped red-glazed pottery
d	Grihapatis	(iii)	Independent farmers

12. Archaeologists play an important role in deciphering history. Which one of the following choices is incorrect about their nature of work?

- Look for bones of animals, birds and fish
- Examine the written records
- Study the remains of buildings, paintings and sculpture
- Explore and excavate tools, weapons, pots, pan, etc.

Ans. (b) : Archaeologists play an important role in deciphering history by studying the material culture left behind by ancient societies. They study the remains of buildings, paintings and sculpture. They look for bones of animals, birds and fish. They explore and excavate tools, weapons, pots, pans etc. Examine the written records is incorrect about their nature of work.

13. The opening time of Central Government Offices in India is 9:00 a.m. IST, what will be the local time of opening of the Central Government Offices located at 80° East Longitude near Chennai and 92°45' East Longitude near Itanagor respectively:

- 08:50 a.m. and 09:41 a.m. respectively
- 09:41 a.m. and 08:50 a.m. respectively
- 09:10 a.m. and 08:19 a.m. respectively
- 08:19 a.m. and 09:10 a.m. respectively

Ans. (a) : Indian Standard Time (IST) is determined by 82° 30' east longitude. On moving towards east, 1 longitude = 4 minutes.

On moving From 82° 30' to 92° 45' = 10° 15'
 $= 10 \times 4 + 15 \text{ sec} \times 4 \text{ min}$
 $= 40 + 1 = 41 \text{ minutes}$

That means the time at 92° 45' will be 9 : 41 am. Similarly, if we move 80° longitude i.e. 2.5 longitudes backwards, then $2 \times 4 + 0.5 \times 4 = 8 + 2 = 10 \text{ minutes}$ backwards i.e. the office opening time will be 8 : 50 a.m.

14. Women were taught at home in nineteenth century colonial India because:

- they could study as well as do domestic duties.
- people believed that going out in public places would corrupt them.
- people wanted to hide the fact of their education from relatives and friends.

Choose the correct option :

- (B) and (C)
- (A), (B) and (C)
- (A) and (B)
- (A) and (C)

Ans. (c) : When the first schools were opened in the mid-nineteenth century, many people were afraid of them.

- They feared that schools would take girls away from home, prevent them from doing their domestic duties.
- Many people felt that this would have a corrupting influence on them.
- They felt that girls should stay away from public spaces.
- Therefore, throughout the nineteenth century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers or husbands.

15. Which one of the following is not correct for grama-bhojaka?

- The king often used him to collect taxes from the village.
- he did not function as a Judge and policeman.
- Usually, men from the same family held the position for generations.
- he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land.

Ans. (b) : The village headman was considered as the grama bhojaka in the Northern part of the country. Grama bhojaka post was hereditary in nature. The grama bhojaka had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land. He was often the largest landowner. He also operated as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman. So option (b) is not correct for grama- bhojaka.

16. Below are two statements (A) and (B) in the context of Shri Narayan Guru.

- He advocated equality of all within a single sect or caste.
- he inspired all of them to have faith in all gurus.

Choose the correct option

- (A) is true but (B) is false
- (A) is false but (B) is true
- Both (A) and (B) are true
- Both (A) and (B) are false

Ans. (a) : Shri Narayan Guru was an Indian social reformer, poet, and Hindu sage who led a movement against the Hindu caste system. He advocated equality of all within a single sector caste.

⇒ He inspired all of them to express this idea in his famous saying, "One caste, one religion, one god for humanity."

So, (A) is true but (B) is false.

17. Match the following pairs and choose the appropriate option:

Rocks		Origin/formation	
A	Igneous Rocks	(i)	Change under great heat and pressure
B	Sedimentary rocks	(ii)	Molten Magma
C	Metamorphic Rocks	(iii)	Deposition by wind and water

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii)
- (b) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii)
- (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i)

Ans. (d) :

Rocks		Origin/Formation	
a	Igneous Rocks	ii	Molten Magma
b	Sedimentary Rocks	iii	Deposition by wind and water
c	Metamorphic Rocks	i	Change under great heat and pressure

18. Which layer of the atmosphere has very thin layer of air?

- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Thermosphere
- (d) Exosphere

Ans. (d) : The exosphere is the thinnest and farthest layer of atmosphere and is made-up with a large quantity of helium, and hydrogen.

The air in the exosphere is extremely thin-in many ways. It is almost the same as the airless void of outer space.

The bottom of the exosphere is sometimes also referred to as the exobase.

19. A population pyramid with big base and skinny top shows :

- (a) High birth rates
- (b) High death rates in higher age group
- (c) Relatively large number of young population
- (d) large number of deaths of infants

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only (B), (C) and (D)
- (b) Only (A), (C) and (D)
- (c) Only (A) and (B)
- (d) Only (A), (B) and (C)

Ans. (d) : High fluctuating population pyramids have wide bases and narrow tops, which indicates that there are few old people in the population and a high percentage of young people.

These pyramids are also concave due to their high birth and death rates, and low life expectancies.

So, only (A), (B) and (C) are correct options.

20. Consider the following sentences (A) and (B) about motions of the Earth and choose the correct option :

- (A) Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis
- (B) The axis of the Earth which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $33\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with its orbital plane.

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect
- (c) Only (A) is correct
- (d) Only (B) is correct

Ans. (c) : Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. It's also known as the earth's spin.

- Rotation is the spinning motion of an object around its own axis. The earth's axis is an imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the south pole, and it's tilted at an angle of 66.5° with the earth's orbital plane.

- The earth rotates eastward, and as viewed from the North star Polaris, it appears to turn counterclockwise.

Hence, option (c) will be correct answer.

21. Which of the following statements is/are true about technological development in temple construction from the twelfth century?

- (A) The weight of the superstructure was carried by the shikhara.
- (B) Sandstone mixed with stone chips was increasingly used in construction.

Choose the correct option

- (a) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect
- (c) Only (A) is correct
- (d) Only (B) is correct

Ans. (b) : Here are some technological developments in temple construction from the 12th century :

Arcuate architecture : This architectural style involved using arches to support the weight of the superstructure above doors and windows. The keystone at the center of the arch transferred the weight to the base of the arch.

Limestone cement : The use of limestone cement increased for construction purposes.

Hence, Both (A) and (B) are incorrect.

22. Who among the following edited newspaper Kesari which became one of the strongest critics of the British rule?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Jyotirao Phule
- (d) Balgangadhar Tilak

Ans. (d) : Bal Gangadhar Tilak edited the Marathi newspaper Keshari which became a critic of British rule. It rose to prominence as one of the most vocal critics of British authority.

- "Freedom is my birthright, and I shall have it," Tilak proclaimed.

- He stated that people should fight for Swaraj/self-rule and rely on their strength rather than the "good" intentions of the government.

23. Which of the following statements are correct about Amazon basin?

- (a) This region is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year.
- (b) People practice 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- (c) People mainly grow paddy.
- (d) Aircrafts and helicopters are also used for reaching various places in the basin.

Choose the correct option

- (a) Only (A), (C) and (D)
- (b) Only (A), (B) and (D)
- (c) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (d) Only (B), (C) and (D)

Ans. (b) : The Amazon Basin is the part of south America drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries. The Amazon drainage basin covers an area of about 7,000,000 km² or about 35.5 percent of the south American continent.

(A) This region is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year.

(B) People practice slash and burn agriculture.

(D) Aircrafts and helicopters are also used for reaching various places in the basin.

24. In a physical map of India if you have to locate the Deccan Plateau, it will be represented by the colour :

- (a) green (b) yellow
(c) orange (d) brown

Ans. (b) : In a physical map of India if you have to locate the Deccan Plateau, it will be represented by the yellow colour.

For example, the Deccan plateau, which is located between the western and eastern Ghats in the southern part of India, is rich in black soil. This region is known for the cultivation of cotton. While plotting or showing plateaus on maps, the yellow colour is used.

25. Choose the measures to control soil erosion and depletion from the following.

- (A) Mulching (B) Over grazing
(C) Terrace farming (D) Inter cropping

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only (A), (B), (D) (b) Only (B), (C), (D)
(c) Only (A), (B), (C) (d) Only (A), (C) (D)

Ans. (d) : Soil erosion is a natural phenomenon, in which physical factors like water and wind carry away or displaces the topsoil.

Mulching, terrace farming, and inter cropping are important practices to control soil erosion and depletion. Mulching helps protect the soil, terrace farming reduces erosion on slopes, and intercropping improves soil health.

26. Who coined the phrase, 'Unity in Diversity'?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Ans. (c) : Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, coined the phrase "Unity in diversity" in 1953 in his book, Discovery of India.

Nehru used the phrase to describe India's unity despite its diversity of languages, religions, castes, and creeds.

He also used the phrase to promote the idea of public union and progress, and to encourage people to respect each other's view-points and avoid creating divisions based on culture, religion, language, or customs.

27. Consider the statements (A) and (B) about Paramountcy and choose the correct answer:

- (A) The company claimed that its authority was not supreme.
(B) In order to protect Company interests it was justified in annexing or threatening to annexe any Indian Kingdom.

(a) (A) is true but (B) is false

(b) (A) is false but (B) is true

(c) Both (A) and (B) are true

(d) Both (A) and (B) are false

Ans. (b) : The policy of paramountcy was introduced under Lord Warren Hastings. He was the Governor-General of India from 1813 to 1823. Under this policy, the company became the supreme law, the paramount power and to protect its interest, the company justified the annexations of any Indian kingdom.

Therefore, (A) is false but (B) is true.

28. Consider the following statements about Ladakh and choose the correct option.

- (A) Several rivers flow through Ladakh
(B) Due to high altitude, the climate is extremely cold.
(C) Despite being in the rain shadow of Himalayas, there is high rainfall
(D) This area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.
(a) Only (B), (C) and (D) are correct
(b) Only (A), (B) and (D) are correct
(c) Only (A) and (B) are correct
(d) Only (A), (B) and (C) are correct

Ans. (b) : Ladakh was administered as part of Jammu and Kashmir state from 1947 until 2019, when it became a separate administrative unit.

Correct statements about Ladakh are :

- (a) Several rivers flow through Ladakh.
(b) Due to high altitude, the climate is extremely cold.
(d) This area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.

29. Consider the two given statements (A) and (R) and Choose the appropriate option:

- (A) Those places West of Greenwich will be behind of Greenwich time.
(R) The Earth rotates from east to west and sun rises early in eastern side.
(a) (A) is true and (R) is false
(b) Both (A) and (R) are false
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Ans. (a) : Those places west of Greenwich are behind of Greenwich time because the earth rotates from west to east. The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours, which is 15° per hour or 1° every four minutes. This means that places east of Greenwich will be behind it.

So, (A) is true and (R) is false.

30. Watan Jagirs were given by Akbar to which of the following chiefs?

- (a) Sisodiya Rajputs (b) Indian Muslims
(c) Sikhs (d) Marathas

Ans. (a) : Watan Jagirs were land grants given by Akbar to reward loyal chiefs. Historically, Akbar gave these to various groups, but the most notable recipients were the sisodiya Rajputs, who were a significant power in Rajasthan and had a complex relationship with the mughal empire.

31. A well-designed portfolio assessment in social sciences should be :

- (A) purposeful and systematic
- (B) reflect regular assignments and activities of student
- (C) focus mainly on the preparation of report card
- (D) accumulation of student's works over a long period of time

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A), (C) and (D) (b) (A), (B) and (D)
- (c) (A), (B) and (C) (d) (B), (C) and (D)

Ans. (b) : A portfolio assessment is a collection of students work that shows their growth and progress over time.

A well designed portfolio assessment in social sciences should be :

- (a) Purposeful and systematic.
- (b) Reflect regular assignments and activities of students.
- (d) Accumulation of student's works over a long period of time.

32. Project method in Social Sciences involves

- (A) Activity (B) Discussion
- (C) Experiment (D) Narration

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A) and (B) only (b) (C) and (D) only
- (c) (A), (B) and (C) (d) (A), (C) and (D)

Ans. (c) : The project method is a teaching method that involves students working in groups to complete a project to achieve a goal.

The project method in social sciences involves a combination of activities, discussions, and experiments to facilitate learning and understanding.

33. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement (A) : Investment in non-farm activities in rural areas can reduce the rural urban migration

Statement (R) : Migration increases during particular season when there are no agricultural activities in rural areas.

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

Ans. (c) : Investment in non-farm activities in rural areas can reduce the rural-urban migration.

Non-farm activities can create employment opportunities that help bridge the economic gap between urban and rural areas. Migration increases during particular season when there are no agricultural activities in rural areas.

Hence, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

34. Which of the following questions assess the analytical aspect of the cognitive process?

- (a) What are national curricular objectives which can be achieved through heritage projects?
- (b) How are methods of history useful in the research of (a) science; (b) art and management studies?
- (c) In how many regional languages and local dialects 'VividhBharati' programmes are broadcasted?
- (d) Write a review on two historical serials you have watched.
- (e) What are Bharuds ? In which region/ State this is popular?

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (b) (C) and (E) only
- (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D) only
- (d) (B), (C), (D) and (E) only

Ans. (a) : Bloom's Taxonomy is a hierarchical ordering of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. In cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. In cognitive domains/process, a child deals with knowledge and hence, learns to create, evaluate, analyze, apply, understand, and remember.

The following questions assess the analytical aspect of the cognitive process.

- (a) What are national curricular objectives which can be achieved through heritage projects?
- (b) How are methods of history useful in the research of (a) science; (b) Art and management studies?
- (d) Write a review on two historical serial you have watched.

35. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Students should be encouraged to ask questions in the classroom.

Reason (R) : It will help the introvert students to open up.

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

Ans. (c) : Encouraging students to ask questions in the classroom can help them develop critical thinking skills, improve communication skills, and better understand the material. Sometimes, it is hard for introverts to break the ice and start talking. Asking questions in a light-hearted manner might help them to get to open up and talk about what they like.

Hence, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

36. Which of the following may be acquired by learners in a project work that involves engaging students in authentic, real-world problem-solving tasks?

- (a) Enhancement of creativity and innovation
- (b) Promotion of collaboration and team work
- (c) Development of critical thinking skills
- (d) Improvement of content knowledge and skills

Ans. (c) : Development of critical thinking skills may be acquired by learners in a project work that involves engaging students in authentic, real-world problem-solving tasks.

Critical thinking requires a proper process, it involves skillfully conceptualizing, analyzing different aspects, synthesizing, most importantly evaluating whatever information is gathered, keenly observing all factors, and experiencing the overall view.

37. The ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity of the Indian Constitution are borrowed from _____.

- (a) Russian Revolution
- (b) Magna Carta
- (c) American Revolution
- (d) French Revolution

Ans. (d) : The ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity or Liberate, egalite, fraternities in French, originated during the French Revolution and are a legacy of the Age of enlightenment.

The Indian constitution also borrows these ideas from the French constitution. In the Indian constitution, liberty refers to the freeborn of Indian citizens, equality means that no section of society has special privileges, and fraternity refers to a sense of belonging to the country.

38. Which of the following are essential elements of a fair trial?

- (a) The trial is held in an open court.
- (b) A copy of charge sheet and all other evidence that the prosecution presents to court are given to the accused.
- (c) The defence lawyer is not allowed to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.
- (d) Judges decide the matter on the basis of the statements articulated by lawyers.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only (A), (B) and (D)
- (b) Only (B), (C) and (D)
- (c) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (d) Only (A), (B) and (C)

Ans. (a) : A fair trial is a fundamental human right of every accused person. Essential elements of a fair trial are :

- (a) The trial is held in an open court.
- (b) A copy of charge sheet and all other evidence that the prosecution presents to court are given to the accused.
- (d) Judges decide the matter on the basis of the statements articulated by lawyers.

39. Which of the following technique is most effective to assess individual performance of a student working in group task?

- (A) Rubrics
- (B) Multiple Choice Question
- (C) Presentation
- (D) Portfolio

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (C) and (D)
- (b) (A) and (D)
- (c) (A) and (B)
- (d) (B) and (C)

Ans. (b & c) : Based on the evaluation, rubrics, Multiple choice question and portfolios are the most effective techniques for assessing individual performance in a group task.

40. Which region in India has the highest concentration of Adivasi communities?

- (a) East India
- (b) West India
- (c) North India
- (d) South India

Ans. (a) : Adivasi communities which refers to indigenous tribes in India.

Based on general knowledge, Adivasi communities are predominantly found in the eastern part of India. particularly in states like Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh.

41. Which one of the following statements accurately reflects the concept of plurality in social science curriculum? Choose the correct option :

- (a) Exclusion of certain perspectives from social science
- (b) Use of complex language in social science curricular materials
- (c) Dominance of a single ideology
- (d) Inclusion of multiple perspectives and diverse view points

Ans. (d) : Plurality in social science curriculum refers to the inclusion of various perspectives and diverse viewpoints, rather than a single dominant ideology or exclusion of certain view.

■ Inclusion of multiple perspectives and diverse viewpoints aligns with the concept of plurality.

42. Consider the statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option:

- (a) The natural sciences are superior to social sciences and are the domain of bright students.
- (b) The social sciences are essential to provide social, cultural and analytical skills required to adjust to an increasingly independent world
- (a) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (b) (A) is false but (B) is true
- (c) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (d) Both (A) and (B) are false

Ans. (b) : Statement (A) claims that natural sciences are Superior to social sciences and are the domain of bright students. This statement implies a hierarchical superiority of natural science over social sciences, which is a subjective and debatable view point.

The Social sciences are essential to provide social, cultural and analytical skills required to adjust to an increasingly independent world.

So, (A) is false but (B) is true.

43. Involving teachers is considered important in the development of social science assessment framework to:

- (A) integrate contemporary events and prevailing changes.
- (B) make curriculum and evaluation only subject centered and to limit its scope.
- (C) save time, labor and money by using teachers only as a resource.
- (D) make necessary changes according to the level of teachers by using the experiences of teachers.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (b) (A) and (B) only
- (c) Only (A)
- (d) (A) and (D) only

Ans. (c) : Involving teachers is considered important in the development of social science assessment framework to integrate contemporary events and prevailing changes.

In social science, integration refers to linking of related subjects, facts concepts and knowledge while teaching and learning.

44. Consider the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in relation to the nature of Social Science and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The social sciences have developed their own distinct methods for dealing with facts in an objective and systematic way.

Reason (R) : Unlike the natural sciences, in Social Science it is difficult to insulate the observation and analysis of facts from the pressures of popular sentiment.

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

Ans. (c) : The social sciences have developed their own distinct methods for dealing with facts in an objective and systematic way is correct statement.

