

MOCK TEST 1



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 90 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions (Case based). Attempt any 10 questions.
5. Section D contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

Section - A

Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions

Q1	Guiseppe Mazzini was born in _____. A. 1702 B. 1803 C. 1805	(0.8)
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	D. 1810	
Q2	Which of the following was not a part of the Balkan region? A. Albania B. Greece C. Macedonia D. China	(0.8)
Q3	When was the Civil Code's name changed to the Napoleonic Code? A. 1803 B. 1804 C. 1805 D. 1807	(0.8)
Q4	When did the revolt of weavers in Silesia take place? A. 1845 B. 1846 C. 1870 D. 1850	(0.8)

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Q5	The Act of Union that led to the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was passed in _____. A. 1702 B. 1703 C. 1704 D. 1707	(0.8)
Q6	_____ is an ideology that places the nation at the centre of its concerns and seeks to promote its well-being. A. Socialism B. Nationalism C. Communism D. Capitalism	(0.8)
Q7	What is the minimum reservation for women in local bodies across the country? A. One-third B. Two-third C. Half D. One-fourth	(0.8)
Q8	When was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act passed?	(0.8)

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	<p>A. 1975</p> <p>B. 1974</p> <p>C. 1984</p> <p>D. 1992</p>	
Q9	<p>What is decentralisation?</p> <p>A. The process of dispersing functions and powers.</p> <p>B. The process of assimilating functions and powers in one body.</p> <p>C. The process of giving powers to one person.</p> <p>D. The process of taking all powers from one person.</p>	(0.8)
Q10	<p>In the first-past-the-post system of elections, what kind of majority is required to win?</p> <p>A. Simple</p> <p>B. Absolute</p> <p>C. Effective</p> <p>D. Special</p>	(0.8)
Q11	<p>What does 'accommodation' refer to in a democracy?</p> <p>A. Agreement between people or groups who have the same opinions on a given subject.</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>B. Extending the right to vote to all, regardless of different identity traits.</p> <p>C. Agreement between people or groups who have different opinions on a subject.</p> <p>D. Celebrating the diversity of cultures in a given population.</p>	
Q12	<p>Which of the following processes is NOT involved in the identification and inventory stage of resource planning?</p> <p>A. Mapping</p> <p>B. Extraction</p> <p>C. Surveying</p> <p>D. Quantity and quality estimation</p>	(0.8)
Q13	<p>When are Rabi crops harvested?</p> <p>A. October to December</p> <p>B. April to June</p> <p>C. December to March</p> <p>D. September to November</p>	(0.8)
Q14	<p>Which of the following qualitative aspects is/are responsible for water scarcity?</p> <p>A. Over exploitation of water</p> <p>B. Unequal distribution of water</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>C. Pollution of water</p> <p>D. Unequal access of water</p>	
Q15	<p>Read the following statements and select the most appropriate option.</p> <p>Statement 1 (S1): Both sheet and gully erosion happen because of running water.</p> <p>Statement 2 (S2): Incorrect farming methods do not cause soil erosion.</p> <p>A. Both S1 and S2 are true.</p> <p>B. Only S1 is true.</p> <p>C. Only S2 is true.</p> <p>D. Both S1 and S2 are untrue.</p>	(0.8)
Q16	<p>Read the following statements and select the most appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Regur soil is tilled in pre-monsoon season or immediately after the first rain.</p> <p>Reason (R): Regur Soil is unfit for the cultivation of cotton.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true.</p> <p>B. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>C. A is false but R is true.</p>	(0.8)

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	D. Both A and R are false.	
Q17	The process by which water renews and recycles itself is called: A. Biological Cycle B. Hydrological Cycle C. Bio Cycle D. Rainwater Cycle	(0.8)
Q18	Which one of the following best describes literacy rate? A. A measure of the proportion of the literate population in the 14 and above age group B. A measure of the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group C. A measure of the total number of children of age group 14–15 years attending school D. A measure of the total number of people in the 18-23 age group attending college	(0.8)
Q19	“About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years.” Identify the prominent reason causing this problem. A. Use of rain harvesting methods B. Overuse of groundwater	(0.8)

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	<p>C. Delayed monsoons</p> <p>D. People deserting villages</p>	
Q20	<p>According to the HDI ranking of 2018, which of the following neighbours of India is performing better than it?</p> <p>A. Sri Lanka</p> <p>B. Myanmar</p> <p>C. Nepal</p> <p>D. Bangladesh</p>	(0.8)
Q21	<p>Which one of the following is an example of a tertiary sector activity?</p> <p>A. Textile making</p> <p>B. Accounting</p> <p>C. Dairy Production</p> <p>D. Construction</p>	(0.8)
Q22	<p>“In India, there are more people in agriculture than necessary.” Which of the following captures the essence of this statement?</p> <p>A. The agricultural sector produces more than its potential.</p> <p>B. Agriculture is a labour-intensive sector.</p> <p>C. There is disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.</p>	(0.8)

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	D. Agriculture is a lucrative activity.	
Q23	<p>In which of the following sectors does the government own most of the assets and assume responsibility for delivering them?</p> <p>A. Public sector</p> <p>B. Private sector</p> <p>C. Service sector</p> <p>D. Unorganised sector</p>	(0.8)
Q24	<p>Which of the following best describes Gross Domestic Product?</p> <p>A. Value of goods and services under production in a country in a particular year.</p> <p>B. Number of goods and services produced in all the three sectors of a country in a particular year.</p> <p>C. Value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year.</p> <p>D. Value of intermediate and finished goods produced within a country in a particular year.</p>	(0.8)

Section - B

Q25	<p>Which among the following decisions was not taken by the European powers in the Congress of Vienna?</p> <p>A. The European powers decided to set up conservative regimes across Europe.</p>	(0.8)
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	<p>B. They wanted to spread liberal ideas across Europe.</p> <p>C. They supported the abolition of feudalism and serfdom.</p> <p>D. They also supported the establishment of a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy.</p>	
Q26	<p>Which among the following is not correct about Romanticism?</p> <p>Romanticism was a cultural movement in Europe between the late sixteenth century and mid-seventeenth century.</p> <p>Romanticists criticised glorification of reason and science.</p> <p>Romanticists emphasised on emotions, intuition, mystical feelings and human connection with nature.</p> <p>Romanticism helped to promote ideas of nationalism.</p>	(0.8)
Q27	<p>When was the Civil Code's name changed to the Napoleonic Code?</p> <p>A. 1803</p> <p>B. 1804</p> <p>C. 1805</p> <p>D. 1807</p>	(0.8)

