

CBT AUGUST SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

Subject: Social Science विषय – सामाजिक विज्ञान

Time: - hrs. समय -घंटे Maximum Marks - 10 अधिकतम अंक-10

Instructions: 1. The question paper has 10 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.

सामान्य निर्देश: 1. प्रश्नपत्र में 10 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उनके अंक दिए गए हैं।

Q 1 Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose answers from the options below:

कॉलम A में दिए गए निम्नलिखित आइटम को कॉलम B में दिए गए आइटम से सुमेलित करें। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें:

Column A	Column B
a) 1789	i) The Napoleonic Code नेपोलियन कोड
b) 1804	ii) French Revolution फ्रांसीसी क्रांति
c) 1871	iii) The Treaty of Greece ग्रीस की संधि
d) 1832	iv) Unification of Germany जर्मनी का एकीकरण

Ans-a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

1789-French Revolution

1804-The Napoleonic Code (Under the code all male citizens are equal: primogeniture, hereditary nobility, and class privileges are extinguished; civilian institutions are emancipated from ecclesiastical control; freedom of person, freedom of contract, and inviolability of private property are fundamental principles.)

1871- Unification of Germany

1832- The Treaty of Greece (The Treaty of Athens between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Greece, signed on 14 November 1913, formally ended hostilities between them after the two Balkan Wars and ceded Macedonia—including the major city of Thessaloniki— most of Epirus, and many Aegean islands to Greece.)

Q 2 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means

- (a) strong devotion to one's own country and its history and culture.
(b) strong devotion to one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
(c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
(d) equally strong devotion to all the countries of the world.

Ans(a) strong devotion to one's own country and its history and culture.

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	<p>Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a nation especially as expressed in a glorifying of one nation above all others and a stressing of the promotion of its culture and interests.</p> <p>19वीं सदी के अंत में एक शक्ति के रूप में उभरे 'राष्ट्रवाद' का अर्थ है</p> <p>(ए) अपने देश और उसके इतिहास और संस्कृति के प्रति दृढ़ भक्ति। (बी) अन्य राष्ट्रों की सलाहना किए बिना अपने देश के प्रति दृढ़ भक्ति। (सी) अपने देश के प्रति गहरा प्रेम और दूसरों के प्रति घृणा। (डी) दुनिया के सभी देशों के लिए समान रूप से मजबूत भक्ति।</p>	
Q 3	<p>Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?</p> <p>निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश वियना कांग्रेस में शामिल नहीं हुआ?</p> <p>(a) Britain ब्रिटेन (b) Russia रूस (c) Prussia प्रशिया (d) Switzerland स्विट्जरलैंड</p> <p>Ans-(d) Switzerland Treaty of Vienna of 25 March 1815, (also known as "Treaty of General Alliance") when Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia agreed to put 150,000 men in the field against Napoleon Bonaparte.</p>	1 M
Q 4	<p>The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:</p> <p>(a) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men. (b) the right to vote for all adults. (c) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property-owning men. (d) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.</p> <p>Ans-(b) the right to vote for all adults. universal adult suffrage is about the right to vote, while universal adult franchise is about the right to contest in an election. Both concepts are based on the principles of democracy and equality, and are essential for ensuring that every citizen has a say in the affairs of the state</p> <p>'सार्वभौमिक मताधिकार' शब्द का अर्थ है:</p> <p>(ए) वोट देने और निर्वाचित होने का अधिकार, केवल पुरुषों को दिया गया। (बी) सभी वयस्कों को वोट देने का अधिकार। (सी) वोट देने और निर्वाचित होने का अधिकार, विशेष रूप से संपत्तिके मालिक पुरुषों को दिया गया। (डी) वोट देने और निर्वाचित होने का अधिकार केवल शिक्षित पुरुषों और महिलाओं को दिया गया है।</p>	1 M
Q 5	<p>What type of resource are rocks? चट्टानें किस प्रकार का साधन हैं?</p> <p>A. Abiotic अजैविक B. Renewable नवीकरणीय C. Potential क्षमता D. Biotic बायोटिक</p> <p>Ans- Abiotic An abiotic factor is a non-living part of an ecosystem that shapes its environment. In a terrestrial ecosystem, examples might include temperature, light, and water. In a marine ecosystem, abiotic factors would include salinity and ocean currents.</p>	1 M
Q 6	<p>What are shelterbelts?</p> <p>A. Cultivating making steps. B. Planting lines of trees to create shelter C. Planting huge bush plants in deserts D. Planting near water beds</p> <p>Ans- B. Planting lines of trees to create shelter Shelterbelts are rows of trees, usually along fence lines. They are planted mainly to protect animals or crops from cold winds, but also to give shade in hot weather. In regions such as Canterbury where there is a lot of cultivated land, shelterbelts also reduce wind erosion.</p> <p>आश्रय पट्टियाँ क्या हैं? (शेल्टरबेल्ट क्या हैं?)</p> <p>A. सीढ़ियाँ बनाकर खेती करना B. आश्रय (शेल्टर) बनाने के लिए पेड़ों की कतारें लगाना C. रेगिस्तानों में विशाल झाड़ीदार पौधे लगाना D. पानी के बिस्तरों के पास रोपण</p>	1 M

