

CTET 2019

20 Most Imp. Social Science Questions

1. The first ruler of Magadha Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC was
A. Prasenjit B. Bimbisara
C. Ajatashatru D. Mahavira
2. Which one of the following is not among the three jewels of Buddhism?
A. Dharma B. Ahimsa
C. Sangha D. Buddha
3. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was
A. Hindi B. Bhojpuri
C. Magadh D. Pali
4. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
What is the name of the council which Shivaji had formed of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire?
A. Ashta Sena B. Ashta Pradhan
C. Nyaya Pradhan D. Ashta Siddhi
5. Consider the following two statements about the changes brought about in the administrative policies of the British Government immediately after the Revolt of 1857:
A- The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and transferred all powers of the East India Company to the British Crown.
B- It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be increased and the number of European soldiers would be decreased.
Choose the **correct** option.
A. Both A and B are false
B. A is true, B is false
C. A is false, B is true
D. Both A and B are true
6. Which of the following are not earthquake waves?
A. Surface waves
B. Longitudinal waves
C. Harbour waves
D. Transverse waves
7. For every one degree of longitude the local time changes by :
A. 2 minutes B. 6 minutes
C. 1 minutes D. 4 minutes

8. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.
Where the Sikh religious heritage 'Nankana Sahib' is situated?
A. India B. Pakistan
C. Nepal D. Afghanistan
Directions (9-11): Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow.
Ranjan, who uses a wheelchair, has his classes held on the third floor of the school building. He waits everyday for the attendants to lift him up and carry him to his class through a crowd of students.
9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is being violated?
A. Article 360 B. Article 15
C. Article 25 D. Article 370
10. Which provision of the Disabilities Act, 1995, is the school **not** following?
A. Schemes and programmes for non-formal education
B. Educational rights of persons with disability
C. Safe access to public places and buildings with ramps
D. Mainstream and integrated education for persons with disability
11. Which of the following activities with students would be most appropriate for developing empathy towards Ranjan?
A. Brainstorm on how to lift up the wheelchair.
B. Ask students to carry Ranjan up and down the stairs.
C. Hold a role-play where students experience being carried in a wheelchair.
D. Invite a lawyer to give a lecture on 'Persons with Disabilities Act'.
12. Which among the following is the law-making body of India?
A. The executive
B. The legislature
C. The judiciary
D. None of the above
13. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

- A. Judiciary B. Executive
C. Legislature D. Political parties
14. Which of the following option is correct regarding constructivist view of learning?
A. definitions are important to sum up a concept
B. learning takes place through the addition of discrete facts
C. classroom discourse is effective when pupils play an active role
D. focusing on factual content makes learning effective
15. Point out the benefit of having debates and discussions on any topic in social science class.
A. overcoming the burden of teaching on teachers
B. preparing students for final exams
C. satisfying the desire of students to speak
D. clearing concept about any issue
16. Disillusionment, distrust and fear of failure are examples of
A. community barrier
B. organizational barrier
C. professional barrier
D. personal barrier
17. Which one of the following is considered by Diagnostic and remedial teaching?
A. correcting the errors of students instantly
B. providing a lot of material to read
C. providing a lot of opportunity for discussion
D. recognition of specific difficulty of the student
18. Which of the following is the last step or final step in the process of evidence based practice?
A. find the best evidence to answer your clinical question.
B. integrate the evidence with clinical expertise, the clients' values and circumstances, and information from the practice context.
C. evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency with which the previous steps were carried out and think about ways to improve your performance.
D. convert your information needs into an answerable clinical question.
19. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
Which of the following is the major reason for dropping out of school by students?
A. Lack of interest in study
B. Excessive punishment by teacher
C. Non- fulfillment of essential needs
D. All of the above
20. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
What is the objective of counseling?
A. To find the reason of shortcoming in child
B. To understand child
C. The help the child in accommodation
D. All of the above