Q28	<p>Assertion [A]: Poor harvests and increase in the prices of food crops led to death and starvation among the peasantry in pre-industrial Europe.</p> <p>Reason [R]: The peasant class was hugely burdened with feudal dues and obligations in pre-industrial Europe.</p> <p>Read the above given statements and select the appropriate option.</p>	(0.8)
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	<p>A. Both A and R is true. R is the correct explanation for A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R is true. R is the incorrect explanation for A.</p> <p>C. A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>D. Both A and R are false.</p>	
Q29	<p>Which among the following statements is true about the Balkan region?</p> <p>A. Till the 19th century, the Balkan region was mostly under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>B. The people of Balkan regions were known as Croats.</p> <p>C. The Balkan regions include present-day regions of China and Japan.</p> <p>D. The Balkan states never fought with each other.</p>	(0.8)
Q30	<p>Why are certain constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India?</p> <p>A. To ensure that members from these communities are elected to legislatures.</p> <p>B. To instigate conflict and ensure the ruling government stays in power.</p> <p>C. To facilitate vote-bank politics at the local government level.</p> <p>D. To ensure that members of these communities do not make decisions for other groups.</p>	(0.8)
Q31	<p>Sham wants to become the President of Lebanon. He should be a member of which religious sect as per the power-sharing agreement of 1926 to become the president?</p> <p>A. Sunni Muslim</p> <p>B. Shia Muslim</p> <p>C. Orthodox Christian</p>	(0.8)

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	D. Maronite Christian	
Q32	<p>Jan lives in the Flemish Region of Belgium. He is not a part of the ethnic minority community of Belgium. Jan would be fluent in which of the following languages?</p> <p>A. French</p> <p>B. Dutch</p> <p>C. German</p> <p>D. English</p>	(0.8)
Q33	<p>Consider the following two statements on power-sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:</p> <p>A. Power-sharing is good for democracy.</p> <p>B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</p> <p>A. A is true, but B is false</p> <p>B. Both A and B are true</p> <p>C. Both A and B are false</p> <p>D. A is false, but B is true</p>	(0.8)
Q34	<p>'Z' is a member of the Brassicaceae family. It belongs to the category of oilseeds. It can be either white, yellow, black, or brown. It is grown as a spring-sown annual crop, whose dry seeds are harvested in early autumn. It can flourish on many different types of soil. It can also tolerate extremes of weather without serious harm. Identify the crop.</p> <p>A. Bajra</p> <p>B. Rice</p> <p>C. Mustard</p> <p>D. Maize</p>	(0.8)
Q35	Which of the following methods will not help in land conservation?	(0.8)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AfforestationB. Control on OvergrazingC. Reclaiming mining landD. Dumping excavated land around mining areas	
Q36	<p>What do you mean by technological reforms in agriculture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Advanced methods and modern equipment in farmingB. Old methods in farmingC. Using hands for farmingD. Using sickle for farming	(0.8)
Q37	<p>From the options given below, select the entity that is a community resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Village pondsB. Amusement parkC. FarmhouseD. Private orchard	(0.8)
Q38	<p>Read the statements given below and select the appropriate option.</p> <p>Statement 1 (S1): Despite the abundance of resources, there is a lack of development in Africa.</p> <p>Statement 2 (S2): There is a lack of strong institutions in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Both S1 and S2 are true and S1 is a consequence of S2.B. Both S1 and S2 are true and S2 is a consequence of S1.C. Both S1 and S2 are true but S1 and S2 are unrelated.	(0.8)

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	D. S1 is true but S2 is not.																										
Q39	A. B.	(0.8)																									
Q40	<p>Read the following information carefully, and select the most appropriate answer for the questions below.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>States</th><th>Per Capita Income</th><th>Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births</th><th>Literacy Rate %</th><th>Net Attendance Ratio (per 1000 persons) secondary stage (age 14–15)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>E</td><td>80,000</td><td>92</td><td>78</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>68,000</td><td>14</td><td>96</td><td>86</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>50,000</td><td>58</td><td>81</td><td>71</td></tr><tr><td>H</td><td>23,000</td><td>29</td><td>91</td><td>87</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>A comparative study of the states E, F, G, and H shows data as recorded in the table above.</p> <p>Identify the state that is doing better than the others. Mention the reason for its development.</p> <p>A. State E: It has the highest per capita income and infant mortality rate. It also has the lowest literacy rate and net attendance ratio.</p> <p>B. State F: It has the highest literacy rate and the lowest infant mortality rate. It is performing comparatively well in per capita income and net attendance ratio.</p> <p>C. State G: It has the lowest per capita income. It also maintains decent standards of infant mortality, literacy rate, and net attendance ratio.</p> <p>D. State H: It has the highest net attendance ratio and the lowest per capita income. It has a lower infant mortality rate and a higher literacy rate than states E and G.</p>	States	Per Capita Income	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 1000 persons) secondary stage (age 14–15)	E	80,000	92	78	63	F	68,000	14	96	86	G	50,000	58	81	71	H	23,000	29	91	87	(0.8)
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Q41	Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option.	(0.8)																									

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	<p>Assertion (A): High average income is not an indicator of the overall development of a country.</p> <p>Reason (R): Average income does not indicate the level of education, health, and other public facilities.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false, but R is true.</p>									
Q42	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).</p> <p>Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Overuse of groundwater is not a threat to India.</p> <p>Reason (R): Groundwater is a renewable resource. It gets replenished.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false, but R is true.</p>	(0.8)								
Q43	<p>Choose the correct option from the following.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>List I (Examples)</th><th>List II (Sectors)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Fisherman</td><td>Tertiary sector</td></tr><tr><td>Workers in a match factory</td><td>Primary sector</td></tr><tr><td>Call centre employee</td><td>Secondary sector</td></tr></tbody></table>	List I (Examples)	List II (Sectors)	Fisherman	Tertiary sector	Workers in a match factory	Primary sector	Call centre employee	Secondary sector	(0.8)
List I (Examples)	List II (Sectors)									
Fisherman	Tertiary sector									
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	<table border="1"><tr><td>Priest</td><td>Tertiary sector</td></tr></table> <p>A. Fisherman: Tertiary sector</p> <p>B. Workers in a match factory: Primary sector</p> <p>C. Call centre employee: Secondary sector</p> <p>D. Priest: Tertiary sector</p>	Priest	Tertiary sector	
Priest	Tertiary sector			
Q44	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Not every goods and service produced in the economy must be counted to calculate the Gross Domestic Product.</p> <p>Reason (R): The value of intermediate goods and services will be reflected in the value of the final goods and services.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false, but R is true.</p>	(0.8)		
Q45	<p>Identify the correct statement/s about the MGNREGA, 2005.</p> <p>I. MGNREGA is expanded as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.</p> <p>II. All those who are in need of or can work in rural areas are guaranteed 250 days of employment in a year by the government.</p> <p>III. MGNREGA is referred to as the Right to Work.</p> <p>IV. Unemployment benefits are extended to people if the government fails to employ them.</p>	(0.8)		

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	<p>A. I, II, and III</p> <p>B. I, III, and IV</p> <p>C. II, III, and IV</p> <p>D. I and III only</p>	
Q46	<p>Ragu is the owner of a flower shop. He employs Kiran and Mohan and pays them well. However, they do not get paid leaves and are required to work long hours.</p> <p>Identify the correct statement.</p> <p>I. Ragu is working in the organised sector.</p> <p>II. Kiran and Mohan are working in the unorganised sector.</p> <p>III. Ragu, Kiran, and Mohan are working in the secondary sector.</p> <p>A. I and II</p> <p>B. I and III</p> <p>C. II and III</p> <p>D. II only</p>	(0.8)

SECTION - C
(Passage)

