

All India Mock KVS TGT Social Studies

Directions (1-3): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the answer-sheet.

Q1. That hardly counts, _____
 (a) does it?
 (b) doesn't it?
 (c) do it?
 (d) don't it?

Q2. Only people who are afraid to sign their names send _____ letters.
 (a) unanimous
 (b) anonymous
 (c) official
 (d) informal

Q3. The Unprecedented economic growth of China has _____ worldwide attention.
 (a) attracted
 (b) proposed
 (c) neither
 (d) perceived

Directions (4-6): In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

Q4. The call of the seas (a) / have always (b) / found an echo in me. (c) / No error (d)
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

Q5. Hardly, I had left home for Mumbai (a) / when my son who is settled in Kolkata arrived (b) / without any prior information. (c) / No error (d)
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

Q6. Now, it can be easily said (a) / that the population of this city is greater (b) / than any other city in India. (c) / No error (d)
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D

Directions (7-8): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

Q7. Portrayal
 (a) rendering
 (b) original
 (c) delineation
 (d) sketch

Q8. Tyranny
 (a) autonomy
 (b) commonwealth
 (c) autarchy
 (d) absolutism

Directions (9-10): out of the four alternatives, choose the one which *best expresses* the meaning of the given word and mark it in the answer Sheet.

Q9. Onslaught
 (a) Counterattack
 (b) Resistance
 (c) Defense
 (d) Invasion

Q10. Grotesque
 (a) Laughable
 (b) Bizarre
 (c) Absurd
 (d) Shameful

Directions (11-20): निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

Q11. 'अनुग्रह' शब्द का विलोम शब्द है-
 (a) ग्रहण
 (b) विग्रह
 (c) गृहीत
 (d) आग्रह

Q12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द 'झूठ' शब्द का समानार्थक शब्द नहीं है?

- (a) मिथ्या
- (b) मृषा
- (c) मरीचि
- (d) अनृत

Q13. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में दिये गये शब्द परस्पर पर्यायवाची हैं?

- (a) सलिल, तोय
- (b) चपला, रजनी
- (c) कानन, विभावरी
- (d) भुजंग, कुंजर

Q14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'नदी का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है?

- (a) सरिता
- (b) तटनी
- (c) वारि
- (d) अपगा

Q15. 'मृत्यु की इच्छा', इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द का चयन कीजिए।

- (a) मुमुक्षा
- (b) ईप्सित
- (c) युयुत्सा
- (d) मुमूर्षा

Q16. 'जहाँ किसी बात का डर या खतरा न हो' इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द का चयन कीजिए।

- (a) निरापद
- (b) दूरभिग्रह
- (c) अनूतन
- (d) ईशानि

Q17. 'नौ सौ चूहे खाकर बिल्ली हज को चली', इस लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है-

- (a) जीवन के अंत में अत्यधिक सत्कर्म करना
- (b) दुराचार छोड़ कर सादा जीवन बिताना
- (c) जीवन भर दुष्कर्म करके अंत में धर्मात्मा बनने का ढोंग करना
- (d) पाप करते करते थक जाना

Q18. 'छल्लूंदर के सिर में चमेली का तेल' इस लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है-

- (a) परिश्रम का फल अवश्य मिलता है
- (b) जिसके पास शक्ति होती है, उसी की जीत होती है
- (c) किसी व्यक्ति के पास ऐसी वस्तु हो जो कि उसके योग्य न हो
- (d) जितना अधिक रुपया खर्च करेंगे, उतनी ही अच्छी वस्तु मिलेगी

Q19. 'निस्संतान' शब्द का संधि-है विच्छेद-

- (a) निस्संतान + :
- (b) निसं स्तान +
- (c) निस संतान +
- (d) नि संतान +

Q20. 'परोपकार' शब्द का संधि-है विच्छेद-

- (a) परो उपकार +
- (b) पर उपकार +
- (c) पर आकार +
- (d) प अरोपकर +

Q21. Which of the following Sultans died while playing Polo or Chaugan?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Balban
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Nasiruddin Muhammad

Q22. With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Shahjahan
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q23. In which market form, a market or industry is dominated by a single seller?

- (a) Oligopoly
- (b) Monopoly
- (c) Duopoly
- (d) Competitive

Q24. Which one of the following sites is famous for prehistoric paintings?

- (a) Bagh
- (b) Ajanta
- (c) Bhimbetka
- (d) Amrawati

Q25. Which amendment established the Urban Local Government System?

- (a) 71st Amendment Act
- (b) 74th Amendment Act
- (c) 73rd Amendment Act
- (d) 72nd Amendment Act

Q26. Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) K. S. Hegde
- (b) Hukam Singh
- (c) M. A. Ayyangar
- (d) Ganesh Mavlankar

Q27. Which state in India has the largest coverage area of the forest?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q28. Where is the world's highest volcanic mountain Cotopaxi located?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Philippines
- (c) Ecuador
- (d) Hawaiian Islands

Q29. Dictionary publisher Merriam-Webster announced that their '2022 word of the year' is "gaslighting". Merriam-Webster is a _____-based dictionary.

- (a) UK
- (b) US
- (c) Canada
- (d) France

Q30. India has announced its Candidature for UNSC Membership for the 2028-29 Term. Where is the headquarters of the UNSC located?

- (a) Geneva
- (b) Rome
- (c) New York
- (d) Brussels

Q31. 'Amphibian' is related to 'frog' in the same way as 'Reptiles' is related to '_____'

- (a) Amphiuma
- (b) Caecilian
- (c) Salamander
- (d) Geckos

Q32. Deepika is sister of Rohit and daughter of Rajesh. Sita is wife of Rajesh and mother of Raj. How Rohit is related to Raj?

- (a) Brother
- (b) Cousin
- (c) Son
- (d) Can't be determined

Q33. Complete the given series-

SH, UJ, __, YN, AP

- (a) WL
- (b) VU
- (c) VL
- (d) XK

Q34. Below are given statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow (s) from the given statements.

Statements-

- All Red are Blue
- All Blue are Black
- All Black are White

Conclusion

- I. Some White are Black
- II. All Red are White
- III. Some Black are not White
- (a) only conclusions I and II follows
- (b) Only conclusions I follows
- (c) Only conclusion II follows
- (d) All conclusions I, II and III follows

Q35. Three of the following numbers are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) 3186
- (b) 6549
- (c) 7412
- (d) 2189

Q36. Jeffrey Preston Bezos is the founder of _____.

- (a) Paytm
- (b) Amazon
- (c) WhatsApp
- (d) Facebook

Q37. WWW introduced by _____.

- (a) Jerry Yang
- (b) Christopher
- (c) Tim Berners Lee
- (d) Larry Page

Q38. Who among the following was the first programmer?

- (a) George Boole
- (b) John Bardeen
- (c) John Bacus
- (d) Lady Ada Augusta

Q39. Who among the following founder of WhatsApp?

- (a) Jan Koum
- (b) Brian Acton
- (c) Steve Chad
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q40. Which of the following is the parent organization of WhatsApp?

- (a) Apple
- (b) Yahoo
- (c) Facebook
- (d) Google

Q41. If the student is unable to walk and talk properly, this is referred to as:

- (a) Physical disabilities
- (b) Learning disabilities
- (c) Locomotor disabilities
- (d) Mental disabilities

Q42. What is the full form of IDEA?

