

JSSC Para Teacher PRT and Upper Primary Paper 2 Social Science Set 1 - English

Q.1 Which mineral is primarily used in the production of steel?

- A. Bauxite
- B. Iron ore
- C. Copper
- D. Mica

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Iron ore

Explanation:

Iron ore is the primary raw material for steel production, smelted with coal in blast furnaces to produce steel, a key material for construction and manufacturing. Other minerals like bauxite, copper, and mica have different industrial uses.

Information Booster:

- Major deposits in Australia, Brazil, and India.
- Used in construction, machinery, and vehicles.
- High global demand drives mining.
- Processed in blast furnaces with coke.
- Environmental concerns include mining waste.
- Supports industrial economies worldwide.

Additional Information:

- **Option (A) Bauxite:** Used for aluminum production.
- **Option (C) Copper:** Used in electrical wiring and electronics.
- **Option (D) Mica:** Used for insulation and cosmetics.

Q.2 Which ocean route is known as the busiest in the world?

- A. North Pacific
- B. South Atlantic
- C. North Atlantic
- D. Indian Ocean

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) North Atlantic

Explanation: The North Atlantic route connects industrialized Europe and North America, carrying high volumes of passengers and cargo.

Information Booster: → Dense shipping lanes

. → Ports like New York, Rotterdam.

→ Weather challenges like storms.

→ Containerization revolutionized it.

→ Trade in machinery, oil.

→ Piracy rare here.

Additional Information:

Option (A) North Pacific: Asia-America trade

Option (B) South Atlantic: Less traffic.

Option (D) Indian Ocean: Growing with Asia.

Q.3 Which continent is the largest producer of gold?

- A. Asia
- B. Africa
- C. Australia
- D. South America

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Africa

Explanation:

Africa, particularly South Africa, is the largest gold-producing continent due to its extensive and rich gold deposits, such as those in the Witwatersrand Basin. Gold is used in jewelry, electronics, and as a financial asset.



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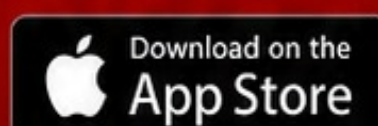


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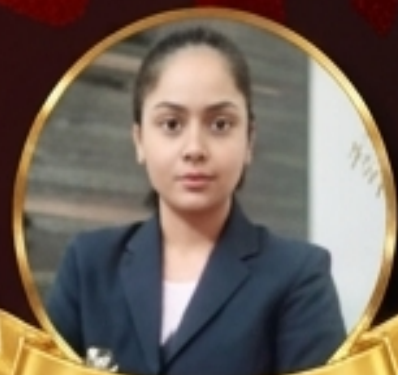
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Information Booster:

- South Africa is a leading global producer.
- Gold mining supports economic development.
- Used in high-tech industries and investments.
- Mining employs thousands in Africa.
- Environmental impacts include land degradation.
- Competes with Australia and China in production.

Additional Information:

- **Option (A) Asia:** China is a major gold producer.
- **Option (C) Australia:** Significant producer, but less than Africa.
- **Option (D) South America:** Peru and Brazil produce gold, but less.

Q.4 The Panama Canal connects which two oceans?

- A. Atlantic and Indian
- B. Pacific and Atlantic
- C. Indian and Pacific
- D. Arctic and Atlantic

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Pacific and Atlantic

Explanation: The Panama Canal shortens sea routes by connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, facilitating global trade between the Americas and beyond.

Information Booster:

- Opened in 1914.
- Handles millions of tons of cargo annually.
- Expanded in 2016 for larger ships.
- Controlled by Panama since 1999.
- Reduces travel time by weeks.
- Boosts economies of coastal nations.

Additional Information:

- Option (A) Atlantic and Indian:** Via Cape of Good Hope.
- Option (C) Indian and Pacific:** Via Malacca Strait.
- Option (D) Arctic and Atlantic:** No direct canal.

