HUMANITIES

Reg. No | | | | | | | | | | | |

Time: ***2 Hours***
Max. ***Marks: 100***

Name of the student: ..... Div: .....

Name of the school : .....

Instructions:

- *All questions are compulsory.*
- *Each question carries 1 mark.*
- *Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options.*
- *Use the OMR sheet provided to mark your answers.*

1. The seals discovered at Harappa, a key feature of the Indus Valley Civilization, were primarily made of:

A) Terracotta
B) Bronze
C) Steatite
D) Gold

2. The edicts of Emperor Ashoka are of great historical significance because they:

A) Provide a detailed account of his military conquests.
B) Are the earliest deciphered inscriptions in India, offering insights into his policy of Dhamma.
C) Describe the rituals of the Vedic period.
D) Are written exclusively in Sanskrit.

3. The Mahabharata is considered a dynamic text primarily because:

A) It was written by a single author at a specific time.
B) Its narrative has remained completely unchanged over centuries.
C) It grew over a long period, with many additions, versions, and interpretations.
D) It deals only with mythological events with no social relevance.

4. The Bhakti movement in medieval India is characterized by:

A) An emphasis on complex rituals conducted by Brahmanas.
B) The promotion of devotion to a personal god and a challenge to caste hierarchies.
C) Its exclusive focus on constructing large temples.
D) Its strong opposition to the use of local languages in worship.

5. The Vijayanagara Empire was famously located on the banks of which river?

A) Ganga
B) Godavari
C) Krishna
D) Tungabhadra

6. The Ain-i-Akbari, a detailed document of Mughal administration, was authored by:

A) Akbar
B) Todar Mal
C) Abul Fazl
D) Birbal

7. The Permanent Settlement, a land revenue system introduced by the British, was implemented in which region of India?

A) Punjab
B) Bengal
C) Bombay Deccan
D) Awadh

8. The Revolt of 1857 is often considered a watershed moment in Indian history because it:

A) Was a minor mutiny with no civilian participation.
B) Led to the end of the East India Company's rule and the beginning of direct British Crown rule.
C) Was immediately successful in ousting the British from India.
D) Resulted in fewer administrative changes by the British.

9. The decline of the Indian handicrafts industry during the colonial period was primarily caused by:

A) A lack of skilled artisans in India.
B) The promotion of Indian goods by the British government.
C) Competition from machine-made British goods and discriminatory tariff policies.
D) A sudden shift in Indian consumer tastes.

10. Mahatma Gandhi's first major national movement in India, based on the principle of Satyagraha, was the:

A) Quit India Movement
B) Civil Disobedience Movement
C) Non-Cooperation Movement
D) Champaran Satyagraha

11. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly?

A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
B) Jawaharlal Nehru
C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

12. The archaeological site of Sanchi is renowned for its:

A) Harappan city planning
B) Grand Mughal palaces
C) Buddhist stupas
D) Rock-cut temples

13. The Sufi tradition in Islam emphasized:

A) Strict adherence to orthodox rituals.
B) Seeking union with God through love, devotion, and mysticism.
C) Political and military conquest.
D) The creation of a separate religious legal system.

14. The demographic transition theory explains the shift in a population from:

A) Rural to urban areas.
B) High birth/death rates to low birth/death rates.
C) An agricultural economy to an industrial one.
D) One linguistic group to another.

15. A 'nuclear family' in sociological terms consists of:

A) Multiple generations living in the same household.
B) Only grandparents and grandchildren.
C) A married couple and their unmarried children.
D) A community of unrelated individuals.

16. 'Patriarchy' is best defined as a social system where:

A) Women hold primary power and authority.
B) There is complete gender equality.
C) Men hold primary power and authority in social and political spheres.
D) Power is distributed based on age.

17. The process by which lower castes emulate the customs and rituals of dominant or upper castes to improve their social standing is known as:

A) Westernization
B) Secularization
C) Sanskritization
D) Modernization

18. Industrialization in India led to which significant social change?

A) A decrease in urbanization.
B) The strengthening of the traditional caste-based occupational structure.
C) The emergence of a new working class and increased rural-urban migration.
D) The complete disappearance of agriculture.

19. A social movement is best described as:

A) A collective effort to maintain the status quo.
B) An organized effort by a group of people to bring about or resist social change.
C) A government-led development program.
D) A spontaneous, unorganized gathering of people.

20. How does education primarily facilitate social mobility?

A) By reinforcing existing social hierarchies.
B) By providing the skills and credentials needed for better-paying and higher-status jobs.
C) By making everyone economically equal.
D) It has no significant impact on a person's social status.