- (a) Indian Development Education Act
- (b) Individuals With Distance Education Act
- (c) Indian Disability Education Act
- (d) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

Q43. Under which article of the Indian constitution does the RTE Act lie?

- (a) Article 20
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 22
- (d) Article 23

Q44. What type of leadership is most commonly associated with school principals?

- (a) instructional leadership
- (b) distributed leadership
- (c) transformational leadership
- (d) shared leadership

Q45. What type of institute is distributed leadership popular in?

- (a) political
- (b) educational
- (c) non- educational
- (d) none of these

Q46. Who acts as central guides in small teams to cultivate an environment of shared accountability?

- (a) leader
- (b) teacher
- (c) student
- (d) pupil

Q47. An important indication of a child's social maturity is-

- (a) motor coordination
- (b) rapid growth in height
- (c) being able to read and write
- (d) awareness of the presence of others

Q48. A child is crying on seeing his mother who is busy working on the laptop. The socialization of a child is affected by which agent of socialization?

- (a) Primary agent
- (b) secondary agent
- (c) both primary and secondary agent
- (d) anticipatory agent

Q49. Which activities can be conducted for the social development of children?

- (a) celebrating festivals
- (b) celebrating national festivals
- (c) celebrating birthday
- (d) all of the above

Q50. Individual factors of child development include-

- (a) age-friend-family
- (b) health-intelligence-environment
- (c) school-neighborhood-club
- (d) all of the above

Q51. Which of the following is not an activity for fostering the moral development of children?

- (a) organizing school panchayat
- (b) organizing group projects
- (c) organizing group games
- (d) organizing beauty pageants

Q52. Which stage is known as the period of concrete operations by Piaget?

- (a) adolescence
- (b) middle childhood
- (c) early childhood
- (d) later childhood

Q53. A father expects all his children, aged 4, 6, and 12 to learn the same subjects together. This would violate which principle of development?

- (a) Development is a continuous process
- (b) Development depends on maturation and learning
- (c) Development proceeds from simple to complex
- (d) There are individual rates of development

Q54. Which of the following is the principle of development?

- (a) it is always linear
- (b) it processes are not interconnected
- (c) it is a discontinuous process
- (d) it does not proceed at the same pace

Q55. "Each area of development is dependent on the other and thus influences the other developments". This statement is related to which principle of development?

- (a) Development proceeds from general to specific
- (b) Development proceeds stage by stage
- (c) development is correlated
- (d) development is predictable

Q56. Which of the following play an important role in a child's socialization?

- (i) Media
 - (ii) School
 - (iii) Family
 - (iv) Neighbourhood
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (b) (iii), (i)
 - (c) (ii), (iii)
 - (d) (i), (iii), (iv)

Q57. What type of climate allows freedom of thought and expression for both teachers and students?

- (a) conductive and open
- (b) conductive and close
- (c) non-conductive and open
- (d) non-conductive and close

Q58. Who is responsible for creating an environment that is conducive to leadership?

- (a) shared leadership
- (b) educational leadership
- (c) collaborative leadership
- (d) instructional leadership

Q59. What is the key factor in the successful implementation of educational policies?

- (a) educational leadership
- (b) effective leadership
- (c) school-community relationship
- (d) none of these

Q60. Nep 2020 aimed to achieve equitable access to the highest quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background. This target will be achieved up to the year _____.

- (a) 2025
- (b) 2040
- (c) 2035
- (d) 2030

Q61. How many fundamental principles are mentioned in National Education Policy 2020?

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 22

Q62. State which of the following statements is NOT TRUE with respect to the principles of guidance-

- (a) Guidance is a lifelong process
- (b) Guidance can take the help of tests for effectiveness
- (c) There is no scope for individual differences in guidance
- (d) Guidance is a generalized and specialized process

Q63. The directive technique of counseling puts emphasis on the -

- (a) Knowing the causes of the problem first
- (b) Applying direct remedial measures
- (c) Developing counseling on the basis of learning theories
- (d) None of the above

Q64. In the constructivist frame child is viewed as-

- (a) a 'problem solver' and a 'scientific investigator'.
- (b) 'miniature adult' who is less than an adult in all aspects such as size, cognition, emotions.
- (c) 'tabula rasa' or 'blank slate' whose life is shaped entirely by experience.
- (d) a 'passive being' who can be shaped and molded into any form through conditioning.

Q65. Which of the following is most important in an inclusive classroom?

- (a) Individualized education plan
- (b) Uniform instruction
- (c) Standardized testing
- (d) Promoting competitive learning

Q66. What instructional adaptations should a teacher make while working with students who are 'Visually Challenged'?

- (a) Focus on a variety of written tasks, especially worksheets.
- (b) Speak clearly and use a lot of touches and feel materials.
- (c) Use a variety of visual presentations.
- (d) Orient herself so that the students can watch her closely.

Q67. What is the definition of cognition?

- (a) The process of acquiring and understanding knowledge through our thoughts, experiences and senses
- (b) The process of biological and psychological changes
- (c) Developing attitude and interest
- (d) Structural and physiological changes

Q68. Which psychologist gave the three domains of learning?

- (a) Benjamin Bloom
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) Vygotsky
- (d) Chomsky

Q69. Who is the most influential exponent of cognitivism?

- (a) John Dewey
- (b) Benjamin Bloom
- (c) Abraham Maslow
- (d) Jean Piaget

Q70. Which of the following is an appropriate choice for experiential learning of work education?

- (a) Classrooms
- (b) Public places such as post offices, banks, etc.
- (c) Outside of the classroom but within the school premises
- (d) Other schools

Q71. Which of the following is not a correct statement about teaching learning materials?

- (a) They help to develop an interest in the learners
- (b) They provide partial reinforcement for better learning
- (c) They help to develop curiosity
- (d) They help to understand and comprehend difficult concepts

Q72. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good teaching-learning material?

- (a) Attractive
- (b) Novelty
- (c) Ease of handling
- (d) Single usage utility

Q73. The ICTs are needed at the school level for the following activities-

- (a) Teaching learning
- (b) Evaluation activities
- (c) Remedial teaching
- (d) All of the above

Q74. How does evaluation help in effective school administration?

- (a) a systematic evaluation procedure provides an objective and comprehensive picture of each pupil's progress
- (b) Evaluation ensures an appropriate follow-up service
- (c) Evaluation helps to know whether the students possess the required knowledge and skills to proceed with the instruction
- (d) Evaluation data helps administrators to judge the extent to which the objectives of the schools are being achieved, find out the strengths and weaknesses of a curriculum and arrange special school programs

Q75. Which is not a characteristic of formative evaluation?

- (a) It is an integral part of the learning process
- (b) It pinpoints difficulties being faced by a weak learner
- (c) Its result can be used for grading or placement purposes
- (d) It motivates the learner

Q76. When does effective learning happen?

- (a) Learning is independent of the student's readiness
- (b) In a traditional classroom
- (c) Classroom environment has no impact on student learning
- (d) When a student is ready to learn

Q77. According to Piaget, one of the methods of motivating a child is 'cognitive conflict' This method is a:

- (a) Schema
- (b) Accommodation
- (c) Equilibration
- (d) Assimilation

Q78. Which of the following is the best example of behaviorism while constructing a curriculum?

- (a) Learning should occur when learners show an appropriate response
- (b) learning should occur in a realistic setting
- (c) learning is a series of transformations of information
- (d) Learning should occur when independent learning is assisted

Q79. Robin, a class II student, is attentively watching animals on National Geography Channel. He observes new species of animals and adds them to the existing group of animals in his memory. This is called:

- (a) Assimilation
- (b) Schema
- (c) Equilibration
- (d) Accommodation

Q80. Classroom management is an important responsibility of teachers that entails three basic functions, which are _____.

