



Elite 11 Humanities Sample Paper

This question paper is a model test paper. Some of these questions may have appeared in the previous years' tests. The actual test may have a different number of questions and questions of different types. This paper is meant only to provide an idea of the kind of questions that may be asked in the test

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Section A – History

- Which class of society in France was behind the French Revolution?
 - Clergy
 - Nobility
 - Middle Class
 - Small Peasants
- In the context of France, what was 'tithes'?
 - A tax levied by the Church
 - Direct tax levied by the state
 - The tax levied on the articles of everyday consumption.
 - None of the above
- The Duma were council assemblies which were created by –
 - Lenin
 - Karl Marx
 - Tsar of Russia
 - Emperor of France
- Who from the following were **NOT** "November Criminals"?
 - Socialists
 - Spartacists
 - Catholics
 - Democrats
- When did Germany withdraw itself from the League of Nations?
 - 1931
 - 1930
 - 1932
 - 1933
- People who supported the Weimer Republic were –
 - Democrats only
 - Catholics, Protestants, Democrats
 - Socialists, Democrats, Catholics
 - Socialists, Communists, Democrats
- Name the book written by Charlotte Beredt about dreams of Jews
 - Fearful Dreams
 - Third Reich of Dreams
 - Dreams of Death
 - Dreams of Reich
- Which of the following is **NOT** a local name of shifting cultivation?
 - Milpa
 - Tavy
 - Jhum
 - Rabi
- Indian Forest Service was set up in the year –
 - 1865
 - 1864
 - 1854
 - 1884
- Dietrich Brandis was the –
 - First Postmaster General
 - First Governor of Forest Administration
 - First Inspector General of Forests in India
 - First Supervisor of Forests
- Which Battle established British supremacy in India?
 - The Battle of Panipat
 - The Battle of Plassey
 - The Battle of Mysore
 - The Battle of Samergarh
- Dhangars were an important pastoral community of –
 - Gujrat
 - Maharashtra
 - U.P
 - Assam
- Where is Serengti National Park situated?
 - Kenya
 - Tanzania
 - Zamibia
 - Uganda
- Khilafat committee was formed at –
 - Lahore
 - Bombay
 - Ahmedabad
 - Calcutta
- Salt March ended in –
 - Chilka
 - Dandi
 - Chauri-Chaura
 - Kota
- The famous book of Gandhiji is –
 - My experiments with Truth
 - Hind Swaraj
 - Discovery of India
 - Mein Kampf
- Which one of the following was **NOT** implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
 - Restoration of Bourbon Dynasty

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- b) Setting up series of states on the boundaries of France
c) Restoration of Monarchies
d) Diluting the German confederation of 39 states
18. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of congress?
a) Karachi
b) Haripur
c) Lahore
d) Lucknow
19. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about the Jallianwala Bagh incident?
a) It took place on 10th April, 1919
b) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground and crawl on the streets
c) Its aim was to create a moral effect on the minds of Satyagrahis
d) Its aim was to create a feeling of terror and awe.
20. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because –
a) There was no Indian member in the commission
b) It supported the Muslim League
c) Congress felt that people deserved swaraj
d) There were differences among the members
21. Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union 1707?
a) United Kingdom of Ireland
b) United Kingdom of Scotland
c) United Kingdom of America
d) United Kingdom of Great Britain
22. What is Napalm?
a) A chemical weapon which US used to attack in war
b) Hollywood film which was responsible for motivating young men to die in war
c) A film by John Ford Coppala
d) A trail by Ho Chi Minh
23. The Hoa Hao Movement was led by –
a) Huynh Phu So
b) Ng-Yuyen Dinh Chiev
c) Phan Boi Chau
d) Sun Yat Sen
24. Which country occupied Vietnam in 1940?
a) Thailand
b) Japan
c) Korea
d) India
25. The First World War is mainly fought in –
a) Europe
b) Asia
c) America
d) Africa
26. Which of the following film was made by Dada Saheb Phalke?
a) Raja Ravi Verma
b) Raja Harish Chandra
c) Raja Ram Chandra
d) None of these
27. The first underground railway was built in –
a) Paris
b) Rome
c) London
d) New York
28. Which of the following novels was NOT written by Munshi Premchand?
a) Rangbhoomi
b) Godan
c) Sewasadan
d) Pariksha-Guru
29. Who introduced printing press in India?
a) German
b) Spanish
c) Portuguese
d) English
30. Who wrote Gitagovinda?
a) Jayadeva
b) Rajadeva
c) Mayurdeva
d) None of these