Unlike the natural sciences, in social science it is difficult to insulate the observation and analysis of facts from the pressures of popular sentiment. This challenge makes it harder to maintain pure objectivity compared to natural sciences, where controlled experiments are more feasible. Hence, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

45. Which of the following may be used to denote democracy?

- (A) People are equal and free
- (B) People are wealthy and prosperous
- (C) people resolve conflicts in a better way than others
- (D) Government is more accountable and rational

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (B) (C) and (D)
- (b) (B) and (D)
- (c) (A) and (B)
- (d) (A), (B) and (C)

Ans. (*) : Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as "the government of the people, by the people, for the people". The term democracy is derived from a Greek language and means "rule by the people". It is clear from the definition of the term democracy that democracy is the rule of the people's representative.

- People are equal and free
- People are wealthy and prosperous
- People resolve conflicts in a better way than others.
- Government is more accountable and rational.

Hence, all option are correct.

46. Match the following and choose the appropriate option :

Indicators of assessment		Skills/bilities	
A	Discussion	i	Sensitivity towards differently abled, showing concern for environment
B	Observation	ii	making logical connections
C	Normative concerns	iii	Reporting, narrating, picture-reading and drawing
D	Explanation	iv	Listening, expressing opinions and finding out from others

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)

Ans. (c) :

Indicators of assessment		Skills/Abilities	
a	Discussion	iv	Listening, expressing opinions and finding out from others
b	Observation	iii	Reporting, narrating, picture-reading and drawing
c	Normative concerns	i	Sensitivity towards differently abled, showing concern for environment
d	Explanation	ii	making logical connections

47. Lata sells tea at 5.00 am. She then goes to fetch water from a far away well. After reaching home she cooks food, washes clothes, cleans the house, sweeps and then goes off to purchase items for her tea shop. All this can be referred to as :

- (a) Housework
- (b) Paid work
- (c) Care giving
- (d) Double burden

Ans. (d) : Lata sells tea at 5.00 am. She then goes to fetch water from a far away well. After reaching home she cooks food, washes clothes, cleans the house, sweeps and then goes off to purchase items for her tea shop. All this can be referred to as "double burden". Double burden refers to working at paid jobs while also having responsibility for a significant portion of unpaid care work.

48. The constitution determines the relationship among people living in a territory called citizen and also ____.

- (a) relationship among people and government
- (b) relationship among neighbouring countries and government
- (c) relationship among people and corporates
- (d) relationship among neighbouring countries

Ans. (a) : The constitution determines the relationship among people living in a territory called citizen and also relationship among people and government.

A constitution is a country's supreme law and a set of written rules that all citizens agree to. It establishes the relationship between the people and the government, and among the citizens themselves.

49. The National Medical Commission's code of Medical Ethics states that every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs which are called :

- (a) Generic medicines (b) Ancient remedies
- (c) Genetic medicines (d) Global brands

Ans. (a) : According to the National Medical Commission's (NMC) code of Medical ethics, every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names whenever possible. The code also states that physicians should ensure that drugs are prescribed and used rationally.

50. A large number of people in rural India who are landless, although their main livelihood source is agriculture are called as :

- (A) Marginal farmers (B) Migrant labourers
- (C) Agricultural labourers (D) Small farmers

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (b) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (c) (A) and (B) only
- (d) (B) and (C) only

Ans. (d) : A large number of people in rural India who are landless, although their main livelihood source is agriculture are called as Migrant/Agricultural labourers/Mazdoors. They make up about two-fifths of the rural population in India.

51. Which of the following resources are relevant to discuss the theme 'discrimination'?

- (a) Narrative of B.R. Ambedkar's experiences of looking for a place to stay after returning to India
- (b) Advertisement of a woman washing clothes in a commercial.
- (c) Text of Ashokan inscriptions.
- (d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Ans. (a) : Discrimination is the act of making unjustified distinctions between people based on groups, classes, to which they belong.

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar faced immense discrimination based on caste in his childhood.
- These narratives of his childhood can be useful to students for introducing oppression through caste-based discrimination.

52. A teacher wants to divide 30 students of her class in small groups for a task on diversity. Which will be the most relevant way to make small groups of students?

- (a) According to students marks in last exam from high to low
- (b) Heterogeneous random groups based on a game
- (c) As per students comfort
- (d) Benchwise from front to back

Ans. (b) : A teacher wants to divide 30 students of her class in small groups for a task on diversity. Heterogeneous random groups based on a game will be the most relevant way to make small groups of students.

The purpose of the group learning activity is to help struggling students, the research shows that heterogeneous groups may help most.

53. Which of the following provide scope to develop critical thinking skills?

- (a) What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the Mughal city at Shahjanabad?
- (b) What is the purpose of press conference? How does the press conference help you get information on what the government is doing?
- (c) Differentiate markets with illustrative examples.
- (d) It is necessary for the civil servants to be politically neutral. Explain.
- (e) Availability of water is a major factor affecting the settlement pattern. Discuss.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only (A), (B), (D) and (E)
- (b) Only (A), (C), (D) and (E)
- (c) Only (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (d) Only (B), (C), (D) and (E)

Ans. (a) : Critical thinking is a crucial skill for making well-in-formed decisions and solving problems efficiently. Here are some scope to develop critical thinking skill–

- (a) What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the Mughal city at Shahjanabad?
- (b) What is the purpose of press conference? How does the press conference help you get information on what the government is doing?
- (d) It is necessary for the civil servants to be politically neutral. explain.
- (e) Availability of water is a major factor affecting the settlement pattern. Discuss.

54. **Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian Constitution are written on the walls of social science classroom. This will make children learn primarily through _____.**
(a) Memorisation (b) Reasoning
(c) Observation (d) Imagination

Ans. (c) : The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian constitution are written on the walls of social science classroom. This will make children learn primarily through observation. Observation involves visually perceiving and absorbing information.

55. **Which method would you use to collect information about the actual and correct status of earthquake victims in your area?**
(a) Project method (b) Problem-solving method
(c) Inquiry method (d) Survey method

Ans. (d) : To collect accurate information about the actual and correct status of earthquake victims in your area, a survey method would be the most effective approach. This involves collecting data through questionnaires, which can provide first hand information about the victims' needs, damages, and circumstances.

56. **According to Indian Constitution this kind of reservation is not a violation of the right to equality.**
(a) To ensure jobs based on nepotism.
(b) To give jobs to close kith and kin of political leaders.
(c) To give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity.
(d) to ensure jobs to people from States where an elected representative or Minister comes from.

Ans. (c) : The Indian constitution does not consider reservations for socially or economically backward classes to be a violation of the right to equality, as long as they are based on valid grounds. This is because the constitution recognizes that sometimes it is necessary to give special treatment to certain groups to ensure equal opportunity. To give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity is not a violation of the right to equality.

57. **Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) statements carefully and choose the correct option of the following :**

Assertion (A) : Values can be taught, too.

Reason (R) : Social studies is a subject through which all basic values can be taught.

- (a) (A) is true (R) is false.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)

Ans. (a) : Yes, values can be taught in many places and in many ways : In the family, In schools, In other contexts, Through strategies, through examples, through moral values, through socialization and through core values Social studies is a subject through which all basic values can be taught. It is false. Social studies can teach many important values-such as civic responsibility, social justice, and cultural awareness-It's incorrect to say that it can teach all basic values. So, (A) is true but (R) is false.

58. **Which of the following should be considered as gender neutral atmosphere in a school?**

- (a) A group of girls are making Rangoli
(b) A group of boys are volunteering in annual function.
(c) A group of girls are preparing for dance competition.
(d) A group of boys are arranging refreshments for guests.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A) and (C)
(b) (B) and (D)
(c) (A) and (B)
(d) (B) and (C)

Ans. (b) : A gender-neutral school is one where teachers and students treat all learners with respect and equality, and avoid gender stereotyping. It's not necessarily a gender-free environment, but rather one that aims to ensure that all learners are appreciated.

Gender neutral atmosphere in a school should be :

- (a) A group of boys are volunteering in annual function.
(b) A group of boys are arranging refreshments for guests.

59. **A Social Science teacher asked students to make rules for their class. These were then written on a chart paper. All the students gave their consent to follow these. The chart paper was pasted in class, so that it can be referred by the students. This can be an introductory activity for which of the following topics?**

- (a) Democracy (b) Markets
(c) Diversity (d) Marginalisation

Ans. (a) : The activity involves students creating and agreeing to follow class rules, which is a form of collective decision-making and mutual agreement. This activity aligns with the principles of democracy, where decisions are made collectively and everyone has a say. Democracy involves collective decision-making and representation, which matches the activity.

60. **The purpose of diagnostic evaluation is to:**

- (A) obtain information about learner's characters
(B) get to know about the knowledge students already possess
(C) classify learners into categories
(D) to assess the learners

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (D) and (C) (b) (A) and (B)
(c) (A), (B) and (C) (d) (B), (C) and (D)

Ans. (b) : The purpose of a diagnostic evaluation is to identify gaps in knowledge and skills, and to help educators tailor their instruction to meet the needs of each student:

- Obtain information about learner's characters.
- Get to know about the knowledge students already possess.

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2024

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 21.01.2024)

Direction : Answer the following question by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully :

Assertion (A) :

In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for Marathi and Gujarati speaking people.

Reason (R) :

In 1966, the state of Punjab was also divided into two States Punjab for Punjabi speakers and Haryana for Haryanavi of Hindi speakers.

Choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. (b) : Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed on 1st May 1960. That's why Maharashtra and Gujarat day is celebrated on 1st May. In 1960 bilingual Bombay province was divided in to two separate State for Marathi and Gujarati language speaking peoples.

Samyukta Maharashtra committee was leading the movement to divide Bombay. This assertion is correct.

On 1 November 1966 the state of Punjab was also divided into two states Punjab for Punjabi speakers and Haryana for Haryanavi or Hindi speakers. Mean while the northern most districts were transferred to Himachal Pradesh and the newly created city of Chandigarh and its Surrounding area became a separate union territory. This reason (R) also correct but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

2. Ladakh is also called Little Tibet due to :

- (A) Geographical proximity
- (B) Religious similarity
- (C) Similar cuisines
- (D) Linguistic Similarity

Choose the correct options :

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) (b) (B), (C) and (D)
- (c) (A), (B) and (D) (d) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Ans. (b) : Due to religious similarity, similar cuisines, Linguistic similarity, Ladakh is also called little Tibet, because it is greatly influenced by Tibetan culture. Ladakh is Primarily Buddhist district, because it has many famous monastery like Alki, Hemis etc. which displayed architectural composition similar to Tibetan construction.

3. Which of the following ideas was questioned by people from the seventh century onwards?

- (a) Only human being pass through countless cycles of births.
- (b) All human beings are equal at the time of birth.
- (c) One could break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort.
- (d) Social privileges are a result of one's birth

Ans. (d) : In the beginning of the seventh century, peoples started questioning the idea that social privileges are a result of one's birth. So option (d) is correct.

4. The atmosphere is a thin layer of air surrounding the Earth. What keeps the air to remain around the earth?

- (a) Gravitational force of the Earth
- (b) Heat of the sun
- (c) Rocks and oceans on the earth
- (d) Gravitational force of moon

Ans. (a) : The thick layer of air spread around the earth is called atmosphere. The earth's gravitational force keeps the air around the earth. Gravitational force on the earth is equal to the force exerted by any body or object on the earth. In the state of rest the force of gravity on the earth surface is equal to the weight of the body or object. The acceleration due to gravity on a different celestial body such as Venus or the moon is different than on earth. So if you stand on a scale on a different celestial body (venus or the moon) it will show you that your weight is less than or more than that of earth.

5. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully :

Assertion (A) :

It was during Shah Jahan's reign that the different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis.

Reason (R) :

His reign witnessed a huge amount of construction activity especially in Agra and Delhi.

Choose the correct option of the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. (a) : In this question both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given above are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). It was during Shah Jahan's reign that the different elements of mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis his reign witnessed a huge amount of construction activity especially in Agra and Delhi. In his reign saw the fusion of various element of mughal architecture. Many monuments were built during the reign of Shahjahan. Some examples are the present days ceremonial halls for public audiences known as Diwan-i -Aam and Diwan-i-khas respectively.

6. Our solar family consists of following celestial bodies :

- (a) Constellations, Planets, Sun
- (b) Satellites, Planets, Pole star
- (c) Sun, Planets, Satellites, Asteroids, Meteorites
- (d) Planets, Satellites, Asteroids, Saptarishi

Ans. (c) : Our solar system is mostly made up of sun, planets, satellites, asteroids, meteorites and other celestial bodies. The solar system was formed 4.568 billion years ago from a large molecular cloud. i.e Nebulae. Nebulae are huge clouds of dust and gas that exist in the space between the stars. This initial cloud was probably several light years wide and is characterized by being composed mostly of hydrogen, some helium, and small amounts of heavier elements.

7. Read the statement (A) and (B) carefully :

(A) : In 1817, James Mill published 'A History of British Indian in three volumes.

(B) : In this he divided Indian history into three periods - Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Choose the correct option of the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (c) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (B) is true

Ans. (c) : In both the above statements, statement (A) is correct but statement (B) is wrong. In 1817 James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher published 'A history of British India, In this he divided Indian history in three parts, namely Hindu, Muslim and British. Mill suggested that the British should conquer all area of India to ensure the knowledge, education, and happiness of the Indian people.

8. Railway network is now extensively being built in mountainous areas Select the most suitable reason.

- (a) It is easy to construct railways in mountains
- (b) Mountains are highly eroded
- (c) Mountain people are making railways
- (d) There are advanced technological developments to enable it

Ans. (d) : Now extensive construction of railway is taking place in the hilly areas. The main reason for this goes to the development of advanced technology. Technology development programme launched to promote technology development in various sector like defense, manufacturing, agriculture etc. this objective is to produce sustainable and better quality goods in the country. This programme helps in enhancing the technology related to both production and manufacturing sectors.

9. Read the statements (A) and (B) carefully :

(A) : In 1770, a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal

(B) : About one third of the population was wiped out

Choose the correct option of the following

- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (c) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (B) is true

Ans. (a) : In the above statements, Both statement (A) and (B) are correct. A devastating famine between 1769 and 1773 affected to the lower gangetic plains of India, including the area of Bengal and Bihar, where one third (1/3) of the population perished. An estimated 10 million people died from starvation and a famine-induced epidemic, which also affected areas of Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand and Bangladesh. At that time this area was ruled by the British East India Company.

10. Choose the statements that explain the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin in Indian Subcontinent.

- (a) Coniferous forests grow in this region
- (b) The Basin lies in sub-tropical region
- (c) The area is dominated by Monsoon climate
- (d) The basin area has a varied topography

Ans. (b) : The most correct explanation of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent is that this basin is located in sub-tropical region. The Ganga - Brahmaputra basin area lies between 10° N to 30° N latitude. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is located in the subtropical regions of the Indian subcontinent The Ganga Brahmaputra basin is a basin formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries.

11. The book 'Stripurushtulna' was written by which one of the following reformer?

- (a) Pandita Ramabai
- (b) Veerasalingam Pantulu
- (c) Tarabai Shinde
- (d) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)

Ans. (c) : The book named "Stripurushtulna" was written by the social reformer "Tarabai Shinde" Tarabai shinde Published her influential work Stripurush tulna, which means comparison of women and men. The book sharply criticizes patriarchal practices in upper caste households.

12. The earliest evidence of growing crops like wheat and barley are located in which one of the following places? Choose the correct option.

- (a) Garo hills
- (b) Malabar hills
- (c) Sulaiman and Kirthar hills
- (d) Nilgiri hills

Ans. (c) : The earliest evidence of growing crops like wheat and barley are located in the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills in Pakistan. Pakistan is home to the Suleiman and Kirthar hills. The Hindukush mountain range extends from north to south up to the Suleiman mountains. They serve as the northern and eastern boundary of the Baluchistan plateau and the eastern boundary of the Iranian Plateau. People lived on Suleiman and Kirthar hills about 8000 years ago. Where they were the First people to start forming and grow crops here.

13. Reasons and Assertions:

Assertion (A) :

Stereotypes prevent people from doing certain things that they are good at.

Reason (R)

Stereotypes stop us from recognizing unique qualities and skills in individuals and fit them into one pattern.

Choose the correct option:

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

Ans. (a) : Stereotypes prevents people from doing certain things that they are good at because stereotypes stop us from recognizing unique qualities and skills in individuals and fit them into one pattern.

Stereotypes can often lead to prejudice, because they lead people to make generalized assumptions about people with out access to much information. However, there are some cases where stereotype may be useful from an evolutionary perspective. When they help people avoid danger and understand social situations. Hence Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

14. Which of following two gases make up the bulk of the Atmosphere?

- (a) Nitrogen and Hydrogen
- (b) Carbondioxide and Oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen and Oxygen
- (d) Ozone and Helium

Ans. (c) : Most part of the atmosphere is surrounded by nitrogen and Oxygen. Nitrogen and oxygen gases make up most of our atmosphere. The composition of gases in the atmosphere is as follow: Nitrogen is about 78% and oxygen is about 21% and the remaining 1% is mostly argon. Carbon di-oxide, ozone, argon etc are present in our atmosphere. Apart from these gases, small dust particles are also present in our atmosphere.

15. Read the statements (A) and (B) carefully :

(A) : The Veda Samaj was established in Madras in 1864

(B) : It was inspired by the Arya Samaj.

- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (c) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (B) is true

Ans. (c) : Among the above statements, statement (A) is correct but statement (B) is wrong. Due to the efforts of Keshav Chandra Sen and K. Sridhar Naidu Ved Samaj was established in 1864. The Ved Samaj was inspired by Brahmo Samaj and not by Arya Samaj. The brahmo Samaj prohibited all forms of idol work ship and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads, and forbade its members from criticizing other religious practices.

16. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1929. According to this Act, what was the respective minimum age approved for marriage, for men and women?

- (a) 20 years and 18 years
- (b) 18 years and 16 years
- (c) 21 years and 18 years
- (d) 17 years and 15 years

Ans. (b) : The child marriage restraint Act was passed in 1929. According to this act, the minimum age of marriage for men and women was kept at 18 years and 16 years respectively. The child marriage restraint act 1929 is also known as the Sharda act because it is sponsored by harvilas sharda. The objective of this act is to eliminate the special evil of child marriage including improving the life of a women who could not escape with the pressure and stress of married life and to prevent early death of such minor mothers.

17. India and Bangladesh are leading producers of jute. Choose the correct statements tht support growth of jute.

- (a) It grows well in alluvial soil
- (b) It requires light temperature
- (c) It requires low temperature and low rainfall
- (d) It requires heavy rainfall and humidity

Ans. (b) : Indian and Bangladesh are the leading producers of Jute. Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major producing states of Jute. Jute is known as golden Fiber. Jute grows well on Well-drained fertile soils in flood plains where the soil is renewed every year. Jute grows well in alluvial Soil. Higher temperatures are required during its growth. It is used in making sacks, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and others arte facts.