- (a) planning, managing and performing
- (b) Curriculum, designing and execution
- (c) planning, control and communication
- (d) controlling, managing and performing

Q81. In the eighteenth century, France country was divided into how many estates?

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Six
- (d) Seven

Q82. Choose the correct statements.

1. People in France protested against the high price of Bread
2. French Revolution was started in the year 1789
3. Peasants used to participate in revolts against taxes and food scarcity

- (a) Only 1 & 2
- (b) Only 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3 & 1
- (d) All of the above

Q83. A new form of government was proposed by based on a social contract between people and their representatives.

- (a) Rousseau
- (b) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (c) Montesquieu
- (d) Fraises carol

Q84. The correct statement is/are –

1. Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary
2. All members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state which included a direct tax, called taille, and many indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Both are wrong

Q85. In which year Louis XVI, called an assembly to pass proposals for new taxes?

- (a) 5 May 1782
- (b) 5 May 1789
- (c) 5 May 1780
- (d) 7 May 1800

Q86. In the twentieth century what became one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society?

- (a) Socialism
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Communism
- (d) None of the above

Q87. The correct statement is/are-

1. Socialists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time
2. Robert Owen sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA)

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Both are wrong

Q88. By 1870 ideas spread through Europe and they formed an international body- namely, The Second International.

- (a) Socialist
- (b) Communist
- (c) Democrats
- (d) Liberals

Q89. In which year the Labour Party and Socialist Party were formed by socialists and trade unionists?

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1918
- (c) 1905
- (d) 1902

Q90. The correct statement is/are –

1. In the October Revolution of 1917, Socialists took over the government of Russia
2. The fall of the monarchy in 1917 and the events of October were termed the Russian Revolution

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Both are wrong

Q91. Which country was defeated after the first World War?

- (a) England
- (b) Germany
- (c) Russia
- (d) Britain

Q92. Choose the correct statement-

1. The time of the first World War was 1914-1918
 2. The Nazis had become the largest party by 1932
 3. Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) All of the above

Q93. When did Hitler try to seize control of Bavaria and Capture Berlin?

- (a) 1923
(b) 1920
(c) 1915
(d) 1919

Q94. The correct statement is/are-

1. In 1919 Hitler join German Worker's party
 2. Jews were the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany
 3. A bronze cross was given to the woman who produced four children
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2& 3
(c) Only 3& 1
(d) All of the above

Q95. Which of the following game, Hitler was glorified?

- (a) Boxing
(b) Cricket
(c) Chess
(d) Polo

Q96. The Criminal Tribes Act was passed by the colonial government in -

- (a) 1871
(b) 1881
(c) 1891
(d) 1861

Q97. According to Anil Kumar and Naresh Kumar's research, the Gujjar Bakar Wal tribe arrived in between 1127 and 1154 AD and spent the summer in the highlands of the state -

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nādu
(d) Nepal

Q98. Who among the following was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery by Hitler?

- (a) Goebbels
(b) Hindenburg
(c) Hjalmar Schacht
(d) Ada, Smith

Q99. Hitler took over the German Workers Party and renamed it-

1. National Socialist party
 2. National Workers of Germany
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) Both are wrong

Q100. What was the name given to gas chambers by the Nazis?

- (a) Disinfection Areas
(b) Revolutionary Ground
(c) Killing seas
(d) Killer's earth

Q101. Which of the following is the correct statement?

1. Extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called reforestation
 2. Cutting off trees on large scale is known as deforestation
 3. Deforestation generally decreases the rainfall
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All are correct

Q102. Which of the following gas is likely to be reduced in the atmosphere by deforestation?

- (a) Sulphur Dioxide
(b) Carbon Dioxide
(c) Nitrogen
(d) Oxygen

Q103. The Wrong statement is/are-

1. Planting of trees is not contributing to the loss of biodiversity
 2. In Amazon Forest, we can see deforestation to a large extent
 3. The biggest driver of deforestation is agriculture
- (a) Only 1 & 2 are wrong
(b) Only 2 & 3 are wrong
(c) Only 3 & 1 are wrong
(d) None of the above

Q104. Colonial rulers considered forests as wilderness and unproductive because-

- (a) The forests are not fit for habitation
(b) Forests only have wild-grown trees
(c) Forests did not yield revenue to enhance the income of the state
(d) Forests are full of wild animals

Q105. Dietrich Brandis was the –

- (a) First Postmaster general
- (b) First Governor of forest administration
- (c) First inspector general of forests in India
- (d) First Supervisor of forests

Q106. Which of the following is the correct statement?

1. The imperial forest institute was set up in 1906 at Dehradun
 2. Kharif is a local name for the shifting cultivation
- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 is correct
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) Both are wrong

Q107. Forests consisting of which type of trees were preferred by the forest department –

1. Forests had trees that provided fuel, fodder and leaves
 2. Forests having Sal, deodar and pine trees
 3. Forests having trees suitable for building ships and railways
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) None of the above

Q108. Which of the following decision taken by the Forest Act 1878?

- (a) All forests were to be brought under the control of the forest department
- (b) Forest was to be divided into three categories
- (c) Forest was to be cleared for cultivation
- (d) All of the above

Q109. According to the 1878 Amendment of the Forest Act, 'Protected Village' referred to which of the following?

- (a) A forest where entry was prohibited
- (b) A forest that was protected by the forest department
- (c) A forest in which villages could collect firewood, fodder, leaves, etc, for their use
- (d) None of the above

Q110. Choose the correct statements about shifting cultivation-

1. Types of cultivation under which parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation
 2. Seasonal cultivation
 3. Cultivation where crops are harvested only in autumn
- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 is correct
 - (c) Only 3 is correct
 - (d) All of the above

Q111. The Himalayas have formed from the parallel fold ranges of which oldest range?

- (a) The Shivalik Range
- (b) The lesser Himalayas
- (c) The Great Himalayas Range
- (d) The Dhauladhar Range

Q112. Choose the correct statements-

1. The flat plains along the sub-Himalayan region in North India are called Bhabar
 2. The foothills region of the Himalayas is Shivalik
 3. Shivalik hills are part of the Himalayas
- (a) Only 1 & 2
 - (b) Only 2 & 3
 - (c) Only 3 & 1
 - (d) All of the above

Q113. Himachal stands for –

- (a) The Great Himalayas
- (b) The Middle Himalayas
- (c) Shivalik
- (d) None of the above

Q114. The wrong statements is/are –

1. The flat plains along the sub-Himalayan region in North India are called Bhabar
 2. The foothills region of the Himalayas is Shivalik
 3. Shivalik hills are part of the Himalayas
- (a) Only 1 & 2 are wrong
 - (b) Only 2 & 3 are wrong
 - (c) Only 3 & 4 are wrong
 - (d) None of the above is wrong

Q115. The major landform in our country is/are-

- (a) Mountains & Plains
- (b) Deserts and Plateaus
- (c) Islands
- (d) All of the above

Q116. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- (a) Mahendragiri
- (b) Mount Everest
- (c) Kanchenjunga
- (d) Mount Kaveri

Q117. Choose the correct statements –

1. Wular lake is a saltwater lake
 2. Godavari is the longest river in Peninsular India
 3. Tapi river flows through a rift valley
- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 & 3 are correct
 - (c) Only 3 & 1 are correct
 - (d) All are correct

Q118. The correct statements are –

1. The world's largest drainage basin is of river Amazon
 2. Ganga is the largest basin in India
 3. The Indian rivers are divided into three major groups
- (a) Only 1 & 2 are correct
(b) Only 2 & 3 are correct
(c) Only 3 & 1 are correct
(d) All are correct

Q119. Which of the following are the Himalayan Rivers?