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Q47	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>The Bourbon Dynasty was restored by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815.</p> <p>A. This statement is false.</p> <p>B. This statement cannot be verified.</p> <p>C. This statement is true.</p> <p>D. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored in 1791.</p>	(0.8)
Q48	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>Identify the power that was not involved in Napoleon's defeat.</p> <p>A. Britain</p> <p>B. Germany</p> <p>C. Prussia</p> <p>D. Russia</p>	(0.8)
Q49	Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a	(0.8)

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	<p>spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>Which of the following is false, as per the Treaty of Vienna?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power.B. France lost some of its territories.C. France gained some new territories.D. Prussia gained some new territories.	
Q50	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>In the post-Napoleonic days, conservatives believed that monarchy should be abolished as it had failed to suppress revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. This statement is true.B. This statement is false.C. This statement cannot be verified.D. There were no conservatives in France.	(0.8)
Q51	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>Which of the following is true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The Treaty of Vienna was to decide the fate of European territories conquered by Napoleon.B. The Treaty of Vienna was to decide the fate of European territories under Louis XVI after his execution.C. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 was hosted by King Louis XVI.D. After the revolution in France, the Bourbon Dynasty never revived.	
Q52	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>In 1815, the conservatives believed that abolition of feudalism would result in the fall of European society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. This statement is true.B. This statement cannot be verified.C. There were no conservatives in Europe.D. This statement is false.	(0.8)

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Q53	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature, as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain, then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction, the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.</p> <p>Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>What does ‘We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children’ mean in the context of the above paragraph?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Overuse of natural resources will exhaust them, leaving nothing behind for the future generations.B. Overuse of natural resources will lead to their depletion; however, they will be replenished for the use of future generations.C. We have borrowed the earth from a non-existent generation. Hence, we have no obligations to conserve it for them.D. Our forefathers could not exploit the natural resources as much as we could. So it is our duty to use it to the maximum extent possible.	(0.8)
Q54	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>Read the following statements and find the correct option:</p> <p>I. The present levels and type of development are not sustainable. II. We should stop all the activities of development to attain sustainable development. III. The declining groundwater will be a serious problem in the future.</p> <p>A. I and II only B. II and III only C. I and III only D. I, II, and III</p>	
Q55	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.</p> <p>Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>According to the information given above, there has been a decline in the level of groundwater in about 300 districts in India. Identify the reason.</p> <p>I. Overuse in agricultural fields II. Exhausting fossil fuels III. Rapid urbanisation</p> <p>A. I and II B. I and III C. II and III D. II only</p>	
Q56	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction, the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.</p> <p>Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>Why is the level of groundwater declining?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. It is a renewable resource.B. It is a non-renewable resource.C. It is getting evaporated.D. The use is greater than the replenishment.	
Q57	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these</p>	(0.8)

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	<p>resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction, the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).</p> <p>Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The crude oil prices are likely to decrease in the future if a suitable substitute is not found.</p> <p>Reason (R): The reserves of crude oil around the world is decreasing.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct Solution of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct Solution of A.</p> <p>C. A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false, but R is true.</p>	
Q58	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.” Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on</p>	(0.8)

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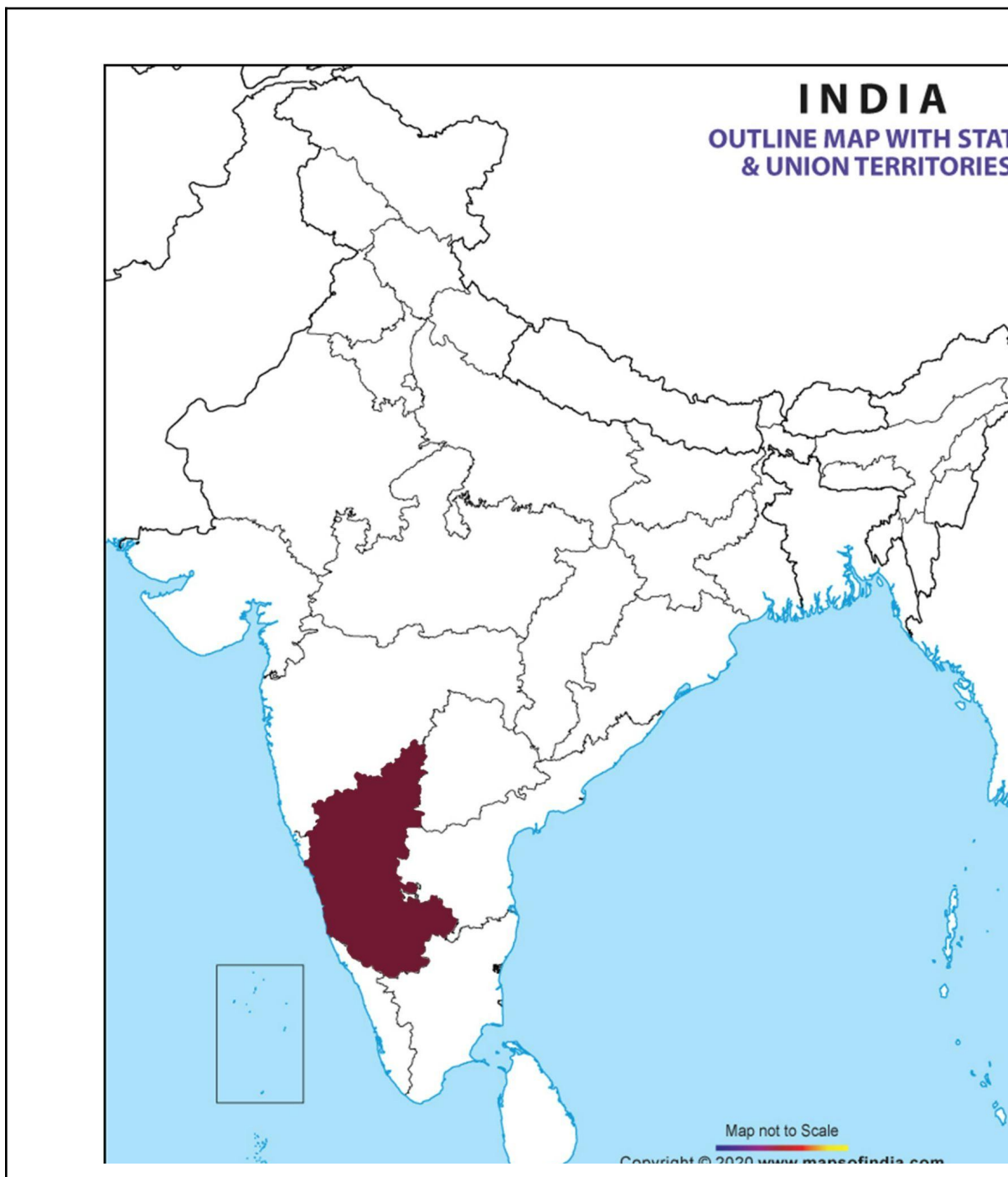
	<p>earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>Which of the following seems to be a practical solution that you can start to implement immediately for the problems discussed above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Colonise MarsB. Use cleaner fuelsC. Dig deeper to get waterD. Exhaust non-renewable resources and look for alternatives	

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Section - D

Attempt both the map-based questions.