Q.5 The "Khasi" tribe, predominantly found in Meghalaya, follows which of the following practices related to inheritance?

- A. Patrilineal
- B. Matrilineal
- C. Equal distribution
- D. Bilateral descent

Answer: B

Sol: The Khasi tribe, predominantly found in Meghalaya, follows a matrilineal system of inheritance. In this system, lineage and inheritance are passed through the mother's side of the family. The youngest daughter, called the "Khatduh," is typically the one who inherits the family wealth and property. This practice is unique to the Khasi tribe and reflects the important role of women in their society. The Khasi community also follows a matrilineal system, where a man moves into his wife's home after marriage.

Information booster

- In the Khasi tribe's matrilineal society, inheritance and family lineage are traced through the mother.
- The youngest daughter (Khatduh) is usually the one who inherits property and passes it down to her children.
- The Khasi practice emphasizes the central role of women in family and community life.
- The matrilineal system is seen in contrast to the more common patrilineal systems found in many other societies.

Additional Knowledge:

Option A - Patrilineal: In a patrilineal system, inheritance passes through the father's side of the family, which is not the case for the Khasi tribe.

Option C - Equal distribution: Equal distribution refers to the practice where property is divided equally among all heirs, but this is not the practice followed by the Khasi tribe.

Option D - Bilateral descent: Bilateral descent involves tracing lineage through both the father and mother, but the Khasi tribe specifically follows matrilineal descent, where inheritance is passed through the mother's side.

Q.6 Sequence the layers based on the decreasing presence of water vapour:

1. Troposphere
2. Mesosphere
3. Stratosphere
4. Thermosphere

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: A

Sol: The troposphere contains the highest concentration of water vapor because it is the lowest layer of the atmosphere and is directly involved in weather processes such as cloud formation, precipitation, and evaporation.

1. Troposphere: The troposphere is where most weather occurs, and it holds the highest amount of water vapor because of the Earth's surface heating and moisture sources like oceans, lakes, and rivers. It contains approximately 75% of the atmosphere's water vapor.
2. Stratosphere: The stratosphere has much less water vapor than the troposphere because it is farther from the Earth's surface and doesn't directly interact with weather phenomena. Water vapor is present, but it is found mostly in the lower stratosphere.
3. Mesosphere: The mesosphere has very little water vapor. As you move higher, the amount of water vapor decreases significantly. The mesosphere is cold, and the presence of water vapor is minimal.
4. Thermosphere: The thermosphere has an extremely low concentration of water vapor because it is the hottest layer, and the temperature is so high that any water vapor would be dissociated into individual molecules or atoms.

Thus, the correct order (from highest to lowest water vapor) is:

- 1. Troposphere
- 3. Stratosphere
- 2. Mesosphere
- 4. Thermosphere

Information booster

1. Troposphere – Highest Water Vapor Concentration
 - Characteristics: The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, extending from the Earth's surface to about 8-15 km in altitude.
 - Water Vapor: The troposphere contains about 75% of the atmosphere's total water vapor. It is the weather layer where almost all weather phenomena, such as cloud formation, precipitation, and storms, occur.
 - Why so much water vapor?: The water vapor in this layer is primarily sourced from the Earth's surface, including oceans, rivers, lakes, and plants through evaporation and transpiration. The Earth's surface heating causes the air to warm up and hold more moisture, leading to higher humidity levels.
2. Stratosphere – Moderate Water Vapor Content

- Characteristics: The stratosphere is located above the troposphere, extending from about 15 km to 50 km. It contains the ozone layer, which absorbs and scatters ultraviolet solar radiation.
- Water Vapor: Water vapor is present in the lower stratosphere, but its concentration is much lower than in the troposphere. As you move higher, the amount of water vapor decreases.
- Why less water vapor?: The stratosphere is less involved in weather processes, and there is less vertical mixing of air compared to the troposphere. This limits the amount of moisture that can move upward into the stratosphere.