1. Indus
 2. Ganga
 3. Brahmaputra
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q120. A river with its tributaries is called a river system–

- (a) True
(b) False
(c) Can't say
(d) Don't know

Q121. Which of the following river enters India in the Ladakh and rises in Tibet–

- (a) Kaveri
(b) Indus
(c) Yamuna
(d) Godavari

Q122. The Satluj, the Beas, the Ravi the Chenab, and the Jhelum join together to enter the Indus near.....in Pakistan–

1. Lahore
 2. Pathankot
 3. Mithankot
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q123. The main tributaries of the Indus –

1. Zaskar
 2. Nubra
 3. Shyok
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All are correct

Q124. Which one of the following is correct about Indus?

1. The Indus flows through Balistan and Gilgit and emerges from the mountains at Attack
 2. The Indus flows southwards eventually reaching the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi
 3. With a total length of 2900km, the Indus is one of the longest rivers in the world
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) All of the above

Q125. Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement –

1. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries
 2. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size
- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 & 2
(d) None of the above

Q126. Consider the following statements–

1. According to the regulations of the Indus Water Treaty (1960), India can use only 20% of the total water carried by the Indus River system
 2. This water is used for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and the southern and western parts of Rajasthan
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) None of the above

Q127. The total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time, is called–

- (a) Weather
(b) Climate
(c) Season
(d) Hot wind

Q128. Choose the correct statements–

1. The wind blowing in the northern plains in the summer is known as Loo
 2. The Western disturbance causes rainfall during winters in the north-western part of India
 3. Monsoon arrives in India in approximately Early June
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) All of the above

Q129. Which one of the following characteristics of the cold weather season in India?

- (a) Warm days and warm nights
- (b) Warm days and cold nights
- (c) Cool days and cold nights
- (d) Cold days and warm nights

Q130. Which of the following is not an Element of Weather and Climate?

- 1. Temperature
- 2. Rainfall
- 3. Wind and Humidity

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Only 3 is correct
- (d) None of the above

Q131. Choose the correct statement-

- 1. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which means season
- 2. 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year
- 3. The climate of India is described as a monsoon type

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Only 3 is correct
- (d) All of the above

Q132. In Asia, the monsoon-type climate is found mainly in -

- 1. South Region
- 2. Southeast Region

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

Q133. The correct statements are-

- 1. In the Thar Desert, the day temperature may rise to 50 degrees and drop down to nearly 15 degrees the same at night
- 2. Precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall in the upper parts of the Himalayas

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Both are wrong

Q134. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?

- 1. The annual precipitation varies from over 400cm in Meghalaya to less than in Ladakh and Western Rajasthan
- 2. Tamil Nadu coast gets a large portion of its rain during October and November
- 3. There is a decrease in rainfall generally from east to west in the Northern Plains

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Only 3 is correct
- (d) None of the above

Q135. The most rainfall in India can be seen between -

- (a) June to August
- (b) June to September
- (c) July to August
- (d) July to December

Q136. Conservation within the natural habitat is -

- (a) In situ conservation
- (b) Ex situ conservation
- (c) In vivo conservation
- (d) Ex vivo conservation

Q137. Which of the following is In-situ conservation?

- 1. National Parks
 - 2. Sanctuaries
 - 3. Biosphere reserves
- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 is correct
 - (c) Only 3 is correct
 - (d) All of the above

Q138. Which of the following is the most important reason for the decrease in biodiversity?

- 1. Habitat Destruction
 - 2. Habitat Pollution
 - 3. Over-exploitation
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) None of the above

Q139. The maximum diversity region -

- (a) Coral reefs
- (b) Mangroves
- (c) Temperate rainforest
- (d) All of the above

Q140. Biodiversity –

1. Increases towards the equator
 2. Decreases towards the equator
 3. Remains same throughout the planet
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) None of the above

Q141. Choose the correct statement about Democracy-

1. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people
 2. Democracy comes from a Greek word 'Demokratia'
 3. In Greek 'demos' means people and Kratia means rule
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q142. "Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people" is the statement of –

- (a) Abraham Lincon
(b) Jawahar lal Nehru
(c) Plato
(d) Lenin

Q143. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people which happens in-

1. Monarchies
 2. Dictatorship
 3. Democracy
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) None of the above

Q144. The wrong statement is/are –

1. In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people
 2. In China, the government is always formed by the Socialist Party
 3. A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing
- (a) Only 1 is wrong
(b) Only 2 is wrong
(c) Only 3 is wrong
(d) All are wrong

Q145. Which country has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote?

- (a) Estonia
(b) USA
(c) Britain
(d) Denmark

Q146. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote.....

1. Must have one value
 2. Must have zero value
 3. Must have more value
- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Only 3
(d) None of the above

Q147. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every-

- (a) 5 years
(b) 6 years
(c) 2 years
(d) 3 years

Q148. We follow based system of representation.

1. Area
 2. Language
 3. Religion
- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Only 3
(d) None of the above

Q149. Choose the correct statements-

1. For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies
 2. In a democratic election, every vote has equal value
 3. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) All of the above

Q150. Under which Articles of the Indian Constitution the Election was arranged?

- (a) Article 324-329
(b) Article 233- 430
(c) Article 345- 360
(d) Article 305-309

Q151. Which of the following election is/are conducted by the Election Commission?

1. Rajya Sabha
 2. Lok Sabha
 3. President
 4. Vice President
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) All of the above

Q152. The correct statements are –

1. The three-member commission was formed in 1989
 2. At present, the election Commission is a three-member body
 3. Under Article 327, the representation of the people Act 1951, was passed by the Parliament
- (a) Only 1 & 2
(b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 3 & 1
(d) All of the above

Q153. Who among the following issues the notification of general election?

- (a) President
(b) Ministers
(c) Prime minister
(d) Local People

Q154. The correct statements are-

1. President in consultation with the election commission gives adjustments on disputes regarding the qualification of a member of parliament
 2. In Article 329 the bar of interference of courts in matters relating to elections to parliament and state legislatures is mentioned
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Both are the correct
(d) None of the above

Q155. By which constitutional amendment the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years?

- (a) 47th Constitutional Amendment 1976
(b) 61st Constitutional Amendment 1988
(c) 87th Constitutional Amendment 2009
(d) None of the above

Q156. Choose the correct statements-

1. President appointed the regional election commissioners
 2. Election Commission of India located in New Delhi
 3. Every adult citizen of India has the right to vote
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All are correct

Q157. 'Election is a weapon in the hands of the most oppressed section of the society which will give them political and legal equality.' It is said by-

- (a) Jakir Husain
(b) Dr. Ambedkar
(c) J.L. Nehru
(d) Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel

Q158. Which of the following freedom is not available to an Indian citizen?

1. Freedom to criticise the government
 2. Freedom to participate in armed revolution
 3. Freedom to start a movement to change the government
 4. Freedom to oppose the central values of the Constitutions
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) Only 4 is correct

Q159. Which of the following rights is available under the Indian constitution?

