



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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- Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles –
(a) Henry Ford (b) T. Cuppola (c) V. S. Naipaul (d) Samuel Morse
- Which of the following was a European managing agency –
(a) TISCO (b) Andrew Yule (c) Elgin Mill (d) Birla Industries
- Which movie did Dadasaheb Phalke make –
(a) CID (b) Guest House (c) Raja Harishchandra (d) Tezab
- Suffrage means –
(a) The Freedom of speech (b) Freedom from suffering
(c) The right to vote (d) The right to education
- Which of the following city originally was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control
(a) Daman (b) Goa (c) Bombay (d) Cochin
- Amar Jiban is the autobiography of which of the following woman author –
(a) Rashundari Debi (b) Rokeya Hossein
(c) Kailashbashini Debi (d) Pandita Ramabai
- Penny Magazine was meant only for –
(a) old people (b) poor people (c) women (d) children
- Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy' –
(a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich (d) Johann Gottfried Harder
- What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise –
(a) courage (b) heroism (c) peace (d) tolerance
- In which famous battle were the French defeated –
(a) Dien Bien Phu (b) Ha Tinh (c) Nghe An (d) Phan Boi
- Mawsynram is located in which of the following hills –
(a) Garo hills (b) Khasi hills (c) Jaintia hills (d) Shillong hills
- Which of the following is the highest mountain peak in India –
(a) Annapurna (b) Namcha Barwa (c) Gurla Mandhata (d) Kunchenjunga
- India's only active volcano is situated at –
(a) Lakshadweep (b) Andaman and Nicobar
(c) Malwa plateau (d) Chhotanagpur plateau
- 'Kumaon Himalayas' region lies between rivers –
(a) Beas and Ravi (b) Chenab and Ravi
(c) Satluj and Kali (d) Beas and Chenab
- Which of the following drainage pattern is formed when a river is joined by its tributaries at approximately right angles –
(a) rectangular (b) radial (c) dendritic (d) trellis
- Wular lake is created as a result of –
(a) creation of hydel power dam (b) glacier activity
(c) ox bow lake formed by the river (d) tectonic activity
- The Peninsular river known as Dakshin Ganga is –
(a) The Narmada (b) The Tapi (c) The Godavari (d) The Krishna
- Which is the coldest place in India –
(a) Dras (b) Srinagar (c) Shillong (d) Bikaner
- Which one of the following warm ocean currents replaces the Peruvian cold current –

Elite 11 Humanities Sample Paper

- (a) Kuroshio (b) El Nino (c) South Pacific current (d) Gulf stream
20. Cold weather rains in India are locally known as –
(a) Rabi (b) Sankranti (c) Mahawat (d) Maagh Varsha
21. Which one of the following countries was the first to grant universal suffrage –
(a) Russia (b) Germany (c) New Zealand (d) The Netherlands
22. Salvador Allende led the popular unity coalition to victory in the presidential election in –
(a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1975 (d) 1965
23. It is an organ of the UN responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries –
(a) World Bank (b) General Assembly
(c) UN Security Council (d) International Monetary Fund
24. Since 1930, which country holds elections after every six years and which has never been under a military or dictator's rule –
(a) Nepal (b) Mexico (c) Ghana (d) Zimbabwe
25. In a country like India, democracy keeps our country –
(a) Fragmented (b) Integrated (c) United (d) Isolated
26. Who passed the 'Legal Framework Order' –
(a) ZANU (b) Robert Mugabe (c) General Musharaff (d) None of these
27. Which is the largest legislative assembly in India –
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Kerala (d) Uttar Pradesh
28. An assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country is called a / an –
(a) Executive (b) Legislature (c) State (d) Assembly
29. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right –
(a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Vote (c) Right to Equality (d) None of these
30. Cultural and Educational rights are safeguarded mainly for –
(a) the women (b) the minorities (c) the children (d) the men
31. Which among the following states was among first to try out the modern farming methods in India –
(a) Haryana (b) Jharkhand (c) Bihar (d) Orissa
32. Which of the following terms is used for measuring the crop produced on a given piece of land during a single year –
(a) Yield (b) Productivity (c) Cultivation (d) Output
33. Which place of Jharkhand witnessed starvation deaths recently –
(a) Ranchi (b) Puri (c) Palamau (d) Dhanbad
34. Which age group of children does the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aim to promote education ?
Choose the correct answer –
(a) 6 – 14 years (b) 6 – 15 years (c) 8 – 14 years (d) 8 – 15 years
35. Disguised unemployment could be traced in –
(a) Mining activity (b) Service sector (c) Agriculture (d) Social forestry
36. Creation of utility is called –
(a) Consumption (b) Production (c) Distribution (d) Exchange
37. In which of the following countries did poverty actually rise from 1981 to 2001 –
(a) Sub Sahara Africa (b) India (c) China (d) Russia
38. When was AAY launched –

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- (a) 1999 (b) 1992 (c) 2001 (d) 2000
39. HDI Rank of India in the world out of 177 countries in 2004 was –
(a) 93 (b) 126 (c) 130 (d) 125
40. Mention the largest producing sector in 2003 in India –
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Unorganised sector

Answer Key

1	A	11	B	21	C	31	A
2	B	12	D	22	B	32	A
3	C	13	B	23	C	33	C
4	C	14	C	24	B	34	A
5	C	15	D	25	C	35	C
6	A	16	D	26	C	36	B
7	C	17	C	27	D	37	A
8	B	18	A	28	B	38	D
9	B	19	B	29	B	39	B
10	A	20	C	30	B	40	C