CBT APRIL 2024 ANSWER KEY

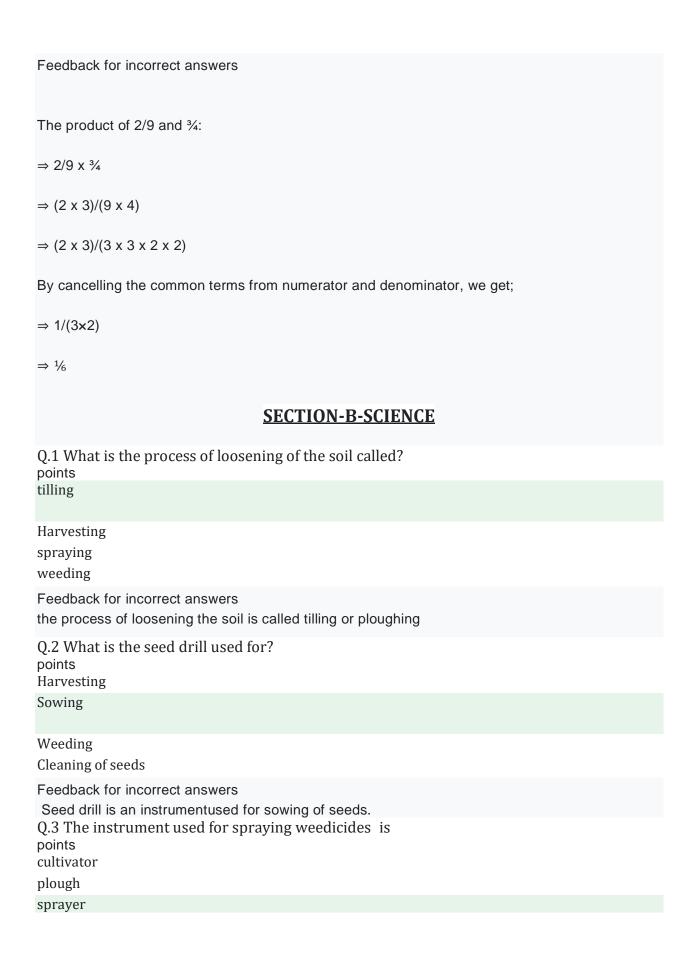# MATHS

Q.1 Which of the following type of numbers are closed under only multiplication?
points
RATIONAL NUMBERS

INTEGERS

WHOLE NUMBERS

NATURAL NUMBERS

Feedback for incorrect answers
Numbers Closed Under

	Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
a) Rational Numbers	Yes	Yes	…	No
b) Integers	…	Yes	…	No
c) Whole Numbers	…	…	Yes	…
d) Natural Numbers	…	No	…	…

Q.2   By using the properties of rational numbers solve the following equation (8 + 0) + (6 * 3)
points
26

28

24

30

Feedback for incorrect answers
Explanation: By using the properties of rational numbers like addition and multiplication, we can solve the equation and get to the correct answer.
(8+0) + (6 * 3)
= (8) + (18)
= 26.

Q.3 **A rational number can be represented in the form of:**
points
p+q

pq

p/q

p-q

Feedback for incorrect answers

A rational number can be represented in the form p/q where p and q are integers and q is not equal to zero.

Q.4 he additive identity of rational numbers is

points

1

2

0

-1

Feedback for incorrect answers

Any number added to zero is equal to the number itself.

Ex: 5+0 = 5

Therefore, 0 is the additive identity of rational numbers.

Q.5 What is the sum of ⅔ and 4/9?

A. 6/3

B. 6/9

C. 10/9

D. 10/3

Feedback for incorrect answers

⅔ + 4/9

⇒ ⅔ x (3/3) + 4/9

⇒ 6/9 + 4/9

⇒ 10/9

Q.6 What is the reciprocal of 1/9?

points

A. 9

B. 0

C. 1

D. None of the above

Feedback for incorrect answers

A. 9

1/9 x 9 = 1

Q.7 How many rational numbers are there in between ¾ and 1?

points

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. Countless

Q.8 Which of the following is commutative for rational numbers?
points
A. Addition and subtraction
B. Addition and multiplication

C. Multiplication and division
D. Subtraction and division

Feedback for incorrect answers

 Numbers Closed Under

	Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
a) Rational Numbers	Yes	Yes	…	No
b) Integers	…	Yes	…	No
c) Whole Numbers	…	…	Yes	…
d) Natural Numbers	…	No	…	…