21. 'Globalization' has impacted Indian culture through a process often called 'glocalization', which means:

A) The complete replacement of local culture with global culture.
B) The complete rejection of global cultural influences.
C) The adaptation of global products and ideas to suit local cultural contexts.
D) The isolation of Indian culture from the rest of the world.

22. The Panchayati Raj Institutions in India were established to promote:

A) A centralized form of government.
B) Decentralized governance and local self-government at the village level.
C) The authority of the state governments over villages.
D) A separate judicial system for rural areas.

23. The term 'social exclusion' refers to the process by which:

A) Individuals voluntarily withdraw from society.
B) Certain groups are systematically denied access to resources and opportunities.
C) A society celebrates its cultural diversity.
D) People migrate from one country to another.

24. In the Indian context, 'communalism' refers to an ideology that:

A) Promotes inter-religious harmony and cooperation.
B) Uses religious identity for political mobilization, often creating conflict with other groups.
C) Encourages community-based social work.
D) Aims for the economic development of all communities.

25. The traditional Indian caste system is characterized by:

A) A fluid social structure with high mobility.
B) A hierarchical structure, endogamy, and hereditary occupation.
C) The absence of any form of social stratification.
D) Complete equality among all groups.

26. The Cold War was an ideological and geopolitical struggle primarily between which two power blocs?

A) The United States and China
B) The United States and the Soviet Union
C) The European Union and Russia
D) India and Pakistan

27. 'Bipolarity' in international relations describes a world order dominated by:

A) A single superpower.
B) Two major, competing superpowers.
C) Multiple centers of power.
D) A coalition of allied nations.

28. The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 with the primary objective of:

A) Promoting global trade.
B) Maintaining international peace and security.
C) Establishing a single world government.
D) Spreading democratic ideals.

29. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed by newly independent nations to:

A) Create a third military bloc to rival the USA and USSR.
B) Align with the Soviet Union against the USA.
C) Pursue an independent foreign policy and stay out of the Cold War power struggles.
D) Promote economic integration with Europe.

30. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to the end of the Cold War and the emergence of a _____ world order.

A) Bipolar
B) Multipolar
C) Unipolar, dominated by the US
D) Non-polar

31. The policy of creating states based on linguistic identity in post-independence India was aimed at:

A) Weakening the unity of the country.
B) Accommodating regional and cultural diversity to strengthen the federation.
C) Promoting a single national language.
D) Preparing for a presidential system of government.

32. The Green Revolution in India in the 1960s was a program designed to:

A) Increase forest cover.
B) Promote organic farming.
C) Boost agricultural production, especially of wheat and rice, using high-yield seeds.
D) Encourage the export of agricultural products.

33. The National Emergency imposed in India from 1975-77 is a significant event in its political history because it:

A) Led to a permanent change in the Constitution.
B) Demonstrated the suspension of fundamental rights and the fragility of democratic institutions.
C) Was widely supported by all political parties.
D) Had no lasting impact on Indian politics.

34. The rise of coalition politics in India since the late 1980s signifies:

A) The failure of the multi-party system.
B) The increasing importance of regional parties and the need for consensus-building.
C) A move towards a two-party system.
D) A period of prolonged political stability under single-party rule.

35. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established to:

A) Create a military alliance in South Asia.
B) Promote economic and regional cooperation among its member states.
C) Address global climate change.
D) Form a single currency for the region.

36. India's "Look East" policy, later upgraded to "Act East" policy, is focused on strengthening relations with:

A) European nations
B) African nations
C) Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN)
D) Latin American nations

37. The term 'hegemony' in international relations refers to:

A) A state of complete anarchy in the world.
B) The leadership or dominance of one state over others.
C) A perfect balance of power between multiple states.
D) The governance system of the United Nations.

38. The First Five-Year Plan in India primarily focused on the development of the:

A) Heavy industry sector
B) Service sector
C) Agricultural sector
D) Information technology sector

39. Macroeconomics is primarily concerned with the study of:

A) Individual consumer behavior.
B) The decision-making of a single firm.
C) The economy as a whole, including aggregates like GDP, inflation, and unemployment.
D) The determination of prices in a specific market.

