

For the Students of State Board,
CBSC, ICSE and all International Boards

NAVNEET

QUESTION BANK

FOR

CET

STANDARD XI

Ample
Practice
of OMR
System

- Up-to-date as per the Board's Circular dated 19th July, 2021
- Subjectwise, Chapterwise Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

2000 + MCQs

5 Model Papers
for Practice on
QR Code

Subjects :

- English
- Mathematics (Parts I & II)
- Science and Technology (Parts 1 & 2)
- Social Science
(History – Political Science &
Geography)



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all International Boards

NAVNEET QUESTION BANK FOR CET STANDARD XI

Ample
Practice
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: Includes All Subjects :

- ★ English
- ★ Mathematics (Part I & II)
- ★ Science and Technology (Part 1 & 2)
- ★ Social Science (History–Political Science, Geography)

• **Salient Features :**

1. Up-to-date in accordance with the omitted syllabus as per the State Board's Circular dated 19th July, 2021
2. Includes chapter-wise units from each subject
3. Chapter-wise guidance at the beginning of each chapter
4. Subject-wise and Chapter-wise ample Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
5. Format of Questions based on OMR method – For Perfect Practice!
6. Accurate answers of all the questions at the end of each subject

• **Important Feature :**

5 Model Papers
For Practice on →



By

NAVNEET

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₹ 300.00**

PREFACE

We are pleased to present this **Navneet Question Bank** for **CET** for the students seeking admission in Std. XI. This book has been prepared as per guidelines given in the Circular issued by the Board on **19th July, 2021**.

The Navneet Question Bank for CET covers all the subjects for the CET examination viz., **English, Mathematics (Part I & II), Science & Technology (Part 1 & 2)** and **Social Science**. This book has been designed in accordance with the omitted syllabus for Std. X and by incorporating all the guidelines given in the Board's Circular dated 19th July, 2021.

In this book, chapter-wise guidance has been provided at the beginning of each chapter. It will help the students get the gist of each chapter at a glance. After this, ample number of chapter-wise Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of various kinds have been included in the book. This will help the students to prepare fully for the CET examination.

The Multiple Choice Questions given in the book for practice are based on the **OMR method. A set of blank circle of options is provided against each question.** The students are required to fill in the circle of the correct alternative/answer using a pen. This will provide the students with sufficient practice of filling in the circle of correct alternatives before they appear for the actual CET examination. Answers to all these questions are given at the end of each subject. The students can verify their answers instantly and monitor their progress.

Five Model Question Papers for Practice along with their answers are included in **the QR Code**. Students can scan the **QR code given on page 1** and solve the papers. This will help the students to understand the format of the CET examination completely. Solving these question papers will definitely boost their confidence to face the examination.

Navneet Digests and Navneet Competitive Examination books have reached the heights of popularity since many decades. We strongly believe that this **Navneet Question Bank for CET** stays true to our tradition of meeting standards of excellence! We are confident that this book will help the students fully for the CET examination and help them gain excellent results.

– **The Publishers**

BEST OF LUCK!

About Common Entrance Test (CET) for Admission to STD XI ...

General Instructions and Format :

- The CET examination will be held on Saturday, 21.08.2021 between 11 am and 1 pm.
- Students must reach examination centre at least one hour before the start of the examination.
- In view of the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the students need to follow all the guidelines from the Government and the Health Department.
- Students who wish to take the CET examination are required to fill out the Application Form available on the <http://cet.mh-ssc.ac.in> website.
- Students who have passed/appeared for the Secondary School Certificate Examination from SSC, CBSE, ICSE and all international Boards are eligible to appear.
- This CET examination will be based on the syllabus of Std. X of the State Board.
- There will be only one Question Paper of 100 marks for the CET examination and the duration of the examination will be two hours.
- The format of the Question Paper will be of Multiple Choice Objective Type Questions.

Format, Subjects and Syllabus of the Question paper :

- The present CET examination will be based on the syllabus of four subjects of Std. X of the State Board, viz. English, Mathematics (Part I and II), Science & Technology (Part 1 and 2) and Social Science (History – Political Science, Geography).
- There will be only one Question Paper of 100 marks in the examination. This Question paper will have 100 questions covering 25 marks each on the above four subjects.
- This CET Question Paper will not include questions based on the omitted portions.

How to mark answers on the OMR Answer Sheet?

- There will be an OMR based Answer Sheet for the present CET examination. In order to mark the answers to the questions from 1 to 100, a set of four blank circles (A) (B) (C) (D) will be provided in front of each question.
- Out of the four alternatives, the students are required to fill in only one circle of the correct choice neatly.
- Fill in the correct circle fully with either black or blue ink ballpoint pen.
- Half-filled, crossed out, more than one filled circle, or some text or number written inside the circle, etc., will not be considered as valid answers. Hence, students must think carefully before choosing the correct option and only then fill in the circle appropriately.
- How to fill in the circle of your answer :

Correct Method

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Cross-out

Wrong Methods

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Tick mark

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Half-filled

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Lightly-filled

- If you want to do some rough work, do it in the blank space provided at the end of the question paper.
- Students will be given a carbon copy of the answer sheet filled by them. Note that the final answer sheet will be uploaded on the Board's website after the examination. There will be no facility available for revaluation or re-examination after the results.

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SECTION 1 : ENGLISH

Syllabus of Std. XI CET prescribed by the Board

• English

(I) Language Study

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| (1) Compound Words | (2) Word Chain | (3) Type of Sentence |
| (4) Gerund/Participle/Infinitive | (5) Punctuation | (6) Homophone/Homograph |
| (7) Spot the Error | (8) Correct Spelling | (9) Subject Verb agreement |
| (10) Use of correct verb form | (11) Figure of Speech | (12) Alphabetical Order |
| (13) Parts of Speech | (14) Direct Indirect Speech | (15) Tense |
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| (19) Modal Auxiliaries | (20) Antonyms/Synonyms | (21) Prefix/Suffix |
| (22) Word Formation | (23) Co-ordinator/ Subordinator | (24) Find the Word Class (Noun/Verb) |
| (25) Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct Phrase/Idiom/Maxim | (26) Proverbs and their meanings | (27) Framing Questions |
| (28) Question Tag | (29) Not only....But also | (30) No Sooner...Than |
| (31) As soon As | (32) Clauses–Identify and state its Kind | (33) Transformation of Sentences |

(II) Non Textual Passage for Comprehension 6-8 Lines

(III) Poetic Devices

(IV) Questions based on Writing Skills

Contents of Navneet Question Bank for CET :

English : This section provides topic-wise brief explanation on each type of Language Study. It also includes Multiple Choice Questions based on each of these types. The book also provides necessary guidance and plenty of Multiple Choice Questions based on non-textual passages, poetic devices and writing skills.