Q.9 What is the value of 100 divided by 0?
points
A. 0
B. 100
C. 1
D. Undefined

Feedback for incorrect answers

100/0 = undefined

Q.10 What is the product of 2/9 and ¾?
points
A. ⅙

B. ⅔
C. 1/9
D. ¼

The product of 2/9 and ¾:

⇒ 2/9 x ¾

⇒ (2 x 3)/(9 x 4)

⇒ (2 x 3)/(3 x 3 x 2 x 2)

By cancelling the common terms from numerator and denominator, we get;

⇒ 1/(3×2)

⇒ ⅙

SECTION-B-SCIENCE

Q.1 What is the process of loosening of the soil called?
points
tilling

Harvesting
spraying
weeding

the process of loosening the soil is called tilling or ploughing

Q.2 What is the seed drill used for?
points
Harvesting
Sowing

Weeding
Cleaning of seeds

 Seed drill is an instrumentused for sowing of seeds.
Q.3 The instrument used for spraying weedicides is
points
cultivator

plough

sprayer

combine

Feedback for incorrect answers

weedicides is sprayed by means of a sprayer

Q4. Which of the following tools would a farmer use to remove weeds from the field?
points
Hoe

Axe
Plough
Cultivator

Feedback for incorrect answers

Hoe is used for removing weeds

Q.5. The system of irrigation wherein water is supplied drop by drop near the roots of plants is called-
points
Pulley system
Drip system

Sprinkler system
Lever system

Feedback for incorrect answers

It is also known as Drip irrigation

Q6. Watering the crops is called:-
points
Sowing
Manuring
Tilling
Irrigation

Feedback for incorrect answers

Irrigation is the process of watering the plants.

Q7. Kharif crops are sown in :-
points
March ,April

May, June

October,November

Any time

Feedback for incorrect answers
Sowing season of Kharif crops is in the beginning of moonsoon

Q8. Weedicides are used to destroy:-
points
Insects

Weeds

Pests

None of these

Feedback for incorrect answers
Chemicals used for killing insects is called weedicides.

Q9. Separating grains from the chaff is called:-
points
Winnowing

Threshing

Fallow

Harvesting

Feedback for incorrect answers
Grains are separated from the husk is called Threshing.

Q10. Weeds are the:-
points
main crop plants.

insects and pests

unwanted plants growing along with the main crop plants

chemical substances

Feedback for incorrect answers
Unwanted plants that grow along with the main crop plants are called weeds.

SECTION-C-SST

In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three-volume work, A History of British India. In this, he divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British. This periodization came to be

widely accepted. Mill thought that all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilization than Europe. According to his telling of history, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life. British rule, Mill felt, could civilize India. To do this, it was necessary to introduce European manners, arts, institutions and laws in India. Mill, in fact, suggested that the British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of the Indian people. For India was not capable of progress without British help.

1817 में, स्कॉटिश अर्थशास्त्री और राजनीतिक दार्शनिक जेम्स मिल ने तीन खंडों में एक विशाल कृति, ए हिस्ट्री ऑफ ब्रिटिश इंडिया प्रकाशित की। इसमें उन्होंने भारतीय इतिहास को तीन अवधियों में विभाजित किया - हिंदू, मुस्लिम और ब्रिटिश। इस अवधि-विभाजन को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया। मिल का मानना था कि सभी एशियाई समाज यूरोप की तुलना में सभ्यता के निचले स्तर पर थे। उनके इतिहास के अनुसार, अंग्रेजों के भारत आने से पहले, हिंदू और मुस्लिम तानाशाहों ने देश पर शासन किया था। धार्मिक असहिष्णुता, जातिगत वर्जनाएँ और अंधविश्वास सामाजिक जीवन पर हावी थे। मिल का मानना था कि ब्रिटिश शासन भारत को सभ्य बना सकता है। ऐसा करने के लिए, भारत में यूरोपीय तौर-तरीकों, कलाओं, संस्थानों और कानूनों को लागू करना आवश्यक था। मिल ने वास्तव में सुझाव दिया कि अंग्रेजों को भारतीय लोगों की प्रबुद्धता और खुशी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत के सभी क्षेत्रों पर विजय प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि भारत ब्रिटिश मदद के बिना प्रगति करने में सक्षम नहीं था।

Q1- "A History of British India" was written by-

प्रश्न 1- "ब्रिटिश भारत का इतिहास" किसके द्वारा लिखा गया था?

points

Nicholas Louis / निकोलस लुइस

Clive Loyd / क्लाइव लोयड

James Mill/ जेम्स मिल

John Henry/ जॉन हेनरी

Feedback for correct answers

, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three-volume work, A History of British India.