3. Mesosphere – Very Low Water Vapor

- Characteristics: The mesosphere extends from about 50 km to 85 km above the Earth's surface. This layer is known for its cold temperatures and the fact that most meteors burn up upon entering the atmosphere here.
- Water Vapor: The mesosphere contains very little water vapor. The temperature is so low that even if moisture exists, it quickly condenses or freezes.
- Why minimal water vapor?: The cold conditions and lack of significant atmospheric movement mean that very little moisture is available to be transported into this layer.

4. Thermosphere – Almost No Water Vapor

- Characteristics: The thermosphere extends from about 85 km to 600 km. This layer is characterized by extremely high temperatures due to the absorption of solar radiation.
- Water Vapor: The thermosphere contains almost no water vapor because temperatures are so high that any water vapor would dissociate into individual molecules or even atoms.
- Why no water vapor?: The extreme heat in the thermosphere causes any remaining moisture to dissociate into its atomic components, which makes water vapor nearly non-existent in this layer.

Q.7 Which of the following air masses influence the Indian subcontinent during the summer monsoon season?

- A. Continental Arctic (cA)
- B. Maritime Tropical (mT)
- C. Continental Polar (cP)
- D. Maritime Polar (mP)

Answer: B

Sol: During the summer monsoon season, the Indian subcontinent is primarily influenced by the Maritime Tropical (mT) air masses. These air masses are warm, moist, and originate over the tropical oceans, particularly the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

- The Maritime Tropical (mT) air masses are responsible for bringing the monsoon rains to the region. As these moist air masses move inland, they are lifted by the Himalayas and Western Ghats, causing heavy rainfall across much of India, especially in coastal and northeastern regions.

Information Booster

The Indian Summer Monsoon is a vital climatic phenomenon that impacts the agriculture, economy, and daily life of the Indian subcontinent. It is primarily driven by the interaction of air masses and various atmospheric systems. Understanding the role of different air masses in the monsoon process is essential to understanding how rainfall is distributed across India.

Key Air Masses Influencing the Indian Subcontinent During the Summer Monsoon:

Maritime Tropical (mT)

- Source Region: The Maritime Tropical (mT) air masses originate over tropical oceans, especially the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.
- Characteristics: These air masses are warm and moist, which makes them ideal for bringing heavy rainfall to the subcontinent. As they move from the ocean toward India, they carry vast amounts of moisture.
- Role in the Monsoon: During the summer monsoon, the southwest winds bring mT air masses from the ocean towards the Indian subcontinent. The air is lifted by the Himalayan mountain range, causing it to cool and condense, resulting in intense rainfall. This is the principal mechanism behind the monsoon rains in India, especially from June to September.

Additional Knowledge

1. Continental Arctic (cA): This air mass is cold and dry, originating from the Arctic and has no significant influence on the Indian subcontinent during the summer monsoon.
2. Continental Polar (cP): These are cold and dry air masses, originating over northern landmasses like Canada and Russia, which do not influence the Indian subcontinent during the summer monsoon.
3. Maritime Polar (mP): These air masses are cool and moist, originating over the North Pacific and North Atlantic, and do not have a significant impact on the Indian subcontinent during the summer monsoon.

Q.8 The city of Mumbai is located in the centre of which region?

- A. Kathiawar
- B. Konkan
- C. Northern Circars
- D. Vidarbha

Answer: B

Sol: Introduction

India has a vast coastline extending over 7,500 kilometers, which is geographically divided into several distinct regions. These regions are defined by unique geological features, local climate, cultural characteristics, and topography. On the western coast of the Indian Peninsula, the major coastal plain is broadly known as the **Western Coastal Plain**, stretching from Gujarat in the north to Kerala in the south. This plain is further subdivided into smaller regional units, with the Konkan coast being one of the most prominent sections.