1. LANGUAGE STUDY – 1

1. Simple Activities

(1) Compound Words (2) Infinitives/Gerunds/Present Participles (3) Punctuation
(4) Hidden Words (5) Meaningful Sentence from Phrase (6) Spot the Error (7) Type of Sentence
(8) Word Chain (9) Present/Past Participles with Last Letter Doubled
(10) Alphabetical Order

1

COMPOUND WORDS

When two words are used together to form a third meaningful word, the new word thus formed is known as a **Compound Word**. This new word will have a different meaning than the two original words. This new word does the work of a noun, an adjective, or some other part of speech.

• How to form Compound Words :

Compound words can be formed by joining two words. Sometimes, the two words are written separately; sometimes they are written as one word. In some cases, you may need to put a hyphen (-) between the two words.

- e.g.** (1) door + way = doorway (written as one word)
(2) moon + light = moonlight (written as one word)
(3) easy + going = easy-going (written with hyphen)
(4) well + oiled = well-oiled (written with hyphen)
(5) oil + rich = oil rich (two words written separately)
(6) clock + tower = clock tower (two words written separately)

Hints : (Points to remember while answering the question.)

Check if :

- (i) the compound word to be formed is made of two different words with independent meanings
- (ii) whether the word can be used as one word (combined word)/phrase that has a different meaning from the two original words.

Activities

(1) Choose the correct compound word from the given alternatives in each sub-question :

1. (A) quotation (B) cowboy (C) correctly (D) indirect (A) ● (C) (D)

Explanation : The words 'quotation' and 'correctly' are formed by using the suffixes 'tion' and 'ly' to the root words. The word 'indirect' is formed by using the prefix 'in'. Only the word 'cowboy' has two different words 'cow' and 'boy' (with independent meanings) joined together to form a new word 'cowboy' having a different meaning than the two original words. Hence, the answer is (B).

2. (A) disbelief (B) forgiveness (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) racehorse (D) going through

3. (A) encouragement (B) calmness (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) handicap (D) foothills

4. (A) high-speed (B) appealing (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) walked slowly (D) momentary

5. (A) particularly (B) gentleman (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) between (D) greenery

6. (A) accountant (B) headache (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) steering (D) worker

7. (A) cold cream (B) drinking (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) inverted (D) jumbled

8. (A) corrugated (B) splendour (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) attentive (D) steering wheel

9. (A) expensive (B) fault-finding (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) reception (D) wrestling

(2) Choose the correct compound word in each sentence from the given alternatives :

1. He was a well-built and cheerful young man and he always tried to help others. (A) (B) ● (D)

(A) cheerful (B) always (C) well-built (D) help others

Explanation : 'Cheerful' is formed by using the suffix 'ful'; always is a single word; 'help others' are two words separate meanings not joined together and have. Only the word well-built has two different words with independent meanings, joined together with a hyphen to form a new word 'well-built' having a different meaning. Hence, the answer is (C).

2. The moonlight gave a silvery glow to the entire place and was beautiful to see. (A) silvery (B) beautiful (C) to see (D) moonlight (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. The young boy and his roommate went out to listen to a discourse on spirituality. (A) roommate (B) spirituality (C) to listen (D) discourse (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. The king felt that it was more sensible to live with self-reproach than to be blissful and ignorant of one's faults. (A) blissful (B) self-reproach (C) ignorant (D) sensible (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. The aged woman found her young guest's lifestyle shocking and unbearable. (A) aged woman (B) unbearable (C) shocking (D) lifestyle (A) (B) (C) (D)

(3) Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the correct options to form compound words :

1. He wore a rain to protect himself from the heavy downpour. (A) pullover (B) shirt (C) shawl (D) coat (A) (B) (C) (D) ●

Explanation : Only the word 'coat' forms a meaningful compound word 'raincoat'. Hence, the answer is option (D).

2. The tourists spent the entire week sight (A) touring (B) seeing (C) walking (D) training (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. The young actor had a lot of self (A) confidence (B) confident (C) surety (D) possessive (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. The recipe told the cook to add one table of sugar. (A) tumbler (B) cup (C) spoon (D) fork (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. The thief jumped into the swimming to escape his followers. (A) arena (B) pool (C) water (D) puddle (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. The police car over the speeding truck. (A) take (B) taken (C) took (D) stake (A) (B) (C) (D)
7. The little puppy looked at the mouth piece of cake longingly. (A) wishing (B) watering (C) warming (D) wetting (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. The young mother wanted a baby to look after the child. (A) sitting (B) seat (C) seater (D) sitter (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. The thief was afraid that his plans would back (A) side (B) seat (C) fire (D) steal (A) (B) (C) (D)

SECTION 2 : MATHEMATICS

Syllabus of Std. XI CET prescribed by the Board

• Mathematics – Part 1 (Algebra)

- (1) Linear Equations in Two Variables
- (2) Quadratic Equations
- (3) Arithmetic Progression
- (4) Probability

• Mathematics – Part 2 (Geometry)

- (1) Similarity
- (2) Pythagoras Theorem
- (3) Circle
- (4) Co-ordinate Geometry
- (5) Trigonometry

Contents of Navneet Question Bank for CET :

Mathematics (Part I and II) : This section provides solved specimen multiple choice questions along with important formulas and explanations from each chapter of Mathematics Part I and II for the students to remember with ease. It also includes a variety of multiple choice questions for ample practice.

Remember

- For simultaneous equations $a_1x + b_1y = c_1$; $a_2x + b_2y = c_2$,
 - if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$, then the equations have infinite solutions. The graphs of these equations is a coincident line.
 - if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$, then the equations have no solution. The graphs of these equations are parallel lines.
 - if $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$, then the equations have a unique solution. The graphs of these equations are intersecting lines.
- For solving simultaneous equations $a_1x + b_1y = c_1$; $a_2x + b_2y = c_2$ by Cramer's rule (Determinant method) :
 - Find D, using $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$.
 - Find D_x , using $D_x = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$.
 - Find D_y , using $D_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$.

Now, $x = \frac{D_x}{D}$ and $y = \frac{D_y}{D}$.

MCQ's

- Q. Four alternative answers are given for each of the following subquestions. Choose the correct alternative and darken its circle:**

Solved Examples

1. For simultaneous equations in x and y , if $D_x = 28$, $D_y = 84$ and $D = 14$, then what is the value of y ?

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) 6 (B) -6 (C) 2 (D) -2

Explanation : $y = \frac{D_y}{D}$ $\therefore y = \frac{84}{14}$ $\therefore y = 6$

This is the alternative (A).