18. Winds blow dry leaves down the pavement. How do winds blow?

- (a) Movement of air from high pressure area to low pressure area.
- (b) Movement of air from low pressure area to high pressure area.
- (c) Movement of condensed air
- (d) Movement of plants and animals

Ans. (a) : Winds blows dry leaves down the pavements because Wind flow with high speed form higher pressure area to low pressure area. When an area of low pressure interacts with an area of high pressure the air pressure tends to be the same in both areas. The high pressure area has more relative energy, so it moves towards the low pressure area. This motion causes the air to flow.

19. Torrid Zone on Earth receives maximum heat as :

- (a) It is land locked
- (b) It is bounded by oceans
- (c) The mid-day sun is exactly here
- (d) Rays of the sun are slanting here

Ans. (c) : The tropical regions (Torrid Zone) the earth receive the most heat energy because here the afternoon sun is directly on overhead. The area between the tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the tropical zone (Torrid Zone). At all latitudes in this region, the mid day sun is directly overhead at least once a year. Hence this region receives maximum amount of heat.

20. Lines drawn on a globe are known as latitudes and longitudes. What purpose do these lines serve?

- (a) To make designs on globe
- (b) To locate places on earth
- (c) To beautify the globe
- (d) They are furrows on earth and indicate physical features of the earth

Ans. (b) : Line drawn on a globe are known as latitude and longitude. These lines serve the purpose of locating places on the earth. Both latitude and longitude are lines that uniquely define different locations on the earth's sphere. These lines constitute coordinate system or scheme for locating or identifying geographical positions any where on the earth's surface.

21. Which one of the following is not true regarding Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Bhagat Singh and his comrades founded this organisation.
- (b) It was founded in 1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi.
- (c) It was founded in 1928 at Amritsar in Punjab
- (d) Members of the HSRA assassinated Saunders, a police officer.

Ans. (c) : Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded in 1928 at Feroze shah Kotla, in New Delhi by Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and some others.

The HSRA's written constitution and published manifesto were titled "The revolutionary" It was presented as evidence in the Kakori Conspiracy case in 1925.

22. Read the assertion (A) and reason (R) carefully:

Assertion (A) :

The Mahalwari settlement for revenue collection was introduced by Holt Mackenzie.

Reason (R) :

The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the company was given to the village headman, rather than the Zamindar.

Choose the correct option of the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain(A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. (b) : Mahalawadi system was started by Holt Mackenzie in 1822. It was developed and reviewed by - Lord William Bentinck in 1833. This system was introduced in north-west Frontier, Agra, central province, Ganga Valley Punjab etc. In the mahalawadi system the charge of collecting revenue and making payments to the company was given to the village headman instead of the zamindar. Hence both assertion (A) and reason (R) are correct but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

23. Which of the following statements help in sustainable development with reference to present day resource availability?

Choose the correct options :

- (1) (a), (c), (d) (2) (a), (b), (c)
- (3) (b), (c) (4) (a), (b), (d)
- (a) Reducing consumption of resources
- (b) Increasing resource use
- (c) Recycling resources
- (d) Reusing things

Ans. (a) : Sustainable development is defined as an approach to economic development of a country without compromising the quality of the environment for future generation. Sustainable development aims to balance our economic, environmental, social needs and universal health. Which will increase prosperity for now and future generation. Reducing consumption of resources, recycling resources, reusing things helps in sustainable development with reference to present day helps in sustainable development with reference to present day resource availability.

24. 'Periyapuranam', a Tamil work informs its about whom?

- (a) Kings and queens
- (b) Scholars and poets
- (c) Ordinary men and women
- (d) Soldiers and military generated

Ans. (c) : Periyapuranam is tamil shaiva work. 'Shiva' who are known as rudra, is worshiped as the supreme being (God) in shaivism. Shaivism is a major part of Hindu religions. 'Periyapuranam" a tamil work informs about ordinary men and women.

25. What makes an object or substance a resource?

- (a) Purification (b) Utility or usability
- (c) Extraction (d) Discovery of object

Ans. (b) : Any things which can be used to satisfy human needs is called resource. Utility or usability is a factor which makes an object or substance as a resource. Any physical material becomes as a resource when humans consider it useful and add some value to it, such as rocks, minerals, soil, rivers, plants and animals. Other resources can be developed only by developing human skills.

26. The prairies are known as 'Granaries of the World'. Select the conditions that help in production of surplus wheat in this region.

- (A) People do not use technology here.
- (B) People are very hardworking here.
- (C) Scientific methods of cultivation are used here.
- (D) There is a lack of rainfall in this region.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A) and (B) are correct
- (b) (B) and (C) are correct
- (c) (A) and (D) are correct
- (d) (C) and (D) are correct

Ans. (b) : Due to the huge production of wheat, the prairies are known as the granary of the world. The moderate temperatures, heavy rainfall, and fertile and moist soil in these plains areas made them the main producers of wheat in the world. Peoples here are very hard working and the scientific methods of agriculture are used here. That is why they are called the granaries of the world.

27. The true representative model of our Earth is:

- (a) Map
- (b) Satellite image
- (c) Rugby ball
- (d) Globe

Ans. (d) : The real representative model of our earth is globe. We can not see the all earth at once because it is so big. So the globe helps us to see that what the entire earth looks like. The globe is a better representation of the earth than a flat map. Just as the earth rotates on its axis, the globe also has an axis and we can rotate it. The globe is tilted one way. Because the earth itself is tilted. So a globe helps to study the earth properly.

28. Read the assertion (A) and reason (R) carefully :

Assertion (A) : Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions including their own language and music etc.

Reason (R) : Land, forests, grasslands and water are regarded as the wealth of the entire tribe and everybody shares and uses these together.

Choose the correct option of the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. (b) : Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions including their own language and music etc. The forest is a part of their life and they live in harmony with nature. that makes tribes different from many other societies. We know that land, forests, grasslands and water are regarded as the wealth of the entire tribes and every body Shares and uses these together. Here both (A) and (R) correct but (R) does not explains (A).

29. The diseases that spread from one person to another through water, food, air etc. are called as:

- (a) Genetic diseases
- (b) Communicable diseases
- (c) Acquired diseases
- (d) Congenital diseases

Ans. (b) : Those diseases which spread from one person to another through water, food, air etc. are called communicable diseases. Communicable diseases are infectious diseases caused by a variety of disease - causing organisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and protozoa, they are called as pathogens. It spreads rapidly from one person to another through various medium like contact, water, air food, etc. For example - cholera, pneumonia, typhoid etc.

30. Read the assertion (A) and reason (R) carefully :

Assertion (A) : Dadabhai Naoroji, one of the great leader of Indian National Congress, never become the President of INC.

Reason (R) : He was a businessman and publicist settled in London and for sometime a member of the British Parliament.

Choose the correct option of the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. (d) : Dadabhai Naoroji, who was a big leader of the Indian national congress. He is known as the Grand old man of India. He became the speaker of Indian national Congress, thrice i.e in 1886 Calcutta session, 1893 Lahore session and 1906 Calcutta Session. He was the first Indian member of parliament elected to U.K. house of commons. He founded the London Indian society in the year 1865 and the east India association in the year 1866. He was a businessman and publicist. He lived in London and was also a member of the British parliament for some time. Hence Assertion (A) is wrong but reason (R) is correct.

31. Assertion (A) : Teaching of social studies is important at the elementary stage.

Reason (R) : It sensitises the child to social issues and develops in him/her a respect for difference and diversity.

Choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Teaching of social studies at the elementary stage is very important. It covers the study of communities at all level. It focus on man and his social environment at local, regional and international level. It sensitizes the child to social issues and develops in him/her a respect for difference and diversity. Hence both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

32. Reasons and Assertions :

Assertion (A) : Many cases of farmer's suicides have been reported from villages in India.

Reason (R) : Failure of Monsoons and inability to repay loans leads to distress among farmers.

Choose the correct options :

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

Ans. (a) : Failure of monsoons and inability to repay loans leads to distress among farmers. Because many cases of farmer's suicides have been reported from village in India. Farmers suicide is one of the most challenging issues in India, as India is a agricultural country where agriculture employs are 48.9% of the total workforce. Despite many efforts by the Indian government to empower farmers and strengthen their economy. Farmers suicides remains a major issue in India today. Hence Both assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

33. Identify the immediate measures which ensure women's safety and enable them to take up jobs, support family income and in becoming self-reliant.

- (A) Provision of child-care centres.
- (B) Reservation of seats for women in parliament.
- (C) Provision of occupational safety.
- (D) Pick and drop facility for night shifts.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
- (b) (A), (C) and (D)
- (c) (A), (B) and (D)
- (d) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Ans. (b) : Provision of Child - care centers, provision of occupational safety and pick and drop facility for night shift are the factors which ensure women's safety and enable them to take up jobs, support family income and in becoming self-reliant.

It is very important to know these laws to protect the interests of women.

34. Which of the following statements are true about inquiry approach?

- (A) It encourages problem solving skills.
- (B) It helps find ways to gather and evaluate evidence.
- (C) Teacher decides the pace of learning.
- (D) It is a quick way of learning.

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) (A) and (C)
- (b) (B), (C) and (D)
- (c) (A), (C) and (D)
- (d) (A) and (B)

Ans. (d) : Question/Inquiry based approach is a teaching method that encourages students to ask questions and investigate real world problems. The following are correct regarding inquiry approach.

- It encourages problem solving skills.
 - It helps find ways to gather and evaluate evidence.
- Hence option (d) is the correct option.

35. Identify a skill-based objective of teaching social sciences from the following options.

- (a) To understand the cultures of people living in different societies.
- (b) To develop an ability to draw a map.
- (c) To develop a respect for difference and diversity.
- (d) To acquire knowledge of continents.

Ans. (a) : Skill based objectives of teaching social science these are based on holistic development of students through practical exercises and application of real image. For-Example - developing specific skills like developing the ability of students to make maps, learn to read, write, speak etc, is the skill based objective of social science study. Skill based education influences a student's ability, flexibility and overall development.

36. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The disciplines that make up the social science are history, geography, political science and economics.

Reasons (R) : There is interrelationship between the disciplines.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. (b) : Social sciences cover the diverse concerns of society and include a wide range of content drawn from the disciplines of history, Geography, Political science, Economics and Sociology. The statement that the disciplines that make up social sciences are history, Geography, Political Science and Economics is true, but this is not the correct explanation because there is no relationship between these disciplines.

37. While evaluating social science the following questions will help to understand its objectives :

- (A) What skills are emphasised in the syllabus?
- (B) Is it derived from a standard text or combination of texts?
- (C) How detailed is the outline of syllabus?
- (D) What level of competence is demanded of learner on each social science skill?

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a) and (b)
- (b) (a) and (d)
- (c) (a), (b) and (c)
- (d) (a), (b) and (d)

Ans. (b) : While evaluating social science the following questions will help to understand its objectives -

- What skills are emphasized in the syllabus.
- What level of competence is demanded of learner on each social science skill.

So, option (b) is correct.

38. The Indian judiciary upholds the rule of law, without any fear or external influence, and maintains effective control over the actions of the government because of :

- (a) Supremacy of judiciary in India
- (b) Independence of judiciary in India
- (c) Judicial activism
- (d) Democratic values enshrined in Indian Constitution.

Ans. (b) : Indian Judiciary without any fear or external coercion protects the rule of law and maintains effective control over the actions of the government, which is why the independence of the judiciary in India. The primary role of the judiciary is to protect the 'rule of law' and ensure the supremacy of law. The Judiciary protects the rights of the individual, resolves disputes in accordance with the law and ensures that democracy is not replaced by the dictatorship of any one person or group.

39. Which of the following is not a characteristic of continuous comprehensive evaluation?

- (a) It makes evaluation an integral part of the teaching-learning process.
- (b) It focuses on all-round development of the child's personality.
- (c) It includes an assessment of scholastic as well as co-scholastic aspects of the students growth.
- (d) It focuses on marks based evaluation of student's work.

Ans. (d) : Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, commonly known as 'CCE', is a school-based system of assessment introduced by CBSE in 2009 along with the Ordinance of Right to Education Act. Statement, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation focuses on marks based evaluation of student's work', is wrong.

40. Many workshops and factories located in industrial areas employ casual workers because :

- (A) They can hire and fire them according to their convenience.
- (B) They save on salaries and other job benefits which are paid to the permanent workers.
- (C) Casual workers work long hours without demanding overtime wages.
- (D) Casual workers are more hard working as compared to permanent ones.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c)
- (b) (b), (c) and (d)
- (c) (a), (b) and (d)
- (d) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans. (a) : A Temporary worker is a worker working on a temporary employment contract who usually has limited rights to benefits and little or no security of employment. Temporary workers are hired in many factories and factories are located in industrial areas, because -

- They can place and remove them as per their convenience.
- They save on salary and other job related benefits received by permanent employees.
- Temporary workers work long hours without demanding overtime allowances.

41. Fill in the blank with correct option.

An alert and vigilant public is necessary for developing a strong_____.

- (a) Monarchy
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Oligarchy
- (d) Autocracy

Ans. (b) : To develop a strong democracy, it is necessary to be alert. Democracy is a system of government in which the laws, Policies, leadership and major undertakings of the state or other policy are decided directly or indirectly by the people.

42. In Indian secularism, the state maintains a "Principled distance" with respect to religion.

This means that :

- (A) State could interfere in religious matters on the basis of ideals laid out in the constitution.
- (B) State and religion can interfere in each other's matters.
- (C) State and religion cannot transgress each other's boundaries.
- (D) State can regulate religious affairs when need arises.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a) and (b)
- (b) (b) and (d)
- (c) (a) and (d)
- (d) (c) and (d)

Ans. (c) : The word secularism was added to the preamble of the Indian constitution by the 42nd constitutional amendment Act 1976. That is why there is no official state religion of India. In India's secularism, the state maintains a principled distance from religion. This means that,

- (1) The state can interfere in religious matters on the basis of the ideals laid out in the constitution.
- (2) And state can regulate religious affairs when need arises. Indian secularism is also reflected in the fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian constitution (Article 25-28) where it guarantees every citizen of India the right to practice any religion.

43. Assertion and Reason :

Assertion (A) : Open-book exams shift the focus away from rote learning to a more involved engagement with the textbook.

Reason (R) : Open-book exams reduce the burden of students as they don't need to prepare for the exam beforehand.

Choose the correct option :

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

Ans. (c) : Open book assessment examination refers to students bringing their own books or note book to the examination and consulting their books while answering question.

Open book examination shift the focus away from rote learning to a more involved engagement with the text book. This statement is correct.

Open-book exams reduce the burden of students as they also needed to prepare for the exam beforehand.

Hence this reason is not correct.

44. Following are some questions/comments that you have received from your students in a class. Which question reflects the student's ability to critically look at the issue of poverty and inequality?

- (a) Why is it that luxury cars and beggars can both be seen at traffic signals?
- (b) Why can't poor people work harder to improve their lives?
- (c) When will India become developed and get rid of poverty?
- (d) Why does government give free goods to the poor? Won't it make them lazy?

Ans. (a) : Critical thinking or vision to solve problems. It is the art of examining information from all angles. In the process of examining these information related question, Critical thinking skills enables us to self-direct, self monitor, self discipline, and self correct our thought patterns and behavior. Can you see like this. The question reflected the students critical view on the issues of poverty and inequality.

45. Which of the following statements is irrelevant representation of diagnostic evaluation?

- (a) They are used for comparing the learning achievements of all the students in class.
- (b) They are conducted during the learning process.
- (c) They help to identify learning difficulties.
- (d) They are usually followed by remedial classes.

Ans. (a) : Diagnostic assessment or evaluation refers to evaluation that helps teachers to know the learning difficulties or gaps in the understanding of the learner and to identify the abilities, weakness, skills etc, of the learner. Therefore they are used for comparing the learning achievements of all the students in class. This statement is irrelevant representation of diagnostic evaluations.

46. At which stage of school education as per NCF 2005, are social science topics independently introduced to students in textbooks?

Choose the correct option of the following.

- (a) Primary Stage
- (b) Upper Primary Stage
- (c) Secondary Stage
- (d) Higher Secondary Stage

Ans. (b) : As of N.C.F 2005, social science subjects are independently introduced to students in text book at the upper primary stage of school education. According to N.C.F 2005, the objective of education in social science should be to make the student competent. Present knowledge about socio-political principles in a clear and concise manner so that students can easily remember them.

47. Which of the following is true about sources?

- (A) They are more concrete in nature.
- (B) They are all historical in nature.
- (C) They are objective/वे वस्तुनिष्ठ होते हैं।
- (D) They include accounts of eye witness and personal letters.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a) and (d) (b) (a) and (b)
- (c) (a), (b) and (c) (d) (a), (c) and (d)

Ans. (a) : A source provides information about a person, publication, publishing house and other records or documents. Source document is a document in which the data collected for a clinical trial is first recorded. The Sources are more concrete in nature. Apart from this it also includes details and personal letters of eye witnesses.

48. Which of the following classroom activities will help students critically look at the role of media in society?

- (A) Asking students to have a classroom discussion on the topic 'can the govt. prevent certain news from being aired on T.V.? Why might it do so?'
- (B) Asking students to bring clippings from different newspapers on the same issue and make comparisons regarding how they have reported it.
- (C) Asking students to collect news items they have received in whatsapp groups or through social media platforms and using them as pedagogic resources.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a) and (b) (b) (a) and (c)
- (c) (b) and (c) (d) (a), (b) and (c)

Ans. (a) : The following classroom activities will help students critically look at the role of media in society.

- (1) Asking students to have a classroom discussion on the topic can the government prevent certain news from being aired on T.V. ? why might it do so.?
- (2) Asking students to bring clippings from different newspapers on the same issue and make comparisons regarding how they have reported it.

49. For teaching which of the following topics, a tree chart would be best suited?

- (a) To give summary of reign of a ruler.
- (b) To illustrate the hierarchy of historical events in a particular era, such as wars, revolutions or social movements.
- (c) To teach modern history.
- (d) Distribution of demographic variable such as age, gender, race etc.

Ans. (b) : Tree chart is a management planning tool which shows classification and hierarchy. It can be used with tasks and responsibilities, objectives, possibilities and result etc. In 1859, Darwin used this diagram to illustrate his theory of evolution.

A tree chart would be very suitable for graphically showing the hierarchy of historical events, such as wars, revolutions, or social movement during a particular period.