Q 7	<p>Where is the Arid soil found? शुष्कमिट्टी कहाँ पाई जाती है?</p> <p>A. Rajasthan राजस्थान B. Gujarat गुजरात C. Assam असम D. Madhya Pradesh मध्य प्रदेश</p> <p>Ans-a. Rajasthan in India, the arid soil is mainly found in parts of Western Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab and extends up to the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. They are one of the most prevalent soil orders in the world. It is also called desert soil in some places</p>	1 M
Q 8	<p>Which is the most widely spread soil in India?</p> <p>A. Black soil B. Alluvial soil C. Red soil D. Arid soil</p> <p>भारत में सर्वाधिक व्यापक रूप से फैली हुई मिट्टी कौन सी है?</p> <p>A. काली मिट्टी B. जलोढ़ मिट्टी C. लाल मिट्टी D. शुष्क मिट्टी</p> <p>Ans- b. Alluvial soil Alluvial soil is found in the regions of Indo-Gangetic plains, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam as well as in the northern parts of Gujarat. Alluvial soil is formed by depositions from surface water and thus is also known as depositional soils.</p>	1 M
Q 9	<p>Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy? पैसे से वे सब भी वस्तुएँ और सेवाएँ नहीं खरीदी जा सकतीं जिनकी हमें एक अच्छा जीवन जीने के लिए आवश्यकता हो सकती है। अच्छे जीवन के लिए आवश्यक चीजों की सूची नीचे दी गई है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन्हें पैसे से नहीं खरीदा जा सकता?</p> <p>(i) Full protection from infectious diseases संक्रामक रोगों से पूर्ण सुरक्षा (ii) High-quality education उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा (iii) A luxury home एक आलीशान घर (iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country. देश के हर हिस्से में प्रदूषण मुक्त वातावरण</p> <p>(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) (i) and (iv)</p> <p>Ans- (c) (i), (ii), and (iv) Money can't solve the problem of pollution. For e.g. Air purifiers</p>	1 M
Q 10	<p>HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on Fill in the blanks with one of the following options:</p> <p>(a) life expectancy (b) gross enrolment ratio for three levels of schooling (c) national income (d) All the above</p> <p>एच.डी.आई. 'कामतलब' मानव विकास सूचकांक'</p> <p>है जो निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से किसी एक के साथ रिक्त स्थान भरने पर केंद्रित है:</p> <p>(ए) जीवन प्रत्याशा (बी) स्कूली शिक्षा के तीन स्तरों के लिए सकल नामांकन अनुपात (सी) राष्ट्रीय आय (डी) उपरोक्त सभी</p> <p>Ans-(d) All the above The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.</p>	1 M