Information Booster

- The **Konkan** (or Konkan Coast) is the rough, rugged section of the western coastline of India.
- It stretches from the Daman Ganga River in the north to the Gangavalli River (or sometimes up to Mangalore) in the south.
- This region primarily encompasses the coastal districts of the state of **Maharashtra** and the state of **Goa**.
- The city of **Mumbai** (formerly Bombay), the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, is situated on the Konkan coast.
- It lies on the western edge of the Konkan strip, which is flanked by the Arabian Sea to the west and the towering Western Ghats (Sahyadri mountains) to the east.
- The city itself, originally a group of seven islands, is historically and geographically central to the Konkan region.

Additional Knowledge

Kathiawar

- This is a peninsula located in the state of **Gujarat**, north of the Konkan region. It is the large, bulbous region that juts out into the Arabian Sea.
- The major city in this region is **Rajkot** and it is geographically separate from the Konkan coast.

Northern Circars

- This region is located on the **Eastern Coastal Plain** of India.
- It stretches along the coast of the states of **Andhra Pradesh and Odisha**.
- Major cities here include Visakhapatnam and Guntur. It is geographically opposite to the Konkan coast.

Vidarbha

- This is the **easternmost region of Maharashtra** state and is located inland, forming part of the Deccan Plateau.
- Its major cities are Nagpur and Amravati. Since it is a completely inland region, it is not a coastal area, unlike the Konkan, where Mumbai is situated.

Q.9 Who was the author of the book Kitab-e-Navras?

- A. Ibrahim Adil Shah II
- B. Ali Adil Shah
- C. Qul Qutub Shah
- D. Akbar II

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) Ibrahim Adil Shah II

Explanation:

→ **Ibrahim Adil Shah II**, the Sultan of Bijapur, was a scholar and a patron of the arts. He is credited with the authorship of the book Kitab-e-Navras,

which is a treatise on music. Ibrahim Adil Shah II was known for his deep interest in music and culture, and his book reflects his contributions to the cultural and intellectual life of the Adil Shahi dynasty.

→ **The Kitab-e-Navras** is significant for its exploration of classical Indian music, particularly the relationship between music and the emotions it evokes, which was a notable contribution during the Deccan Sultanates.

→ The book also reflects his versatile nature as a ruler, as he was also known for his poetry and for composing in both Persian and Kannada.

Information Booster:

→ Ibrahim Adil Shah II's reign (1580–1627) marked a period of cultural flourishing in the Bijapur Sultanate.

→ The Kitab-e-Navras is a remarkable example of Islamic and Indian classical music fusion in literature.

→ Ibrahim Adil Shah II's contributions to music and literature set him apart as a unique ruler of the Adil Shahi dynasty.

→ His patronage of the arts extended to the construction of architectural monuments and the support of poets and musicians in his court.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (B) – Ali Adil Shah, although a patron of the arts, was not the author of the Kitab-e-Navras. He is more famous for his contributions to Bijapur's architectural beauty.

Option (C) – Quli Qutb Shah, a ruler of Golconda, was known for his cultural contributions, but he is not associated with Kitab-e-Navras.

Option (D) – Akbar II was a later Mughal emperor, and he is not related to the authorship of the Kitab-e-Navras.

Q.10 Which of the following is an example of Jain Architecture?

- A. Brihadeshwara Temple – Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
- B. Dilwara Temples – Mount Abu (Rajasthan)
- C. Sun Temple – Konark (Odisha)
- D. Kailasa Temple – Ellora (Maharashtra)

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Dilwara Temples – Mount Abu (Rajasthan)

Explanation:

→ The Dilwara Temples at Mount Abu in Rajasthan are among the finest examples of Jain Architecture.

→ Built between the 11th and 13th centuries, these temples are famous for their exquisite marble carvings and intricate detailing.

→ The two main temples are Vimal Vasahi Temple, dedicated to Adinath (the first Jain Tirthankara), and Tejapala Temple, dedicated to Neminath.

→ Jain architecture emphasizes simplicity, purity, and devotion, focusing on detailed stonework and symmetrical design.

→ These temples reflect the spiritual and artistic brilliance of Jain patronage during the medieval period.