50. Which of the following resources/strategies can make a social science classroom inclusive?

- (a) Display of stories and photos of people from various communities and regions.
- (b) Teaching only dominant views of society.
- (c) Avoiding examples from immediate environment.
- (d) Encouraging only answers from text books.

Ans. (a) : The following resources/ strategies can make a social science classroom inclusive.

- Ignoring traditional barriers across disciplines.
- Organizing content around familiar topics.
- Display of stories and photos of people from various communities and regions.
- Engagement with various sources, with reference to official and Subordinate.

51. It is possible that there might be students belonging to marginalized sections in your class. So, when you are talking about the notion of marginalization, which of the following things should you keep in mind before introducing the topic?

- (A) Taking names of particular communities might cause discomfort to those belonging to those communities.
- (B) Such issues need to be handled with sensitivity.
- (C) Some students might feel shame in talking about their experiences of discrimination.
- (D) Students should be forced to share their experiences.

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) (a) and (b) (b) (a) and (c)
- (c) (a), (b) and (c) (d) (a), (b) and (d)

Ans. (c) : It is possible that there might be students belonging to marginalized sections in your class. So, when you are taking about the notion of marginalization, the following things should you keep in mind before introducing the topic .

- Taking names of particular communities might cause discomfort to those belonging to those communities.
- Such issues need to be handled with sensitivity.
- Some students might feel shame in taking about their experiences of discrimination.

52. Which of the following is/are features of a project work?

- (a) They provide opportunity to the students to go beyond the textbook.

- (b) A project work should ideally be done at home so that there is more time for teaching in class.

- (c) A group project helps develop collaborative skills in students.

Choose the most appropriate answer :

- (a) Only (a) (b) (a) and (b)
- (c) (a) and (c) (d) (b) and (c)

Ans. (c) : Project work is a series of activities that allow students to draw on their abilities, interests, personal experience and attitudes, there are characteristics of project work.

- They provide opportunity to the students to go beyond the textbook.
- A group project helps develop collaborative skills in students.

53. What is the advantage of field work as a method of social science?

- (a) Provides students first hand knowledge
- (b) Develops skills of presenting, proposing and arguing.
- (c) Helps to memorize facts.
- (d) Helps in testing knowledge of the students.

Ans. (a) : The advantage of field work as a method of social science is as follow.

- It provides to students with a deeper understanding and first hand knowledge of the phenomenon.
- Fieldwork is an important focused method in social science.
- It is conducted in real life situations. Where they observe an actual event, collect relevant details, analyze the details and draw conclusions.

54. Why do elections take place after a fixed time interval in democracy?

- (A) To ensure accountability of the government.
- (B) To ensure equal political participation by the parties.
- (C) To encourage political debate and public dialogue
- (D) It is a customary practice.

Choose the correct options :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) (b) (b), (c) and (d)
- (c) (a), (b) and (d) (d) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans. (a) : Election is a standardized process by which citizens give their vote and elect the members to various government seats. Election is the foundation of democracy. In this the adult population of a country elects their representatives. Elections are take place after a fixed time interval in democracy. Because its reason is that -

- To ensure accountability of the government.
- To ensure equal political participation by the parties.
- To encourage political debate and public dialogue.

55. Which is the best method to teach the concept of 'Insolation'?

- (a) Case study (b) Brain-storming
- (c) Demonstration (d) Survey

Ans. (c) : The earth's surface receives most of its energy in the form of short wavelength. The energy received by the earth is known as incoming solar radiation. In short term it is called insulation. The best way to teach the concept of insulation is through demonstrations.

In demonstration method the process of teaching - learning is conducted in a systematic manner. Performance often occurs when students are unable to connect theories to real scenarios or when students are unable to understand the applications of theories.

56. The statement, 'The Indian Constitution provides safeguards to religious and linguistic minorities as part of Fundamental Rights' infers that :

- (a) It protects minorities against possible cultural domination by the majority.
- (b) It protects minorities from any discrimination by the majority.
- (c) It safeguards minority interests.
- (d) It guarantees economic opportunities to minorities

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) (b) (b), (c) and (d)
- (c) (a), (b) and (d) (d) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans. (a) : The Indian constitution provides safeguards to religious and linguistic minorities as part of Fundamental rights' infers that,

- It protects minorities against possible cultural domination by the majority.
- It protects minorities from any discrimination by the majority.
- It safeguards minorities interests.

57. Which of the following is most appropriate for reducing curricular load of Social Science syllabus?

- (a) Minimising the emphasis on memorizing facts and focus on comprehension.
- (b) Focusing on conceptual clarity.
- (c) Skipping certain topics from the textbook based on exam directives and teacher's lacks of familiarity with the theme.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) (b) Only (a) and (b)
- (c) Only (b) and (c) (d) Only (a) and (c)

Ans. (b) : There have been changes in the national curriculum and syllabus from time to time to suit the national need of education in India. The following are most suitable for reducing the load of social science course.

- Minimizing the emphasis on memorizing facts and focus on comprehension.
- Focusing on conceptual clarity.

58. Two Fundamental Rights which the marginalized groups can invoke, to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals, are :

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (C) Right against Exploitation
- (D) Right to Liberty

Choose the correct answers :

- (a) (a) and (b) (b) (b) and (c)
- (c) (c) and (d) (d) (a) and (d)

Ans. (a) : Two fundamental rights which the marginalized groups can invoke, to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals are,

- Right to equality
- Cultural and educational rights.

The right to equality which includes equality before the law prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, cast, or sex or place of birth and equal opportunity in matters of employment.

Cultural and human rights are rights that promote equality and respect for all cultures, religions and languages. They includes the right to freedom of expression. The right to receive education and the right to participate in cultural life.

59. Consider the following assessment questions (A) and (B) related to the working of the state government.

(A) : What is the purpose of a press conference? How is it different from a Legislative Assembly debate?

(B) : What is the term used to refer to elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party and who play the role of questioning govt. decisions?

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A) tests conceptual knowledge whereas (B) tests factual knowledge.
- (b) (A) tests factual knowledge whereas (B) tests conceptual knowledge.
- (c) Both (A) and (B) test conceptual knowledge.
- (d) Both (A) and (B) test factual knowledge.

Ans. (a) : What is the purpose of a press conference ? how is it different from a legislative assemble debate. This question (A) tests the conceptual knowledge. Where as, what is the term used to refer to elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party and who play the role of questioning government decisions. It tests the factual knowledge.

60. The distinctiveness of Advise societies is attributed to :

- (A) prevalence of caste system.
- (B) practice of a range of tribal religions distinct from other prevalent religions.
- (C) distinct language use.
- (D) presence of little hierarchy.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) (b) (b), (c) and (d)
- (c) (a), (b) and (d) (d) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans. (b) : The distinctiveness of advise societies is attributed to the following-

- Practice of a range of tribal religious distinct from other prevalent religions.
- distinct language use
- Presence of little hierarchy.

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2023

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 20.08.2023)

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate option.

1. **Consider the following assessment question : 'What are the ways in which people can participate in a democracy?' Following are some answers that you get from students.**

Which answer reflects the student's understanding of the question and his/her ability to give a comprehensive 'to-the-point' answer?

- (a) 'Some key elements that influence the working of a democratic government are – people's participation, resolution of conflict and commitment to equality and justice'.
- (b) 'Voting, dharna, rallies, social movements'
- (c) 'By voting in elections'.
- (d) 'In a democracy, people participate by voting in elections. All governments are elected for fixed periods. In India, this period is five years'.

Ans. (b) : In democracy, people can participate through voting, protest, rally, social movement. This response given by the student demonstrate the student's ability to understand the question and provide an inclusive 'on-topic' answer. Democracy is a system of government under which the public can voluntarily choose its representative by voting for any candidate in the election.

2. **Consider the following assessment question : 'What is the difference between weekly markets and shopping malls ?'**

Below are some answers written by students. In which answer does the student fail to display ability of comparing/contrasting ?

- (a) 'The products sold in weekly markets could be bought at cheap rates whereas only a few people can afford products sold in shopping malls.'
- (b) 'Weekly markets do not have permanent shops whereas the shops in shopping malls are built to last.'
- (c) 'Weekly markets run in both rural and urban areas whereas a shopping mall is usually seen in urban areas'.
- (d) 'Weekly markets are markets which are held on a specific day of the week whereas shopping malls are multi-storied buildings with shops on different floors'.

Ans. (d) : When asked the difference between weekly market and shopping mall, a student replied that weekly markets are those markets which are held on a fixed day of the week whereas shopping mall are multistory

buildings which have shops on different floors. In this answer, the student seems to have failed to demonstrate his ability to compare/contrast because while comparing with the weekly market, he had to answer about shopping malls that they are open all days of the week and do not have a fixed price and there is no specific day.

3. **Some students of class VI question that if the Earth is not flat, then how are maps showing everything as flat?**

What will be the best way to address this question?

- (a) Showing animatedly how maps and globes resemble our Earth
- (b) Showing the maps to the students
- (c) Ask them to find out the reason themselves
- (d) Showing the globe to the students

Ans. (a) : Some student of Class VI ask that if the earth is not flat then how do maps show everything flat?

The best way to address this question would be for the teacher to show through some example in a concrete way how the map and the globe are similar to our earth so that they develop the concept of the earth from the perspective of the map and the globe.

4. **Read the following statements and choose the correct option :**

Assertion (A) :

Social Science has a strong correlation with Arts.

Reason (R) :

Paintings, sculptures, prehistoric artifacts, etc. represent proof of many domains of Social Sciences.

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

Ans. (a) : Social Science has a strong relationship with Arts because paintings, sculptures, prehistoric artifacts etc. represent evidence of many branches of Social Science.

Hence, both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

5. **Read the following statements and choose the correct option :**

Statement A :

The nature of Social Science is evidence -based, empirical and verifiable

Statement B :

Its study often leads to multiple interpretations of a single event

- (a) A is true, but B is false
- (b) Both A and B are false
- (c) A is false, but B is true
- (d) Both A and B are true

Ans. (d) : The nature of Social Science is evidence-based, empirical and verifiable. Its study often leads to multiple interpretations of a single phenomenon. It is a group of academic disciplines that focus changes and inertia of the society and its process. Hence both (A) and (B) are correct.

6. **Rosy drew a picture of a woman as a nurse and a man as an engineer. On asking the reason behind it, she replied, 'women make better nurses because they are more patient and gentle, whereas science requires a technical mind and women are not capable of dealing with technical things'.**

What does Rosy's statement reflect?

- (a) Gender constancy
- (b) Gender stereotype
- (c) Gender typing
- (d) Gender discrimination

Ans. (b) : Rosy demonstrated superiority between men and women on the basis of gender by drawing a picture of a woman as a nurse and a man as an engineer. This is a classic example of a gender stereotype where certain attributes or roles are associated with specific genders, often without considering individual abilities or interests. These stereotypes can have widespread affects in societies on how people treat each other based on gender.

7. **To familiarise students about election procedure in India, which one of the following would be the best pedagogical method ?**

- (a) Asking students to conduct survey in their neighbourhood about election
- (b) Organizing an election in the class for class representatives
- (c) Screening a documentary on a local election
- (d) Inviting an expert for a lecture

Ans. (b) : To make the students familiar with the election process of India, the pedagogical method of organizing an election in the class for class representatives would be the best because in this method the students go through the same process and follow the same steps, which happens at the time of elections in the country. With this, students become well acquainted with the electoral process.

8. **The best possible practice for sensitizing students towards the life of tribals and nomadic pastoralists would be :**

- (a) screening a movie or documentary on Bakarwals
- (b) lecture and seminar
- (c) a group discussion on tribes and nomadic pastoralists
- (d) textbook reading

Ans. (a) : Using documentaries or movies to make a point can be quite effective in helping students and understand the subject better as it essentially given them a well-structured format to the entire subject. For example, to sensitize students towards the life of tribals and nomadic pastoralists (herders), showing a movies or documentary on Bakarwals would be the best possible practice.

9. **While students are engaged in a group discussion on uses of water, a teacher should use the blackboard in which of the following manner?**

- (a) Arranging responses around concepts, themes and issues
- (b) Noting responses of students who are considered bright in the class
- (c) Listen to the students but not necessary to record
- (d) Recording every word said in the discussion

Ans. (a) : While having a group discussion on the use of water by students, the teacher should use the blackboard to organize the responses on the basis of concepts, topics and issues. So that, the students can better understand the concept regarding water were presented in the group discussion.

10. **A teacher takes students of upper primary classes to the District Court, after finishing the lesson on 'Criminal Justice System'. Which of the following objectives is/are most appropriate for the visit ?**

- (A) To provide experience of the functioning of courts and interact with lawyers, judges and staff on the roles they play.
- (B) To show the challenges of seeking justice and create awe of the system.
- (C) To scare students by showing difficulties faced by those implicated in various cases and encourage law keeping.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only C
- (b) Only B
- (c) A, B and C
- (d) Only A

Ans. (d) : After the lesson on 'Criminal Justice System' is over, a teacher takes the students of upper primary classes to the district court. This observation serves the purpose of experiencing the functioning of the courts and discussing the role of lawyers, judges and staff. Hence only (A) is correct.

11. **Which of the following are the prevailing misconceptions about Social Science ?**

- A. It is a non-utilitarian subject
- B. Natural Sciences are superior to the Social Sciences
- C. It rewards memorisation of superfluous 'facts'
- D. The only job option open to students specialising in the Social Sciences is in academics

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) B and C
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) A, C and D

Ans. (c) : The prevailing misconceptions in the context of Social Science are-

- It is a non-utilitarian subject.
- It rewards memorisation of superfluous 'facts'.
- Student specializing in social sciences have job options only in academics.
- Natural sciences are superior to Social Sciences.

Hence, (A), (B), (C), (D) all are correct.

12. Which of the following concepts (A to D) should a child have prior knowledge about to understand the concept of the Torrid Zone?

- A. Longitudes B. Globe
C. Insolation D. Latitudes

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, C and D (b) B, C and D
(c) A, B and D (d) A, B and C

Ans. (b) : To understand the concept of tropical zone, a child should have an understanding of the Globe, Insolation and Latitude, so that he can mark the area of tropical zone through the globe. By Insolation, he can understand that in any period of time why there is more sunlight in the tropical zone and by the latitude, he will be able to develop the concept that the area situated between 23.5 degree south to 23.5 degree north latitude is called Tropical Zone. Hence, B,C, and D are correct.

13. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) :

The change in nomenclature, from Civics to Political Science was to bring back the focus towards issues of contemporary India

Reason (R) :

'Civics' appeared in the Indian school curriculum during Colonial period against the background of increasing disloyalty among Indians towards the British Raj

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

Ans. (d) : The change in nomenclature from Civics to Political Science in the Indian school curriculum aimed to shift the focus towards contemporary political issues in India. It was because 'Civics' came into the Indian school curriculum during the colonial period in the background of increasing disloyalty among Indians towards the British Raj. Hence, both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation (A).

14. Which of the following activities would help children to critically think about women's work in society ?

- A. Asking students to write slogans emphasizing the importance of equality between men and women
B. Asking students to observe how much leisure time men and women have respectively and to think about why that is so

- C. Showing them data regarding how many girl students get to attend schools and asking them to talk about the impact that might have on their job opportunities

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A and B (b) Only C
(c) B and C (d) Only A

Ans. (c) : Asking students to observe how much leisure time men and women have respectively and to think about why that is so and showing students data on school attendance of female students on their chances of getting job; All these activities help in developing critical thinking in children regarding the work of women in the society, thereby enabling them to establish a deeper understanding of women and develop creative thinking towards them. Hence (B) and (C) are correct.

15. While taking a class on the topic of 'Government', which of the following questions can you pose to students to encourage both social awareness and critical thinking skills in them?

- (a) 'List out three differences between a monarchy and a democratic government'
(b) 'What are the features of a democratic government?'
(c) 'We saw how the pandemic had disproportionately placed the burden of healthcare on doctors and frontline workers. Do you think any protest organized by them demanding better working conditions from the government is justified ? Support your answer with reasons.'
(d) 'You have been noticing for quite some time that the area near your house gets flooded every time it rains during the monsoon season. You and your neighbours decide that something has to be done regarding this issue. Which level of government - Local, State or Central, would you approach if you have such a grievance?'

Ans. (c) : While taking a class on the topic of "Government", the most appropriate question to develop both social awareness and critical thinking skills in students would be we saw how the pandemic had disproportionately placed the burden of healthcare on doctors and frontline workers. Do you think any protest organised by them demanding better working conditions from the government is justified? Support your answer with reasons. Though this question, divergent thinking start arising in children and their thinking power gets strengthened.

16. A teacher writes expected learning objectives for her lesson plan as : 'Students will be able to compare a weekly market with a shopping complex'. This objective will require students to demonstrate their :

- (a) Application (b) Understanding
(c) Analysis (d) Knowledge

Ans. (c) : A teacher writes the expected learning objective for her lesson plan as follows : "students will be able to compare a weekly market with a shopping complex" for this purpose students will need to demonstrate their analysis. Analysis means breaking any information into components parts that is. the child can differentiate between the two and will be able to compare information by dividing it into smaller components.

17. Which of the following assessment questions is the most appropriate to test students' understanding and appreciation of Indian federalism?

- Write a brief note on the three organs of the state – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
- What are the three levels of the government ? What are their functions?
- What do you think might happen if we did not have any state and local governments and all decisions were made at the Centre.
- Define federalism.

Ans. (c) : To that student's understanding and appreciation of Indian federalism, the most evaluative question would be- what do you think might happen if we did not have any state and local governance systems and all decisions were taken from the centre.

18. Consider the following assessment question : 'Why does a democratic country need a constitution ?'

Which of the following answers given by your students indicate a lack of understanding of the question ?

- Student C : A constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against less powerful groups.
- Student B : A constitution gives us a set of rules on the basis of which a country is to be governed.
- Student D : A constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority.
- Student A : A constitution lays down rules that guard against the misuse of authority by our political leaders.

Ans. (b) : Why does a democratic country need a constitution? To this question, a student B answered that the constitution gives a set of rules on the basis of which a country is governed. This answer shows that the student did not understand the question because the answer given by other students are correct in which they said the following about the need for the constitution :

- The constitution ensures that no dominant group exercises its power over weaker group.
- The constitution contains rules which ensure that the minority is not barred from anything which is regularly available to the majority.
- Constitution lays down the rules that govern our political leaders protest against a base of power.

19. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) :

A scrapbook is an effective way of making students learn about the different types of vegetation present in various regions of the world through pictures.

Reason (R) :

A scrapbook must be assessed only by the cost of different materials used in it.

- A is true, but (R) is false.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (a) : Student are shown different parts of the world through symbols. Scrapbook is an effective way to explain the different types of vegetation in the area, but it is not necessary that a clipping register be evaluated on the basis of the value of the different materials used in it. Hence (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.