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Q59	<p>It is a major coffee-producing state. Identify the state.</p> <p>A. Tamil Nadu B. Karnataka C. Kerala D. Andhra Pradesh</p>	(0.8)
Q60	<p>Name the type of soil found in the highlighted region.</p> <p>A. Alluvial Soil B. Laterite Soil C. Red and Yellow Soil D. Black Soil</p>	(0.8)



ANSWER KEY

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Q1	C	Q31	D
Q2	D	Q32	B
Q3	D	Q33	B
Q4	A	Q34	C
Q5	D	Q35	D
Q6	B	Q36	A
Q7	A	Q37	A
Q8	D	Q38	A
Q9	A	Q39	D

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Q10	A	Q40	B
Q11	C	Q41	A
Q12	B	Q42	D
Q13	B	Q43	D
Q14	C	Q44	A
Q15	B	Q45	B
Q16	B	Q46	D
Q17	B	Q47	C
Q18	B	Q48	B
Q19	B	Q49	C
Q20	A	Q50	B
Q21	B	Q51	A
Q22	C	Q52	D
Q23	A	Q53	A
Q24	C	Q54	C
Q25	B	Q55	B
Q26	A	Q56	D
Q27	D	Q57	D
Q28	A	Q58	B
Q29	A	Q59	B
Q30	A	Q60	D

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SOLUTIONS

Q1	Guiseppe Mazzini was born in _____.
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	<p>A. 1702</p> <p>B. 1803</p> <p>C. 1805</p> <p>D. 1810</p> <p>Answer: (C) 1805</p> <p>Solution: Guiseppe Mazzini was born in 1805 in Genoa. He was an Italian revolutionary who established many secret societies and inspired revolutionary activities in Europe. "Young Italy" and "Young Europe" were two secret societies that Mazzini established.</p> <p>Note: NCERT mentions the date of birth of Mazzini as 1807 but several other sources including Britannica mention it as 1805. Since 1807 is not given as an option, the correct answer is 1805.</p>
Q2	<p>Which of the following was not a part of the Balkan region?</p> <p>A. Albania</p> <p>B. Greece</p> <p>C. Macedonia</p> <p>D. China</p> <p>Answer: (D) China</p> <p>Solution: The Balkans was a region of geographic and ethnic variations. It included the present-day regions of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. China was not a part of the Balkan region.</p>
Q3	<p>When was the Civil Code's name changed to the Napoleonic Code?</p> <p>A. 1803</p>

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	<p>B. 1804</p> <p>C. 1805</p> <p>D. 1807</p> <p>Answer: (D) 1807</p> <p>Solution: Napoleon, during his regime, introduced common laws that would apply to everyone in the empire. The Conseil d'Etat or the Council of State created these uniform laws. On 21 March 1804, the Council consolidated all the laws into a single body of law called the Code Civil des Francais or the Civil Code of 1804. In Napoleon's honour, the Civil Code's name was changed to the Napoleonic Code in 1807.</p>
Q4	<p>When did the revolt of weavers in Silesia take place?</p> <p>A. 1845</p> <p>B. 1846</p> <p>C. 1870</p> <p>D. 1850</p> <p>Answer: (A) 1845</p> <p>Solution: The weavers' revolt in Silesia took place in 1845. On 4 June, a large crowd of weavers marched in pairs to the mansion of one of the contractors, demanding an increase in their wages. They destroyed his mansion and broke into the storehouse where all the cloth was stored. The contractor called the army, and in the tussle, eleven weavers were shot. There were many such protests by workers across Europe, owing to unemployment and poverty.</p>
Q5	<p>The Act of Union that led to the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was passed in _____.</p> <p>A. 1702</p> <p>B. 1703</p>

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	<p>C. 1704</p> <p>D. 1707</p> <p>Answer: (D) 1707</p> <p>Solution: In 1707, the Act of Union brought England and Scotland together, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed. Through this Act, England could impose its influence on Scotland. After the formation of the Union, the English members dominated the British Parliament, and Scotland's distinctive identity, culture and political institutions were undermined.</p>
Q6	<p>_____ is an ideology that places the nation at the centre of its concerns and seeks to promote its well-being.</p> <p>A. Socialism</p> <p>B. Nationalism</p> <p>C. Communism</p> <p>D. Capitalism</p> <p>Answer: (B) Nationalism</p> <p>Solution: Nationalism is an ideology that places the nation at the centre of its concerns and seeks to promote its well-being. It evolved in Europe during the nineteenth century.</p> <p>The feeling of nationalism distinguished the nation-states from the previous political units.</p>
Q7	<p>What is the minimum reservation for women in local bodies across the country?</p> <p>A. One-third</p> <p>B. Two-third</p>

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	<p>C. Half</p> <p>D. One-fourth</p> <p>Answer: (A) One-third</p> <p>Solution: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes are ensured representation in local bodies through reservation.</p> <p>Out of the total positions available in these local governments, at least one-third must be reserved for women.</p>
Q8	<p>When was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act passed?</p> <p>A. 1975</p> <p>B. 1974</p> <p>C. 1984</p> <p>D. 1992</p> <p>Answer: (D) 1992</p> <p>Solution: A third tier of governance in the form of the Panchayati Raj was established in all the states of India with the introduction of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.</p>
Q9	<p>What is decentralisation?</p> <p>A. The process of dispersing functions and powers.</p> <p>B. The process of assimilating functions and powers in one body.</p> <p>C. The process of giving powers to one person.</p>

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	<p>D. The process of taking all powers from one person.</p> <p>Answer: (A) The process of dispersing functions and powers.</p> <p>Solution: The process of dispersing functions and powers is called 'decentralisation.'</p> <p>Taking power from central or state governments and giving it to local governments can be described as decentralisation in the Indian context.</p>
Q10	<p>In the first-past-the-post system of elections, what kind of majority is required to win?</p> <p>A. Simple</p> <p>B. Absolute</p> <p>C. Effective</p> <p>D. Special</p> <p>Answer: (A) Simple</p> <p>Solution: In a first-past-the-post system of elections, politicians need a simple majority to win elections in India. Simple majority can be achieved if you have just one more vote than your nearest opponent in an election.</p>
Q11	<p>What does 'accommodation' refer to in a democracy?</p> <p>A. Agreement between people or groups who have the same opinions on a given subject.</p> <p>B. Extending the right to vote to all, regardless of different identity traits.</p> <p>C. Agreement between people or groups who have different opinions on a subject.</p> <p>D. Celebrating the diversity of cultures in a given population.</p>

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	<p>Answer: (C) Agreement between people or groups who have different opinions on a subject.</p> <p>Solution: The meaning of the word 'accommodation' may be interpreted differently based on the context at hand. However, with reference to democracy, it refers to an agreement between people or groups who have different opinions on a certain subject.</p>
Q12	<p>Which of the following process is NOT involved in the identification and inventory stage of resource planning?</p> <p>A. Mapping</p> <p>B. Extraction</p> <p>C. Surveying</p> <p>D. Quantity and quality estimation</p> <p>Answer: (B) Extraction</p> <p>Solution: Surveying, mapping, quality and quantity estimation are stages in the identification and inventory phase of resource planning.</p> <p>Extraction of the resources will be done in the second stage of resource planning. This involves organising and developing the skill and resources required to harness the resource.</p>
Q13	<p>When are Rabi crops harvested?</p> <p>A. October to December</p> <p>B. April to June</p>