- (a) Right to work
(b) Right to an adequate livelihood
(c) Right to protect one's culture
(d) Right to privacy

Q160. Which of the following statements about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid?

1. Giving rights is good, but it is not necessary for a democracy
 2. Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) Both are wrong

Q161. Which of the following form of government is periodically elected by the people in a free and fair manner?

1. Autocratic
 2. Democratic
 3. Monarchical
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) None of the above

Q162. When was the national human rights commission (NHRC) set up by law?

- (a) In 1990
- (b) In 1989
- (c) In 1999
- (d) In 1993

Q163. Why do we need rights in a democracy?

1. For the sustenance of a democracy
 2. To protect minorities from the oppression of a majority
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) Both are wrong

Q164. What does the right to freedom mean?

1. Freedom of speech and expression
 2. Equality before the law
 3. Right against exploitation
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) None of the above

Q165. Who called the right to constitutional remedies 'the heart and soul' of our constitution'?

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 2. Dr. Jakir Hussain
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Can't say
(d) Don't know

Q166. What is the main activity in Palampur?

- (a) Transport
- (b) Services
- (c) Health
- (d) Farming

Q167. Which of the following are a characteristic of Palampur?

1. This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes
 2. The 80% upper caste families own the majority of land in the village
 3. Their houses, some of them quite large are made of brick with cement plastering
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q168. Which of the following comes under fixed capital?

1. Tools
 2. Machines
 3. Buildings
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q169. Raw materials and money in hand are called-

1. Working Capital
 2. Non-working Capital
 3. Raw Capital
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) None of the above

Q170. What % of the Palampur people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood?

- (a) 30%
- (b) 75%
- (c) 65%
- (d) 85%

Q171. Which of the following is the measuring unit of measuring land?

- (a) Hectare
- (b) Acre
- (c) Pamina
- (d) Bigha

Q172. The correct statement about the Palampur?

1. During the rainy season (Kharif) farmers grow Jawar and bajra
 2. Jowar and Bajara plants are used as cattle feed
 3. It is followed by the cultivation of potatoes between October and September
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q173. Which of the following is true-

1. In the village, you may find land area being discussed in local units such as bigha, guintha
 2. On hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100m
- (a) Only 1 is true
(b) Only 2 is true
(c) Both are true
(d) Both are false

Q174. In the kind of crops grown and facilities available, Palampur would resemble a village of thepart of the state of Uttar Pradesh -

- (a) Northern
(b) Southern
(c) Western
(d) Eastern

Q175. The farmers in Palampur are able to grow different crops in a year, due to -

- (a) Well-developed irrigation system
(b) Adequate manpower
(c) Adequate fertiliser
(d) All of the above

Q176. Growing more than one crop on a piece of land during a year is known as -

1. Multiple Cropping
 2. Mixing Cropping
 3. Inter Cropping
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Only 3 is correct
(d) All of the above

Q177. Yield is measured as a crop produced on a given piece of land during a.....-

- (a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

Q178. The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP in 1951-52 is -

- (a) 0.69%
(b) 0.56%
(c) 0.64 %
(d) 0.98%

Q179. In which year the literacy rate of India was 18%?

- (a) 1951
(b) 1947
(c) 1998
(d) 1964

Q180. The correct statement is/are -

1. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status
 2. "Serve Shiksha Abhiyan" is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children of 6-14 years of age group
- (a) Only 1 is correct
(b) Only 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) None of the above

Solutions

S1. Ans. (a)

Sol. "Does it?" is the correct answer.

S2. Ans. (b)

Sol. Anonymous means not identified by name; of unknown name.

S3. Ans. (a)

Sol. Attracted means to have a liking for or interest in something.

S4. Ans. (b)

Sol. "The call" is the subject which is singular thus singular verb "has" should be used.

S5. Ans. (a)

Sol. "Hardly" is an adverb which takes inversion form thus it should be "hardly had I".

S6. Ans. (c)

Sol. As the comparison is being done between population of the cities thus to refer the population "that of" should be used before "any other city" in (c) part.

S7. Ans. (b)

Sol. Portrayal: a description of someone or something in a particular way; a representation. Original - present or existing from the beginning; first or earliest.

S8. Ans. (b)

Sol. Tyranny: cruel and oppressive government or rule. Commonwealth means a community of shared interests in a non-political field.

S9. Ans. (d)

Sol. Onslaught means a fierce or destructive attack and invasion means an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.

S10. Ans. (b)

Sol. Grotesque means comically or repulsively ugly or distorted and bizarre means very strange or unusual.

S11. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'अनुग्रह' शब्द का विलोम शब्द 'विग्रह' है। अनुग्रह का अर्थ है- कृपा, ईश्वरीय कृपा। विग्रह का अर्थ है- झगड़ा, विवाद, कलह।

S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. मिथ्या, मृषा और अनृत, 'झूठ' शब्द के समानार्थक शब्द हैं। मरीचि शब्द, किरण शब्द का समानार्थी शब्द है।

S13. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'सलिल' और 'तोय', पानी के पर्यायवाची हैं। पानी के अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं - पय, मेघपुष्प, जल, वारि, नीर, तोय, अम्बु, उदक।

S14. Ans. (c)

Sol. 'वारि', नदी का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है। 'वारि', पानी का पर्यायवाची शब्द है। नदी के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं- सरिता, तटिनी, वाहिनी, तरंगिणी, निर्झरिणी, शैलजा, जलमाला, नद, शैवालिनी, प्रवाहिनी,

S15. Ans. (d)

Sol. 'मृत्यु की इच्छा', इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द है - 'मुमूर्षा'।

S16. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'जहाँ किसी बात का डर या खतरा न हो' इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द है - 'निरापद'।

S17. Ans. (c)

Sol. 'नौ सौ चूहे खाकर बिल्ली हज को चली', इस लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है- जीवन भर दुष्कर्म करके अंत में धर्मात्मा बनने का ढोंग करना।

S18. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'छछूंदर के सिर में चमेली का तेल' इस लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है- किसी व्यक्ति के पास ऐसी वस्तु हो जो कि उसके योग्य न हो।

S19. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'निस्संतान' शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद है- 'नि: + संतान'।

S20. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'परोपकार' शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद है- 'पर + उपकार'।

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of injuries received during an accident in a game of chaugan (Polo). He was buried in Lahore near Anarkali Bazaar.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat, in 1608. Sir Thomas Roe reached the court of the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir, as the emissary of King James I in 1615, and gained for the British the right to establish a factory at Surat.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Monopoly refers to a company that is a single seller of a product or service in the market. A monopoly basically holds the entire market, controls Prices and Supplies, and puts an end to any competition or it doesn't even let the competition get a start because of high market entry costs.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site in central India that spans the prehistoric paleolithic and mesolithic periods.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 provided constitutional status to local urban bodies.

- This act added a new part IX-A to the Constitution entitled 'The Municipalities' and a new Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items for municipalities.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ganesh Mavlankar was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha.

- Ganesh Mavlankar is considered the father of Lok Sabha.
- The first Lok Sabha was constituted in 1952.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,522 sq. km. in terms of area in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh with a forest cover of 67,321 sq. km.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cotopaxi is an active stratovolcano in the Andes Mountains, located in the Latacunga canton of Cotopaxi Province Ecuador, in South America.

S29. Ans. (b)

Sol. Merriam-Webster is a US-based dictionary.