\therefore circle (A) is darkened.

2. What is the value of D_x for solving simultaneous equations $3x - 4y = 10$; $4x + 3y = 5$ by Cramer's rule? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) 25 (B) -25 (C) 50 (D) -50

Explanation : Here, $a_1 = 3, b_1 = -4, c_1 = 10; a_2 = 4, b_2 = 3, c_2 = 5$.

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \times 3 - (-4) \times 5 = 30 + 20 = 50.$$

This is the alternative (C). \therefore circle (C) is darkened.

3. What is the value of k , for which the simultaneous equations $x - 2y = 4$ and $3x + ky = 8$ have no solution? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) -4 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) -6

Explanation : Here, $a_1 = 1, b_1 = -2, c_1 = 4; a_2 = 3, b_2 = k, c_2 = 8$.

The equations have no solution.

$$\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-2}{k} \neq \frac{4}{8} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-2}{k} \quad \therefore k = -6.$$

This is the alternative (D). \therefore circle (D) is darkened.

4. What is the value of x for drawing the graph of $5x + 4y = 20$, if $y = 4$? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) 0 (B) 0.8 (C) 8 (D) 4

Explanation : $5x + 4y = 20$. Substituting $y = 4$,

$$5x + 4 \times 4 = 20 \quad \therefore 5x + 16 = 20 \quad \therefore 5x = 4 \quad \therefore x = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad x = 0.8.$$

This is the alternative (B). \therefore circle (B) is darkened.

Examples for Practice

- Which of the following is not a linear equation in two variables? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) $4m + 3n = 12$ (B) $\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{5}y = 18$
 (C) $\frac{1}{x} - y = 7$ (D) $3x - 4y + 5 = 0$
- What is the value of y to draw the graph of $4x + 5y = 19$, when $x = 1$? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) -3
- What is the value of x for drawing the graph of $3x + 7y = 27$, if $y = 3$? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) 2 (B) $\frac{20}{3}$ (C) 9 (D) $\frac{13}{3}$
- What are the coordinates of the point of intersection of the graph of the equation $3x + 4y = -6$ with the Y-axis? (A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, 0\right)$ (B) $\left(0, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ (C) $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ (D) $\left(0, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

5. What are the coordinates of the point of intersection of the lines $x + 3y = 7$ and $2x + y = -1$? (A) (2, -3) (B) (-2, 3) (C) (2, 3) (D) (-2, -3)
6. What are the coordinates of the point of intersection of the graph of the equation $4x - 3y = 11$ with the X-axis? (A) $(\frac{11}{4}, 0)$ (B) $(0, \frac{11}{4})$ (C) $(\frac{4}{11}, 0)$ (D) $(0, \frac{4}{11})$
7. For simultaneous equations in variables x and y , if $D_x = 49$, $D_y = -63$, $D = 7$, then what is the value of x ? (A) -7 (B) 7 (C) $-\frac{1}{7}$ (D) $\frac{1}{7}$
8. What is the value of D for solving simultaneous equations $x + y = 3$ and $3x - 2y - 4 = 0$ by Cramer's rule? (A) -1 (B) 1 (C) 5 (D) -5
9. What is the point of intersection of a line parallel to the X-axis at a distance of 4 units above it with the Y-axis? (A) (4, 0) (B) (0, 4) (C) (-4, 0) (D) (0, -4)
10. What is the point of intersection of a line parallel to the Y-axis at a distance of 5 units to the left of it with the X-axis? (A) (-5, 0) (B) (0, -5) (C) (5, 0) (D) (0, 5)
11. What is the value of b , if the point (1, 2.5) lies on the graph of $3x + by = -7$? (A) 4 (B) -4 (C) 5 (D) -5
12. What is the value of D_x for solving simultaneous equations $3x + 2y = -11$ and $7x - 4y = 9$ by Cramer's rule? (A) 62 (B) -62 (C) 26 (D) -26
13. What is the value of D_y for solving simultaneous equations $3x - 2y = 4$ and $2x - 3y = 1$ by Cramer's rule? (A) -5 (B) 5 (C) $-\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\frac{1}{5}$
14. What is the value of $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -7 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$? (A) -41 (B) 41 (C) -1 (D) 1
15. What is the degree of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Syllabus of Std. XI CET prescribed by the Board

• Mathematics – Part 1 (Algebra)

- (1) Linear Equations in Two Variables
- (2) Quadratic Equations
- (3) Arithmetic Progression
- (4) Probability

• Mathematics – Part 2 (Geometry)

- (1) Similarity
- (2) Pythagoras Theorem
- (3) Circle
- (4) Co-ordinate Geometry
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Contents of Navneet Question Bank for CET :

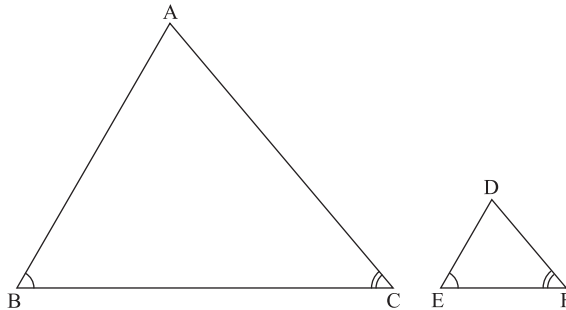
Mathematics (Part I and II) : This section provides solved specimen multiple choice questions along with important formulas and explanations from each chapter of Mathematics Part I and II for the students to remember with ease. It also includes a variety of multiple choice questions for ample practice.

In option (B) the ratios $\frac{DE}{PQ}$ and $\frac{EF}{RP}$ are not of corresponding sides hence it is false.

Hence option (B) is the answer.

3. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, $\angle B = \angle E$, $\angle F = \angle C$ and $AB = 3DE$, then which of the statements regarding the two triangles is true?

(A) (B) (C) (D)



- (A) The triangles are not congruent and not similar.
 (B) The triangles are similar but not congruent.
 (C) The triangles are congruent and similar.
 (D) None of the statements above is true.

Explanation :

In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$,

$$\angle B = \angle E \text{ and } \angle C = \angle F$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \quad \dots \text{ (AA test)}$$

The corresponding sides are of unequal length.

Thus, the triangles are similar and not congruent.

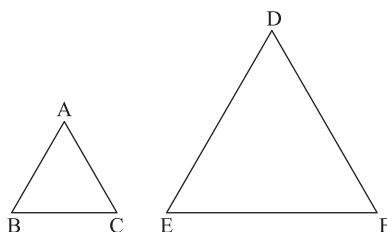
Hence option (B) is the answer.

Examples for Practice

1. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ are equilateral triangles, $A(\triangle ABC) : A(\triangle DEF) = 1 : 2$.