20. What kinds of questions can students be asked in order to test their factual knowledge?

- Knowledge of terminologies.
- Knowledge of classifications and categories.
- Strategic knowledge
- Knowledge of subject-specific skills

Ans. (a) : To test the factual knowledge of the students, they can be asked such questions which can reveal their knowledge of terminologies. Factual knowledge is that knowledge which is fundamental to making specific subjects (trainings). This dimension refers to the essential types of facts, terminology, details or elements that students need to know or be familiar with in order to understand a tutorial or solve a problem in it.

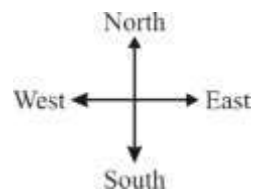
21. If Greenwich Meridian Time is 12 noon, then what will be the time at 45° East longitude ?

- 9 a.m.
- 3 p.m.
- 10 a.m.
- 2 p.m.

Ans. (b) : Zero Prime meridian is a imaginary line also known as Greenwich Mean Time because its goes through Greenwich town of UK. The line itself divided the eastern and western hemisphere of the earth. The Earth rotates its axis relative to the Sun every 24 hours means its over 360°.

Hence, 24 hr = 360°

$$1 \text{ hr} = \frac{360}{24} = 15^\circ$$



So, 45°E east take 3 hr

12:00 PM (GMT) + 3 hours = 3:00 PM

So, if Greenwich Meridian Time is 12 noon, then the time at 45° East Longitude will be 3:00 PM.

22. Sea caves are formed in coastal areas. Select the suitable reason for formation of sea caves :
- Erosion and deposition by waves
 - Wind erosion
 - Man made activity
 - Falling of rocks.

Ans. (a) : Sea Caves are primarily formed through the mechanical and chemical erosion and also deposition caused by waves and water action along coastal areas. The constant pounding of waves against coastal rock over extended periods of time gradually wears away softer rock layers, creating cover and other coastal features.

23. Natural vegetation varies from place to place. Why do evergreen tree grow near equatorial region ? Choose the appropriate reason from the following:
- Moderate temperature and moderate rainfall.
 - Heavy rainfall and high temperature
 - Low rainfall and high temperature
 - Moderate rainfall and low temperature

Ans. (b) : Evergreen trees thrive near the equatorial region because of the consistent climate characterized by high temperature and abundant rainfall throughout the year.

24. Consider the following statement about latitudes. Which of the following is correct ?
- Arctic Circle is at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator.
 - Tropic of Capricorn passes through southern hemisphere.
 - Antarctic Circle is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator.
 - Tropic of Cancer passes through southern hemisphere.

Ans. (b) : The tropic of capricorn is a circle of latitude located $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator. It works the southernmost point where the Sun can be directly overhead. As such, it passes through countries and regions in Australia, South Africa and South America.

• $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of equator known as Arctic Circle and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of equator known as Antarctic circle.

25. An imaginary line drawn on a globe to divide it into two equal parts is known as the _____
- Equator
 - Tropic of Capricorn
 - Arctic Circle
 - Tropic of Cancer

Ans. (a) : An imaginary line drawn on a globe to divide it into two equal halves is known as the Equator. It is situated midway between North Pole and the South Pole and circles the Earth horizontally. It is at 0° latitude and serves as a reference point for measuring latitude on the earth's surface.

26. Choose the correct statements about the globe from the following :
- Longitudes and latitudes are drawn on the Globe.
 - It is tilting on its axis.
 - It is a true model of the Earth.
 - It is oval in shape.

Choose the correct option:

- B, C and D
- A, B, and D
- A, C and D
- A, B and C

Ans. (d) : A Globe is a three-dimensional, spherical representation of earth. It accurately depicts the relative sizes and shapes of the Continents and Oceans.

- Imaginary lines of latitude and longitude are often depicted on a globe.
- Globes typically have an axis that represents earth's rotational axis. It is true model of earth, spherical in shape and flat at the poles.

So, statement (A), (B) and (C) are correct and statement (D) is incorrect.

27. Stratosphere has ideal conditions for flying aero planes. Choose the correct reason :
- High air pressure
 - Low air pressure
 - Free from clouds and related weather phenomena
 - Windy conditions

Ans. (c) : The stratosphere has stable atmospheric conditions, including low turbulence and consistent temperature and most important characteristic is free from clouds and related weather phenomena allow for smoother and more efficient travel at higher altitude.

28. Match the following pairs correctly:

Column I

A. Ozone layer

B. Radio transmission

C. Weather phenomenon

D. Thin air

Column II

I. Troposphere

II. Exosphere

III. Stratosphere

IV. Thermosphere

Choose the correct option :

- A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Ans. (d) : The correct match is as follows-

Column-I

A. Ozone layer

B. Radio transmission

C. Weather phenomenon

D. Thin air

Column-II

I. Stratosphere

II. Thermosphere

III. Troposphere

IV. Exosphere

29. Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current because it _____.

- moves from poles to equator
- gets heated from underground
- gets heated by hot springs
- originates near the equator

Ans. (d) : The gulf stream is a warm ocean current because it originates near the equator in the gulf of Mexico, where the water is heated by the sun.

30. Match the following pairs:

Types of Farming	Areas/Regions
A. Shifting Cultivation	I. Semi-arid and arid regions
B. Commercial grain farming	II. Thickly populated areas
C. Intensive subsistence agriculture	III. Thickly forested areas
D. Nomadic herding	IV. Temperate Grasslands

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (d) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

Ans. (b) : The correct match is as follows-

Types of Farming	Areas/Regions
A. Shifting Cultivation	I. Thickly forested areas
B. Commercial grain farming	II. Temperate Grasslands
C. Intensive subsistence agriculture	III. Thickly populated areas
D. Nomadic herding	IV. Semi-arid and arid regions

31. Choose the false statement from the following statements on 'Energy Resources'.

- (a) Biogas causes greenhouse effect.
- (b) Solar energy is renewable energy.
- (c) Tidal energy is exhaustible.
- (d) Wind energy is non-polluting.

Ans. (c) : Tidal energy is considered as a renewable resource because it is driven by the gravitational forces of the Moon and the Sun, which are predictable and ongoing. So, it is not exhaustible.

32. Which of the following means of transport is cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances?

- (a) Waterways
- (b) Railways
- (c) Airways
- (d) Roadways

Ans. (a) : Waterways is often the most cost-effective means of transport for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances. Waterways is generally cheaper compared to air as land transportation.

33. Suggest the type of resources we should use more, in order to save our environment.

- (a) Non-renewable resources
- (b) Renewable resources
- (c) Human made resources
- (d) Abiotic resources

Ans. (b) : Renewable resources is the type of resources we should use more, in order to save our environment. Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities, such as solar and wind energy.

34. During a class activity, the teacher asked students to select dolls which identified closely with Adivasis. Most of the students picked up dolls wearing colourful clothes, head gear and in dancing postures. What does this behaviour demonstrate ?

- (a) Discrimination
- (b) Stereotype
- (c) Progressiveness
- (d) Prejudice

Ans. (b) : During a class activity, the teacher asked students to select dolls which identified closely with Adivasis. Most of the students picked up dolls wearing colourful clothes, head gear and in dancing postures. This behaviour demonstrates Stereotype. A Stereotype is a fixed, oversimplified and often generalized belief or idea about a particular group of people. In this case, the students are making assumptions about what dolls representing Adivasis should look like based on superficial and Stereotype attributes. This can perpetuate inaccurate and biased perceptions of Adivasis and is an example of stereotyping.

35. Being prejudiced towards someone implies :

- A. To judge them negatively.
- B. To consider them superior.
- C. To disrespect those who are different.
- D. To discriminate against members of a group.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, C and D
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, B, C, and D
- (d) A, B and C

Ans. (a) : Prejudice is generally a negative attitude towards the members of some social, ethnic or religious. Prejudice be it negative or positive is decidedly an attitude i.e. affective, cognitive and behavioural. Prejudice are of different types depending upon the social conditions of the individual. Being prejudice towards someone implies-

- (i) To judge them negatively.
- (ii) To disrespect those who are different.
- (iii) To discriminate against members of a group.

36. Read the following statements and choose the correct options :

Assertion (A) :

Federal system fulfils the needs and demands of the cultural diversities in India.

Reason (R) :

It establishes multiple levels of governance in the country.

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

Ans. (d) : A federal system in India, which establish multiple levels of Government (Central, State and Local level governments) helps address the diverse culture, linguistic and regional needs of the country. This decentralized approach recognizes and accommodates the cultural diversities within the nation and maintain a unified political structure.

Hence, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

37. Which of the following incidents are identified as violative of 'The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989'?

- A. Violence by 'upper caste' people against Scheduled Caste people.
- B. Forcing a member of a Scheduled Caste community to eat obnoxious substance.
- C. Allowing non-tribal timber merchants to exploit tribal land.
- D. Marrying a member of Scheduled Caste community.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) A, B and C

Ans. (d) : The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 identifies various acts atrocities when committed against individuals belonging to SCs and STs, including-

- (i) Forcing a member of SC/ST to eat or drink any inedible or obnoxious substance.
- (ii) Intentionally insulting or intimidating with intent to humiliate a member of SC/ST in any place within public view.
- (iii) Assault or use of force with intent to disrobe a women belonging to SC/ST.
- (iv) Wrongful occupation or cultivation of land belonging to a member of SC/ST.
- (v) Violation by upper caste people against SC/ST people.
- (vi) Allowing non-tribal timber merchants to explicit tribal land.

38. "The Mid-day meal scheme had helped reduce caste prejudices among students and promoted social justice." Explain the statement by choosing the correct option.

- A. Children of all castes eat together.
- B. In many places, Dalit women are employed to cook meals.
- C. Enrolment of poor children in schools has increased many times.
- D. Reduced the dropout rates in schools.

Options :

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) A, B, and C

Ans. (c) : The Mid-day meal scheme in India, which provides free meals to school children, has been recognized for its positive impact on reducing caste prejudices among students and promoting social justice. The scheme aims to address issues of malnutrition and encourage school attendance. This scheme launched on 1995. As per question correct statement is as follows-

- Children of all castes eat together
- In many places, Dalit women are employed to cook meals.
- Enrolment of poor children in schools has increased many times.
- Reduced the dropout rates in school.

39. Which among the following provisions ensures independence of Indian Judicial system?

- A. The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges
- B. Fixed tenure of Judges
- C. Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of judges
- D. The President administer the oath to the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) A, B, and C

Ans. (d) : Several provisions in the Indian Constitution contribute to the independence of Indian Judicial system such as :

- Separation of power.
- The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges.
- Fixed tenure of judges.
- Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of judges.
- Salaries and allowances
- Judicial review.

40. The work performed by a homemaker goes unnoticed and unpaid as compared to the official work performed by an office going lady who gets salary and respect. Examine the possible reason behind this :

- (a) Overvaluation of official work
- (b) Less time taken for household work
- (c) patriarchal set-up of Indian society
- (d) Devaluation of household work

Ans. (d) : The possible reason behind the work performed by a homemaker going unnoticed and unpaid compared to the official work performed by an office-going woman receiving salary and respect is devolution of household work. Devolution of household work refers to the equitable distribution of domestic responsibilities among all member of household, irrespective of gender. The work performed by a homemaker goes unnoticed and unpaid as compared to the official work performed by an office going lady who get's salary and respect.

41. The Supreme Court has interpreted Right to food, Right to privacy and Right to pollution-free water and air under the ambit of which Fundamental Right granted to Indian citizens ?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 14
- (d) Article 20

Ans. (b) : The Supreme Court of India has interpreted Right to food, Right to privacy and Right to pollution-free water and air under the ambit of the fundamental right to life, guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. This article states no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by Law. The Supreme Court has consistently expanded the scope of Article 21, to protect various human rights.

42. "Indian secularism is different from secularism practiced in the USA." Identify the correct options from below which identify the differences between the two.

- A. In USA, neither the state nor religion can interfere in each other's matters.
 B. In the Indian Constitution, there is a provision for Protection of Minority Rights.
 C. Both USA and India maintain strict separation between state affairs and religious affairs.
 D. In USA, state can allow religious reforms, unlike India.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) B and C (b) A and C
 (c) C and D (d) A and B

Ans. (d) : Indian secularism is different from secularism practiced in the USA because, in USA, secularism is often understood as the separation of religions and state emphasizing the absence of a state religion and the protection of religion freedom. The USA constitution's first amendment ensures the freedom of religion, preventing the establishment of an official religion and protecting individuals rights to practice their chosen faith.

43. The term "All persons are equal before the law" means :

- A. that all the citizens regardless of their socio-economic status have to obey the same law.
 B. no person can be discriminated against, in the eyes of the law, on the grounds of race/colour, religion, caste or gender.
 C. inequalities cease to exist.
 D. it ensures fair opportunities and a life of dignity for all the citizens.

Choose the correct options :

- (a) A, B and D (b) A, C and D
 (c) A, B, C and D (d) A, B, and C

Ans. (a) : All persons are equal in the eyes of law, which means that :

- All citizens will have to follow the same laws regardless of their socio-economic status.
- In the eyes of law, no person can be discriminated against, on the basis of his race, caste, religion, caste or gender.
- It ensures about fair opportunity and prosperous life for all citizens.

44. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

I	II
Work	Forms of Employment
A. Mason	– Daily wage labourers
B. Domestic worker	– Casual workers
C. Vegetable vendor	– Self-employed
D. Supervisor in a shop	– Businesspersons

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, B and D (b) A, B and C
 (c) A, C and D (d) A and B

Ans. (b) : The correct matching is as follows :

Work	Types of Employment
Mason	– Daily wage labourers
Domestic workers	– Casual workers
Vegetable Seller	– Self-employed
Shop Supervisor	– Employed person

45. The cities have witnessed increasing rural-urban migration which has resulted in growth of slum areas near the industrial sites.

The reasons for this type of migrations are :

- A. Deterioration in living standards in urban areas
 B. Disruption of rural labour market
 C. Decreased agricultural productivity
 D. Increased skilled workforce in rural areas

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, B and D (b) A, C and D
 (c) A, B, C and D (d) A and B

Ans. (d) : The reasons for rural-urban migration resulting in the growth of slum areas near industrial sites can be attributed to-

- (i) Deterioration in living standards in urban areas
 (ii) Disruption of rural labour market

Hence, (A) and (B) are correct.

46. Which among the following services can be included in the 'Public Services'?

- A. Police Services
 B. Judicial Services
 C. Educational Services
 D. Construction Services

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A, B and D (b) A, C and D
 (c) A, B, C and D (d) A, B, and C

Ans. (d) : The services that can be included in 'Public Services' typically refer to services provided by the government for the benefit of the public. Based on the options provided-

- (i) Police Services
 (ii) Judicial Services
 (iii) Educational Services

Whereas, Construction Services are personal services.

47. The Ilbert Bill was opposed in 1883 because :

- A. Indians opposed the Bill as it gave a free hand to the British government to have trials of Indians without evidence.
 B. Britishers opposed the Bill as Indians could take up trial of British or European people.
 C. the Bill sought equality between British and Indian Judges.
 D. the Bill was racist, towards Indian people.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Only C (b) B and C
 (c) Only D (d) A and D

Ans. (b) : During the tenure of Viceroy Lord Ripon the Ilbert Bill was brought in the year 1883, which faced widespread public opposition by the Europeans. As a result it was withdrawn. Through this bill, Indian judges were included in cases in which European citizens were also involved. This bill attempted to establish equality between Indian and British Judges. The Ilbert Bill was opposed in 1883 because Britishers opposed the bill as Indians could take up trial of British or European people.

48. Consider the following statements with reference to post – independence India :

Assertion (A) :

Despite constitutional recognition of equality, before law, some Indians are more equal than others.

Reason (R) :

The ideals set out in the Indian Constitution have not yet been fulfilled.

Choose the correct option :

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

Ans. (a) : Our constitution consider everyone equal in the eyes of law. But in equality some Indians are more equal than others because we have not yet been able to realize the ideals set out in the Indian constitution. So, both assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

49. Below are two statements A and B in the context of Khilafat Movement.

A. In 1920, the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan (Khalifa).

B. Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa was not allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A is true, but B is false.
- (b) Both A and B is false.
- (c) A is false, but B is true.
- (d) Both A and B are true.

Ans. (a) : During the First World War, Turkey was in alliance with Germany and Austria against the British. As a result in 1920, the British imposed a very strict treaty on the Sultan (Khalifa) of Turkey. Muslims around the world, including India, considered the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader and Khalifa. Indian Muslims supported the British government during World War I in the belief that the holy places of the Ottoman Empire would be handed over to the Khalifa. Khilafat movement lasted between 1919 and 1924.

50. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) :

As the indigo trade grew, commercial agents and officials of the Company began investing in indigo production.

Reason (R) :

Attracted by the prospect of high profits, numerous Scotsmen and Englishmen came to India and became planters.

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

Ans. (d) : Indigo trade grew in India during the colonial period. As the indigo trade grows, commercial agents and officials of the company began investing in indigo production because it is attracted by the prospect of high profits; numerous Scotsmen and Englishmen came to India and became planters. Hence, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

51. Which of the following statements are true about Buddha's teachings ?

- A. Our sufferings and unhappiness are a result of our past births.**
- B. Our sufferings and unhappiness are a result of our cravings desires.**
- C. All believers had to accept and follow the teachings of Buddha for a happy life.**

Choose the correct option :

- (a) B and C
- (b) A and C
- (c) A, B and C
- (d) A and B

Ans. (d) : The true statements about Buddha's teachings are :

- Our sufferings and unhappiness are a result of our cravings desires. This is a central concept in Buddhist Philosophy, as suffering (dukkha) is believed to arise from attachment and desire.
- Our sufferings and sorrows are the results of our past lives.

52. The increased demands for Indian textiles in European markets in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led to the following changes for Indian weavers :

- A. Expanding crafts of spinning, bleaching and dyeing**
- B. Increased independence in working of crafts persons**
- C. Variety in designs and increased creativity of crafts persons**
- D. Working on a new system of advance payments from agents**

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A and D
- (b) B and C
- (c) C and D
- (d) A and B

Ans. (a) : Due to the increase in demand for Indian clothes in the European markets in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the following changes took place in the Indian weavers.

- More and more people took up the business of spinning, washing and dyeing.
- A new system of working by taking money (advance) from the agent was adopted.

53. Jyotirao Phule's book of 1873 on the dismal conditions of 'lower' castes was dedicated to :

- (a) Nationalists of anti-colonial movement of India.
- (b) Bhakti singers.
- (c) Anti-slavery activists of American Civil War.
- (d) Brahmo Samaj reformers.