40. 'Real GDP' is calculated by adjusting 'Nominal GDP' for:

A) Population growth
B) Government spending
C) Inflation
D) Foreign exchange rates

41. The central bank of India, responsible for monetary policy, is the:

A) State Bank of India
B) NITI Aayog
C) Ministry of Finance
D) Reserve Bank of India

42. The 'multiplier effect' in macroeconomics suggests that an initial increase in investment spending will:

A) Lead to a smaller final increase in national income.
B) Lead to a larger final increase in national income.
C) Have no effect on national income.
D) Only increase the rate of inflation.

43. If the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is 0.75, the value of the investment multiplier is:

A) 0.25
B) 1.33
C) 4
D) 5

44. 'Fiscal Policy' refers to the government's use of _____ to influence the economy.

A) Interest rates and money supply
B) Taxation and government expenditure
C) International trade tariffs
D) Exchange rate management

45. The Balance of Payments (BoP) of a country systematically records:

A) Only its transactions with the World Bank.
B) All economic transactions between its residents and the rest of the world.
C) Only the government's annual budget.
D) Only its capital and foreign exchange reserves.

46. The economic reforms of 1991 in India, under the LPG model, stood for:

A) Land, Production, Growth
B) Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization
C) Labour, Progress, Governance
D) License, Permit, Quota

47. The Human Development Index (HDI) ranks countries based on which three key dimensions?

A) Military strength, political stability, and population size.
B) A long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.
C) Industrial growth, agricultural output, and service sector performance.
D) Exports, imports, and foreign direct investment.

48. A 'progressive tax' is a system where the tax rate:

A) Is the same for all income levels.
B) Decreases as income increases.
C) Increases as income increases.
D) Is levied only on goods and services.

49. 'Disguised unemployment' is a situation where:

A) People are unemployed but are not looking for a job.
B) More people are employed in a job than are actually required.
C) People are employed only during certain seasons of the year.
D) People are highly skilled but are working in low-skill jobs.

50. The law of demand states that, other things being equal, as the price of a good increases, the _____ decreases.

A) Quantity supplied
B) Quantity demanded
C) Supply
D) Demand

51. Assertion (A): Effective communication is a two-way process. Reason (R): It involves not only sending a message but also receiving feedback to ensure understanding.

A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C) A is true, but R is false.
D) A is false, but R is true.

52. In a formal debate, a 'rebuttal' involves:

A) Introducing a completely new argument.
B) Directly refuting an opponent's argument with counter-evidence.
C) Agreeing with the opponent's point of view.
D) Summarizing one's own initial points.

53. Read the statement and the assumptions: Statement: "The government has launched a campaign to promote digital literacy in rural areas." Assumptions: I. Many people in rural areas lack digital literacy. II. Digital literacy will improve the quality of life in rural areas.

A) Only assumption I is implicit.
B) Only assumption II is implicit.
C) Both I and II are implicit.
D) Neither I nor II is implicit.

54. If A=2, B=4, C=6, and so on, following the pattern of 2 times the alphabetical position, what is the value of 'LOGIC'?

A) 70 B) 84
C) 92 D) 104

55. The idiom "The pen is mightier than the sword" suggests that:

A) Physical strength is superior to intellect.
B) Written words and diplomacy are more powerful than military force.
C) Authors are often involved in conflicts.
D) Modern weapons have made swords obsolete.

56. Identify the logical fallacy: "This new policy is supported by a popular celebrity, so it must be a good policy."

A) Hasty Generalization
B) Ad Hominem
C) Appeal to Authority (irrelevant)
D) False Dichotomy

57. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

A) Neither the prime minister nor the cabinet ministers has commented on the issue.
B) Neither the prime minister nor the cabinet ministers have commented on the issue.
C) Neither the prime minister nor the cabinet ministers has been commenting on the issue.
D) Neither the prime minister nor the cabinet ministers is commenting on the issue.

58. Read the statements and choose the valid conclusion: Statements: All historians are researchers. Some researchers are writers. Conclusions:

A) All historians are writers.
B) Some historians are writers.
C) Some writers are historians.
D) No definite conclusion can be drawn.

59. A key characteristic of critical thinking is:

A) Accepting information from authority figures without question.
B) The objective analysis and evaluation of an issue in order to form a judgment.
C) Relying solely on personal opinions and biases.
D) Choosing the simplest explanation for complex problems.

60. The term 'discourse analysis' in communication studies involves:

A) Correcting grammatical errors in a text.
B) Studying the use of language in social contexts and how it shapes meaning.
C) Translating texts from one language to another.
D) Memorizing famous speeches.

61. Identify the underlying assumption: "To improve national security, the government must increase its military spending."

A) National security is not a priority.
B) Increased military spending directly translates to improved national security.
C) Other factors like diplomacy or economic stability have no impact on security.
D) Military spending is currently at an optimal level.