ANSWERS

1. Ans. B.
Bimbisara was the first ruler of Magadha Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC. Bimbisara of the Haryanka dynasty (second ruling dynasty of Magadha) conducted a policy and successfully overcame the Kingdom of Anga. Bimbisara was later killed by his son Ajatashatru, who shifted the capital of Magadha from Girivraj to Pataliputra.
2. Ans. B.
Ashima does not come under the three Jewels of Buddhism. The Three Jewels/Triple Gem is

also known as the 'Three Refuge'. The meanings of the three gems are:
The Buddha - The fully enlightened one
The Dharma - The teachings expounded by the Buddha
The Sangha - The monastic order of Buddhism that practises Dharma
Buddhism is an educational system and a way of life which help its students to understand the truth of Dharma. The Buddha said, "Every being possesses the same wisdom and virtuous capabilities as Buddhas".

3. Ans. D.

Pali's use as a Buddhist canonical language came about because the Buddha opposed the use of Sanskrit, a learned language, as a vehicle for his teachings and encouraged his followers to use vernacular dialects. In time, his orally transmitted sayings spread through India to Ceylon (c. 3rd century bc), where they were written down in Pali (1st century bc), a literary language of rather mixed vernacular origins. Pali eventually became a revered, standard, and international tongue. The language and the Theravada canon known as Tipitaka (Sanskrit: Tripitaka) were brought to Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Pali died out as a literary language in mainland India in the 14th century but survived elsewhere until the 18th.

4. Ans. B.

Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire. The council was formed in 1674 by founding Emperor Chhatrapati Shivaji. The term Ashta Pradhan literally translates to "the Prime Eight", from the Sanskrit ashta ("eight") and pradhan ("prime"). The body discharged the functions of a modern council of ministers; this is regarded as one of the first successful instances of ministerial delegation in India. The council is credited with having implemented good governance practices in the Maratha heartland, as well as for the success of the military campaigns against the Mughal Empire.

5. Ans. B.

For more reasons than one, the revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India. In a sense it demonstrated that the hold of the company on was still rather weak, and its lessons continued to influence British administration in India for several generations. It directly produced three important changes in the system of administration and the policy of government.

6. Ans. C.

Surface waves, Longitudinal waves and Transverse waves are cause of earthquake. The term tsunami, meaning "harbour wave" in literal translation, comes from the Japanese, composed of the two kanji (tsu) meaning "harbour" and (nami), meaning "wave".

7. Ans. D.

The earth has been divided into 360 degrees of imaginary longitudinal lines. Now, these 360 degrees divided by the 24 hour day, results in 4 minutes per longitude. Thus, if you move from one longitude to the next the difference will be of 4 minutes. $360 \text{ degree} = 24 \text{ hours}$, so $1 \text{ hr} = 15 \text{ degrees}$, $1 \text{ degree} = 4 \text{ minutes}$.

8. Ans. B.

Nankana Sahib, is a city and capital of Nankana Sahib District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. It is named after the first guru of the Sikhs, Guru Nanak. Guru Nanak spread the light of the universal message to this world so it is a city of high historic and religious value and is a popular pilgrimage site for Sikhs from all over the world. It is located about 80 kilometers south west of Lahore and about 75 kilometres east of Faisalabad.

9. Ans. B.

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution is being violated. The violation of Article 15 of the Constitution of India has also been averred as the discrimination is on the basis of sex, religion, caste, colour or place of birth or any of them or no citizen shall, on the above mentioned grounds, be subject to any **disability, liability, restriction** or condition with regard to any public places such as public restaurants school toilets etc. However, this section is being used by the political parties to bring gender biased one sided laws and violate constitutional provisions of equality.

10. Ans. C.

The Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 inserted new provisions in Part 4 of the DDA 1995 in connection with disability discrimination in schools and other educational establishments. Hence, Safe access to public places and buildings with ramps, is the school **not** following.

