

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



- (a) In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint an image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.'
- (c) The symbol of the strength of the German Empire is the breastplate with an eagle.
- (a) The artist prepared the painting of Germania on a cotton banner.
- (b) Postage stamps of 1850 has the figure of Marianne representing the Republic of France.
- (b) Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (a) Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
- (b) Union Jack is the name of the British flag.
- (a) The artist has portrayed Garibaldi as holding on to the base of the boot.
- (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters.
- (b) Abiotic resources are usually obtained from the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere. Examples of abiotic factors are water, air, soil, sunlight, and minerals. Biotic factors are living or once-living organisms in the ecosystem.
- (a) Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics As If People Mattered is a collection of essays published in 1973 by German-born British economist E. F. Schumacher.
- (b) Gross cropped area (GCA) refers to the total area sown once as well as more than once in a particular year.
- (c) 27% of the area is covered by plateaus in India. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossils and forests.
- (a) Land and Land Resources refer to a delineable area of the earth's terrestrial surface, encompassing all attributes of the biosphere immediately above or below this surface, including those of the near-surface climate, the soil and terrain forms, the surface hydrology (including shallow lakes, rivers, marshes and swamps.
- (a) Ladakh is a cold desert in India. It lies in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (c) In India, Rajasthan is the greatest producer of non-ferrous metals such as copper and zinc and accounts for 40% of the country's copper production and 100% of zinc production.
- (a) Biotic resources are found in the biosphere.
- (b) Potential and developed stocks are classified on the basis of the status of development.
- (c) The growth of the cotton plant is dependent mainly upon, but not entirely, natural factors such as rainfall, sunshine and climate.
- (b) The secondary sector has shown the least amount of contribution of GDP of a country in 1973-34.
- (b) The primary sector contributes 44% of the total employment
- (b) Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days.
- (b) The White Revolution (Operation Flood) were one of the strategies initiated to improve Indian agriculture.
- (a) The net sown area is used for sowing more than once in an agricultural year plus the net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
- (a) In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority.
- (b) The area under misc. tree crops and groves cover only 1.5% of the total land area.
- (a) Red soils develop a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- (b) Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick
- (b) Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

30. (d) Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like a cashew nuts.
31. (a) After proper irrigation, these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.
32. (a) The full form of GER is the gross enrolment ratio.
33. (d) Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops is the developmental goal of prosperous farmers from Punjab.
34. (a) Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana.
35. (b) 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region in Belgium.
36. (a) The key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium were to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments.
37. (d) Russia, Argentina and Brazil have a federal political system.
38. (c) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
39. (a) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
40. (c) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
41. (d) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. It became an allegory of the nation.
42. (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy and met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement. He supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states.
43. (a) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
44. (c) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states.
45. (d) The Vienna Peace Settlement (1814-1815); Greek struggle for independence begins (1821); Unification of Italy (1859-1870) and Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires (1905).
46. (b) This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.
47. (a) Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.
48. (a) The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
49. (b) Making sugar from sugarcane is a secondary activity. We add value to sugarcane by converting it into sugar.
50. (d) All the three statements are true.
51. (d) Dairy is an example of primary sector. The rest three are example of the service sector.
52. (d) Making or producing steel falls in the secondary sector. The rest are examples of the tertiary or service sector.
53. (b) Sri Lanka became independent in 1948.
54. (c) The democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
55. (a) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
56. (b) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
57. (a) The Sri Lankan Tamils (13%) gradually began to feel alienated.
58. (d) They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.
59. (a) Alluvial
60. (d) Arunachal Pradesh
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
60. (a)