62. "He is the Machiavelli of our political circle." This statement is an example of:

A) A simile
B) An allusion
C) A paradox
D) A hyperbole

63. If "HISTORY" is coded as "SIHTORY" (reversed), how would "POLITY" be coded?

A) YTILOP
B) YTIOPL
C) YTILPO
D) YTILOP

64. A man walks 3 km North, then turns West and walks 4 km. What is the shortest distance back to his starting point?

A) 3 km
B) 4 km
C) 5 km
D) 7 km

65. Rearrange to form a coherent paragraph:

1.Consequently, these movements often challenge existing power structures.
2.Social movements are a form of collective action.
3.They emerge when a group of people feels a sense of injustice or inequality.
4.Their goal is to bring about or resist social change.

A) 2-4-1-3
B) 2-3-4-1
C) 1-2-3-4
D) 4-3-2-1

66. Which of the following is an example of a formal communication channel in an organization?

A) Gossip among colleagues during a lunch break.
B) An official memo from a department head.
C) A discussion on a personal social media group.
D) A rumour spread through the grapevine.

67. The primary purpose of a literature review in a research paper is to:

A) Provide a list of all books written on a topic.
B) Summarize and synthesize existing scholarly work on a subject.
C) Present the author's personal opinions on the topic.
D) Offer a creative story related to the research question.

68. If "DEMOCRACY" is coded as "EDOMRCYCA," then "FEDERALISM" would be coded as:

A) EFEDARLIMS
B) EFEDRALISM
C) EFEDARILMS
D) EFEDARLISM

69. The ability to understand that a symbol can stand for something else (e.g., a flag representing a nation) is known as:

A) Concrete thinking
B) Abstract thinking
C) Critical thinking
D) Logical reasoning

70. "The unemployment rate has fallen, but the underemployment rate has increased." This statement implies that:

A) The overall employment situation has unequivocally improved.
B) While more people have jobs, many are in positions that don't fully utilize their skills.
C) The unemployment and underemployment rates are the same.
D) The data on employment is unreliable.

71. 'Self-awareness' is a critical life skill because it is the foundation for:

A) Criticizing others effectively.
B) Managing one's emotions, setting realistic goals, and understanding one's impact on others.
C) Ignoring personal weaknesses.
D) Conforming to the expectations of others without question.

72. A career in 'Public Policy and Administration' would be most suitable for a person who is interested in:

A) Artistic expression and creativity.
B) Scientific research in a laboratory.
C) Governance, social issues, and implementing government programs.
D) Financial markets and corporate investment.

73. The ability to adjust one's approach and behavior in response to new information or changing circumstances is known as:

A) Rigidity
B) Adaptability
C) Assertiveness
D) Conformity

74. When facing a major career decision, the most effective first step is to:

A) Follow the career path of your most successful friend.
B) Choose the option that appears to be the easiest.
C) Conduct a self-assessment of your interests, skills, values, and personality.
D) Make a quick decision to avoid the stress of uncertainty.

75. 'Ethical decision-making' in a professional context primarily involves:

A) Choosing the option that offers the greatest personal benefit.
B) Adhering strictly to company rules, even if they seem wrong.
C) Evaluating choices based on principles of fairness, honesty, and responsibility.
D) Making decisions that are popular with all colleagues.

76. As a team leader, if a project is failing to meet its deadlines, the most constructive action is to:

A) Blame the team members for their lack of effort.
B) Re-evaluate the project plan, identify bottlenecks, and facilitate problem-solving with the team.
C) Ask for a deadline extension without analyzing the cause of the delay.
D) Do all the remaining work yourself to ensure it's done right.

77. Which of the following is a key skill for a successful career in journalism?

A) Avoiding difficult questions.
B) The ability to research, verify information, and write with clarity and integrity.
C) Focusing only on positive news stories.
D) Fabricating sources to make a story more interesting.

78. 'Conflict resolution' skills are essential in the workplace for:

A) Winning every argument.
B) Avoiding all forms of disagreement.
C) Finding a mutually agreeable solution to disagreements, which fosters a positive work environment.
D) Reporting colleagues for minor differences of opinion.

79. A career as an 'Archivist' or 'Curator' would require a strong interest in:

A) Future technological trends.
B) Financial accounting and auditing.
C) History, preservation, and the management of cultural artifacts.
D) Corporate law and litigation.