Information Booster:

→ **Other important examples of Jain architecture include:**

Udaigiri and Khandagiri Caves (Odisha) – built by King Kharavela.

Girnar and Palitana Temples (Gujarat) – important Jain pilgrimage centers.

Pavapuri and Rajgir Temples (Bihar) – sacred sites associated with Mahavira.

Gomateshwar/Bahubali Statue (Shravanabelagola, Karnataka) – the world's tallest monolithic statue (58 feet).

→ Jain architecture is known for its calm, symmetrical, and spiritually uplifting designs.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Brihadeshwara Temple – A Hindu temple built by Raja Raja Chola I, dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Option (C) Sun Temple, Konark – A Hindu temple dedicated to Surya (Sun God), built by King Narasimhadeva I.

Option (D) Kailasa Temple, Ellora – A rock-cut Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, constructed by Rashtrakuta King Krishna I.

Q.11 In which state is Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti celebrated to honor his achievements during the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Bihar

Explanation:

→ **Veer Kunwar Singh** was a prominent leader during the Revolt of 1857. He is remembered for his leadership in the rebellion against the British in Bihar and his brave resistance in the region.

→ He played a pivotal role in the revolt, particularly in the districts of **Arrah and Bihar**, where he successfully led forces against British troops.

→ Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti is celebrated in Bihar to honor his courage, leadership, and sacrifices made during the 1857 uprising.

→ His role in the revolt is considered significant as he continued to fight until the very end, even though he was already in his 60s at the time.

Information Booster:

→ Veer Kunwar Singh is regarded as one of the national heroes of India for his role in the First War of Indian Independence (1857).

→ He fought under difficult circumstances, using guerilla warfare tactics to outmaneuver British forces.

→ Despite being outnumbered, Kunwar Singh's forces managed to capture Arrah for several days, which was a notable victory during the revolt.

→ After his contributions, he continued to resist the British forces until he passed away in 1858, soon after the suppression of the rebellion in Bihar.

→ In Bihar, Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti is celebrated with pride and is a symbol of resistance against colonial rule.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) – Himachal Pradesh does not celebrate Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti, as his contributions were mainly in Bihar.

Option (C) – Uttarakhand does not observe this particular celebration either, as it is primarily associated with Bihar.

Option (D) – While Uttar Pradesh has several celebrations related to the 1857 Revolt, Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti is specifically celebrated in Bihar due to his association with the region.

- Q.12** The first women's university in Bombay was established due to the sincere efforts of whom?
- A. Dayaram Gidumon
 - B. D. K. Karve
 - C. Ramabai Ranade
 - D. Narayan Chandavarkar

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) D. K. Karve
Explanation:

→ The first women's university in Bombay, SNDT Women's University, was established due to the sincere efforts of D. K. Karve. He was a prominent social reformer and a pioneer in the education of women in India.

Information Booster:

→ D. K. Karve played a key role in the establishment of SNDT Women's University in 1916 in Bombay, aimed at providing higher education to women and advancing their social status.

→ He was a strong advocate for women's rights and education, setting up multiple institutions dedicated to the education and welfare of women.

→ His efforts in promoting women's education were part of the larger social reform movement in India during the colonial period.

Additional Information:

Option (A) Dayaram Gidumon: He contributed to social reforms but did not establish the women's university in Bombay.

Option (C) Ramabai Ranade: She was instrumental in promoting women's rights, but the founding of the university is credited to D. K. Karve.

Option (D) Narayan Chandavarkar: He was an influential figure in Indian reform but was not directly involved in the establishment of SNDT Women's University.

- Q.13** What was the main purpose of Fa-Hien's visit to India during the Gupta period?
- A. To establish trade relations between India and China
 - B. To write a book on the life of Indian people
 - C. To study the teachings of Lord Buddha
 - D. To propagate Buddhism

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) To study the teachings of Lord Buddha
Explanation:

→ Fa-Hien, a Chinese Buddhist monk, visited India during the Gupta period primarily to study the teachings of Lord Buddha and to obtain Buddhist scriptures.