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	<p>C. December to March</p> <p>D. September to November</p> <p>Answer: (B) April to June</p> <p>Solution: Rabi season begins with the onset of winter. Crops are sown between the months of October and December, and harvested from April to June.</p> <p>Rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram, peas, and mustard.</p>
Q14	<p>Which of the following qualitative aspects is/are responsible for water scarcity?</p> <p>A. Over exploitation of water</p> <p>B. Unequal distribution of water</p> <p>C. Pollution of water</p> <p>D. Unequal access of water</p> <p>Answer: (C) Pollution of water</p> <p>Solution: Water pollution indicates the qualitative aspect of water scarcity. The main water pollutants include bacteria, viruses, parasites, fertilisers, pesticides, pharmaceutical products, nitrates, phosphates, plastics, faecal waste and even radioactive substances. Rest all the options indicate the quantitative aspect of water scarcity.</p>
Q15	<p>Read the following statements and select the most appropriate option.</p> <p>Statement 1 (S1): Both sheet and gully erosion happen because of running water.</p> <p>Statement 2 (S2): Incorrect farming methods do not cause soil erosion.</p>

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- A. Both S1 and S2 are true.
- B. Only S1 is true.
- C. Only S2 is true.
- D. Both S1 and S2 are untrue.

Answer: (B) Only S1 is true.

Solution: Sheet and gully are the most common types of soil erosion. Sheet erosion is the removal of the top-most layer of the soil by running water over a period of time. Sometimes, the running water makes deep channels through running water called gullies. This leads to gully erosion.

Incorrect farming methods by humans lead to soil erosion. Up and down ploughing is an example of an incorrect farming method. In this method, the land along the slopes are ploughed in an up and down manner. This leads to the formation of channels for quick flow of water, which causes soil erosion.

Q16 Read the following statements and select the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Regur soil is tilled in pre-monsoon season or immediately after the first rain.

Reason (R): Regur Soil is unfit for the cultivation of cotton.

- A. Both A and R are true.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. A is false but R is true.

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	<p>D. Both A and R are false.</p> <p>Answer: (B) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>Solution: Black or regur soil is tilled during the pre-monsoon season or immediately after the first shower. Due to the presence of clay, the soil has a high water holding capacity. Therefore, in wet conditions, the soil becomes sticky and makes it difficult for agricultural activities.</p> <p>Black soil is famous for the cultivation of cotton.</p>
Q17	<p>The process by which water renews and recycles itself is called:</p> <p>A. Biological Cycle</p> <p>B. Hydrological Cycle</p> <p>C. Bio Cycle</p> <p>D. Rainwater Cycle</p> <p>Answer: (B) Hydrological Cycle</p> <p>Solution: Water is available in abundance, and it is renewable, meaning it renews and recharges itself through the hydrological cycle. The hydrological cycle of the earth is when water evaporates from the surface, condenses to form clouds and falls on the ground in the form of rain.</p>
Q18	<p>Which one of the following best describes literacy rate?</p> <p>A. A measure of the proportion of the literate population in the 14 and above age group</p> <p>B. A measure of the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group</p> <p>C. A measure of the total number of children of age group 14–15 years attending school</p>

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	<p>D. A measure of the total number of people in the 18-23 age group attending college</p> <p>Answer: (B) A measure of the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group</p> <p>Solution: Literacy rate indicates the proportion of the literate population above 7 years of age. It is expressed in percentage. The higher the percentage, the better.</p>
Q19	<p>“About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years.”</p> <p>Identify the prominent reason causing this problem.</p> <p>A. Use of rain harvesting methods</p> <p>B. Overuse of groundwater</p> <p>C. Delayed monsoons</p> <p>D. People deserting villages</p> <p>Answer: (B) Overuse of groundwater</p> <p>Solution: About one-third of the country is overusing groundwater reserves. This is especially found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of Central and South India, some coastal areas, and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p>
Q20	<p>According to the HDI ranking of 2018, which of the following neighbours of India is performing better than it?</p> <p>A. Sri Lanka</p> <p>B. Myanmar</p>

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	<p>C. Nepal</p> <p>D. Bangladesh</p> <p>Answer: (A) Sri Lanka</p> <p>Solution: According to the HDI ranking of 2018, India is ranked 130, while Sri Lanka is ranked 73. Sri Lanka appeared to be doing better in the dimensions of per capita income, life expectancy, and mean years of schooling.</p>
Q21	<p>Which one of the following is an example of a tertiary sector activity?</p> <p>A. Textile making</p> <p>B. Accounting</p> <p>C. Dairy Production</p> <p>D. Construction</p> <p>Answer: (B) Accounting</p> <p>Solution: The tertiary sector generates services rather than goods. These activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. Banking, education, accounting, personal services, trade, transport, entertainment, defence, and many other activities are a part of the tertiary sector.</p>
Q22	<p>“In India, there are more people in agriculture than necessary.” Which of the following captures the essence of this statement?</p> <p>A. The agricultural sector produces more than its potential.</p> <p>B. Agriculture is a labour-intensive sector.</p> <p>C. There is disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.</p>

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	<p>D. Agriculture is a lucrative activity.</p> <p>Answer: (C) There is disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Solution: More than half of the people in India work in the primary sector, mostly in agriculture, but it amounts to only one-sixth of India's GDP. This shows that there are more people involved in agriculture than necessary. In other words, there is underemployment or disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.</p>
Q23	<p>In which of the following sectors does the government own most of the assets and assume responsibility for delivering them?</p> <p>A. Public sector</p> <p>B. Private sector</p> <p>C. Service sector</p> <p>D. Unorganised sector</p> <p>Answer: (A) Public sector</p> <p>Solution: Economic activities are classified into private and public sectors, based on the ownership of assets and responsibility for the delivery of services. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and assumes responsibility for delivering services. In the private sector, the ownership of the assets and the delivery of services rest with private entities.</p>
Q24	<p>Which of the following best describes Gross Domestic Product?</p> <p>A. Value of goods and services under production in a country in a particular year.</p> <p>B. Number of goods and services produced in all the three sectors of a country in a particular year.</p>

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	<p>C. Value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year.</p> <p>D. Value of intermediate and finished goods produced within a country in a particular year.</p> <p>Answer: (C) Value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year.</p> <p>Solution: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all the final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year. The sum of production in all three sectors of an economy also gives us its GDP and indicates how big an economy is.</p>
Q25	<p>Which among the following decisions was not taken by the European powers in the Congress of Vienna?</p> <p>A. The European powers decided to set up conservative regimes across Europe.</p> <p>B. They wanted to spread liberal ideas across Europe.</p> <p>C. They supported the abolition of feudalism and serfdom.</p> <p>D. They also supported the establishment of a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy.</p> <p>Answer: (B) They wanted to spread liberal ideas across Europe.</p> <p>Solution: In the Congress of Vienna, the European powers decided to restore the conservative regimes across Europe. They wanted to ensure that liberal ideas would not spread across Europe and restored the conservative Bourbon dynasty in France. The European powers also claimed that they were not proposing to go back to the days of the pre-revolutionary period and envisioned a new conservative order. They supported the establishment of a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and abolition of feudalism and serfdom.</p>



