

CBT Answer Key April

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Q1. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which of the following states?

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Tripura
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Q1. कर्क रेखा निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य से होकर नहीं गुजरती है?

- उ. छत्तीसगढ़
- बी त्रिपुरा
- सी. मध्य प्रदेश
- डी. महाराष्ट्र

Ans- Maharashtra

The Tropic of Cancer passes through these 8 states in India: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Q2. My friend hails from a country which is India's neighbouring country and is situated to the south of Lakshadweep Island. Which of the following can it most possibly be?

- A. Myanmar
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Maldives
- D. None of the following

Q2. मेरा मित्र उस देश से है जो भारत का पड़ोसी देश है और लक्षद्वीप द्वीप के दक्षिण में स्थित है। यह संभवतः निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा हो सकता है?

- A. म्यांमार

- बी. श्रीलंका
- सी. मालदीव
- D. निम्नलिखित में से कोई नहीं

Ans- Maldives

Maldives is located south of India's Lakshadweep Islands in the Indian Ocean. Both nations established diplomatic relations after the independence of Maldives from British rule in 1966. India was one of the first nations to recognise Maldives' independence.

Q3. Tina's aunt lives in Sri Lanka. She wants to visit India. Which places will she have to cross to reach India?

- A. Gulf of Mannar
- B. Palk Strait
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q3. टीना की मौसी श्रीलंका में रहती हैं। वह भारत आना चाहती है। भारत पहुँचने के लिए उसे किन स्थानों को पार करना होगा?

- A. मन्नार की खाड़ी
- बी पाक जलडमरूमध्य
- C. A और B दोनों
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans- C Both A and B

Sri Lanka is a country located in the southeast of India. It is separated from the mainland of India by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

Q4. Which part of India protrudes into the Indian Ocean and helps in the establishment of close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast?

- A. Deccan Plateau
- B. Indira Point
- C. Himalayas
- D. None of these

Q4. भारत का कौन सा हिस्सा हिंद महासागर में फैला हुआ है और पश्चिमी तट से पश्चिम एशिया, अफ्रीका और यूरोप के साथ और पूर्वी तट से दक्षिण पूर्व और पूर्वी एशिया के साथ निकट संपर्क स्थापित करने में मदद करता है?

- A. दक्कन का पठार
- बी. इंदिरा प्वाइंट
- सी. हिमालय
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans- A Deccan Plateau

Deccan peninsula protruding into indian ocean helps india to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with the Southeast and East Asia from the Eastern Coast.

Q5. How has the opening of the Suez Canal helped India?

- A. It is a tourist attraction spot and so, the tourism industry of India has flourished.
- B. The distance between India and Europe has been reduced by 7000 km.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q5. स्वेज़ नहर के खुलने से भारत को किस प्रकार मदद मिली है?

- उ. यह एक पर्यटक आकर्षण स्थल है और इसलिए, भारत का पर्यटन उद्योग फला-फूला है।
- B. भारत और यूरोप के बीच की दूरी 7000 किमी कम हो गई है।
- C. A और B दोनों
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans- B.The distance between India and Europe has been reduced by 7000km.

Its opening reduced the cost of transportation and made access to the Indian market easier and economical. A significant reduction in transport cost prompted monopoly control of India's foreign trade by the British government. Q. The Suez canal was opened in 1869.

Q6. What is the Standard Meridian of India and from where does it pass through?

- A. 82°30'W, Uttar Pradesh
- B. 91°15'E, Uttarakhand
- C. 82°30'E, Uttar Pradesh
- D. None of these

Q6. भारत की मानक मध्याह्न रेखा क्या है और यह कहाँ से होकर गुजरती है?

- A. 82°30'W, उत्तर प्रदेश
- B. 91°15'E, उत्तराखंड
- C. 82°30'E, उत्तर प्रदेश
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans- C.82°30'E,UttarPradesh

Standard Meridian is a longitude that determines a standard time for the whole country. The standard meridian of India is 82°30'E. A standard meridian was adopted among many meridians for the country to bring about uniformity in time across the country.

Q7. One simple factor common to all democracies is-

- A.Elections are held every 5 years
- B.The Prime Minister is the head of state
- C.Rulers are elected by the people
- D.There is a state religion

Q7. सभी लोकतंत्रों में एक सामान्य बात यह है-

- A. चुनाव हर 5 साल में होते हैं

B.प्रधानमंत्री राज्य का प्रमुख होता है

C. शासक जनता द्वारा चुने जाते हैं

D. एक राजधर्म है

Answer – C. Rulers are elected by the people

Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.

Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

Q8.In China, the government is always formed by the-

A.Communist party

B.Socialist party

C.Republican party

D.Popular opinion

Q8.चीन में सरकार हमेशा किसके द्वारा बनाई जाती है?

A.कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

बी.सोशलिस्ट पार्टी

C.रिपब्लिकन पार्टी

D.लोकप्रिय राय

Ans- A. Communist Party

Before contesting elections in China, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.

Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

Q9.Which of the following is/are not involved in a free and fair democratic election?

A.The people have a serious choice

B There is no way the ruling party can be defeated

C.It should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers

D.The elections offer a real choice to people

Q9.निम्नलिखित में से कौन स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव में शामिल नहीं है/हैं?

उ. लोगों के पास एक गंभीर विकल्प है

बी ऐसा कोई तरीका नहीं है जिससे सत्तारूढ़ दल को हराया जा सके

C. मौजूदा शासकों को हटाने के लिए लोगों के लिए इस विकल्प का उपयोग करना संभव होना चाहिए

D.चुनाव लोगों को वास्तविक विकल्प प्रदान करते हैं

Answer – B. There is no way the ruling party can be defeated

Free' means that all those entitled to vote have the right to be registered and to vote and must be free to make their choice. In South Africa every citizen over the age of 18 is entitled to vote. An election is considered 'free' when you can decide whether or not to vote and vote freely for the candidate or party of your choice without fear or intimidation. A 'free' election is also one where you are confident that who you vote for remains your secret. 'Fair' means that all registered political parties have an equal right to contest the elections, campaign for voter support and hold meetings and rallies. This gives them a fair chance to convince voters to vote for them. A fair election is also one in which all voters have an equal opportunity to register, where all votes are counted, and where the announced results reflect the actual vote totals.

Q10. In which of the following countries did women not have the right to vote till 2015?

A.Pakistan

B.USA

C UAE

D.Saudi Arabia

Q10. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में 2015 तक महिलाओं को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं था?

A.पाकिस्तान

बी.यूएसए

सी संयुक्त अरब अमीरात

D. सऊदी अरब

Answer – D. Saudi Arabia

Elections in Saudi Arabia are rare. Municipal elections were last held in [2015](#), the first time women had the right to vote and stand as candidates