Section B – Geography

31. The geographical feature that separates India from Sri Lanka is –
a) Gulf of Cambay
b) Gulf of Mannar
c) Gulf of Khuchha
d) Gulf of hambat
32. The highest peak in Eastern Ghats is –
a) Anai Mudi
b) Kachenjunga
c) Mahendragiri

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- d) Khasi
33. Thal, Bhor and Pal are the passes that are found in –
- Aravallis
 - Purvanchal
 - Eastern Ghats
 - Western Ghats
34. Which of the following parallels of latitude divides India into two almost equal parts?
- Equator
 - Tropic of Capricorn
 - Tropic of Cancer
 - Prime Meridian
35. Which of the following is a plausible theory presented by Earth Scientists to explain the formation of continents and oceans and the various landforms?
- Theory of Motion
 - Theory of Plate Tectonics
 - Theory of Evolution
 - Big Bang Theory
36. Which river is known as the sorrow of West Bengal?
- Indus River
 - Brahmaputra River
 - Narmada River
 - Damodar River
37. Which of the following lakes is a lagoon in the coastal region of Odisha?
- Bhimtal
 - Barapani
 - Chilika
 - Hirakud
38. Which of the following rivers is also known as Dakshin Ganga –
- Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Kaveri
 - Narmada
39. Which language was recognized as the official language after independence in Sri Lanka?
- Sinhala
 - Tamil
 - Portuguese
 - English
40. Which National Park is located in West Bengal?
- Kaziranga National Park
 - Sundarban National Park
 - Panna National Park
 - Satpura National Park
41. How many Tiger Reserves are there in India?
- 27
 - 37
 - 55
 - None of these
42. “Beej Bachao Andolan” is famous in which region of India?
- Raipur
 - Bhuj
 - Tehri
 - None of these
43. Cinchona, rubber, mahogany, ebony are important trees of –
- Mangrove forests
 - Tropical deciduous trees
 - Tropical Rainforests
 - Montane forests
44. The level of economic and social development of a country can be identified from the occupational structure and literacy rates provided in the –
- Census
 - Book
 - Data
 - All of the above
45. _____ is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
- Mortality Rate
 - Death Rate
 - Population Death Rate
 - Overall Death Rate
46. Internal Migration does not change the size of the population but influences the distribution of population _____ the nation.
- Outside
 - Within
 - Down
 - None of the above
47. In which of the following states terrace cultivation is practised?
- Punjab
 - Haryana
 - Plains of Uttar Pradesh
 - Uttaranchal

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48. In which of the following states is the black soil found?
a) J & K
b) Gujrat
c) Rajasthan
d) Jharkhand
49. Which method is used to break up the force of wind?
a) Strip Cropping
b) Drip Cropping
c) Main Cropping
d) None of these
50. Which of the following crops is associated with the winter rainfall?
a) Zaid
b) Rabi
c) Kharif
d) None of these
51. The river Narmada has its source at
a) Satpura
b) Brahmagiri
c) Amarkantak
d) Slopes of Western Ghats
52. Which one of the following countries has more population density than India?
a) China
b) Pakistan
c) Bangladesh
d) Nepal
53. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as –
a) Pisciculture
b) Agriculture
c) Horticulture
d) Sericulture
54. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?
a) Arid Soil
b) Red Soil
c) Alluvial Soil
d) Pair Soil
55. On which river is Koyna dam built?
a) Krishna
b) Kaveri
c) Bhadra
d) Narmada
56. What is the other name of Operation Flood?
a) Cream Revolution
b) Green Revolution
c) White Revolution
d) Flood Revolution
57. Which type of coal is the best quality of coal?
a) Peat
b) Lignite
c) Anthracite
d) Bauxite
58. Khetri mines in Rajasthan is famous for _____
a) Uranium
b) Iron
c) Copper
d) Silver
59. What is the full form of CNG?
a) Compressed Natural Gas
b) Complete Natural Gas
c) Compressed Neutral Gas
d) Complete Neutral Gas
60. To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?
a) Tundra
b) Himalayan
c) Tidal
d) Tropical Evergreen

Section C – Political Science

61. In Great Britain, Universal Adult Franchise was granted in –
a) 1911
b) 1918
c) 1949
d) 1928
62. Which of the following country does not have veto power in the security council of the United Nations?
a) United Staes
b) Britain
c) China
d) Germany
63. The number of republics into which Soviet Union broke down in 1991 was –
a) 20
b) 15
c) 18
d) 12
64. Who prepared the constitution of India in 1928?