Details:

- The US dictionary publisher Merriam-Webster announced that their 2022 word of the year is "gaslighting" or as Merriam-Webster defines it, "the act or practice of grossly misleading someone, especially for one's own advantage."

S30. Ans. (c)

Sol. The headquarters of UNSC is located in New York, United States

Additional Information-

The previous eight terms that India has been in the Council are 1950-1951, 1967-1968, 1972-1973, 1977-1978, 1984-1985, 1991-1992, and 2011-2012.

About UNSC-

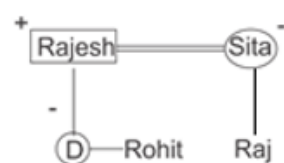
- The **United Nations Security Council** is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter.
- Founded: 24 October 1945

S31. Ans.(d)

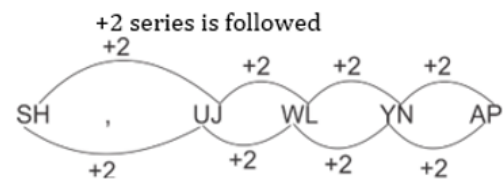
Sol. Frog comes under Amphibian
Geckos comes under Reptiles

S32. Ans.(d)

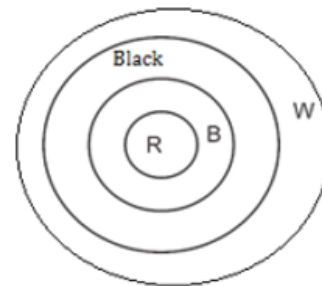
Sol.

**S33. Ans.(a)**

Sol.

**S34. Ans.(a)**

Sol.

**S35. Ans.(c)**

Sol.

$$3 \times 6 = 18 \Rightarrow 3186$$

All follow this logic except (c)

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jeffrey Preston Bezos is the founder of Amazon

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. WWW introduced by Tim Berners Lee.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lady Ada Augusta was the first programmer.

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jan Koum & Brian Acton are the founder of WhatsApp.

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. Google is the parent organization of WhatsApp.

S41. Ans. (c)

Sol. "Locomotor disability" means disability of the bones, joints or muscles leading to substantial restriction of the movement of the limbs or any form of cerebral palsy

S42. Ans. (d)

Sol. IDEA Individuals with disabilities education act

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. The constitution Act 2002 inserted article 21a in the constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as a fundamental right in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine.

S44. Ans. (a)

Sol. Instructional leadership is most commonly associated with school principals who manage curriculums, budgeting, and scheduling and are responsible for the success of each student in their schools.

S45. Ans. (b)

Sol. As the term suggests, distributed leadership is shared management. Popular within educational institutes, this concept disperses decision-making from one individual to a collective group.

S46. Ans. (a)

Sol. Leader act as central guides in small teams to cultivate an environment of shared accountability.

S47. Ans. (d)

Sol. An important indication of a child's social maturity is awareness of the presence of others as social maturity refers to the development of social skills and values in an individual across the lifespan.

S48. Ans. (a)

Sol. Socialization is an important process for the functioning and continuation of society. A child is crying on seeing his mother who is busy working on the laptop. The socialization of the child is affected by a primary agent of socialization. Primary socialization was implicitly understood as taking place in the family and during the first part of childhood. In this perspective, the socializing agents in the primary process are the parents, especially the mother. Within the family, it is the mother who first begins to socialize with the child.

S49. Ans. (d)

Sol. Development is all the changes that take place in a human being during a time. Social development includes learning to live in a group, learning socially approved ways, roles, attitudes, and relationships, and the process of defining one's identity. Celebrating social events like festivals, national festivals, celebrating Birthdays, and cultural programs may help children in social development.

S50. Ans. (d)

Sol. Right from conception to the beginning of life in a mother's womb, the growth and development of human beings are influenced by various factors. Development is affected by several variables such as the height of parents, nutrition, illness, intelligence, friends, family, school, etc. Individual factors of child development include-

- Health-intellectual-environment
- Nutrition
- Age-friend-family
- School-neighborhood-club

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol. The moral is a sense of right and wrong. At the individual level, fostering values in school students is seen as an investment in building the foundation for lifelong learning and promoting human excellence. Organizing group games, projects, and school panchayat are activities for fostering the moral development of children. So organizing beauty pageants is not an activity for fostering the moral development of children.

S52. Ans. (d)

Sol. Jean Piaget made a systematic study of cognitive development in his theory and categorized it into four stages. The 'Concrete Operational Stage' lasts around 7 to 11 years of age and refers to the late stage of child development.

In this stage, children can classify objects and subgroups and they gain the ability to conservation of numbers, area, and volume.

S53. Ans. (b)

Sol. Development depends on maturation and learning. Maturation refers to the sequential characteristics of biological growth and development. The biological changes occur in sequential order and give children new abilities.

S54. Ans. (d)

Sol. Development does not proceed at the same pace is a principle of development that states that:

- The rate of development is not uniform and everyone has their particular rate of development.
- The rate and speed of development vary in individual cases and indicate that individuals differ in the rate of development.

S55.Ans. (c)

Sol. The term 'development' refers to qualitative changes in an individual such as a change in personality or other mental and emotional aspects. Development has correlated all types of developments, i.e., physical, mental, social, and emotional, are related to each other e.g., a physically healthy child is likely to have superior sociability and emotional stability. Each area of development is dependent on the other and thus, influences the other developments.

S56.Ans. (a)

Sol. Media, Neighbourhood, School, and family all play an important role in a child's socialization.

S57.Ans. (a)

Sol. conductive and open

S58.Ans. (b)

Sol. Educational leadership is a collaborative process that unites the talents and forces of teachers, students, and parents to improve the quality of education and the education system itself.

S59.Ans. (b)

Sol. School leaders, particularly principals, have a key role to play in setting direction and creating a positive school culture including the proactive school mindset and supporting and enhancing staff motivation and commitment needed to foster improvement and promote success for schools in challenging circumstances.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nep 2020 aimed to achieve equitable access to the highest quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background. This target will be achieved up to the year 2040.

S61. Ans.(d)

Sol. 22 fundamental principles are mentioned in National Education Policy 2020. These fundamental principles will guide both the education system at large, as well as the individual institutions within it.

S62.Ans (c)

Sol. Guidance is a lifelong process, it can take the help of tests for effectiveness, and it is a generalized and specialized process. This is not true that there is no scope for individual differences in guidance.

S63.Ans (a)

Sol. Probing or questioning from the Counselor enables to help students to move forward in the helping process.

S64.Ans. (a)

Sol. The theory of cognitivism deals with the nature of knowledge and how humans gradually come to acquire, construct and use it. In the constructivist frame or approach, a child is viewed as a 'problem solver' and a 'scientific investigator'.

S65.Ans. (a)

Sol. Individualised education plan is most important in an inclusive classroom. An inclusive classroom is to promote cooperative and peer-oriented learning.

S66.Ans. (b)

Sol. Students with a disability like 'being visually challenged' face many problems in the educational process. So, it is important for a teacher to speak clear and use a lot of touches and feel material.

S67.Ans. (a)

Sol. Cognition is defined as 'the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.

S68.Ans. (a)

Sol. Psychologist Benjamin bloom gave the three domains of learning.

S69.Ans. (d)

Sol. Jean Piaget is the most influential exponent of cognitivism.

S70.Ans. (b)

Sol. Public places such as post offices, banks are appropriate choice for experiential learning of work education.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teaching learning material does not provide partial reinforcement but they provide full reinforcement for better learning and help in retaining the learned material for a long time.