Q26	<p>Which among the following is not correct about Romanticism?</p> <p>Romanticism was a cultural movement in Europe between the late sixteenth century and mid-seventeenth century.</p> <p>Romanticists criticised glorification of reason and science.</p> <p>Romanticists emphasised on emotions, intuition, mystical feelings and human connection with nature.</p> <p>Romanticism helped to promote ideas of nationalism.</p> <p>Answer: (A) Romanticism was a cultural movement in Europe between the late sixteenth century and mid-seventeenth century.</p> <p>Solution: Romanticism was a cultural movement in Europe between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth century. The movement dominated art and culture in Europe and helped to develop nationalist sentiment. Romanticists criticised the glorification of reason and science that was popular during industrialisation. They instead emphasised on emotions, intuition, mystical feelings and human connection with nature.</p>
Q27	<p>When was the Civil Code's name changed to the Napoleonic Code?</p> <p>A. 1803</p> <p>B. 1804</p> <p>C. 1805</p> <p>D. 1807</p> <p>Answer: (D) 1807</p> <p>Solution: Napoleon, during his regime, introduced common laws that would apply to everyone in the empire. The Conseil d'Etat or the Council of State created these uniform laws. On 21 March 1804, the Council consolidated all the laws into a single body of law</p>

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	<p>called the Code Civil des Francais or the Civil Code of 1804. In Napoleon's honour, the Civil Code's name was changed to the Napoleonic Code in 1807.</p>
Q28	<p>Assertion [A]: Poor harvests and increase in the prices of food crops led to death and starvation among the peasantry in pre-industrial Europe.</p> <p>Reason [R]: The peasant class was hugely burdened with feudal dues and obligations in pre-industrial Europe.</p> <p>Read the above given statements and select the appropriate option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Both A and R is true. R is the correct explanation for A.B. Both A and R is true. R is the incorrect explanation for A.C. A is true, but R is false.D. Both A and R are false. <p>Answer: (A) Both A and R is true. R is the correct explanation for A.</p> <p>Solution: Pre-industrial Europe was static and based upon privilege. The most powerful social group was the aristocracy. Its power came from the ownership of the means of production. The class that laboured to produce the agricultural wealth was the peasantry. They were at the bottom of society. They worked on the noble's land and used their mills to process their grains. They were hugely burdened by feudal dues and obligations. Such severe economic circumstances led them to poverty and starvation.</p>
Q29	<p>Which among the following statements is true about the Balkan region?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Till the 19th century, the Balkan region was mostly under the control of the Ottoman Empire.B. The people of Balkan regions were known as Croats.C. The Balkan regions include present-day regions of China and Japan.

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D. The Balkan states never fought with each other

Till the 19th century, the Balkan region was mostly under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

Answer: (A) Till the 19th century, the Balkan region was mostly under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

Solution: The Balkan regions include present-day regions of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. They are also known as Slavs. Till the 19th century, the Balkan region were mostly under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The Balkan states fought with each other to grab more territory. They fell prey to the imperialist ambitions of major European powers.

Q30 Why are certain constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India?

- A. To ensure that members from these communities are elected to legislatures.
- B. To instigate conflict and ensure the ruling government stays in power.
- C. To facilitate vote-bank politics at the local government level.
- D. To ensure that members of these communities do not make decisions for other groups.

Answer: (A) To ensure that members from these communities are elected to legislatures.

Solution: It is important for democracies to share power with all communities. In India, we have reserved some constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure that members from these communities are elected to legislatures. This is to address the historical marginalisation of these communities, and ensure they are adequately represented.

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Q31	<p>Sham wants to become the President of Lebanon. He should be a member of which religious sect as per the power-sharing agreement of 1926 to become the president?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Sunni MuslimB. Shia MuslimC. Orthodox ChristianD. Maronite Christian <p>Answer: (D) Maronite Christian</p> <p>Solution: Lebanon has a history of conflict among its Christians, Sunni Muslims, and Shia Muslims. The three groups agreed upon a power-sharing model in 1926. According to this informal agreement, the president of the country would be from the Maronite sect of Christianity. The prime minister would be a Sunni Muslim. The deputy prime minister would be from the Orthodox Christian sect, and the Speaker of the chambers would be a Shia Muslim.</p>
Q32	<p>Jan lives in the Flemish Region of Belgium. He is not a part of the ethnic minority community of Belgium. Jan would be fluent in which of the following languages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. FrenchB. DutchC. GermanD. English <p>Answer: (B) Dutch</p> <p>Solution: Belgium shares borders with the Netherlands, France, Luxembourg and Germany. Hence, the country has both linguistic and cultural diversity. 59% of its population is in the Flemish regions and speaks Dutch. 40% of its population is in the Wallonia region and speaks French. The remaining 1% of the population speaks German.</p>

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Q33	<p>Consider the following two statements on power-sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:</p> <p>A. Power-sharing is good for democracy.</p> <p>B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</p> <p>A. A is true, but B is false</p> <p>B. Both A and B are true</p> <p>C. Both A and B are false</p> <p>D. A is false, but B is true</p> <p>Answer: (B) Both A and B are true</p> <p>Solution: Power-sharing is an important aspect in a democracy. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between different social groups and increases stability in a democracy.</p>
Q34	<p>'Z' is a member of the Brassicaceae family. It belongs to the category of oilseeds. It can be either white, yellow, black, or brown. It is grown as a spring-sown annual crop, whose dry seeds are harvested in early autumn. It can flourish on many different types of soil. It can also tolerate extremes of weather without serious harm. Identify the crop.</p> <p>A. Bajra</p> <p>B. Rice</p> <p>C. Mustard</p> <p>D. Maize</p> <p>Answer: (C) Mustard</p> <p>Solution: In the above given question, 'Z' refers to mustard. It is an oilseed and is sown in the Rabi season. They are herbaceous annual plants with yellow flowers. It belongs to the family of Brassicaceae. Mustard is grown for its seeds, which are used as a condiment.</p>
Q35	Which of the following methods will not help in land conservation?

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	<p>A. Afforestation</p> <p>B. Control on Overgrazing</p> <p>C. Reclaiming mining land</p> <p>D. Dumping excavated land around mining areas</p> <p>Answer: (D) Dumping excavated land around mining areas</p> <p>Solution: The process of dumping excavated land from mining areas to surrounding areas is called overburdening. The mining activities change the physical and chemical properties of the overburdened soil, thereby leading to land degradation. Such lands can be conserved by methods like afforestation, reclaiming the land to useful purposes, controlling overgrazing, and waste treatments.</p>
Q36	<p>What do you mean by technological reforms in agriculture?</p> <p>A. Advanced methods and modern equipment in farming</p> <p>B. Old methods in farming</p> <p>C. Using hands for farming</p> <p>D. Using sickle for farming</p> <p>Answer: (A) Advanced methods and modern equipment in farming</p> <p>Solution: Technological reforms refer to the advanced methods and modern equipment in farming to increase productivity.</p>
Q37	<p>From the options given below, select the entity that is a community resource.</p> <p>A. Village ponds</p> <p>B. Amusement park</p>