If $AB = 4$, then what is length of DE ?

(A) (B) (C) (D)



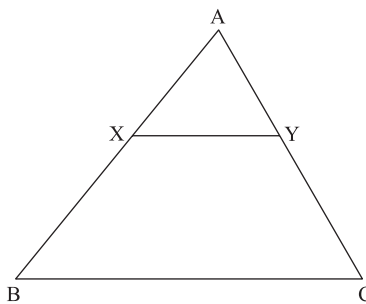
- (A) $2\sqrt{2}$ (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) $4\sqrt{2}$

2. In figure, seg $XY \parallel$ seg BC , then which of the following statements is true?

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(A) $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AX}{AY}$ (B) $\frac{AX}{XB} = \frac{AY}{AC}$

(C) $\frac{AX}{YC} = \frac{AY}{XB}$ (D) $\frac{AB}{YC} = \frac{AC}{XB}$



3. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, then $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{\dots\dots\dots}{EF}$

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (A) AC (B) DF (C) BC (D) None of these

4. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and $\angle A = 45^\circ$, $\angle E = 87^\circ$, then $\angle C = \dots\dots\dots$

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (A) 45° (B) 87° (C) 48° (D) cannot be determined

5. Sides of two similar triangles are in the ratio 3 : 5. Areas of these triangles are in the ratio

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (A) 25 : 9 (B) 3 : 5 (C) 9 : 25 (D) 5 : 3

6. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ and $4A(\triangle ABC) = 25A(\triangle PQR)$ then $AB : PQ = ?$

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (A) 4 : 25 (B) 2 : 5 (C) 5 : 2 (D) 25 : 4

7. Which of the following is not the test of similarity?

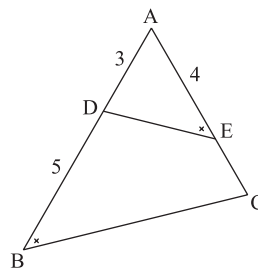
(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (A) AAA test (B) SAS test (C) SAA test (D) SSS test

8. In the figure, $\angle AED = \angle ABC$, $AD = 3$, $DB = 5$, $AE = 4$ then length of AC is

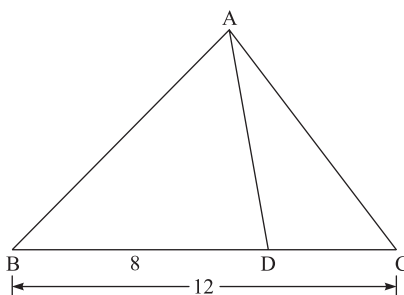
(A) (B) (C) (D)

- (A) 2 (B) 6
(C) 8 (D) 12



9. In the figure, $BD = 8$, $BC = 12$ and $B-D-C$, then $\frac{A(\triangle ABD)}{A(\triangle ADC)} = \dots\dots\dots$

(A) (B) (C) (D)



- (A) 1 : 2 (B) 2 : 1 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 3 : 2

SECTION 3 : SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Syllabus of Std. XI CET prescribed by the Board

• Science & Technology – Part 1

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) Gravitation | (6) Refraction of Light |
| (2) Periodic Classification of Element | (7) Lenses |
| (3) Chemical Reaction and Equation | (8) Metallurgy |
| (4) Effects of Electric Current | (9) Carbon Compounds |
| (5) Heat | (10) Space Mission |

• Science & Technology – Part 2

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) Heredity and Evolution | (6) Animal Classification |
| (2) Life Processes in Living Organisms : Part - 1 | (7) Introduction to Microbiology |
| (3) Life Processes in Living Organisms : Part - 2 | (8) Cell Biology and Biotechnology |
| (4) Environmental Management | (9) Social Health |
| (5) Towards Green Energy | (10) Disaster Management |

Contents of Navneet Question Bank for CET :

Science & Technology (Part I and II) : This section includes all the important points and ample number of multiple choice questions on all the chapters in Science & Technology Part I & II. Science & Technology Part I specifically includes multiple choice questions based on mathematical examples, whereas Science & Technology Part II includes some specific activity-based multiple choice questions.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1.1 Kepler's laws :

Kepler's laws of planetary motion : (1) The orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the Sun at one of the foci. (2) The line joining the planet and the Sun sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time. (3) The square of the period of revolution of a planet around the Sun is directly proportional to the cube of the mean distance of the planet from the Sun.

[**Note :** Strictly speaking, (period of revolution)² \propto $\left(\frac{ab}{2}\right)^3$.]

1.2 Newton's universal law of gravitation :

Every object in the Universe attracts every other object with a definite force. This force is directly proportional to the product of the masses of the two objects and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

The earth's gravitational force :

The gravitational force on any object due to the earth is always directed towards the centre of the earth. If the object is on the earth's surface, in the usual notation,

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} .$$

The value of G was first experimentally measured by Henry Cavendish. In SI units its value is $6.673 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$.

1.3 Acceleration due to the gravitational force of the earth :

The acceleration produced in a body due to the earth's gravitational force is called the acceleration due to gravity or the earth's gravitational acceleration and its magnitude is denoted by g . It is directed towards the earth's centre.

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2} \text{ for } r \geq R \text{ (radius of the earth).}$$

It depends on the location of the body.

MCQs

Q. Four alternative answers are given for each of the following sub-questions. Choose the correct alternative and darken its circle :

1. The gravitational force between two particles separated by a distance r varies as
 (A) $\frac{1}{r}$ (B) r (C) r^2 (D) $\frac{1}{r^2}$ (A) (B) (C) (D)

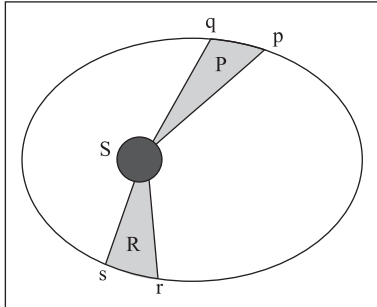
2. If F is the force of attraction acting between two objects of mass M and m separated by a distance d , then which of the following is correct according to the Newton's law of gravitation?
 (A) $F \propto Mm$ and $F \propto 1/d^2$ (B) $F \propto Mm$ and $F \propto 1/d^3$
 (C) $F \propto M^2m$ and $F \propto 1/d^2$ (D) $F \propto 1/M^2m^2$ and $F \propto d$ (A) (B) (C) (D)

3. Which one of the following is the correct S.I. unit of gravitational constant?
 (A) Nm^2kg^{-2} (B) $N^2m^2kg^2$ (C) $Nmkg^2$ (D) N^2mkg^{-2} (A) (B) (C) (D)