Ans. (c) : Jyotirao Phule composed the book 'Ghulamgiri' in 1873. This book protested against slavery in the American Civil War and was dedicated to the workers. His other books are Tritiya Ratna (1855), Powada (1869) and Shetkaryaca Asud (1881).

54. Consider the following statements :

- A. By the second half of the nineteenth century, people from within the non-Brahmin castes began organizing movements against caste discrimination and demanded social equality and justice.
- B. The Satnami Movement in Central India was founded by Ghasidas who worked among the leather workers and organized a movement to improve their social status.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) A is true, but B is false.
- (b) Both A and B are true, but B is not an example of A.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- (d) Both A and B are true and B is an example of A.

Ans. (d) : By the second half of the nineteenth century, people from within the non-Brahmin castes began to raise their voice against caste discrimination and started movements demanding, social equality and justice. The Satnami Movement in central India was started by Ghasidas, who worked among the leather workers and organized them and agitated for the improvement of their social condition.

Hence, both statement (A) and (B) are correct and (B) is an example of (A).

55. Who among the following reinterpreted verses from Quran to argue for women's education ?

- (a) Begum Anis Qidwai
- (b) Mumtaz Ali
- (c) Hajara Beebi Ismail
- (d) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

Ans. (b) : Mumtaz Ali was a social reformer and feminist, who fought for women's rights. He reinterpreted verses from Quran to argue for women's education.

56. We know very less about tribal groups in the medieval period because :

- (a) they did not keep written records so there is less information.
- (b) they were not living in areas where medieval rulers ventured.
- (c) they came into limelight only after the British established their rule.
- (d) they were isolated and lived in seclusion.

Ans. (a) : One of the primary reasons why we have limited information about tribal groups in the medieval period is because many of these groups did not maintain written records or documentation of their history, culture or activities. Tribal societies often relied on oral traditions and did not have a tradition of written records, which make it challenging for historians to reconstruct their history during that time.

57. "In the register of God's creation, since her account did not fall under the column of men, how did she gain from all of her excellent qualities?" For whom was this passage written in thirteenth century ?

- (a) Didda
- (b) Raziyya
- (c) Gautami
- (d) Rudramadevi

Ans. (b) : The passage "In the register of God's creation, since her account did not fall under the column of men, how did she gain from all of her excellent qualities?" was written for Raziyya Sultan by Minhaj-e-Siraj (13th century Persian Historian). Minhaj-e-Siraj thought that the ideal social system created by God, women should be subordinate to men and the queen's rule went against this system. The reign of Iltutmish's daughter Razia was from 1236 to 1240 AD.

58. Which of the following statements is/are true about technology used in the twelfth century?

- A. Arches were constructed to transfer the weight of the superstructure.
- B. The centre of the arch was called the base stone.

Choose the correct options :

- (a) Only A
- (b) Neither A nor B
- (c) Only B
- (d) Both A and B

Ans. (a) : Arches were used in Indo-Islamic architecture in the twelfth century. It was constructed to transfer the weight of the superstructure. Hence only (A) is correct.

59. In which of the following Paleolithic sites, were tools made of limestone found ?

- (a) Koldihwa
- (b) Inamgaon
- (c) Brahmagiri
- (d) Hunsgi

Ans. (d) : Tools made of limestone have been found at Hunsgi. Hunsgi is a Palaeolithic site located in Karnataka. It was probably a residential and industrial site. This site is known for its archaeological significance and the discovery of various stone tools and artifacts from ancient times.

60. Which one of the following is not true for Mahajanapadas regarding the collection of regular taxes ?

- (a) Hunters and gatherers also had to provide produce to the Raja.
- (b) There were taxes on goods that were bought and sold, through trade.
- (c) Usually tax on crops was fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) of what was produced.
- (d) Herders were expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.

Ans. (c) : Mahajanapadas had huge forts and maintained large armies, hence they required abundant resources. For this they also needed employees. Therefore, the kings of Mahajanapadas start collecting taxes regularly instead of relying on the gift brought by the people from time to time.

- Tax on crops ($\frac{1}{6}$).
- Taxes imposed on artisans.
- Animal herders had to pay tax in the form of animals or their products.
- Traders had to pay tax on goods.
- Hunters and Collectors had to give the things obtained from the forest.

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 21.01.2022)

1. The Kandariya Mahadev temple was constructed by the king of which dynasty?
- (a) Cholas (b) Chandelas
(c) Rajputs (d) Chalukyas

Ans. (b) : The Kandariya Mahadev temple was constructed by the king of Chandela dynasty. Kandariya Mahadeva temple is located in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh in central India.

- The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple meaning “the great God of the cave”.
- Khajuraho was once the capital of Chandela dynasty.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple is one of the best examples of temples preserved from the medieval period in India.
- It is one of the UNESCO world heritage sites in India.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Shiva, was constructed in 999 by the king Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty.

2. You are planning a project on 'the earliest agricultural areas in central India'. Which of the following you would be asking students to find out about?
- (a) Jaintia Hills (b) Vindhya Hills
(c) Aravalli Hills (d) Kirthar Hills

Ans. (b): If you are planning a project on 'the earliest agricultural areas in central India', you would be asking student to find out about Vindhya hills.

Garo hills to the north east and Vindhya mountain range in central India are lame of the other places where agriculture first began. Rice was first grown at the areas to the north side of Vindhya mountain range.

3. The Mughal emphasised their Timurid descent over their Mongol descent because:
- (a) They wanted patrilineal affiliation to be given preference.
(b) Timurids had defeated the Mongols.
(c) Mongols were linked to Uzbegs, one of their competitors.
(d) Timurids patronised poets and painters.

Ans. (c): The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their father's side they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern day Turkey. From their mother's side, they were descendants of Genghis Khan, ruler of the Mongol tribes. Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people and Mongols were also linked with the Uzbeks which were Mughals competitor that's why Mughals did not like to be called Mongol. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry because it had achieved a good name in history.

4. The reason for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds was to _____.

- (a) Ease the language barrier between the mansabs and the subject.
(b) Encompass services of nobles from different regions as the empire expanded.
(c) Gather support and loyalty of people from diverse regions.
(d) Promote the idea of inclusion and universal brotherhood.

Ans. (b): It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different region and provinces. By recruiting mansabdars form diverse backgrounds, the Mughals won the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.

5. Which of the following is odd pair ?
System of philosophy- Founder

- (a) Vaisheshika - Kannada
(b) Nyaya- Gautama
(c) Yoga-Patanjali
(d) Vedanta-Jaimini

Ans. (d): Vedanta also utara mimamsa, is one of the six (astica) schools of Hindu philosophy. Literally meaning end of the Vedas, Vedanta reflects ideas that emerged from or were aligned with the speculations and philosophies contained in the Upanishads, specifically knowledge and liberation. Advaita Vedanta, propounded Gaudapada and Adi Shankara, espouses non- dualism and monism.

6. Consider the statements (A) and (B) about Mathura and choose the correct answer.

- (A) Mathura was important for travel and trade connecting north to east and south to west.
(B) Mathura was center for producing fine sculpture.
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are false.
(b) (A) is true, (B) is false.
(c) (A) is false, (B) is true.
(d) Both (A) and (B) are true.

Ans. (c): In mahalwari settlement, the two important trade routes in Mathura were Northwest to East and North to South. Mathura was also famous for these trade and travel routes specially in the days.

- Mathura was also a center of great artistic craftsmanship and the Mathura school of arts produced many famous sculptures.

7. In Mahalwari Settlement, the charge of collecting the revenue was given to ____.

- (a) Village headman (b) Zamindar
(c) Taluqdar (d) Ryots

Ans. (a): The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the company was given to the village headman. This system came to be known as the Mahalwari settlement.

Mahalwari System is one of the three main revenue systems of land tenure in British India. In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land.

- Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headman on behalf of the whole village.
- The word "Mahalwari" is derived from the Hindi word Mahal, which means house, district, neighbourhood or quarter.

8. Consider the following statements about colonialism in India and choose the correct option.

- (A) The British extended their control over all the forests.
(B) In these forests people were allowed to practice jhum cultivation, collect fruits and hunt animals.
(C) Forest department faced problem in getting labour when they stopped tribal people from living inside forests.
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true.
(b) Both (B) and (C) are true.
(c) Both (A) and (C) are true.
(d) All (A)(B) and (C) are true.

Ans. (c) : Forest laws and their impact were in colonial period.

- The British brought about several changes in the forest laws which severely affected the lives of many tribes. The British, for example, extended their control over all forests and declared their control over all forest and declared that forests were state (government) property.
- The British wanted timber, so the forests that produced it was classified as reserved forest where people were not allowed to move freely and practice jhum cultivation. As a result, several jhum cultivators moved away to other areas and lifestyles.
- Colonial officials decided to give jhum cultivators small patches of land in the forests to cultivate on the condition that they would have to provide labour to the forest department.

9. Match the reformers to their reform movement:

(A) Periyar	(i) Brahmo samaj
(B) Ghasidas	(ii) Young Bengal
(C) Keshab Chandra Sen	(iii) Self-Respect Movement
(D) Henry Derozio	(iv) Satnami Movement

- (a) A-iv,B-iii,C-i, D-ii
(b) A-iii,B-iv,C-i, D-ii
(c) A-iii,B-iv,C-ii, D-i
(d) A-iv,B-iii,C-ii, D-i

Ans. (b) : Reformers Reform movements

Periyar — Self Respect Movement
Ghasidas — Satnami Movement
Keshab Chandra Sen — Brahmo Samaj
Henry Derozio – Young Bengal

Self Respect Movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (commonly known as periyar) in Tamil Nadu in 1925 aimed at destressing the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and god.

Satnami Movement the most-important satnami group was founded in 1820 in the Chattisgarh region of middle India by **Ghasidas**.

The Brahmo Samaj was a monotheistic sect of Hinduism. The movement began through meetings of Bengalis in Calcutta in 1828. One of the leading figures was Ram Mohan Roy.

Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio. The main aim of the Young Bengal Movement was to promote radical ideas through teaching and by organizing debates and discussions on literature, history, philosophy and science.

10. Identify the social reform organisation that focussed mainly on the abolition of caste during colonial rule.

- (a) Asiatic Society
(b) Bharat Dharma Mahamandal
(c) Sanatan Dharma Sabha
(d) Singh Sabha

Ans. (d) : The Singh Sabha movement was a Sikh movement that began in Punjab in the 1870s in reaction to the proselytizing activities of Christians, Hindus reform movements.

- The Sabha sought to Sikhism free of superstitions, caste distinctions and practices seen by them in non-sikh.
- They promoted education among the Sikhs, often combining modern institution with sikh teachings.

11. Christian missionaries through their schools managed to ____.

- (a) Introduce tribal groups and all castes to ideas of equality and justice.
- (b) Organise mass movements against caste practices.
- (c) Provide work opportunities to people who were regarded as untouchables.
- (d) Equip children with some resources to make their way into a changing world.

Ans. (d): Christian missionaries through their schools managed to equip children with some resources to make their way into a changing world.

Christian Missionary School is a religious school originally developed and run by Christian missionaries.

- Christianity teaches us responsibility, service and encourages us to help others.
- Most of these schools were established primarily to promote the mission art work and to enlighten the people to be able to read and write, especially the Bible.

12. Consider the following statements about the All India Muslim League and choose the correct option.

- (A) The league desired separate electorates for Muslims.
 - (B) The league supported the partition of Bengal.
 - (C) The formation of the League was the main cause of split in Congress in 1907.
- (a) Only (A) is true.
 - (b) Only (B) is true.
 - (c) Only (A) and (B) are true.
 - (d) Only (B) and (C) are true.

Ans. (c): On 30 December 1906, the All-India Muslim League (AIML), popularly known as the Muslim League was founded in Dhaka, British India (now in Bangladesh).

- The founder of the Muslim League were Khwaja Salimullah, Waqar-ul-Mulk, Syed Amir Ali Khan, Bahadur Ghulam and Mustafa Chowdhury.
- The league desired separate electorates for Muslims.
- The league supported the partition of Bengal.
- AIML's strong advocacy from 1930 onwards for the establishment of a separate Muslim-majority nation state, Pakistan.

13. Consider these statements about the moderate national leaders resisting colonialism and choose the correct option.

- (A) The moderate leaders criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion.
- (B) The moderate leaders felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice, and so they would accept the just demand of Indians.

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

Ans. (a) : The leader of Congress in the first twenty years were termed as moderate.

- The moderate leaders developed public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule. They published newspapers, wrote articles and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country.
- They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion.
- They believed that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice and therefore they would definitely accept just all the demands of the people of India. Their main task was to acknowledge the British government with these demands.

14. The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January in the year ____.

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1952

Ans. (b): The Constitution was adopted by the Indian constituent assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic.

15. Which of the following is an example of old fold mountains ?

- (a) Vosges
- (b) Himalayas
- (c) Ural
- (d) Mt. Kilimanjaro

Ans. (c): Ural is an example of old fold mountain. The Ural mountain, are a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the west of the Arctic ocean to the river Ural and northwestern Kazakhstan. The mountain range forms part of the conventional boundary between the regions of Europe and Asia.

16. Which of the statements regarding latitude, are correct ?

- (A) The latitude is an imaginary circular line with varied radius.
- (B) The latitude is very important to identify the local time.
- (C) Latitudes are measured in degrees.
- (D) The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one fourth of the circle around the earth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below—

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, C and D
- (d) A, B and D

Ans. (c) : Latitude is the measurement of distance north to south of the Equator. It is measured with 180 degrees imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator. These lines are known as parallels.

- Latitudes are measured in degree.
- The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one fourth of the circle around the earth.

17. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following regions?

- (a) Aravalis (b) Vindhyan Range
(c) Western Ghat (d) Deccan Plateau

Ans. (b) : Tropic of Cancer passes through the Vindhya range. Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line that is at an angle of 23.50 degrees. It is North of the Equator, which passes through the middle of India. Tropic of cancer passes through 17 countries and India is one of them.

18. India is located east of Greenwich at 82°30'E. What will be the time in India when it is 4:00 pm in London?

- (a) 09:30AM (b) 9:30PM
(c) 10:30AM (d) 10:30PM

Ans. (b) : As the Earth rotates from the west to the east, those places which lie to the east of Greenwich are ahead than those places which lie to the west of Greenwich. The Earth rotates 1° in four minute. Thus it India is located to east of Greenwich at 82° E, we will multiply 82.5 by 4 which will be 330 minutes or 5 hrs and 30 minutes. Therefore, the time in India is 5hr and 30 minutes ahead of London (since India is located to the east of Greenwich. So if the time in London is 4 pm, we will add 5hrs and 30 minutes to it which will be 9:30 pm.

19. Consider the following statements about vegetation and choose the correct option.

- (A) The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture.
(B) Climate of the place hardly affects the natural vegetation.
(C) Factors like slope and thickness of soil do contribute to the type of vegetation at a given place.

- (a) Both A and B are correct.
(b) Both B and C are correct.
(c) Both A and C are correct.
(d) All A, B and C are correct.

Ans. (c) : The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil. The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors

20. Which of the following is known as 'Orchards of the world' for the fruit cultivation?

- (a) Tropical grasslands
(b) Coniferous forests
(c) Mediterranean region
(d) Temperate evergreen forests

Ans. (c) : Mediterranean region is known as 'Orchards of the world' for the fruit cultivation.

Mediterranean forests are found around the Mediterranean sea and on the west and southwest, managing of some continents. They comprise mainly of shrubs. Citrus fruits like lemon, orange and grapes are grown here.

21. Consider statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option.

(A) The coastline of Indian ocean is identical and irregular.

(B) The indented and irregular coastline provides ideal location for natural harbours and ports.

- (a) A is true and B is false.
(b) A is false and B is true.
(c) Both A and B are false.
(d) Both A and B are true.

Ans. (b) : Irregular and Indented coastline provides ideal location for natural harbours and ports. The Indian ocean is the third-largest ocean of the world's five oceanic division, covering 19.8% of the water on earth's surface. It is bounded by Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australia to the East. To the south it is bounded by the Southern ocean or Antarctica, depending on the definition in use. Along its core, the India Ocean has some large marginal or regional seas such as the Arabian sea, the Laccadive sea, the Somali sea, Bay of Bengal and the Andaman sea.

22. Identify the layer of atmosphere from the given features (A) and (B).

(A) It contains a layer of Ozone gas.

(B) It is free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon.

- (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Thermosphere

Ans. (b) : Stratosphere is a layer of the atmosphere that surrounds the earth. It absorbs energy from incoming ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Ozone layer is found in the stratosphere. The ozone layer protects us from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. The ozone layer, in fact absorb the majority of the or radiation that the sun sends our way.

- The Stratosphere is located above the troposphere and below the Mesosphere.

23. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option.

(A) Air pressure varies according to the temperature at the same sea level.

(B) Areas with high temperature creates a low pressure area.

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

Ans. (a):

Atmospheric pressure, also known as barometric pressure (after the barometer), is the pressure within the atmosphere of earth.

- The barometric pressure at sea level is approximately 101 kpa (kilopascal). This pressure can be varies according to the temperature at the same sea level.
- In a anticyclone (high pressure) the winds tend to be light and blow in a clockwise direction (in the northern hemisphere). Also, the air is descending which reduces the formation of cloud and leads to light winds and settled weather conditions.
- In a depression (low pressure). Air is rising and blows in an anti clock wise direction around the low (in the northern hemisphere). As it rises and cools water vapour condenses to form clouds and perhaps precipitation. This is why the weather in a depression is often unsettled. There are usually weather fronts associated with depressions.

24. Why are house built on stilts?

- (a) They look good and cheap to construct.
- (b) They are suitable for hilly areas.
- (c) They prevent water from entering houses during the rainy season.
- (d) they are cooler and keep out the heat.

Ans. (c): Houses are built on stilts because the state receives plentiful rainfall due to which are chances of floods. In case of flood, the water might get inside the houses, if the houses are built on ground level, so in order to avoid flooding of houses, houses are built on stilts and above the ground level.

25. Due to better health facility child mortality rates are decreasing and survival rates are increasing at younger age. In such a case, population pyramid will be;

- A. Wider at the base.**
- B. Broader in the younger age groups.**
- C. Triangular shaped.**

Choose the correct option

- (a) Only A and B are correct
- (b) Only B and C are correct
- (c) Only A and C are correct
- (d) All A, B and C are correct

Ans. (a): A population pyramid is a way to visualize two variables. age and sex. They are used by demographers, who study populations. A population pyramid is a graph that shows the distribution of ages across a population divided down the center between male and female member of the population.