80. 'Emotional intelligence' for a leader is best demonstrated by:

A) Making decisions based solely on data and logic, ignoring the team's morale.
B) Showing empathy, motivating the team, and making thoughtful decisions under pressure.
C) Displaying a volatile and unpredictable emotional state to keep the team on edge.
D) Avoiding all personal interaction with team members.

81. Find the next number in the series: 7, 14, 28, 56, ?

A) 84
B) 98
C) 112
D) 120

82. Analogy: Novel is to Literature as Portrait is to:

A) Music
B) Sculpture
C) Painting
D) Architecture

83. If 'TABLE' is coded as 40 (T=20, A=1, B=2, L=12, E=5; Sum=40), what is the code for 'CHESS'?

A) 50
B) 52
C) 54
D) 55

84. Analogy: Pentagon is to Five as Octagon is to:

A) Six
B) Seven
C) Eight
D) Nine

85. Find the odd one out:

A) Ganga
B) Yamuna
C) Brahmaputra
D) Himalayas

86. Analogy: Mountain is to Hill as River is to:

A) Ocean
B) Lake
C) Stream
D) Pond

87. Find the next pair in the pattern: AZ, BY, CX, DW, ?

A) EU
B) EV
C) FU
D) FV

88. If 'FRANCE' is coded as 'ECNARF', how would 'CANADA' be coded?

A) ADANAC
B) ADANCA
C) ACANAD
D) ADANCA

89. A cube is painted blue on all its faces. It is then cut into 64 smaller, identical cubes. How many of these smaller cubes will have no faces painted?

A) 4
B) 8
C) 16
D) 24

90. Analogy: Constitution is to Nation as Rulebook is to:

A) Game
B) Player
C) Score
D) Field

91. India's "National Green Hydrogen Mission," a major policy initiative featured in Avenir magazines, is primarily aimed at:

A) Increasing the import of oil and gas.
B) Promoting India as a global hub for producing and exporting clean energy.
C) Banning the use of all vehicles in major cities.
D) Building more coal-fired power plants.

92. The COP29 summit, held in Baku, Azerbaijan in 2024, was a critical international conference focused on:

A) Global trade negotiations.
B) Nuclear disarmament treaties.
C) Addressing the global challenge of climate change.
D) Regulating the use of artificial intelligence.

93. You are a journalist who has received unverified but potentially explosive information about a public official. The most ethical first step is to:

A) Publish the story immediately to be the first to break the news.
B) Discard the information as it is probably false.
C) Undertake a thorough process of fact-checking and verification from multiple sources before deciding to publish.
D) Contact the public official and offer to suppress the story for a price.

94. The 2025 G20 Summit is scheduled to be hosted by which nation, marking a significant event in its international diplomacy?

A) Brazil
B) Japan
C) South Africa
D) Germany

95. Read the arguments regarding allowing AI tools in academic research for humanities: I: Yes, AI can accelerate data analysis of large texts and identify patterns humans might miss. II: No, it undermines the traditional scholarly skills of close reading and interpretation.

A) Only argument I is strong.
B) Only argument II is strong.
C) Both I and II are strong, representing the core of the debate.
D) Neither I nor II is strong.

96. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a key focus in global policy discussions, are a set of 17 goals adopted by:

A) The G7 nations only.
B) The World Bank.
C) All United Nations Member States.
D) A consortium of multinational corporations.

97. As the head of a cultural heritage project, you have a limited budget. You must decide between restoring a single, famous monument or preserving several lesser-known local heritage sites. The most balanced decision-making process would involve:

A) Only choosing the famous monument to attract more tourists.
B) Only choosing the local sites because they are neglected.
C) Evaluating the cultural significance, structural urgency, and community impact of all sites to create a prioritized plan.
D) Dividing the budget equally among all sites, regardless of their specific needs.

98. The "Gaganyaan-1" mission, widely covered in the Avenir magazines, is India's landmark initiative for:

A) A robotic mission to Venus.
B) The first human spaceflight program.
C) Launching a new-generation weather satellite.
D) A deep-sea exploration project.

99. As a historian, you uncover a document that challenges a widely accepted and heroic national narrative. The most ethical decision is to:

A) Destroy the document to preserve national pride.
B) Publish your findings with rigorous evidence and analysis, contributing to a more accurate understanding of history.
C) Keep the finding to yourself to avoid controversy.
D) Alter the document to fit the popular narrative.

100. The international organization that releases the annual Human Development Index (HDI), providing a composite measure of life expectancy, education, and income, is the:

A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
B) World Trade Organization (WTO)
C) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
D) World Health Organization (WHO)