4. The gravitational attractive force between two masses is F . If the masses of both the objects are doubled, what will be the gravitational attractive force?
 (A) Four times (B) Halved (C) Doubled (D) One fourth (A) (B) (C) (D)

5. The gravitational attractive force between two masses is F . If the masses are moved to twice of their initial distance, what is the gravitational attractive force?
 (A) $F/4$ (B) $F/2$ (C) F (D) $2F$ (A) (B) (C) (D)

6. The gravitational attractive force between two masses is F . If the distance between the objects is halved, then what will be the gravitational attractive force?
 (A) $4F$ (B) $F/2$ (C) $F/4$ (D) $2F$ (A) (B) (C) (D)

7. Motion of a planet around the Sun in an elliptical orbit with Sun at the focus is shown in the figure. If the time period for the planet to move from p to q and r to s is represented by t_1 and t_2 for the shaded areas P and R , then
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) $t_1 = t_2$ (B) $t_1 < t_2$ (C) $t_1 > t_2$ (D) $t_1 \times t_2 = 1$

8. According to Kepler's third law $T^2 \propto r^n$, where $n =$
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) $1/3$ (A) (B) (C) (D)

Syllabus of Std. XI CET prescribed by the Board

• Science & Technology – Part 1

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) Gravitation | (6) Refraction of Light |
| (2) Periodic Classification of Element | (7) Lenses |
| (3) Chemical Reaction and Equation | (8) Metallurgy |
| (4) Effects of Electric Current | (9) Carbon Compounds |
| (5) Heat | (10) Space Mission |

• Science & Technology – Part 2

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) Heredity and Evolution | (6) Animal Classification |
| (2) Life Processes in Living Organisms : Part - 1 | (7) Introduction to Microbiology |
| (3) Life Processes in Living Organisms : Part - 2 | (8) Cell Biology and Biotechnology |
| (4) Environmental Management | (9) Social Health |
| (5) Towards Green Energy | (10) Disaster Management |

Contents of Navneet Question Bank for CET :

Science & Technology (Part I and II) : This section includes all the important points and ample number of multiple choice questions on all the chapters in Science & Technology Part I & II. Science & Technology Part I specifically includes multiple choice questions based on mathematical examples, whereas Science & Technology Part II includes some specific activity-based multiple choice questions.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1.1 Heredity and Hereditary Changes :

1. Heredity : The transfer of biological characters from one generation to the next one with the help of genes is called heredity.

2. History of genetics :

| Year | Scientist | Study topic | Discovery/Contribution |
|------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1886 | Johann Gregor Mendel | Pioneer of the modern genetics | Series of experiments on pea plant to explain inheritance of characters. |
| 1901 | Hugo de Vries | Mutational theory | Reasons behind the sudden changes. |
| 1902 | Walter, Sutton | Study of chromosomes | Paired chromosomes in grasshopper cells. |
| 1944 | Oswald Avery, Mcllyn McCarthy and Colin MacLeod | DNA | All living organisms have genetic material in the form of DNA (except viruses). |
| 1961 | Francois Jacob and Jack Monod | Protein synthesis | A model for process of protein synthesis with the help of DNA in bacterial cells. |

3. After the process of protein synthesis was discovered ...

- (1) Genetic codes hidden in DNA were understood.
- (2) Field of genetic engineering was developed.
- (3) Emergence of the technique of recombinant DNA technology.

4. The benefits of science of heredity :

- (1) Diagnosis of hereditary disorders.
- (2) Treatment of incurable hereditary disorders.
- (3) Prevention of hereditary disorders.
- (4) Production of hybrid varieties of animals and plants.
- (5) Use of microbes in industrial processes.

MCQs

9. Four alternative answers are given for each of the following sub-questions. Choose the correct alternative and darken its circle :

1. Darwin has published a book titled (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) Natural Selection (B) Mutation
 (C) Fall of a sparrow (D) Origin of species

2. The proof for the fact that protein synthesis occurs through was given by George Beadle and Edward Tatum. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) genes (B) cells
 (C) tissues (D) amino acid

3. Transfer of information from molecule of DNA to mRNA is called process. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) translocation (B) translation
 (C) transcription (D) mutation

4. Evolution means (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) gradual development (B) exchanges
 (C) transcription (D) differentiation

5. Vestigial organ present in human body is proof of evolution. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) alveoli (B) appendix
 (C) liver (D) heart

6. Age of the fossils can be determined by method. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) radioactivity (B) radio carbon
 (C) carbon dating (D) carbon footprint

7. The causality behind sudden changes was understood due to principle of Hugo de Vries. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) transcription (B) translocation
 (C) translation (D) mutation

8. The man evolved about 50 thousand years ago. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) Cro-Magnon (B) Neanderthal
 (C) Java man (D) *Ramapithecus*

9. About 10 thousand years ago, started to practise agriculture. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) Gorilla (B) wise man
 (C) *Ramapithecus* (D) *Australopithecus*

10. can be considered as the first example of wiseman. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (A) *Australopithecus* (B) *Ramapithecus*
 (C) Cro-Magnon (D) Neanderthal man

11. is a connecting link between Annelida and Arthropoda. (A) Duck-billed platypus (B) Peripatus (C) Lung fish (D) Whale
12. years ago human brain was sufficiently evolved to call him wise man. (A) 50,000 (B) 30,000 (C) 20,000 (D) 10,000
13. The process by which the gene in the nucleotide suddenly changes its position is called (A) translation (B) translocation (C) mutation (D) transcription
14. is not the vestigial organ in the Human body. (A) Appendix (B) Coccyx (C) Canine (D) Wisdom teeth
15. For which process did Francois Jacob and Jack Monod proposed a model? (A) Photosynthesis (B) Structure of DNA (C) Formation of stars and planets through Big band (D) Mutation.
16. In the process of translocation, ribosome keeps on moving from one end of to other end by the distance of one triplet codon. (A) DNA (B) rRNA (C) tRNA (D) mRNA
17., a scientist of Indian origin has made an important contribution in discovery of triplet codons for amino acids. (A) Dr. Raghunath Mashelkar (B) Dr. Har Govind Khorana (C) Dr. Verghese Kurien (D) Dr. Swaminathan
18. may cause genetic disorders like sickle cell anaemia. (A) Protein synthesis (B) Metamorphosis (C) Mutation (D) Translation
19. Which of the following statement is correct? (A) Evolution takes place with great speed. (B) Evolution is a gradual change occurring over a long duration. (C) Animals and plants are getting extinct due to evolution. (D) Evolution can be understood only through palaeontological evidences.