S72. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teaching learning material from multiple unities is preferred in the school.

Materials of multiple utilities can have multiple uses in nearly all subject areas of the elementary school curriculum and hence are more in demand as teaching learning materials in the school.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. The ICTs are needed at the school level for the following activities-

- Teaching-learning
- Diagnostic Testing and Remedial teaching
- Evaluation activities
- Psychological analysis of learners
- Development of reasoning and thinking abilities among students
- Instructional material development

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. Evaluation also helps in decisions concerning admission, grouping and promotion of the students. Evaluation data helps in research areas like comparative study of different curricular, effectiveness of different methods, effectiveness of different organisational plans etc

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. Formative assessment is used to monitor the learning progress of students during the period of instruction. Its results cannot be used for grading for placement purposes. It reinforces learning of the students.

S76. Ans. (d)

Sol. Effective learning is achieved through teaching methods that allow children to take ownership of their own learning. These methods will ultimately lead to robust and long-term skills which have a positive effect on the child's future learning and their overall attitude to education.

S77. Ans. (c)

Sol. Equilibration is a concept developed by Piaget that describes the cognitive balancing of new information with old knowledge. Equilibration involves the assimilation of information to fit with an individual's own existing mental schemas and the accommodation of information by adapting it their way of thinking.

S78. Ans. (a)

Sol. Learning should occur when learners show appropriate response is the best example of behaviorism while constructing curriculum.

S79. Ans. (a)

Sol. Assimilation occurs when we modify or change new information to fit into our schemas. It keeps the new information or experiences and adds to what already exists in our minds.

S80. Ans. (c)

Sol. Classroom management is an important responsibility of teachers that entails three basic functions, which are planning, control and communication.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the eighteenth century, France country was divided into three states. The first Estate was the clergy, the second estate was the nobility and the third estate, which included the rest of the society consisting of peasants and middle-class merchants and professionals.

S82. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are correct statements that People in France protested against the high price of Bread and French Revolution started in the year 1789, this is also correct that Peasants used to participate in revolts against taxes and food scarcity.

S83. Ans.(a)

Sol. A new form of government was proposed by Rousseau based on a social contract between people and their representatives.

S84. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are true that Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary and all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state which included a direct tax, called taille, and many indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called an assembly to pass proposals for new taxes, this assembly was composed of three estates- the clergy, nobility and commoners-who had the power to decide on the levying of new taxes and to undertake reforms in the country.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Through the revolution in Russia, Socialism became one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape the twentieth century. A political and economic system in which property and the means of production are owned in common, typically controlled by the state or government. Socialism is based on the idea that common or public ownership of resources and means of production leads to a more equal society.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are correct in that Socialists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time and Robert Owen sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. By 1870, Socialist ideas spread through Europe and they formed an international body-namely, the Second International. The Second International was an organization of socialist and labour parties, It is an international body that was formed by socialists to coordinate their efforts.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Labor Party and the socialist party were formed by socialists and trade unionists in the year 1905. The labour party's origin lies in the late-century numeric increase of the urban proletariat and the extension of the franchise to working-class males when it became apparent that there was a need for a political party to represent the interests and needs of those groups.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct statement is that in the October Revolution of 1917, Socialists took over the government of Russia and the fall of the monarchy in 1917 and the events of October were termed as the Russian Revolution.

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. Germany was defeated after the first World War. German and Austrian forces in 1918 defeated the Russian armies, and the new communist government in Moscow signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are the correct statements that the time of the first World War was 1914-1918, The Nazis had become the largest party by 1932 and Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933.

S93. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hitler tries to seize control of Bavaria and capture Berlin.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are correct statements that in 1919 Hitler joined the German Workers' party and Jews were the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany and this is also correct that a bronze cross was given to the woman who produced four children.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hitler glorified the boxing game. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was born on April 20, 1889, in the upper Austrian border town Braunau am Inn.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1871 the colonial government passed the Criminal Tribes Act. This act was introduced in Northwest provinces and Oudh in 1871 and was introduced in Bengal in 1876. according to the provisions of this act they imposed a ban on the movement of the tribal peoples, now they can't move without government permission, this was to promote caste discrimination and stop their movement.

S97. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Anil Kumar and Naresh Kumar's research, the Gujjar Bakarwal tribe arrived in Jammu and Kashmir between 1127 and 1154 AD and spent the summer in the highlands of the state.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hjalmar Schacht was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery by Hitler. he aimed at full production and full employment through a state-funded work creation programme.

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hitler took over the German Worker's party and renamed it as National Socialist party.

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. Disinfection Areas were the name given to gas chambers by Nazis. It is also known as Nazi party, which existed in Germany between 1920 and 1945 and ruled the country from 1933 to 1945.

S101. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are correct statements that Extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called reforestation, cutting of trees on large scale is known as deforestation and Deforestation generally decreases rainfall.

S102. Ans.(d)

Sol. By deforestation, oxygen is reduced in the atmosphere.

S103. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the above statements is wrong, all are correct that Planting of trees is not contributing to the loss of biodiversity, In Amazon Forest, we can see deforestation to large extent and it is also true that the biggest driver of deforestation is Agriculture.

S104. Ans.(c)

Sol. Colonial rulers considered forests as wilderness and unproductive because forests did not yield revenue to enhance the income of the state.

S105. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dietrich Brandis was the first inspector general of forests in India.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statements are that the imperial forest institute was set up in 1906 at Dehradun, and Jhum is the local name for the shifting cultivation. It is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily, Shifting cultivation is a mode of farming long followed in the humid tropics of Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia and South America.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. The forests department consists of those trees which are suitable for building ships and railways.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. Forests were to be divided into three categories, this decision was taken by the forest Act of 1878, the three categories are- reserved, protected and village forest.

S109. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to the Amendment of the Forest Act, 'Protected Village', it is correct that a forest from which villages could collect firewood, fodder, leaves etc. for their use.

S110. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statement about shifting cultivation is that types of cultivation under which parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation.

S111. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges of the Great Himalayas range is the oldest range.

S112. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are the correct statements that the flat plains along the sub-Himalayan region in North India are called Bhabar, The foothills region of the Himalayas is Shivalik and Shivalik hills are part of the Himalayas.

S113. Ans.(b)

Sol. A Himanchal stands for the Middle Himalayas. The middle Himalayas are marked by the Mussoorie and the Nag Tibba ranges, East of the Kosi river, the Sapt Kosi, Sikkim, Bhutan, Miri, Abor and Mishmi hills represent the lower Himalayas.

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the above statements is wrong the correct statements are that the flat plains along the sub-Himalayan region in North India are called Bhabar, The foothills region of the Himalayas is Shivalik and the Shivalik hills are part of the Himalayas.

S115. Ans.(d)

Sol. The major landform in our country is mountain, plains, desert and plateau and island.

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. The highest peak in the Eastern ghats is Mahendragiri. It is located in the Gajapati district, Odisha and its surrounding areas are recognized as a biodiversity hot spot due to the numerous medicinal plants and other species that are found here.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct statement is that Sambhar lake is a saltwater lake. Godavari is the longest river in Peninsular India and the Tapi river flows through a rift valley.

S118. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct statements are that the world's largest drainage basin is of river Amazon and The Ganga is the largest basin in India and this is also true that the Indian rivers are divided into two major groups, that are The Himalayan River and The Peninsular River.

