

## ANSWER KEYS

|   |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |
|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1 | (c) | 7  | (d) | 13 | (b) | 19 | (d) | 25 | (d) | 31 | (a) | 37 | (a) | 43 | (d) | 49 | (d) | 55 | (d) |
| 2 | (a) | 8  | (a) | 14 | (c) | 20 | (c) | 26 | (c) | 32 | (a) | 38 | (b) | 44 | (a) | 50 | (d) | 56 | (a) |
| 3 | (b) | 9  | (b) | 15 | (a) | 21 | (a) | 27 | (c) | 33 | (a) | 39 | (d) | 45 | (a) | 51 | (a) | 57 | (d) |
| 4 | (c) | 10 | (a) | 16 | (a) | 22 | (c) | 28 | (c) | 34 | (a) | 40 | (a) | 46 | (a) | 52 | (c) | 58 | (a) |
| 5 | (d) | 11 | (c) | 17 | (d) | 23 | (d) | 29 | (a) | 35 | (a) | 41 | (c) | 47 | (c) | 53 | (b) | 59 | (b) |
| 6 | (a) | 12 | (a) | 18 | (b) | 24 | (c) | 30 | (d) | 36 | (a) | 42 | (c) | 48 | (d) | 54 | (c) | 60 | (a) |



- (c) Feminism is defined as an awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief in the social, economic and political equality of the genders.
- (a) The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
- (b) The plaque being affixed to the Tree of Liberty carries a German inscription which in translation reads: 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity.
- (c) Many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.
- (d) Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods.
- (a) Metternich described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.
- (d) This statement was given by Duke Metternich.
- (a) Non-renewable resources occur over a very long geological time. These occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources.
- (b) The net sown area is the total area sown with crops and orchards. It represents an area in which total crops are grown only once a year.
- (a) Around 30% of the total surface area of the country is been covered by mountains which contributes to the tourism and ecological aspects.
- (c) A dam is a structure built across a stream or river to hold water back. Dams can be used to store water, control flooding, and generate electricity.
- (a) Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations concerning sustainable development. It is a product of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro.
- (b) 1992, the United Nations organized a conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit was held in Brazil.
- (c) Flora and fauna are examples of biotic resources. Fisheries are examples of biotic resources.
- (a) Cotton is a Kharif crop in the major parts of the country viz. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and parts of Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka.
- (a) Thick dark soil (called regur) which is widely found in the Deccan Plateau is suitable for cotton cultivation.
- (d) Walnuts, pears, apples and apricots are in great demand from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
- (b) In rapeseed production, India was the third country in the world after Canada and China in the year 2017.
- (d) For the production of rubber, the required temperature is above 25c and rainfall is above 200cm.
- (c) Though only 25 of the world's 193 countries have federal political systems, their citizens make up 40 per cent of the world's population.
- (a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (c) An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.
- (d) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of the kind of 'holding together' federations.
- (c) According to the Census of India held in 2011, more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues.
- (d) State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, succession and irrigation.

26. (c) Union territories cannot be merged with any of the existing States.
27. (c) It is part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement.
28. (c) 40 per cent of people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
29. (a) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
30. (d) There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
31. (a) The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
32. (a) The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict. It soon turned into a CIVIL WAR.
33. (a) The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
34. (a) Even though both the countries have an identical average income, country A is preferred because it has a more equitable distribution.
35. (a) Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.
36. (a)
37. (a) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
38. (b) Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
39. (d) Major ragi producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
40. (a) There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country – the Ganga-Satluj plains in the northwest and the black soil region of the Deccan.
41. (c) India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.
42. (c) The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density.
43. (d) In 1848, events took place were revolutions in Europe; artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demand constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc. demand nation-states.
44. (a) The photograph here is of a street address in Belgium. You will notice that place names and directions in two languages – French and Dutch.
45. (a) The coalition government was formed by the coming together of at least two political parties.
46. (a) The problem addressed in the anonymous letter is gender equality.
47. (c) Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association.
48. (d) Carl Welcker said the women's sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family.
49. (d) They are stronger than women. They are bolder than women. They have been designated as protectors of the family.
50. (d) The first issue of Louise Otto-Peters's newspaper was published on 21 April 1849.
51. (a) The liberal politician Carl Welcker was an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament.
52. (c) It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of.
53. (b) The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.
54. (c) The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.
55. (d) Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining, etc.
56. (a) The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land.
57. (d) In the Chambal basin, such lands are called ravines.
58. (a) Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases, the topsoil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.
59. (b)
60. (a)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
60. (a)