According to the question, Due to better health facilities child mortality rates are decreasing and survival rates are increasing at younger age. In such a case, population pyramid will be, wider at the base and broader in the younger age group.

26. The teacher was dealing with the theme 'population' in her class. She asked students to calculate increase in population using births, deaths, in migration and out migration in a particular region two points of time. She is giving a task on which of the following concepts?

- (a) Density of the population.
- (b) Distribution of the population.
- (c) Natural growth of population.
- (d) Rate of Migration in population.

Ans. (c): The teacher was dealing with the theme 'population' in her class. She asked students to calculate increase in population using births, deaths in migration and out migration in a particular region between two points of time. She is giving a task on natural growth of the population. Because in natural growth of population all these criteria are involved rest of the options are not appropriate.

27. Consider the following statements (A), (B), (C) on subsistence agriculture and choose the correct option.

- (A) It is prevalent in thickly populated areas.**
 - (B) The area under cultivation and amount of capital used are large.**
 - (C) Multiple crops are grown annually.**
 - (D) It is prevalent in areas with heavy rainfall.**
- (a) Only A and B are correct.
 - (b) Only C and D are correct.
 - (c) Only A and C are correct.
 - (d) Only B and D are correct.

Ans. (c): Subsistence farming is a form of farming in which nearly all of the crops or livestock raised are used to maintain the farmer and the farmer's family.

Subsistence farming, or subsistence agriculture, is a mode of agriculture in which a plot of land produces only enough food to feed the family or small community working it. All produce grown is intended for consumption purposes as opposed to market sale or trade. It is prevalent in thickly populated areas. In this multiple crops are grown annually.

28. Which of the twelve apostle of Jesus Christ is credited with bringing Christianity to India?

- (a) St. Thomas
- (b) St. Peter
- (c) St. Paul
- (d) St. Francis

Ans. (a): Bringing christianity in India goes to St. Thomas. According to christian leaders in India, the apostle Thomas came to India in 52 A.D., founded the syrian christion church, and was killed by the fanatical brahmans in 72 A.D. His followers built the St. Thomas church near the site of his martyrdom.

29. Consider the following statements (A) and (B) and choose the correct option,

- (A) People in Kerala practises different religions such as Judaism Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.**
- (B) Kerala has been an attracting destination for international travellers and traders since antiquity.**

- (a) (A) and (B) are true and (B) explains (A).
- (b) (A) and (B) are true and (B) does not explains (A).
- (c) A is true B is true.
- (d) A is false B is true.

Ans. (a): The people of Kerala practice many different religious, such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity Hinduism and Buddhism.

- Kerala has been an attracting destination for international travellers and traders since antiquity. Kerala named as one of the ten paradises of world by National geographic traveller, Kerala is famous especially for its ecotourism initiatives and beautiful backwaters. Its unique culture and tradition, coupled with its varied demography, have made Kerala one of the most popular tourist destination in the world.

30. A teacher asks her students to explain the "putting-out system." Which of the following explanations is correct?

- (a) Roshan supplies water to coco-cola plant in return for cash payments.
- (b) Sujata buys raw mango, pickles them and sell it online.
- (c) Reza supplies Tendu Patta to villagers and receives bidi as product.
- (d) Oliver grows turmeric and sells it to nearby cottage industry workshop.

Ans. (c): Demostic System also called putting out system. It is a system whereby the merchant supplies raw material and receives the finished product. This production system widespread in 17th century in western Europe in which merchant-employers.

Hence, according to the option 'c' is correct.

31. Which government is considered as a representative one ?

- (a) Autocratic
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Democratic
- (d) Laissez faire

Ans. (c): Representative democracy, also know as indirect democracy is a type of democracy where elected represent a group of people in contrast to direct democracy. Representative democracy can function as an element of both the parliamentary and the presidential system of government.

32. Consider the statements (A) and (B) and choose the appropriate option

- (A) In India 80 percent of farmers have barely enough land income to meet their daily needs.
- (B) In India nearly two out of every five rural families are agricultural labourer. They depend on other people's fields to earn a living. Many of them are landless and own very small plots of land.

Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

- (a) A is true and B is false
- (b) A is false and B is true
- (c) Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A
- (d) Both A and B are false

Ans. (c) : In India 80 percent of farmers have barely enough land income to meet their daily needs.

In India nearly two out of every five rural families are agricultural labourer. They depend on other people's fields to earn a living. Many of them are landless and own very small plots of land.

33. Nirmal goes to auction at 3.00 am from where he buys vegetables in bulk. He further sells it to neighbourhood vegetable sellers. What kind of trader is he?

- (a) Retailer
- (b) Wholesaler
- (c) Hawker
- (d) Vendor

Ans. (b): The wholesaler purchases goods in bulk from the producers and sells them in small quantities to the retailers.

So, according to the question nirmal is a wholesaler.

34. When is the Constitution outlines the division of legislative powers between the centre and the states.

What is the system of governance called ?

- (a) Parliamentary
- (b) Federal
- (c) Presidential
- (d) Democratic

Ans. (b) : When is the Constitution outlines the division of legislative powers between the centre and the states the system called federal.

The India Constitution based on the principle of federalism, has a scheme of two fold distribution of legislative power with respect to territory and with respect to subject matter. The Constitutional provisions are spread out over Articles 245-254. Article 245 talks about distribution of legislative power between union and state with respect to territory.

35. Why was 19th century social reformer and women's rights activist Ramabai given the title 'Pandita'?

- (a) She married into a Brahman family.
- (b) She become a priest and set up a temple in Pune.
- (c) She was a women educationist who imparted education to men.
- (d) She could read and write Sanskrit.

Ans. (d): Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati (23 April 1958-5 April 1922) was women's rights education activist, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India, and a social reformer. She was the first woman to be awarded the titles of "Pandita" as a Sanskrit scholar and 'Saraswati' after being examined by the faculty of University of Calcutta.

36. A teacher wishes to discuss that the Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. Which of the following examples will most likely find a place in the discussion.

- (a) People standing in a line to cast their vote in an assembly election.
- (b) A stadium full of people cheering the national cricket team.
- (c) People standing in a line outside the government hospital.
- (d) People standing in a line to buy movie tickets.

Ans. (a): People standing in a line to cast their vote in an assembly election, is the best example to discuss the equality given by the constitution.

Note:- Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic background are recognised as equal.

37. **No citizen shall, on ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainment.**

Which Article of the Indian Constitution does the above statement highlighted?

- (a) Article 21A (b) Article 15
(c) Article 343 (d) Article 23

Ans. (b): Article 15 prohibits discrimination by the state against any citizen on grounds 'only' of caste, religion, sex, race and place of birth. Article 15 is a part of fundamental rights, fundamental rights are provided to every citizen of the country without any discrimination.

38. **Consider the following statements and identify an instance that relates to criminal law.**

- (a) A couple wants to apply for mutual divorce.
(b) A sister asks for her share in her parents' property.
(c) Fagu's ancestral house is sold by his brother without his consent.
(d) A girl is harassed regularly by a group of boys on her way from home to bus stop.

Ans. (d): Criminal Law defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders. Hence, option 'd' is related to criminal law.

39. **Who chaired the committee that examined the socio-economic and educational status of Muslims in India?**

- (a) B.P Mandal (b) R. Sachar
(c) P.K Thungon (d) D.S Kothari

Ans. (b) : Sachar Committee was a seven members high level committee in India, established in march 2005 by then Prime-Minister Manmohan Singh. The committee was headed by former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court Rajinder Sachar to study to social, economic and educational condition of muslims in India.

40. **The Civil Rights movement started in USA to demand:**

- (a) Social security for senior African-American citizens.
(b) Voting rights of African-American citizens with disabilities.
(c) Voting rights for African-Amirican women.
(d) Equal rights of African-American citizens and end of racial discrimination.

Ans. (d): The Civil Rights movement started in USA to demand for equal rights of African-American citizens and end of racial discrimination.

- Led by Martin Luther King Junior, the movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially and discriminatory laws and practices.
- African-American, Afro-American, Black American or Black are the terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century.
- Black power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the U.S

41. **The scope of Geography includes the following:**

A . Relation between political system and economy.

B . Art of drawing maps and charts.

C . Relations between man and physical environments.

D . Evolution of mankind and its different races.

Choose the correct options:

- (a) A, B and C (b) A and B
(c) A, B and D (d) B, C and D

Ans. (d) : The scope of geography includes water, climate, vegetation, Art of drawing maps and charts, relation between man and physical environments, evolution of mankind and its different races etc and also deals with the spatial distribution of animal and natural resources as well as human activities.

42. **The most important challenge before a social teacher is to ____.**

- (a) Maintain discipline in the classroom.
(b) Use interdisciplinary approach.
(c) Help students do their homework.
(d) Prepare students for exams.

Ans. (b) : The most important challenge before a social science teacher is to use interdisciplinary approach.

Interdisciplinary studies involve the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one activity. It draws knowledge from several other fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics etc. It is about creating something by thinking across boundaries.

43. **More effective learning opportunities in social science education can be provided by:**

- (a) Giving detailed explanation of all topics.
(b) Using more teaching aids.
(c) Conducting periodical tests.
(d) Basing the teaching on real life situations.

Ans. (d): More effective learning opportunities in social science education can be provided by basing the teaching on real life situations.

Studying social sciences give students an understanding of the real world around them. Students learn about places, cultures and events around the world.

44. A teacher starts her class by discussing a story of a village, where all the adults have gathered to choose their leader. This story could be developed to initiate a discussion on which of the following topics?

(a) Gram Sabha (b) Rural livelihood
(c) Rural administration (d) Gandhi swaraj

Ans. (a) : A teacher starts her class by discussing a story of a village, where are the adults have gathered to choose their leader. This story could be developed to initiate a discussion on Gram Sabha.

- The term Gram Sabha is defined in the constitution of India under Article 243 (b).
- Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayat Raj system and by far the largest.
- It is a permanent body.
- Gram sabha is the sabha of the electorate.

45. The following are the steps for explaining that people are product of hereditary and environment. Put these in order of discussion.

- (A) Members of group learn social behaviour from each other.
(B) People in different environment often have similar behaviour pattern.
(C) Community characteristics result from interaction between individuals and groups in an environment.
(D) Social system are affected by values of interacting groups.
- (a) A, B, C and D (b) A, C, B and D
(c) B, A, D and C (d) B, C, D and A

Ans. (b) : These are the order of discussion for explaining that people are product of hereditary and environment;

- Member of groups learn social behavior from each other.
- Community characteristics result from interaction between individuals and groups in an environment.
- People in different environment often have similar behavior pattern.
- Social systems are effected by values of interacting groups.

46. In a social science textbook, we sometimes come across terms and issues that may lead at some discomfort:

What is expected from the teacher in such a situation?

- (a) Teacher must not bring such terms and issues in the classroom discussions.
(b) Teacher should avoid teaching topics that require naming of specific communities.
(c) Teacher should transact the material with sensitivity and firm commitment to respecting dignity of all students.
(d) Teacher should just focus on giving concrete definitions of such terms, issues and proceed further.

Ans. (c) Teacher should transact the material with sensitivity and firm commitment to respecting dignity of all students while discussing terms and issues that may lead to some discomfort in a social science classroom.

47. Read the given scenarios carefully. Which among the following provides an opportunity to a teacher to plan a visit to Delhi monuments with her students?

- A. Her students asks her what is superstructure, while discussing architecture of Sultanate Era.
B. They were fascinated by the Structure of the " Bangla dome".
C. Her students wanted to paint the pillars of Pietra dura for their upcoming art exhibition.
- (a) A, B and C (b) A and B
(c) A and C (d) B and C

Ans. (a) : All of the given cases provide an opportunity to a teacher to plan a visit to Delhi monuments with such student asks her superstructure while discussing architecture of Sultanate Era. They were fascinated by the Structure of the "Bangla dome" and her students wanted to paint the pillars of Pietra dura for their upcoming art exhibition.

48. The best approach to introduce 'social inequality' to students at upper primary level is through-

A. Data B. Photo essay
C. Lecture D. Case studies

Choose the most appropriate teacher activities.

- (a) A and B only (b) A, B and C only
(c) A, B and D only (d) B, C and D only

Ans. (c):The best approach to introduce "Social Inequality" to student at upper primary level is through data, photo essay and case studies.

Data is facts about something that can be used in calculating, reasoning or planning.

Photo-essay is a group of photographs (as in a book or magazine) arranged to explore a theme or tell a story.

Case-study is an in depth study of one person group or event.

Note: Delhi consists of 3 world Heritage sites, 174 National Protected Monuments and over hundreds of state protected monuments and several unprotected and lesser known monuments, being the capital it gained a lot of tourist attraction.

49. As a social science teacher how would you guide your students about identifying bias within texts.

- A. You would encourage them to only official documents.
B. You will encourage students to find evidence regarding what they read.
C. You would ask them to look at only those sources which are published by well known people.

choose the correct option

- (a) A and B (b) Only D
(c) B and C (d) Only A

Ans. (c): As a social science teacher you would guide your students about identifying bias within texts by-

- Encouraging students to find evidence regarding what they read.
- Asking them to look at only those sources which are published by well known people.

Teacher should guide students as follows;

- Teach collaboration as a value and skillset
- Build on evaluation and analysis.
- Teach tolerance and residence
- Help students to learn through their strengths.
- Using learning beyond the classroom.

50. Which of the following questions provide greater scope for developing critical thinking ?

- What are some similarities and differences between the way the Mughals came to power in India and the way English came to power in India?
- In 1857 why did a section of the soldiers feel their religious faith was being violated?
- Why do you think some people wanted to preserve the caste system in society?
- What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to.
- What problems did the shifting cultivators face during British rule?

Choose the correct option.

- A, B and C
- B, C and D
- C, D and E
- A, B and D

Ans. (a): According to the question, for developing critical thinking, the best question in given options are,

- What are some similarities and differences between the way the Mughals come to power in India and the way English come to power in India?
- 1857 why did a section of the soldiers feel their religious faith was being violated?
- Why do you think some people wanted to preserve the caste system in society?

51. Identity an activity which uses inquiry based learning approach.

- Watching a power point/slide presentation.
- Visiting a community for data collection.
- Listening to a lecture.
- Writing an essay on the topic.

Ans. (b): Visiting a community for data collection is the activity which uses inquiry based learning approach. This data can be helpful for planning of activities, knowledge building and developing the collaborative work space.

Inquiry-based learning is a learning process that engages students by making real-world connections through exploration and high-level questioning.

52. As a social science teacher which of the following values must be developed among students so that they sustain the energy for critical thinking.

Choose the correct option.

- Mutual respect
- Discipline
- Obedience
- Respect for diversity
- Trust

- A, B and C
- B, C and D
- A, C and E
- A, D and E

Ans. (d): A social science teacher must be developed mutual respect, trust, respect of diversity values among the students to sustain the energy for critical thinking.

Critical Thinking is the analysis of available facts, evidence, observation and arguments to form a judgment.

- The ability to think clearly and rationally is important whatever we choose to do.

53. Gendering the curriculum can be best understood by:

- Increasing the number of references to individual woman.
- Highlighting the perspectives of women in discussion of themes.
- Using gender inclusive language during class discussions.

Choose the correct option.

- (A) and (B)
- (A) and (C)
- (B) and (C)
- (A), (B) and (C)

Ans. (d) : Gendering the curriculum can be best understood by increasing the number of references to individual women, highlighting the perspectives of women in discussion of themes and also by using gender inclusive language during class discussions.

54. Which of the following is a primary source to understand Ancient Indian period?

- Surat Hundi
- Samudragupta's Prashasti
- Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
- Nagabhata's Prashasti

Ans. (b): Samudragupta's Prashasti is the primary source to understand ancient Indian period. Samudra Gupta (350-375 CE) was a ruler of the Gupta empire of ancient India. As a son of the Gupta emperor Chandra Gupta-I and the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi, he greatly expanded his dynasty's political power.

55. When teacher is providing students items like research articles, books, photographs, audio and video recordings, materials and websites etc; for a upper primary school, the objective would be towards _____.

- Facilitating the school projects scientifically.
- Providing background information as a key component of enquiry process.
- Participate on National level seminars, workshops, and conferences.
- Teaching review of literature.

Ans. (b): When teacher is providing students items like research articles, books, photographs, audio, and video recordings, materials and websites etc; for an upper primary school, the objective would be towards 'providing background information as a key component of enquiry process for deep knowledge of any incidents'.

56. Which of the following assessment practices provides each student with details of descriptive feedback to further the student's learning?

- (a) Assessment for learning
- (b) Assessment as learning
- (c) Assessment of learning
- (d) Summative assessment

Ans. (a): Assessment for learning practices provides each student with details of descriptive feedback to further the student's learning. It involves teachers using evidence about student's knowledge, understanding and skills to inform their teaching.

57. Which of the following questions assesses conceptual knowledge?

- (A) Suggest three ways to conserve water.
- (B) What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?
- (C) Discuss the impact of the shortage of judges on the delivery of justice to the litiga arts.
- (D) Write in your own words what you understand by the term 'rule of law'.
- (E) How is economic marginalization different from social marginalization?

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (A) and (B)
- (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) (C) and (D)
- (d) (D) and (E)

Ans. (d): According to the question, the questions assesses conceptual knowledge-

- Write in your own words what you understand by the term 'rule of law'.
- How is economic marginalization different from social marginalization?

Conceptual knowledge refers to the knowledge of, or understanding of concepts, principles, theories, models, classifications etc.

58. What is the primary objective of open book examination in social sciences?

- (a) To assess skills of cooperation and collaboration.
- (b) To assess content knowledge.
- (c) To assess social and conditional skills.
- (d) To assess skills of reflection and critical thinking.

Ans. (d): To assess skills of reflection and critical thinking is the primary objective of open book examination in social science.

The primary purpose of social studies is to help young people make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world.

59. Read the following questions. Which of them assesses the 'understand' aspect of the cognitive process?

- (A) You are a peasant in Alauddin Khalji's reign and you cannot pay the taxes demanded by the Sultan. What will you do?
- (B) Why are some rocks mushroom shaped?
- (C) Suppose the time in Kolkata is 7.00 pm. What will be the time in London which is located nearby Greenwich in the United Kingdom?
- (D) Who were the parties involved in the tripartite struggle?
- (E) Explain the factors causing poverty.

- (a) (A) and (C)
- (b) (C) and (E)
- (c) (B) and (E)
- (d) (D) and (E)

Ans. (c) : According to the question, the questions assess the 'understand' aspect of the cognitive process are,

- Why are some rocks mushroom shaped.
- Explain the factors causing poverty.

Cognition is the mental process of gaining knowledge and understanding through the senses, experience and through.