Q2- According to Mills, ___ rule was capable of civilizing Indian society.

प्रश्न 2- मिल्स के अनुसार, ___ शासन भारतीय समाज को सभ्य बनाने में सक्षम था।

points
Hindu / हिंदू

Muslims / मुस्लिम

British / ब्रिटिश

French / फ्रांसीसी

Feedback for incorrect answers

. According to his telling of history, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life. British rule, Mill felt, could civilize India.

Done

Q3- Before British came to India, who ruled the country?

points
French and Portuguese / फ्रांसीसी और पुर्तगाली

Hindus and Muslims / हिंदू और मुसलमान

Muslims and Christians / मुस्लिम और ईसाई

Buddhist and Jain / बौद्ध और जैन

Feedback for incorrect answers

According to his telling of history, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country.

Q4- Mills divided Indian history into-

प्रश्न 4- मिल्स ने भारतीय इतिहास को निम्न में विभाजित किया-

points
Ancient, mediaeval and Modern / प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक

Ancient, mediaeval and Colonial / प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और औपनिवेशिक

Hindu, Muslim and Christian / हिंदू, मुस्लिम और ईसाई

Hindu, Muslim and British / हिंदू, मुस्लिम और ब्रिटिश

Feedback for incorrect answers

. In this, he divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British. This periodisation came to be widely accepted.

Q5- According to Mill what dominated social life in India before British?

प्रश्न 5- मिल के अनुसार अंग्रेजों से पहले भारत में सामाजिक जीवन पर किसका प्रभुत्व था?

points

Religious intolerance / धार्मिक असहिष्णुता

Caste taboos / जातिगत वर्जनाएँ

Superstitious practices / अंधविश्वास प्रथाएँ

All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

Feedback for incorrect answers

. According to his telling of history, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life. British rule, Mill felt, could civilise India.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the Indian national movement had been active in the struggle for independence from British rule for several decades. During the freedom struggle the nationalists had devoted a great deal of time to imagining and planning what a free India would be like. Under the British, they had been forced to obey rules that they had had very little role in making. The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government. What remained to be done then was to work out the ways in which a democratic government would be set up in India and the rules that would determine its functioning. This was done not by one person but by a group of around 300 people who became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and who met periodically for the next three years to write India's Constitution.

बीसवीं सदी की शुरुआत तक, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन कई दशकों तक ब्रिटिश शासन से स्वतंत्रता के संघर्ष में सक्रिय रहा था। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रवादियों ने स्वतंत्र भारत कैसा होगा, इसकी कल्पना और योजना बनाने में बहुत समय लगाया था। अंग्रेजों के अधीन, उन्हें

उन नियमों का पालन करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था, जिन्हें बनाने में उनकी बहुत कम भूमिका थी। औपनिवेशिक राज्य के तहत सत्तावादी शासन के लंबे अनुभव ने भारतीयों को आश्वस्त किया कि स्वतंत्र भारत एक लोकतंत्र होना चाहिए, जिसमें सभी के साथ समान व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए और सरकार में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए। तब जो करना बाकी था, वह यह था कि भारत में एक लोकतांत्रिक सरकार की स्थापना के तरीके और उसके कामकाज को निर्धारित करने वाले नियमों पर काम किया जाए। यह एक व्यक्ति द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि लगभग 300 लोगों के एक समूह द्वारा किया गया था, जो 1946 में संविधान सभा के सदस्य बने और जिन्होंने भारत का संविधान लिखने के लिए अगले तीन वर्षों तक समय-समय पर बैठकें कीं।

Q6-By which time the nationalist movement gained momentum.