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	<p>C. Farmhouse</p> <p>D. Private orchard</p> <p>Answer: (A) Village ponds</p> <p>Solution: Among the options, the farmhouse and the private orchard are an individual resource. Even an amusement park is a private resource, garnering profits by providing adventure and thrill to the people. Any resource that can be accessed by all communities in an area is called a community resource. Some common community resources are parks, village ponds, burial grounds, community centres, and grazing grounds.</p>
Q38	<p>Read the statements given below and select the appropriate option.</p> <p>Statement 1 (S1): Despite the abundance of resources, there is a lack of development in Africa.</p> <p>Statement 2 (S2): There is a lack of strong institutions in Africa.</p> <p>A. Both S1 and S2 are true and S1 is a consequence of S2.</p> <p>B. Both S1 and S2 are true and S2 is a consequence of S1.</p> <p>C. Both S1 and S2 are true but S1 and S2 are unrelated.</p> <p>D. S1 is true but S2 is not.</p> <p>Answer: (A) Both S1 and S2 are true and S1 is a consequence of S2.</p> <p>Solution: Despite the abundance of resources, there is a lack of development in Africa. This is mainly due to lack of technology and strong institutions in Africa. Until these two aspects are not working in tandem with the availability of resources, the development of a region will face many impediments.</p> <p>In addition to this, colonisation is also responsible for the lack of significant development in Africa.</p>

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Q39 Suppose there are four citizens in a country. The per capita income of the country is 1,000 USD. The annual income of the first, second, and third citizens are 800 USD, 1,200 USD, and 900 USD, respectively. Find out the annual income of the fourth citizen of the country.

A. 900 USD
B. 1000 USD
C. 1050 USD
D. 1100 USD

Answer: (D) 1100 USD

Solution: Per capita income = Total income of a nation/Total population

Here, $1000 = (800 + 1200 + 900 + \text{Income of fourth citizen})/4$

$4000 = 800 + 1200 + 900 + \text{Income of fourth citizen}$

Income of fourth citizen = $4000 - 2900 = 1100$ USD

Q40 Read the following information carefully, and select the most appropriate answer for the questions below.

States	Per Capita Income	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 1000 persons) secondary stage (age 14–15)
E	80,000	92	78	63
F	68,000	14	96	86
G	50,000	58	81	71
H	23,000	29	91	87

A comparative study of the states E, F, G, and H shows data as recorded in the table

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	<p>above.</p> <p>Identify the state that is doing better than the others. Mention the reason for its development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. State E: It has the highest per capita income and infant mortality rate. It also has the lowest literacy rate and net attendance ratio.B. State F: It has the highest literacy rate and the lowest infant mortality rate. It is performing comparatively well in per capita income and net attendance ratio.C. State G: It has the lowest per capita income. It also maintains decent standards of infant mortality, literacy rate, and net attendance ratio.D. State H: It has the highest net attendance ratio and the lowest per capita income. It has a lower infant mortality rate and a higher literacy rate than states E and G. <p>Answer: (B) State F: It has the highest literacy rate and the lowest infant mortality rate. It is performing comparatively well in per capita income and net attendance ratio.</p> <p>Solution: High per capita income, high literacy rate, high net attendance ratio, and low infant mortality rate are favourable indicators of development. Though state F has the second-highest per capita income, it is performing well in all other dimensions.</p>
Q41	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): High average income is not an indicator of the overall development of a country.</p> <p>Reason (R): Average income does not indicate the level of education, health, and other public facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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

Solution: Average income is not the only criterion to measure the development of a nation. It does not tell us how the income is distributed among the people. Moreover, it does not include important indicators such as the level of education, health, and the quality of public facilities.

Q42 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Overuse of groundwater is not a threat to India.

Reason (R): Groundwater is a renewable resource. It gets replenished.

- 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.

Answer: (D) A is false, but R is true.

Solution: Groundwater is a renewable resource, and it gets replenished. However, the overuse of groundwater is much higher than the pace of its replenishment. It is reported that nearly one-third of India is overusing its groundwater resources.

Q43 Choose the correct option from the following.

List I (Examples)	List II (Sectors)
Fisherman	Tertiary sector

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Workers in a match factory	Primary sector
Call centre employee	Secondary sector
Priest	Tertiary sector

- A. Fisherman: Tertiary sector
- B. Workers in a match factory: Primary sector
- C. Call centre employee: Secondary sector
- D. Priest: Tertiary sector

Answer: (D) Priest: Tertiary sector

Solution: The primary sector produces the raw materials that are used to make all the other products. The secondary sector comprises activities in which the natural products obtained from the primary sector are converted into other products through some manufacturing process. The tertiary sector generates services rather than goods. Therefore, the right sectors should be:

- Fisherman: Primary sector
- Workers in a match factory: Secondary sector
- Call centre employee: Tertiary sector
- Priest: Tertiary sector

Q44 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements, and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Not every goods and service produced in the economy must be counted to calculate the Gross Domestic Product.

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Reason (R): The value of intermediate goods and services will be reflected in the value of the final goods and services.

- 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.

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

Solution: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all the final goods and services produced within a country in a year. The value of intermediate goods will not be included in the calculation of GDP. For example, the value of wheat flour, sugar, and other ingredients and services used to make a biscuit will be reflected in the biscuit's price itself.

Q45 Identify the correct statement/s about the MGNREGA, 2005.

- I. MGNREGA is expanded as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
 - II. All those who are in need of or can work in rural areas are guaranteed 250 days of employment in a year by the government.
 - III. MGNREGA is referred to as the Right to Work.
 - IV. Unemployment benefits are extended to people if the government fails to employ them.
- A. I, II, and III
 - B. I, III, and IV
 - C. II, III, and IV

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	<p>D. I and III only</p> <p>Answer: (B) I, III, and IV</p> <p>Solution: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 offers 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year to the people in rural areas who are able to and require work. It is also referred to as the Right to Work. In addition, it offers unemployment benefits if the government fails to provide the people with employment.</p>
Q46	<p>Ragu is the owner of a flower shop. He employs Kiran and Mohan and pays them well. However, they do not get paid leaves and are required to work long hours.</p> <p>Identify the correct statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I. Ragu is working in the organised sector.II. Kiran and Mohan are working in the unorganised sector.III. Ragu, Kiran, and Mohan are working in the secondary sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. I and IIB. I and IIIC. II and IIID. II only <p>Answer: (D) II only</p> <p>Solution: Though Ragu owns the shop, he does not have a surety on the flower sales. Kiran and Mohan have no fixed working hours or paid leaves. Hence, Ragu, Kiran, and Mohan are working in the unorganised sector. Trade is categorised under the tertiary sector, not under the secondary sector.</p>
Q47	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and</p>

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society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

The Bourbon Dynasty was restored by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815.

- A. This statement is false.
- B. This statement cannot be verified.
- C. This statement is true.
- D. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored in 1791.

Answer: (C) This statement is true.

Solution: After the defeat of Napoleon, Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria gathered together at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, to discuss the fate of the territories conquered by Napoleon. They drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 which restored the Bourbon dynasty to power among other terms.

Q48 Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

Identify the power that was not involved in Napoleon's defeat.