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- a) **Motilal Nehru**
b) B.R Ambedkar
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
65. How many members did the Constituent Assembly of India have?
a) 199
b) **299**
c) 399
d) 279
66. Which country has a Bi-Party System?
a) India
b) Pakistan
c) China
d) **Britain**
67. Which one of the following is not a national party?
a) **BJD**
b) BJP
c) CPIM
d) RJD
68. The main base of BSP is in –
a) Punjab
b) **U.P**
c) Delhi
d) Haryana
69. Who gives recognition to political parties?
a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) **Election Commission**
d) Governor
70. How many Lok Sabha Constituencies are there in India at present?
a) 600
b) **543**
c) 560
d) 643
71. Which body acts as a guardian of fundamental rights?
a) District Courts
b) Supreme Court
c) Election Commission
d) **Legislature**
72. What is Public Interest Litigation?
a) **Filing a case in the court in the interest of the public**
b) Reviewing of Supreme Court Judgements
c) Procedure of removal of a judge
d) None of these
73. Which of these disputes can the Supreme Court take?
a) Between citizens of the country
b) **Between citizens and the country**
c) Between two or more state governments
d) None of the above
74. Who became the New Prime Minister of Nepal in 2006?
a) Beni Prasad
b) **Girja Prasad Koiralla**
c) Gyanendra
d) Prachand Singh
75. Disintegration of Yugoslavia led to the creation of how many countries?
a) 5
b) **6**
c) 3
d) 4
76. In India seats are reserved for women in –
a) Lok Sabha
b) State Legislative Assmeblies
c) Cabinets
d) **Panchayati Raj Bodies**
77. The following is the feature of Dictatorship –
a) Rule of one individual/Party
b) No faith in religion
c) Faith in Force and war
d) **All of these**
78. A democratic Government is responsible to –
a) The Prime Minister
b) **The People**
c) The President
d) The Governor
79. Which of the following countries has the most stable democracy?
a) Sri Lanka
b) **USA**
c) India
d) China
80. A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called
a) **Patriarchy**
b) Parenthood
c) Community
d) Matriarchy

Section D – Economics

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81. Money in hand is an example of –
- Human Capital
 - Fixed Capital
 - Working Capital**
 - Physical Capital
82. The concept of white revolution is associated with –
- Food crops
 - Milk**
 - Cotton
 - Pesticides
83. Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and _____
- Reading
 - Medical Care**
 - Eating
 - Socialising
84. *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six years to –
- 15 years
 - 10 years
 - 9 years
 - None of the above**
85. Which one from the following are the primary sector activities?
- Forestry
 - Poultry Farming
 - Animal Husbandry
 - Manufacturing
- (i)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)**
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - All of these
86. Market activity is known as production for –
- Exchange
 - Earning income
 - Earning profit
 - All of these**
87. One who can read and write in a language with understanding is termed as –
- Student
 - Literate**
 - Adult
 - Scholar
88. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line?
- NSSO**
 - CSO
 - Planning Commission
 - None of the above
89. What is the main cause of poverty in India?
- High income inequalities
 - Less job opportunities
 - High growth in population
 - All of these**
90. PDS is associated with –
- Fair price shops**
 - Cooperative stores
 - Super bazars
 - None of these
91. The most devastating famine occurred in India in 1943 in the state of –
- Assam
 - Bengal**
 - Bihar
 - Orissa
92. Amul is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Gujrat**
 - Rajasthan
 - Haryana
93. FCI stands for –
- Foreign Cooperation of India
 - Food Cooperation of India**
 - Fossils Cooperation of India
 - Food Coming to India
94. In 1963, HYV seeds used in green revolution was imported from –
- Russia
 - Canada
 - America**
 - China
95. Chronic hunger refers to –
- Low income
 - Inadequate quantity of food
 - Both (a) and (b)**
 - None of these
96. Average income is also called as –
- Per Capita Incentive
 - Per Capita Income**
 - Percent Capital Income
 - Per Capital Information

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97. Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report?
- a) WHO
 - b) UNDP**
 - c) WTO
 - d) IMF
98. Which amongst the following states has low infant mortality rate?
- a) Kerala**
 - b) Manipur
 - c) Assam
 - d) None of these
99. Which areas of the world have the largest crude oil reserves?
- a) Russia
 - b) USA
 - c) The Middle East**
 - d) North Korea
100. Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product.
- a) Natural, manufactured**
 - b) Artificial, manufactured
 - c) Natural, Waste
 - d) Natural, Dull