प्रश्न 6-किस समय तक राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने गति पकड़ ली थी।

points

Beginning of the 20th century / 20वीं सदी की शुरुआत

Middle of the 20th century / 20वीं सदी का मध्य

End of the 20th century / 20वीं सदी का अंत

None of the above / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Feedback for incorrect answers

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the Indian national movement had been active in the struggle for independence from British rule for several decades

Q7-During the freedom struggle the nationalists devoted a great deal of time in –

प्रश्न 7-स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रवादियों ने बहुत समय इन कामों में लगाया -

points
A) Planning for elections / चुनाव की योजना बनाना

B) Imagining of freedom / स्वतंत्रता की कल्पना करना

C) Imagining and planning what a free India would be / स्वतंत्र भारत कैसा होगा इसकी कल्पना करना और योजना बनाना

D) None of the above / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Feedback for incorrect answers

During the freedom struggle the nationalists had devoted a great deal of time to imagining and planning what a free India would be like.

Q8-What convinced Indian that free India should be a democracy.

प्रश्न 8-किस बात ने भारतीयों को यह विश्वास दिलाया कि स्वतंत्र भारत में लोकतंत्र होना चाहिए

points
A) Democratic rule / लोकतांत्रिक शासन

B) Despotic rule / निरंकुश शासन

C) Authoritarian rule / सत्तावादी शासन

D) None of the above / इनमें से कोई नहीं

Feedback for incorrect answers

. Under the British, they had been forced to obey rules that they had had very little role in making. The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government.

Q9-How many members are there in Constituent Assembly?

प्रश्न 9-संविधान सभा में कितने सदस्य हैं?

points
A) Around 250 / लगभग 250

B) Around 300 / लगभग 300

C) Around 320 / लगभग 320

D) Around 200 / लगभग 200

Feedback for incorrect answers

. This was done not by one person but by a group of around 300 people who became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and who met periodically for the next three years to write India's Constitution.

Q10-India should be a democracy in which everyone should be.

Q10-भारत एक ऐसा लोकतंत्र होना चाहिए जिसमें सभी के साथ-

points

A) Treated equally / समान व्यवहार किया जाए

B) Allowed to participate in government / सरकार में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी जाए

C) Both A) and B) / A) और B) दोनों

D) None of the above / उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Feedback for incorrect answers

The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government.

SECTION-D-ENGLISH

Read the following lines and answer the questions.
I spotted it in a junk shop in Bridport,a roll- top desk. The man said it was early nineteenth century,an oak. I had wanted one,but they were far too expensive. This one was in a bad condition,the roll top desk in several pieces,one leg clumsily mended,scorch marks all down one sides.
Q1. Why did the author not able to afford the roll- top desk.
points
Cheap

Expensive

Scorch marks
Bargain
Feedback for incorrect answers

It was expensive because the desk was made of an oak which is one of the best and costly.

Q2.'scorch marks' means
points
Burn marks

Scratch marks

Suntanned

Sore

Feedback for incorrect answers

The table had burn marks because the fire and water has taken their toll on the desk.

Done

Q.3 Which of these does the author do?
points
Starts the day with an exciting event

Ends with a revelation that changes the plot

Teaches a life lesson through the character

Narrates events from the past to set the context

Feedback for incorrect answers

It can be clearly seen in the text that as he narrates,he goes back the to the past events to set with the present context.

Done

Q4.What was the best Christmas present according to Connie?
points
The visitor bringing Jim's letter

The letter that was received from Jim MacPherson

Jim's presence during Christmas

Sharing marzipan cake

Feedback for incorrect answers

Jim had written that he would come for Christmas.

Q5.When was the letter written to Connie MacPherson?
points
December 26,1914

January 25,1915

6th August,1945

20th July,1969

It is clearly stated in p.10 last paragraph.

Q6.What is adjective?
points
It is a describing words

Name of a person,place or thing

Action words or actions

Word used before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase

Feedback for incorrect answers

Adjective tells you more about a noun.

Q7.The weather is...............today
points
Sunny

Sunnily

Sunnier

Very sunnier

Feedback for incorrect answers

Sunny describes a weather condition with sunshine.

Q8.She is a ....girl.
points
Beautiful

More beautiful

Most beautiful

Beauty

Feedback for incorrect answers

It describes the noun(she) that she is beautiful

Q. 9 She .... unconscious since four o'clock
points
Is

Was

Are

Has been

Feedback for incorrect answers

Action has taken place.

Choose correct answers:

Q.10.Luz and Mario have been traveling across the United States for 6 weeks. (What tense is used in the following sentences)

points

Present perfect continuous tense

Present perfect tense

Past continuous tense

Simple present tense.

Feedback for incorrect answers

The action has started but not byet completed during the period of time.