11. Ans. C.

Empathy is, at its simplest, awareness of the feelings and emotions of other people. It is a key element of Emotional Intelligence, the link between self and others, because it is how we as individuals understand what others are experiencing as if we were feeling it ourselves. Developing empathy helps us to better understand even the unspoken parts of our communication with others.

12. Ans. B.

The legislature is the law and policy making body. Generally, new laws or policies are introduced in the parliament/state legislature in the form of bills.

13. Ans. A.

The Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties are sections of the Constitution of India that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the State to its citizens and the duties of the citizens to the State. These sections comprise a constitutional bill of rights for government policy-making and the behavior and conduct of citizens.

14. Ans. C.

The social constructivist view of learning developed by the early theorists, suggested that classroom discourse is not effective unless students play an active part in their learning through exploratory forms of talk. Social constructivism is a sociological theory of knowledge according to which human development is socially situated and knowledge is constructed through interaction with others. It is considered as an active process where learners should learn to discover principles, concepts and facts for themselves, hence the importance of encouraging guesswork and intuitive thinking in learners.

15. Ans. D.

Debates and discussions encourage active participation of students and make them look at an issue from different angles. They motivate students to give their opinions in the class, which finally leads to clearing the concepts of students regarding any issue. Debates and discussions provide an engaged, active learner centered activity. Debates also help in gaining broad multi-faceted knowledge cutting across several disciplines outside the learners' normal academic subjects, also increases learners confidence, critical thinking skills etc.

16. Ans. D.

Disillusionment, distrust and fear of failure are examples of personal barrier. A part from personal barrier, organizational barrier must also be removed from the teacher evaluation system to support professional growth. Barrier to education can take a variety of forms. They can be physical, technological, systematic, financial, or attitudinal, or they

can arise an education provides failure to make available a needed accommodation in a timely manner.

17. Ans. D.

Recognition of specific difficulty of the student is a part of diagnostic and remedial teaching in a social science classroom. Remedial teaching aimed making learning better by removing difficulties. Remedial teachers should adapt the curriculum to accommodate the learning characteristics and abilities of pupils. A remedial class is one that is mean to improve a learning skill or rectify a particular problem area in a student.

18. Ans. C.

The key steps of evidence-based practice are:

- 1) Convert your information needs into an answerable clinical question.
- 2) Find the best evidence to answer your question.
- 3) Critically appraise the validity, impact and applicability
- 4) Integrate the evidence with clinical expertise, the client's information from the practice context.
- 5) Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency with which the previous steps were carried out and think about ways to improve your performance.

Hence C is correct option.

19. Ans. D.

There are five major reasons why children leave school:

1. The students themselves

They make wrong decisions. They get involved with gangs, drugs/alcohol, commit crimes etc.

2. The family they come from

There is often a clash between the family values and those of the school. Frequently, their parents have dropped out of school themselves.

3. The community they come from

Many children live on the wrong side of the tracks in places where education is not valued, where drugs, gangs, and violence abound.

4. The schools they attend

The schools are toxic to student learning, students, parents, and staff. Students are suspended for minor infractions (such as "talking back to the teacher"), or placed in "remedial classes."

5. The teachers they have

The least-experienced, least classroom-trained teachers, gives much punishment are often assigned to the most difficult schools. Therefore, all of the options are the correct reasons for dropping out of school by students 20. Ans. D.

Counseling aims at helping the clients understand and accept themselves "as they are", And counseling is to help the student to help himself.

According to Dunsmoor and miller, the purpose of student counseling are :-

1. To give the student information on matters important to success.

2. To get information about student which will be of help in solving his problems.

3. To establish a feeling of mutual understanding between student and teacher.

4. To help the student work out a plan for solving his difficulties.

5. To help the student know himself better-his interests, abilities, aptitudes, and opportunities.

6. To encourage and develop special abilities and right attitudes.

7. To inspire successful endeavor toward attainment.

8. To assist the student in planning for educational and vocational choices.