→ His journey to India around the 5th century CE was focused on understanding Buddhist practices and to collect texts related to Buddhism that were not available in China at the time.

→ Fa-Hien's observations and experiences during his stay in India are documented in his **travelogue, "A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms,"** which provides valuable insights into the religious and social life of India during the Gupta period.

→ His visit helped to strengthen cultural and religious ties between India and China, especially in terms of the spread of Buddhism.

Information Booster:

→ Fa-Hien's travelogue is an important source for understanding the state of Buddhism in India during the Gupta period.

→ He visited various Buddhist sites, including places associated with Lord Buddha's life, such as Bodh Gaya, and reported the flourishing of Buddhism under Gupta rule.

→ The Gupta period, often considered a golden age of India, saw significant support for Buddhism, with many Buddhist monasteries and institutions thriving.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) To establish trade relations between India and China: This is incorrect as Fa-Hien's visit was religious and scholarly, not focused on trade relations.

Option (B) To write a book on the life of Indian people: While Fa-Hien did write a book, it was focused on his observations of Buddhist practices, not specifically the life of Indian people in general.

Option (D) To propagate Buddhism: Fa-Hien's purpose was more to study and gather Buddhist scriptures rather than actively propagate Buddhism.

- Q.14** The National Interest in foreign policy is considered to be the:
- A. Main element
 - B. Determining element
 - C. Essential element

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: Correct answer: (B) Determining element

Explanation:

The National Interest is considered the determining element in a country’s foreign policy. It refers to the goals and objectives that a nation seeks to achieve in its international relations, shaping its approach to global issues and diplomacy.

Information Booster:

→ National Interest is at the core of foreign policy decision-making, guiding how a country interacts with others in terms of trade, security, and diplomatic relations.

→ It can include objectives such as economic prosperity, national security, international prestige, and cultural influence.

→ Governments define their foreign policy based on the preservation and promotion of the national interest.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Main element: While national interest is crucial, it is more of a determining element than just a main element.

Option (C) Essential element: This is an acceptable answer but less precise than "determining."

Q.15 Under which Article of the Constitution is every resident, mentally sound adult citizen, and a person not legally disqualified by crime, corruption, or illegal behavior, eligible to be registered as a voter?

- A. Article 329
- B. Article 225
- C. Article 326
- D. Article 224

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Article 326

Explanation:

Article 326 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to vote to every resident mentally sound adult citizen, who is not disqualified by crime, corruption, or illegal behavior. This article lays down the foundation for universal adult suffrage in India, meaning every citizen above the age of 18 is eligible to vote.

Information Booster:

→ Article 326 is central to Indian electoral laws and ensures the right to vote to all eligible citizens.

→ It highlights that the only disqualifications for voting are mental incapacity, crime, or corruption.

→ The article embodies the democratic principle of equal participation in the electoral process, providing universal suffrage for all adult citizens.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Article 329: This article relates to the power of the Parliament to make laws regarding elections, not the right to vote.

Option (B) Article 225: This article deals with the jurisdiction of High Courts and not with electoral rights.

Option (D) Article 224: This article refers to the appointment of judges to High Courts, unrelated to electoral rights.

Q.16 Consider the following statements:

1. Most adolescent girls and women in India suffer from iron-deficiency anaemia.
2. Traditional Indian diets naturally fulfill the iron and folate needs for women.

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) *1 only*.

- Statement 1 is correct — According to the **National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5, 2019–21)**, around **57% of women aged 15–49 years** in India are anaemic, primarily due to **iron deficiency**.
- Statement 2 is incorrect — Traditional Indian diets are often deficient in **iron and folate**, especially in vegetarian households, due to limited intake of heme-iron sources (like meat and fish) and poor iron absorption from plant-based foods.