S119. Ans.(d)

Sol. All rivers like Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra are Himalayan rivers.

S120. Ans.(a)

Sol. A river along with its tributaries may be called a river system. It is also called a drainage basin or watershed, the end of the river is its mouth.

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indus river rises in Tibet, near lake Mansarovar flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh.

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Satluj, the Beas Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum join together to enter the Indus near Mithankot in Pakistan.

S123. Ans.(d)

Sol. Zaskar, Nubra and Shyok, Hunza are the tributaries of the Indus.

S124. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are the statement that The Indus flows through Balistan and Gilgit and emerges from the mountains at Attock and the Indus flows southwards eventually reaching the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi, With a total length of 2900km, the Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world.

S125. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the above statements is wrong because the Narmada and the Tapi are the only rivers, which flow west and make estuaries and the drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are correct in that According to the regulations of the Indus Water Treaty(1960), India can use only 20% of the total water carried by the Indus river system and this is also true that This water is used for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and the southern and western parts of Rajasthan.

S127. Ans.(b)

Sol. The total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time is called Climate. A climate includes the average temperature in a different season, rainfall and sunshine.

S128. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are correct statements that the wind blowing in the northern plains in the summer is known as Loo, The Western disturbance causes rainfall during winters in the north-western part of India and Monsoon arrives in India in approximately Early June.

S129. Ans.(b)

Sol. The main characteristics of the cold weather season are warm days and cold nights.

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rainfall is not an element of weather and Climate while Temperature, atmospheric pressure and wind and humidity all are elements of weather and climate.

S131. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the statements are correct in that the word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means season, 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year and the climate of India is described as the monsoon type.

S132. Ans.(c)

Sol. In Asia, monsoon-type of climate is found mainly in the south and southeast region.

S133. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both are correct statements that In Thar Desert, the day temperature may rise to 50 degrees and drop down to nearly 15 degrees the same at night and Precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall in the upper parts of the Himalayas.

S134. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the above is an incorrect statement that The annual precipitation varies from over 400cm in Meghalaya to less than in Ladakh and Western Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu coast gets a large portion of its rain during October and November and this is also correct that there is a decrease in rainfall generally from east to west in the Northern Plains.

S135. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most of the country receives rainfall from June to September.

S136. Ans.(a)

Sol. Conservation within the natural habitat is in situ conservation.

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are In Situ conservation like National parks, sanctuaries and Biosphere reserves also.

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. The most important reason for the decrease in biodiversity is habitat destruction.

S139. Ans.(a)

Sol. Coral Reefs region has maximum diversity, this is because coral reefs harbour nearly 25% of the marine ecosystem, comprising a plethora of species of fishes, sea mammals, microorganisms and invertebrates.

S140. Ans.(a)

Sol. Biodiversity increases towards the equator, because of the warm environment and high primary productivity.

S141. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the statements are correct in that Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people and Democracy comes from the Greek word 'Demokratia', In Greek 'demos' means people and Kratie means a rule.

S142. Ans.(a)

Sol. " Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people" is the statement of Abraham Lincon.

S143. Ans.(a)

Sol. The power to take final decisions rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them was elected by the people which happens in both monarchy and dictatorship.

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol. The wrong statement is that In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people, In China, the government is always formed by the Communist Party, In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people, A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing

S145. Ans.(a)

Sol. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to the Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

S146. Ans.(a)

Sol. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

S147. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every five years.

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. In our country, we follow an area-based system of representation.

S149. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the statements are correct that For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies, In a democratic election, every vote has equal value and this is also correct that Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body.

S150. Ans.(a)

Sol. Under Article 324-329 of the Indian Constitution, the election was arranged.

S151. Ans.(d)

Sol. Election commission conducted, president and vice president, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha's elections.

S152. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are the correct statements that The three - member commission was formed in 1989, At present the election Commission is a three-member body and Under Article 327, the representation of the people Act 1951, was passed by the Parliament.

S153. Ans.(a)

Sol. President issues the notification of the general election.

S154. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both statements are correct that President in consultation with the election commission gives adjustments on disputes regarding the qualification of a member of parliament and this is also true that In Article 329 the bar of interference of courts in matters relating to elections to parliament and state legislatures is mentioned.

S155. Ans.(b)

Sol. 61st Constitutional Amendment 1988 allow the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.

S156. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are the correct statements that the President appointed the regional election commissioners, Election Commission of India located in New Delhi and this is also true that Every adult citizen of India has the right to vote.

S157. Ans.(b)

Sol. This statement is from Dr . Ambedkar that election is a weapon in the hands of the most oppressed section of society which will give them political and legal equality.

S158. Ans.(b)

Sol. Freedom to participate in armed revolution is not available to an Indian citizen.

S159. Ans.(c)

Sol. The right to protect one's culture is available under the Indian Constitution.

S160. Ans.(b)

Sol. Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens is the statement about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid.

S161. Ans.(b)

Sol. Democratic government is periodically elected by the people in a free and fair manner.

S162. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1993 the national human right commission (NHRC) was set up by law.

S163. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both are correct that we need rights in a democracy for the sustenance of democracy and to protect minorities from the oppression of the majority.

S164. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rights to freedom mean freedom of speech and expression.

S165. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called the right to constitutional remedies, the heart, and soul of our constitution.

S166. Ans.(d)

Sol. The main activity in Palampur is Farming.

S167. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the statements are correct that this village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes, The 80% upper caste families own the majority of land in the village and their houses, some of them quite large are made of brick with cement plastering.

S168. Ans.(d)

Sol. Tools, Machines, and Buildings come under fixed capital. Fixed Capital is the value of capital assets available for production purposes at a given point in time. A capital or money that we invest in fixed assets. Money that we invest in assets of a durable nature. These are assets that we repeatedly use over a long period.

S169. Ans.(a)

Sol. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. The money available to meet our current, short-term obligations.

S170. Ans.(b)

Sol. 75% of the Palampur people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood.

S171. Ans.(a)

Sol. The standard unit of measuring land is Hectare.

S172. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the statements are correct that During the rainy season (Kharif) farmers grow Jawar and Bajra and Jowar and Bajara plants are used as cattle feed and this is also true that It is followed by the cultivation of potatoes between October and September.

S173. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are true that In the village you may find land area being discussed in local units such as Bigha, and Guintha , one hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100m.

S174. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the kind of crops grown and facilities available, Plamapur would resemble a village in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

S175. Ans.(a)

Sol. The main reason why farmers can grow three different crops in a year in Palampur is due to the well-developed irrigation system.

S176. Ans.(a)

Sol. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. Harvesting more than once a year is a widespread land management strategy in tropical and subtropical agriculture. there are three types of multiple cropping-1) monoculture-growing same crop in the same field in a year, 2) Duo culture-two types of crops are grown alternatively every year 3) Polyculture- It combines more than two types of crops grown in sequence in a piece of land in a year.

S177. Ans.(a)

Sol. Yield is measured as a crop produced on a given piece of land during one season. Kilogram per hectare or bushels per acre are the units by which the yield of a crop is usually measured. In agriculture, crop yield also termed as "agricultural output" denotes both evaluations of the yield of a crop per unit area of land in agriculture as well as seed generation of the plant itself.

S178. Ans.(c)

Sol. 0.64% was the expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP in 1951-1952.

S179. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1951 the literacy rate of India was 18%.

S180. Ans.(c)

Sol. All the statements are correct that Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status "Sarve Sikha Abhiyan" is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children of the 6-14 years of age group.