SECTION 4 : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Syllabus of Std. XI CET prescribed by the Board

• Social Science (History & Political Science, Geography)

• History

- (1) Critical Summary of History from Ancient to Modern Period
- (2) Applied History
- (3) Mass Media & History
- (4) Entertainment Media and History (For Academic Year 2020-21 this unit is omitted for evaluation) (Chapter 6 Omitted)
- (5) Arts, Sports, Literature and History (For Academic Year 2020-21 some portion of this unit is omitted for evaluation) (Chapter 4 Omitted)
- (6) Tourism and History
- (7) History and other Disciplines

• Political Science

- (1) Working of the Constitution
- (2) The Electoral Process
- (3) Political Parties (National)
- (4) Political Parties (Regional)
- (5) Social and Political Movements

• Geography

- (1) Location and Extent
- (2) Physiography and Drainage
- (3) Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
- (4) Economy and Occupations
- (5) Tourism, Transportation and Communication

Contents of Navneet Question Bank for CET :

Social Sciences (History and Political Science, Geography) : This section includes important points of most of the chapters on all the subjects of History and Political Science, Geography. This is followed by plenty of multiple choice questions. Also, considering the importance of maps in Geography, this book includes multiple choice questions specifically based on maps, which is an important feature of this book.

1. APPLIED HISTORY

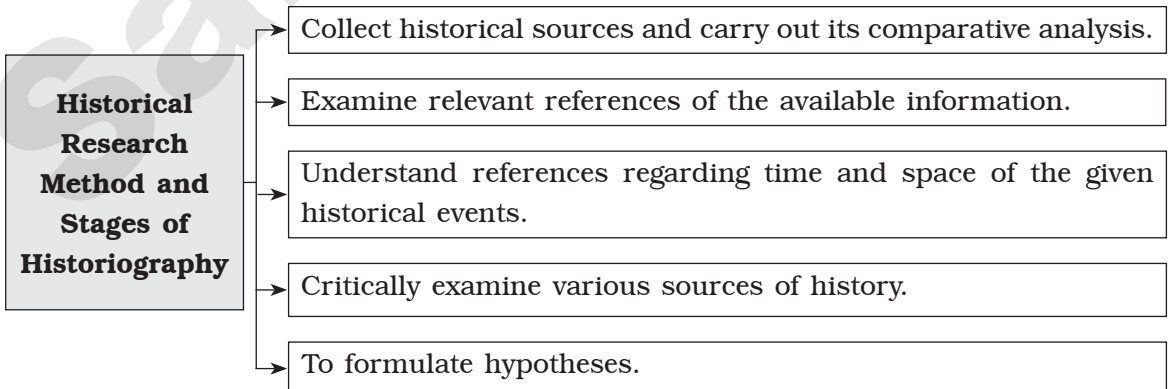
1 Historiography : Development in the West

IMPORTANT POINTS

1 Introduction :

- (1) **Objectives of writing History**
- To put the past events in chronological order and analyze
 - Verifying the authenticity of the collected documents
 - Ascertain the truth
- (2) The empirical method (method of observation and experiments in laboratory) is used to study natural and physical science.
- (3) This method cannot be used to study history as we were not present in historical time to observe and experiment, neither can we recreate the historical event.
- (4) **Need of an expert :** We can prove the authenticity of historical sources with the help of experts in the following fields :
- (1) An expert who knows the language and script of a historical document, to read and understand its meaning.
 - (2) One who can identify, examine the authenticity, the age in which the writing and lettering style was prevalent.
 - (3) An expert who can identify the manufacturing period of paper and its type.
 - (4) Having knowledge of stamps
 - (5) Historian who can scrutinise a document with the help of various historical references.

(5) Historical Research Method :



2. Feminist historiography emphasizes on the inclusion of women in history and on the rethinking of (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) male dominated perspective of history (B) their status
(C) opportunities available to work (D) their own perspective of history
3. It may be said that was the founder of Modern Historiography. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Voltaire (B) René Descartes (C) Leopold Ranké (D) Karl Marx
4. Historiography of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the thoughts of (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Voltaire (C) Georg Hegel (D) Leopold Von Ranké
5. The tradition of recording historical events can be traced back to civilization in Mesopotamia. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Sumer (B) Egyptian (C) Arab (D) Mohenjodaro
6. It may not be possible to use the method of laboratory experiments and observation in (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Chemistry (B) Geography (C) Historical research (D) Physiology
7. Das Kapital, a treatise was written by (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Georg Hegel (B) Leopold Von Ranké
(C) Herodotus (D) Kari Marx
8. According to , human history is the history of class struggle. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Karl Marx (B) René Descartes
(C) Leopold von Ranké (D) Georg Hegel
9. The writings of helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Simone de Beauvoir (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Karl Marx (D) Voltaire
10. proposed a method of analysis of history based on opposites to grasp the meaning of any event. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Georg Hegel (B) Leopold Von Ranké
(C) Karl Marx (D) Simone de Beauvoir
11. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Historiography (B) Manuscriptology (C) Epigraphy (D) Numismatics
12. A scholar who writes about critical historical narrative is known as a (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Historian (B) Conservationist (C) Curator (D) Paleontologist
13. The earliest of Sumer civilization in Mesopotamia inscription is currently displayed at Museum in France. (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A) Louvre (B) Centre Pompidou (C) Petit Palais (D) Camavalet

2. POLITICAL SCIENCE

1

Working of the Constitution

IMPORTANT POINTS

1.1 Indian Constitution :

- (1) Indian Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950.
- (2) The objectives of the Indian Constitution is to establish socialist secular democratic republic state.
- (3) Important provisions are made in the Constitution so that people can easily secure justice and their freedom is safeguarded.
- (4) The Constitution is a key element in forming a progressive society based on social justice and equality.

1.2 Democracy :

(1) Right to Vote :

- (1) The democratic system in India is based on the principle of adult suffrage.
- (2) The voting right is given equally to men and women, both.
- (3) Earlier the age to vote was 21 years. Later it was reduced to 18 years.
- (4) As the age limit was lowered from 21 to 18, it provided the unrepresented youth of the country an opportunity to become part of political process.
- (5) It increased the scope of democracy by including the youth of the country, thus making it the largest democracy in the world.
- (6) The change which came in with largest number of voters is quantitative as well as qualitative.
- (7) The political parties emerge with active support of new young voters representing different expectations of the people and also leading to competition in the political sphere.

(2) Decentralisation of Democracy :

- (1) Indian Constitution divided the power between the centre, state and local self-governing bodies. It is called decentralisation of power.
- (2) The provision for decentralisation is embedded in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (3) It helps in curbing misuse of power and allows common people's participation.
- (4) The guidelines about empowering the local self-governing bodies are given in the Constitution.
- (5) 73rd and 74th amendment to the Constitution has given recognition to the local self-governing bodies with more powers.