Information Booster:

- Anaemia results from low haemoglobin levels, reducing oxygen transport in the blood.
- Common causes include poor diet, heavy menstrual loss, and parasitic infections.
- The government’s **Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB)** campaign aims to reduce anaemia among children, adolescents, and women.
- Iron-rich foods include spinach, jaggery, lentils, and liver.
- Vitamin C-rich foods like citrus fruits improve iron absorption.

Additional Knowledge:

- The **World Health Organization (WHO)** defines anaemia as haemoglobin levels below 12 g/dl in non-pregnant women.
- Iron deficiency anaemia is the most common nutritional disorder globally.
- The **POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)** also addresses anaemia among women and children.
- Fortification of food items like rice and wheat with iron is being promoted under the **Food Fortification Initiative** in India.

Q.17 Which of the following pair is correct?

I. Gymnosperms – Bear seeds inside fruits

II. Angiosperms – Bear naked seeds

A. Neither I nor II

B. Only II

C. Only I

D. Both I and II

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Neither I nor II

Explanation:

- **Gymnosperms** have **naked seeds** (not enclosed in fruits).
- **Angiosperms** have seeds **enclosed inside fruits**.
- Therefore, **both statements are reversed**, so neither is correct.

Information Booster:

- Gymnosperms include plants like **pines, cedars, and cycads**.
- Angiosperms include **flowering plants** like mango, rose, and wheat.
- Fruit formation occurs **only in angiosperms**.
- Gymnosperms bear **cones**, not flowers.

Q.18 What is the capital of Oman?

A. Riyadh
B. Abu Dhabi
C. Muscat
D. Doha

Answer: C



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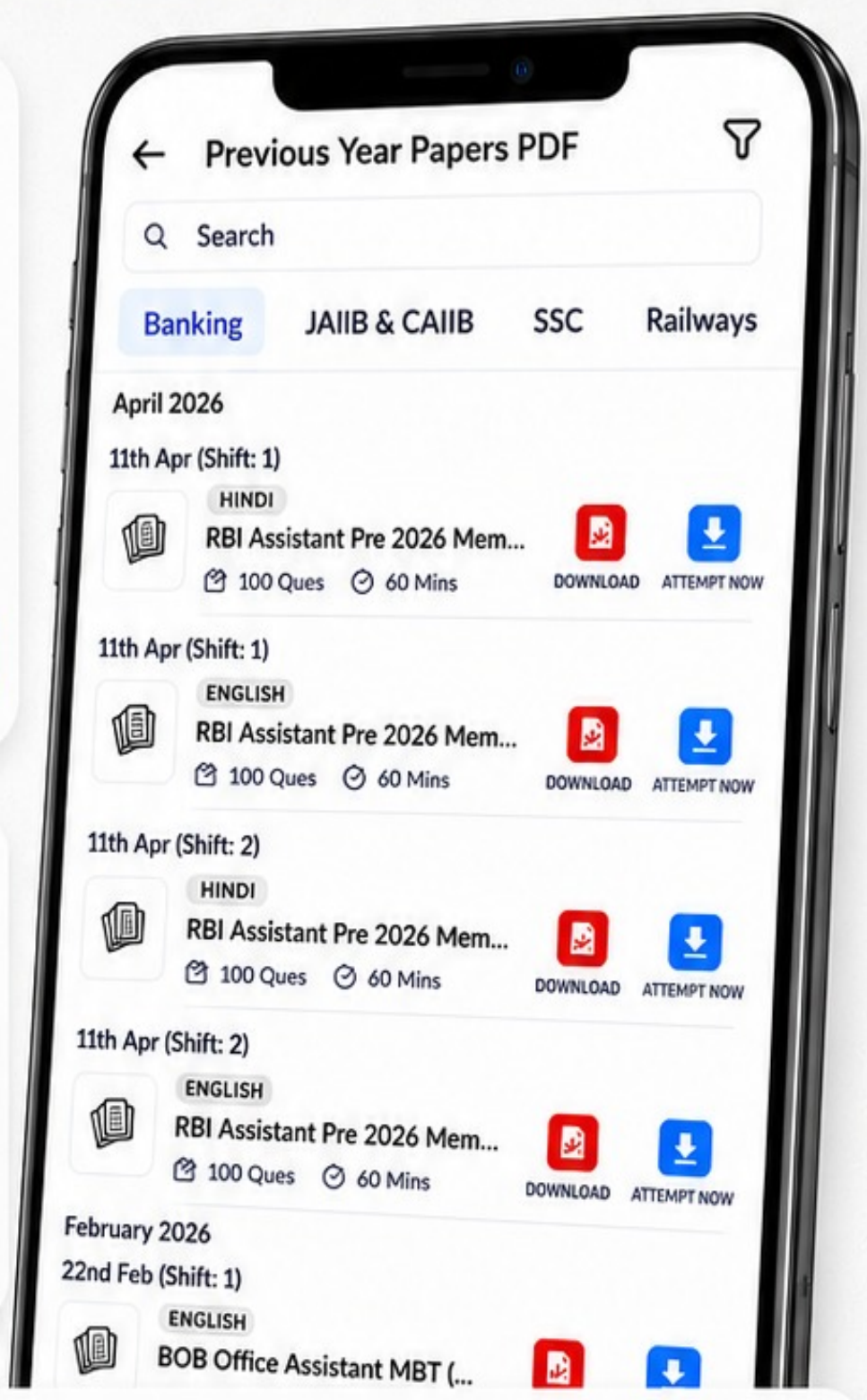
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Sol:

Correct Answer: (c) Muscat

Explanation:

- Muscat is the capital of Oman on the southeastern Arabian Peninsula.
- Oman blends cultural heritage with modern environmental initiatives.

Information Booster:

- Oman borders the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.
- Surrounded by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman.
- Contains the Al-Hajar Mountains and Rub' al-Khali desert.
- Led by Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said.

Q.19 In a lesson on 'Government Budget,' the teacher divides the class into sectors like Education, Defence, Health and gives them limited mock money to allocate. This activity helps students understand the:

- A. Biography of the finance minister
- B. Challenges of prioritizing and making choices in resource allocation
- C. Process of printing currency
- D. History of taxation

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Challenges of prioritizing and making choices in resource allocation.

Explanation:

The activity simulates how governments must make difficult decisions due to limited financial resources. Students experience trade-offs and conflict between priorities. This teaches the core economic idea that scarcity requires careful budgeting.

Information Booster:

- **Understanding scarcity:** Money is limited, needs are many.
- **Priority-setting:** Students debate which sectors deserve more funding.
- **Realistic decision-making:** Simulates challenges faced by policymakers.
- **Critical thinking:** Encourages justification of choices based on needs.
- **Team collaboration:** Groups negotiate to reach consensus.
- **Economic literacy:** Builds awareness of how governments plan expenditures.

Q.20 A civics teacher organizes a mock election in class with candidates, manifestos, and a secret ballot. The primary objective of this simulation is to help students understand:

- A. The results of the last general election
- B. The practical functioning of democratic processes and electoral procedures
- C. The biography of political leaders
- D. The economic policies of the government

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) The practical functioning of democratic processes and electoral procedures.

Explanation:

The mock election provides real-life experience of how nomination, campaigning, voting, and counting happen. Students understand the responsibilities involved in electoral participation. The simulation converts abstract textbook concepts into practical civic engagement.

Information Booster:

- **Experience-based learning:** Students practice the steps of a real election.
- **Understanding procedure:** They see how manifestos, ballots, and voting work.
- **Democratic values:** Reinforces fairness, equality, and participation.
- **Citizen awareness:** Students learn how people choose leaders.
- **Improved engagement:** Fun and interactive activities strengthen learning.
- **Informed participation:** Builds awareness for future real-life voting.

Additional Points:

- The activity does not involve studying actual election results.
- No biography reading or leader study is included.
- Government economic policies are irrelevant to this simulation.