60. Read the following questions. Which of them assesses the 'evaluate' aspect of cognitive process?

- (A) In what way did the British history paintings in India reflect the attitudes of imperial conquerors?
- (B) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 improved the standard of living in India. Do you agree with this statement? Justify.
- (C) If you wish to choose a place to setup chocolate factory, which Indian State you will choose? Why?
- (D) Explain the functions of NITI Aayog.
- (E) Distinguish between primary and tertiary sector.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
- (b) (B) and (C)
- (c) (C), (D) and (E)
- (d) (D) and (E)

Ans. (b): According to the question, questions assess the 'evaluate' aspect of cognitive process are;

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 improved the standard of living in India. Do you agree with this statement? Justify.
- If you wish to choose a place to setup chocolate factory, which Indian State you will choose.
- **Evaluation** is a critical thinking process that people use in making Judgements of quality, truthfulness and accuracy. Despite its importance in everyday life, evaluation as a process is poorly understood.

Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2021

Junior Level (Class VI-VIII)

Solved Paper with Explanation

(Exam Date : 17.01.2022)

1. Who among the following said on the choice of Delhi as capital "The change would strike the imagination of the people of India and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unfaltering determination to maintain British rule in India"?

(a) Edward Lutyens (b) Viceroy Lytton
(c) Viceroy Hardinge (d) Herbert Baker

Ans. (c) : "The change would strike the imagination of the people of India and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unfaltering determination to maintain British rule in India", declared Lord Hardinge when he envisioned Delhi as the new capital of colonial of India. Accordingly, Delhi was formally proclaimed as the new capital on 12 December 1911 by King George V at ceremony during Coronation Durbar.

2. Match the following

List-I		List-II	
a.	Linguist	(i)	Who can read, write and teach Persian.
b.	Munshi	(ii)	Who knows language and culture of Asia.
c.	Orientalist	(iii)	Who knows and studies several languages.
d.	Vernacular	(iv)	local language of dialect as distinct from standard languages.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) a-(i), b-(iii), c-(iv), d-(ii)
(b) a-(iv), b-(ii), c-(iii), d-(i)
(c) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii), d-(iv)
(d) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(i)

Ans. (c) :

- Linguist – who knows and studies Several languages.
- Munshi – who can read, write and teach Persian.
- Orientalist – who knows languages and culture of Asia.
- Vernacular – Local language of dialect as distinct from standard languages.

3. Which of the following statements is/are true about important pilgrims, visit to India during ancient times?

- A. Fa- Xian visited India to learn Sanskrit and establish trade links between Chinese and Indian Kings.
B. Xuan Zang visited India to see the places associated with the life of Buddha and famous monasteries.
C. Chinese Buddhist pilgrims wrote extensively about books they collected and monasteries they visited.

Choose the correct option

- (a) A and B (b) B and C
(c) Only B (d) Only A

Ans. (b) : • Faxian, also referred to as Fa - Hien who was famous universe traveler came to India to visit Buddhist places. During his visit in India, He also explored the Gupta Empire.

- Xuan Zang visited India to see the places associated with life of Buddha and famous monasteries.

He is known of the epoch - making contributions to Chinese Buddhism.

- Chinese Buddhist pilgrims wrote extensively about books they collected and monasteries they visited.

Hence, statements (B & C) are correct.

4. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Chola king Rajendra I built Shiva temple in his capital and he filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers.

Reasoning (R): Kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth.

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

Ans. (a) : Rajendra chola I often describe as Rajendra the Great was a chola emperor were ruled between 1014 and 1044 CE.

In the Early 11th Century the Chola King Rajendra I built a Shiva temple in his capital. He filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni not only seized the valuables from the temple but also destroyed them.

He used to do this because they built temple to demoustrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth.

Hence, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

5. Match the following and choose the correct option.

List-X		List-Y	
a.	Zikr	(i)	dancing
b.	Raqs	(ii)	singing.
c.	Sama	(iii)	chanting of a name
d.	Murid	(iv)	disciple

- (a) a-(i), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(iv)
 (b) a-(iv), b-(ii), c-(i), d-(iii)
 (c) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(iv)
 (d) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii), d-(iv)

Ans. (d) : The correct match of above question is-

Zikr	→	Chanting of a name
Raqs	→	Dancing
Sama	→	Singing
Murid	→	Disciple

6. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Sangam texts have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets that were held in the city of Madurai.

Reasoning (R): The sangam poets and the unknown Greeks were contemporaries.

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

Ans. (b) : The Period roughly between the 3rd Century B.C. and 3rd century A.D. is known as Sangam period. It flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai.

- 1st Sangam — Madurai
 2nd Sangam — Kapada Puram
 3rd Sangam — Madurai

Sangam texts have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets which were held in city of Madurai. The Sangam poets and unknown Greeks were contemporaries.

So, both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

7. Which one of the following texts mentions the Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages?

- (a) Padshah Nama (b) Jahangir Nama
 (c) Babur Nama (d) Akbar Nama

Ans. (d) : The Akbarnama, a history of Akbar's reign mentions the Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages.

- **Akbarnama**-The composition was commissioned by Akbar and authored by Abul Fazl one of Akbar's royal court's Nine Jewels. The book is said to have taken seven years to complete.

- **Padshahnama**- is a group of works written as the official history of the reign of the mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
- **Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri or jahangirnama**- is the autobiography of mughal emperor Nurud-din Muhammad Jahagir.
- **Baburnama**-is the work of Zahiruddin Muhammad babur, (1483–1530) the founder of Mughal dynasty in India, written in the form of a diary.

8. Match the following related to life in rural India and choose the correct option.

	List-X		List-Y
a.	Fallow	(i)	A field left uncultivated for a while.
b.	Sal	(ii)	A flower used to make alcohol.
c.	Malwa	(iii)	A tree.
d.	Bewar	(iv)	A term used for shifting cultivation.

- (a) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii), d-(iv)
 (b) a-(i), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(iv)
 (c) a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(i), d-(iii)
 (d) a-(iv), b-(i), c-(ii), d-(iii)

Ans. (b) :

- (a) Fallow → A field left uncultivated for a while.
 (b) Sal → A Tree.
 (c) Malwa → A flower used to make alcohol.
 (d) Bewar → A term used for shifting cultivation.

9. Which of the following statements is true about widow remarriage in colonial time?

- (a) A law was passed in 1756 permitting widow remarriage.
 (b) Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry.
 (c) The number of widows who actually remarried increased after passing of Widow Remarriage Act.
 (d) Those women who remarried were easily accepted by society and even conservative groups appreciated this.

Ans. (b) : Widow remarriage in colonial time is suggested by Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar. He was the most prominent campaigner for Hindu widow remarriage, petitioning the Legislative council despite severe opposition, including a counter petition which had nearly four times as many signatures. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856 legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows on 16th July 1856.

10. Read the following statements A and B and choose the correct option.

- A.** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar translated an old buddhist text that was critical of caste.
B. Some of the social reformers also criticised caste inequalities in India.

- (a) Only A is true.
- (b) Only B is true.
- (c) Both A and B are true.
- (d) Both A and B are false.

Ans. (b) : Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is not translated an old buddhist text that was critical of caste but some of the social reformers also criticised caste inequalities in India.

Rammohan Roy translated an old Buddhist text was critical of caste.

So, option (b) is correct statement.

11. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Dr. B.R.Ambedkar led temple entry movements during the colonial period.

Reasoning (R): Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wanted people to see the power of caste prejudices within society.

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

Ans. (a) : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led temple entry movements during the colonial period because he wanted people to see the power of caste prejudices (A strong unreasonable feeling of not liking or trusting somebody/something, especially when it is based on his/her/its race, religion or sex. within society.

So, option (a) is correct answer for above question.

12. Which of the following statements are true about the Birsa movement?

- A. Birsa movement was aimed at reforming tribal society.
- B. Birsa later in his life turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords.
- C. The British were trying to restore the traditional land system of the Mundas.
- D. The followers of Birsa raised red flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj.

Choose the correct option

- (a) A and B only.
- (b) C and D only.
- (c) B and D only.
- (d) B, C and D only.

Ans. (a) : Birsa movement was aimed at reforming tribal society. Birsa Munda was an Indian tribal freedom fighter, religious leader and folk hero who belong to the Munda tribe of the Chota Nagpur Plateau, and his life turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords.

Hence option (a) is correct Answer.

13. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to the Rowlatt Act.

Reason (R): Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.

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

Ans. (b) : Gandhiji requested Indians to observed 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to the Rowlatt act.

- This Act was termed the 'Black Act' by the Indian public because of its unjust and restrictive nature and Rabindranath Tagore.
- The act was passed by the imperial legislative council on 18th March 1919.
- The act was described as "no Dalil, No vakil, No appeal".
- In March 1922, the Rowlatt act and 22 other acts were repealed by the government.
- Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

14. Read the statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru developed free India's foreign policy based on the principles of non-alignment in the context of the Cold War.

Reason (R): The Non-Aligned Movement urged countries to join either of the two major alliances.

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

Ans. (c) : • Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru developed free India's foreign policy based on the principles of non-alignment in the context of the Cold War.

- The Non-Aligned movement (NAM) is an organization of states that did not formally align with the US or USSR and sought to remain independent.

Hence, (A) is true but (R) is false.

15. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Earth is unique planet in the solar system.

Reason (R): The Earth has water and air which are favourable conditions for survival of life.

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

Ans. (a) : The Earth is unique planet in the solar system because it has water and air which are favourable conditions for survival of life.

16. When will all the places along Greenwich meridian have mid day or noon?

- (a) The Sun is at the lowest point in the sky over Prime Meridian of Greenwich.
 (b) The Sun is 60° W Prime Meridian of Greenwich.
 (c) The Sun is 30° E of Prime Meridian.
 (d) The Sun is at the highest point in the sky over the Prime Meridian of Greenwich.

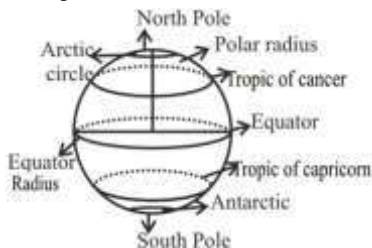
Ans. (d) : When the Prime Meridian of Greenwich has the sun at the highest point in the sky, all the places along this meridian will have mid day or noon.

A prime meridian is the meridian in a geographic coordinate system at which longitude is defined to be 0° . Hence, option (d) is correct answer.

17. What would be the distance between Equator and North Pole or between Equator and South Pole if measured in degrees?

- (a) 120° (b) 360°
 (c) 90° (d) 180°

Ans. (c) : The distance between Equator and North pole or between Equator and South Pole is 90° .



18. Read the following statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

(A) : Areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere are very cold.

(R) : The sun does not rise much above the horizon in Frigid Zone and rays are always slanting and provide less heat.

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

Ans. (a) : Both the Arctic (North Pole) and the Antarctic (South Pole) are cold because they do not get any direct sunlight.

So, Northern Hemisphere are very cold.

Sun does not rise much above the horizon in Frigid Zone are always slanting and provide less heat.

Frigid zone- Each of the two areas of the earth respectively north of arctic circle and south of antarctic circle.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

19. Match the following about the natural vegetation region and the wildlife found in it and choose the correct option.

A.	Tundra	(i)	Wild buffaloes, bisons and antilopes
B.	Tropical deserts	(ii)	Elephants, zebras and Giraffes
C.	Temperate grasslands	(iii)	Seal, musk-oxen and polar bear
d.	Tropical grasslands	(iv)	Snakes, lizards and camels

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
 (b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
 (c) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
 (d) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

Ans. (b) :

A. Tundra	→	Seal, musk-oxen and polar bear
B. Tropical deserts	→	Snakes, lizards and camels.
C. Temperate grasslands	→	wild buffaloes, bisons and antilopes
D. Tropical grasslands	→	Elephants, Zebras and giraffes

20. Match the following terms related to types of rainfall and precipitation with appropriate explanation.

A.	Convectional rainfall	(i)	Cold air meets the warm air.
B.	Precipitation	(ii)	Warm moist air moves up a mountain.
C.	Relief (orographic) rainfall	(iii)	Clouds become too heavy with moisture.
D.	Cyclonic rainfall	(iv)	Warm air moves up by evaporation.

- (a) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)
 (b) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)
 (c) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
 (d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)

Ans. (b) :			
A.	Convectional rainfall	→	Warm air moves up by evaporation.
B.	Precipitation	→	Clouds becomes too heavy with moisture.
C.	Relief (Orographic) rainfall	→	Warm moist air moves up a mountain.
D.	Cyclonic rainfall	→	Cold air meets the warm air.

21. Which of the following statements are true about water available on earth?

- A. Only about three percent of total water in earth is fresh water
- B. Oceans possess 90 percent of the total water on earth
- C. Water on earth is created fresh from atmosphere
- D. Glaciers, rivers, springs and ponds are sources of fresh water

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only A, B and D
- (c) Only B, C and D
- (d) Only A and D

Ans. (d) : Three Percent of the earth's water is fresh. 2.5% of the earth's fresh water is unavailable locked up in glaciers, polar ice caps, atmosphere, and soil, highly polluted or lies too far under the earth's surface to be extracted at an affordable cost. Good source of fresh water is glacier, rivers, springs and ponds.

Hence, statement (A & D) are correct.

22. Consider the following statements A, B and C and choose the correct option.

- A. Atmosphere provides air we breathe.
- B. Atmosphere protects us from the harmful effects of the Sun's rays.
- C. Atmosphere is divided into four layers starting from the earth's sphere.

- (a) Only A and B are true.
- (b) Only B and C are true.
- (c) Only A and C are true.
- (d) All A, B and C are true.

Ans. (a) : In atmosphere the majority of the air we breathe is made up of nitrogen and oxygen, though you will also find argon, carbon dioxide and other gases. So because of these gases we breathe. Nitrogen (N₂), Oxygen(O₂) and Ozone(O₃) and molecules in the upper atmosphere and stratosphere absorb ultraviolet light from the sun providing a shield that prevents this radiation from passing to the Earth surface. Earth atmosphere has five major layers (Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere).

23. Consider the following statements. Which of them describes wind?

- (a) Movement of air from low pressure to high pressure area.
- (b) Dust/storm and smoke from the wind.
- (c) The movement of air from high pressure area to low pressure area.
- (d) Air movement is not affected by pressure conditions in a area.

Ans. (c) : Wind refers to the air movement from high pressure to low pressure areas. It can be broadly divided into permanent periodic and local winds. So wind is a moving air.

24. Ashok has to go from Mumbai to Delhi to visit his relatives. what modes of transport can Ashok use?

- A. Waterways
- B. Roadways
- C. Airways
- D. Railways

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A,B and C
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, C and D

Ans. (c) : Ashok's mode of transport used to go from Mumbai to Delhi through Roadways, Airways and Railways.

25. Which of the following energy resources is used in most factories in India?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Hydro Power
- (c) Solar Power
- (d) Nuclear Power

Ans. (a) : In India, coal is the bulk primary energy resources.

It is the most important abundant fossil fuel in India. it accounts for 55% of the country's energy need. In India major factories resource is coal as a energy.

26. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Firewood and fossil fuels are the two main conventional energy sources.

Reason (R): Conventional sources of energy are those which have been in common use for a long time.

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

Ans. (a) : Conventional sources of energy can be described as non-renewable sources of energy which have been in common use for a long time. Firewood and fossil fuels are the two main conventional sources of energy.

Hence option (a) is correct answer.

27. Match the crop grown with the countries that produce this crop in the largest quantities.

A.	Jute	(i)	Brazil and Egypt
B.	Tea	(ii)	Brazil and Columbia
C.	Coffee	(iii)	Kenya and Sri Lanka
D.	Cotton	(iv)	India and Bangladesh

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
 (b) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)
 (c) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii)
 (d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

Ans. (d) :

A. Jute	→	India and Bangladesh
B. Tea	→	Kenya and Sri Lanka
C. Coffee	→	Brazil and Columbia
D. Cotton	→	Brazil and Egypt

Hence option (d) is correct answer.

28. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Many states financially supports schools and colleges established and run by linguistic minorities.

Reasoning (R): Provisions made in the Indian Constitution to protect minorities reflects the nurturing of diversity by the States

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

Ans. (a) : Many states financially supports schools and colleges established and run by linguistic minorities and there are provisions made in the Indian Constitution to protect minorities reflects the nurturing of diversity by the states.

Hence, option (a) is correct answer.

29. Creation of _____ prevents us from identifying special qualities and skills. It further discourages development of diverse qualities in individuals.

- (a) Prejudices (b) Stereotypes
 (c) Inequality (d) Discrimination

Ans. (b) : Creation of stereotypes prevents us from identifying special qualities and skills. It further discourages development of diverse in individuals.

Stereotypes is a fixed idea about particular type of person or thing which is often not true in reality.

30. In a parliamentary form of government.

A. The executive is formed by the legislature.

B. The executive is not accountable to the legislature.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A and B are true.
 (b) A and B are false.
 (c) A is true, B is false.
 (d) A is false, B is true.

Ans. (c) : A parliamentary system is a system of democratic governance of a state where the executive derives its democratic legitimacy from its ability to command the support of the legislature.

The executive branch consists of the president, vice president and Council of Minister, led by the prime minister and this form by legislature.

The Executive remains responsible and administration accountable to parliament.

Hence option (c) is correct answer.

31. The dynamism in a democracy is reflected in:

A. Government passing new laws and launching new schemes and programmes.

B. People organizing movements around various social and economic issues.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only A is true.
 (b) Only B is true.
 (c) Both A and B are false.
 (d) Both A and B are true.

Ans. (d) : The dynamism in a democracy is reflected in Government passing new laws and launching new schemes and programmes and people organizing movements around social and economic issues.

Hence option (d) is correct answer.

32. Which of the following are the features of casual wage labour work in India?

A. Workers get paid in the form of cash only.

B. Employers pay a part of salary for those days when workers are sick.

C. At times, workers are expected to work for longer hours.

D. There is little guarantee for regular employment opportunities.

- (a) Only A is true.
 (b) Only B and C are true.
 (c) Only C and D are true.
 (d) Only A, B and C are true.

Ans. (c) : Casual worker refers to those workers who do not earn regular wages and do not have regular employment throughout the year. The work for a few month or days and earn wages for the work done, casual workers are not hired by employers on regular basis.

Feature of casual wage labour work in India-

- At times, workers are expected to work for longer hours.
- There is little guarantee for regular employment opportunities.

33. Match the following about status of employment and choose the correct option.

A.	Government hospital doctor	(i)	Casual wage labourer
B.	Roadside Vegetable Vendor	(ii)	Employer
C.	Garment factory Owner	(iii)	Self-employed
D.	Agricultural labourer	(iv)	Regular salaried employee