- A. Britain
- B. Germany
- C. Prussia
- D. Russia

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	<p>Answer: (B) Germany</p> <p>Solution: In 1812, after Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to conquer Russia, Russia formed secret pacts with Prussia, Austria, and Britain to defeat him. In 1814, he was finally cornered into defeat and exiled to the Island of Elba.</p> <p>Germany as a country did not exist before 1871.</p>
Q49	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>Which of the following is false, as per the Treaty of Vienna?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power.B. France lost some of its territories.C. France gained some new territories.D. Prussia gained some new territories. <p>Answer: (C) France gained some new territories.</p> <p>Solution: The Congress of Vienna gathered in 1815 to discuss the fate of the territories annexed by Napoleon after he was defeated. As per the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the Bourbon Dynasty was restored and France lost some of its territories.</p>
Q50	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of</p>

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	<p>pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>In the post-Napoleonic days, conservatives believed that monarchy should be abolished as it had failed to suppress revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. This statement is true.B. This statement is false.C. This statement cannot be verified.D. There were no conservatives in France. <p>Answer: (B) This statement is false.</p> <p>Solution: In 1804, Napoleon reinstated monarchy after a few years of republican rule in France. After his defeat in 1814, a conservative order was established in Europe. Conservatives advocated for traditions such as monarchy, and realised that traditional values could be strengthened through modernisation.</p>
Q51	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p> <p>Which of the following is true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The Treaty of Vienna was to decide the fate of European territories conquered by Napoleon.B. The Treaty of Vienna was to decide the fate of European territories

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under Louis XVI after his execution.

C. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 was hosted by King Louis XVI.

D. After the revolution in France, the Bourbon Dynasty never revived.

Answer: (A) The Treaty of Vienna was to decide the fate of European territories conquered by Napoleon.

Solution: Napoleon, during his rule, became a very powerful man in Europe. He had conquered a lot of territories outside of France. Therefore, after his defeat, there was a void in the politics of the continent. In September 1814, Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia met at Vienna to decide the fate of the territories Napoleon had conquered.

The Congress of Vienna, which was hosted by Duke Metternich, restored the Bourbon dynasty in France.

Q52 Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

In 1815, the conservatives believed that abolition of feudalism would result in the fall of European society.

A. This statement is true.

B. This statement cannot be verified.

C. There were no conservatives in Europe.

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	<p>D. This statement is false.</p> <p>Answer: (D) This statement is false.</p> <p>Solution: Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. However, they did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.</p>
Q53	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature, as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain, then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction, the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.</p> <p>Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>What does ‘We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children’ mean in the context of the above paragraph?</p> <p>A. Overuse of natural resources will exhaust them, leaving nothing behind for</p>

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	<p>the future generations.</p> <p>B. Overuse of natural resources will lead to their depletion; however, they will be replenished for the use of future generations.</p> <p>C. We have borrowed the earth from a non-existent generation. Hence, we have no obligations to conserve it for them.</p> <p>D. Our forefathers could not exploit the natural resources as much as we could. So it is our duty to use it to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>Answer: (A) Overuse of natural resources will exhaust them, leaving nothing behind for the future generations.</p> <p>Solution: The statement means that we, the people on earth, are just the custodians of the earth. It throws light on the need for sustainable development, a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs.</p>
Q54	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get</p>

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exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.

Read the following statements and find the correct option:

I. The present levels and type of development are not sustainable.

II. We should stop all the activities of development to attain sustainable development.

III. The declining groundwater will be a serious problem in the future.

A. I and II only

B. II and III only

C. I and III only

D. I, II, and III

Answer: (C) I and III only

Solution: Scientists have warned that the present levels and type of development are not sustainable. However, it is not advisable to stop all development activities. We can adopt sustainable ways of development instead. The declining groundwater level is a big threat. The overuse of groundwater must be stopped.

Q55

“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”

Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by

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	<p>nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.</p> <p>Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>According to the information given above, there has been a decline in the level of groundwater in about 300 districts in India. Identify the reason.</p> <p>I. Overuse in agricultural fields II. Exhausting fossil fuels III. Rapid urbanisation</p> <p>A. I and II B. I and III C. II and III D. II only</p> <p>Answer: (B) I and III</p> <p>Solution: From the given passage, we can infer that the groundwater reserves would alarmingly decline if we keep using it at the current rate. Groundwater overuse in certain parts of the country like Punjab, Western UP, and in some urban settlements is a reason of its decline.</p>
Q56	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.</p>

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	<p>Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. For example, at the present rate of extraction, the crude oil reserves would last only 50 years more.</p> <p>Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together.</p> <p>Why is the level of groundwater declining?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. It is a renewable resource.B. It is a non-renewable resource.C. It is getting evaporated.D. The use is greater than the replenishment. <p>Answer (D): The use is greater than the replenishment.</p> <p>Solution: The rate at which groundwater is used is much higher than the rate at which it is replenished by rain.</p>
Q57	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.”</p> <p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.</p> <p>Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is</p>

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Q58	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.” Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the</p>

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Which of the following seems to be a practical solution that you can start to implement immediately for the problems discussed above?

- A. Colonise Mars
- B. Use cleaner fuels
- C. Dig deeper to get water
- D. Exhaust non-renewable resources and look for alternatives

Answer: (B) Use cleaner fuels

Solution: Switching to cleaner and renewable sources of energy is a viable option. It will reduce the pace at which fossil fuels are getting exhausted and will contribute to less pollution. Sustainable development can help to find solutions for the current problems in development.

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INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Map not to Scale
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Q59 | It is a major coffee-producing state. Identify the state.

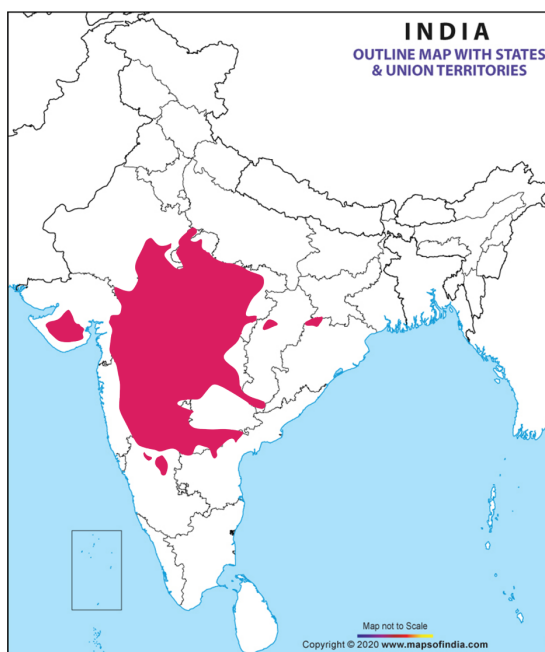
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- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka
- C. Kerala
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (B) Karnataka

Solution: The highlighted state is Karnataka. The climatic conditions, relief features and soil of Karnataka favour the growth of the coffee plant.



Q60

Name the type of soil found in the highlighted region.

- A. Alluvial Soil
- B. Laterite Soil
- C. Red and Yellow Soil
- D. Black Soil

Answer: (D) Black Soil

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Solution: The highlighted region shows the extent of distribution of black soil. It is found in the Deccan region.

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