14. Which of the following historian of the fifth century BCE used the term 'History' in his book for the first time? (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Herodotus (B) Strabo (C) Thucydides (D) Polybius
15. Which of the following book was written by Michel Foucault? (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Archaeology of Knowledge
(B) Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences
(C) Das Kapital
(D) The Secret of World History
16. On the onset of the twentieth century, a new school of historiography arose in France, which is known as (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Annales School (B) Cambridge School
(C) Oxford School (D) Harward School
17. Which of the following French scholar was dubbed as "The Father of Modern Western Philosophy"? (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) René Descartes (B) Voltaire (C) G.W.F. Hegel (D) Karl Marx
18. In dialectics method, a theory which is proposed at the beginning is called (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Thesis (B) Synthesis (C) Antithesis (D) Hypothesis
19. Which of the following book was written by Rene Descartes? (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Discourse on the Method
(B) Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences
(C) The Theory and Practice of History
(D) The Secret of World History
20. Who argued that "The prevailing practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right"? (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Michel Foucault (B) Fernand Braudel
(C) Georges Duby (D) Marc Bloch
21. The University was the first university in Europe to establish an independent department of history. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Gottingen (B) Fulda (C) Erlangen (D) Stuttgart
22. Annales School was co-founded by historians. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) French (B) German (C) Greek (D) British
23. Hegel wrote book. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Reason in History
(B) Das Kapital
(C) Discourse on the method
(D) The Theory and Practice of History.

MCQs

Q. Four alternative answers are given for each of the following sub-questions. Choose the correct alternative and darken its circle :

1. is the main demand of farmer's movement. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Right to cultivate on the forest land
(B) To get the right price for agricultural products
(C) Protection of consumers
(D) Building of dams
2. To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains was initiated. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Water revolution (B) Green revolution
(C) Industrial revolution (D) White revolution
3. In, movements have more importance. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) socialist rule (B) dictatorship
(C) democracy (D) communist rule
4. In democracy, Right to is considered an important right. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) rehabilitate
(B) pursue questions
(C) behave with control and responsibility
(D) protest
5. Swadeshi movement is an important movement. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) political (B) social (C) economic (D) cultural
6. is one of the problems faced by consumers. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Cancellation (B) Malnutrition
(C) Adulteration (D) Transportation
7. The main demand of the farmer's movement was to accept suggestions of theCommission. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Sunderlal Bahuguna (B) Verghese Kurien
(C) Swaminathan (D) Kothari
8. In 1986, Act came into force. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) Consumer Protection (B) Women Empowerment
(C) Child Marriage (D) Environment Protection
9. The post-1980 movements are called (A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) New (B) Neo-social (C) Broad (D) Globalisation

10. was established in 1920. (A) Farmers' Organization (B) Bharatiya Kisan Union (C) All India Trade Union Congress (D) All India Kisan Sabha
11. is the objective of Green Revolution. (A) To stop degradation of environment (B) Protection of the forests (C) Increase in agricultural output (D) To stop the felling of trees.
12. The trade union movement in India has background of (A) freedom struggle (B) globalisation (C) prestigious past (D) industrialisation
13. In 1899, workers called for a strike. (A) railway (B) mill (C) handloom (D) rice mill
14. Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana had brought about in Rajasthan. (A) White Revolution (B) Water Revolution (C) Green Revolution (D) Consumer Revolution
15. Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana is known as the of India. (A) Farmer man (B) environment affectionate (C) Man of the Millennium (D) Waterman
16. Tribals in Bihar revolted against the British under the leadership of (A) Rajendrasinh Rana (B) Birsa Munda (C) Umaji Naik (D) Kajarsingh
17. Some people take up a particular issue and organise people to pursue it. They also pressurize the government to resolve it. This type of organized activity is called (A) Movement (B) Revolution (C) Renaissance (D) Rebellion
18. is not a characteristics of a movement. (A) Collective action (B) To capture power (C) Strong leadership (D) Focus
19. was never a demand of Adivasi movement. (A) Right over forests (B) Collect forest products (C) Right to cultivate on forest land (D) Recognise their right of felling the trees in forest

3. GEOGRAPHY

1

FIELD VISIT

*This chapter has been omitted
as per the Board's circular dated 19-07-2021*

2

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Introduction : Friends, till now, we have learnt various geographical concepts and processes. This year, we will learn the application of geographical knowledge. For geographical study of a particular area/region/nation knowing its location and extents are of great importance. Location and extents affect the climate, population distribution, occupations, etc. of a nation. Observe the maps of India and Brazil. India and Brazil are located in different hemispheres. Due to this, there are differences in the climatic conditions, occupations of people, etc. of these two countries. This lesson is about a comparative study of India and Brazil with reference to location and extent. Such a comparison will help you to understand how two countries in the world can be different than each other.

SUMMARY

2.1 Skills required to study geography :

We need to develop the following skills to study geography :

- (1) Observation
- (2) Classification
- (3) Differentiation
- (4) Comparison
- (5) Graph, diagrams and map reading
- (6) Evaluation
- (7) Analysis
- (8) Drawing conclusions
- (9) Presentation
- (10) Critical thinking.

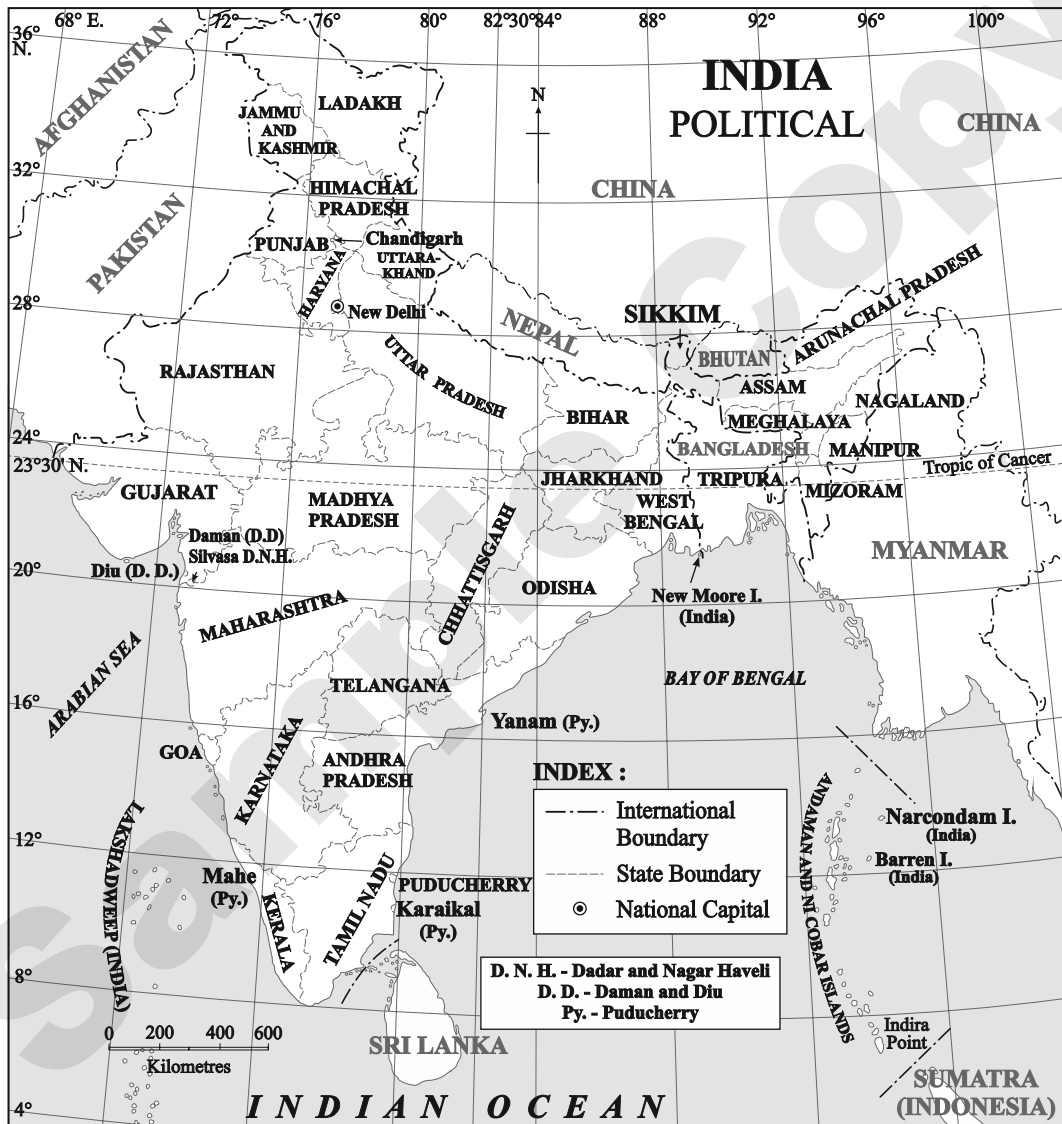
2.2 Study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge :

The following are the main advantages of study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge :

- (1) Understanding the characteristics of the region.
- (2) Understanding how people have adapted to the region.
- (3) Understanding the problems arising due to over exploitation of natural resources in the region.
- (4) Understanding the measures to be taken against the degradation of environment.
- (5) Enabling to look at the current trends and understanding the process of changes occurring.

16. The Equator passes through State of Brazil. (A) Bahia (B) Sao Paulo (C) Amapa (D) Acre
17. Which of the following is not a neighbouring country of India? (A) Pakistan (B) Suriname (C) Nepal (D) Afghanistan
18. Brazil gained its independence in (A) 1790 (B) 1822 (C) 1857 (D) 1947

For Qs. 19 and 20 : Observe the map given below and answer the questions :



19. Which is the neighbouring country of the State of Uttar Pradesh? (A) Pakistan (B) Afghanistan (C) Nepal (D) Sri Lanka
20. is the neighbouring country of the State of Rajasthan. (A) Nepal (B) Sri Lanka (C) Pakistan (D) Afghanistan

21. is located to the west of the State of Maharashtra. (A) Bay of Bengal (B) South Atlantic Ocean (C) Arabian Sea (D) North Atlantic Ocean (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. country is located to the north of Brazil. (A) Peru (B) Uruguay (C) Guyana (D) Colombia (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. India was under the rule for almost one-and-a-half century. (A) Portuguese (B) British (C) French (D) Dutch (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. state is located to the south of Maharashtra. (A) Telangana (B) Gujarat (C) Goa (D) Madhya Pradesh (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. The Tropic of Cancer passes through State of India. (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala (C) West Bengal (D) Himachal Pradesh (A) (B) (C) (D)
26. Which of the following states in Brazil is bordered by the South Atlantic Ocean to the east? (A) Roraima (B) Acre (C) Rio de Janeiro (D) Rondonia (A) (B) (C) (D)
27. Which of the following states is located in the southeastern part of India? (A) Rajasthan (B) Karnataka (C) Telangana (D) Tripura (A) (B) (C) (D)
28. passes through the central part of India. (A) The Tropic of Cancer (B) The Equator (C) The Tropic of Capricorn (D) The Antarctic Circle (A) (B) (C) (D)
29. passes through the northern part of Brazil. (A) The Tropic of Capricorn (B) The Tropic of Cancer (C) The Equator (D) The Arctic Circle (A) (B) (C) (D)
30. passes through the southern part of Brazil. (A) The Northern Pole (B) The Arctic Circle (C) The Antarctic Circle (D) The Tropic of Capricorn (A) (B) (C) (D)
31. Brazil got its independence on, 1822. (A) 7th September (B) 7th October (C) 7th November (D) 7th December (A) (B) (C) (D)
32. Brazil is located in the northern part of the continent of (A) North America (B) South America (C) Asia (D) Africa (A) (B) (C) (D)

QUESTION PAPER 1 : OMR ANSWER SHEET

Important information about how to mark answers on OMR Sheet

- Fill in the correct circle fully with either black or blue ink ballpoint pen.
- Half-filled, crossed out, more than one filled circle, or some text or number written inside the circle, etc., will not be considered as valid answers. Hence, students must think carefully before choosing the correct option and only then fill in the circle appropriately.
- How to fill in the circle of your answer :

Correct Method



Wrong Methods



Cross-out

Tick mark

Half-filled

Lightly-filled

| English | | Mathematics | | Science & Technology | | Social Science | |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 51. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 76. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 52. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 77. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 53. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 78. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 54. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 79. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 55. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 80. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 31. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 56. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 81. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 32. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 57. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 82. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 33. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 58. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 83. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 34. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 59. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 84. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 85. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 61. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 86. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 62. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 87. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 13. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 38. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 63. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 88. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 14. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 64. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 89. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 15. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 65. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 90. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 16. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 66. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 91. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 17. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 42. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 67. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 92. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 18. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 43. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 68. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 93. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 19. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 44. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 69. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 94. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 20. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 45. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 70. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 95. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 21. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 46. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 71. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 96. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 22. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 47. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 72. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 97. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 23. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 48. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 73. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 98. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 24. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 49. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 74. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 99. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 25. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 50. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 75. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 100. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |