



SAMVAAD ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Class – XI (Humanities)

Subject : English

Q1. Which sentence contains an adverbial phrase?

- (A) He answered the question wisely.
- (B) She spoke in a low voice.
- (C) They completed the task.
- (D) We admired her beauty.

Q2. In the sentence “No sooner had he arrived than the meeting began”, the structure shows an example of:

- (A) Simple past tense
- (B) Correlative conjunction
- (C) Inversion
- (D) Substitution

Q3. Identify the correct sentence:

- (A) Neither the teacher nor the students was prepared.
- (B) Neither the teacher nor the students were prepared.
- (C) Neither the teacher or the students were prepared.
- (D) Neither the teacher nor the student were prepared.

Q4. Choose the sentence with correct parallel structure:

- (A) She likes reading, to write and painting.
- (B) She likes reading, writing and painting.
- (C) She likes to read, writing and to paint.
- (D) She likes read, write and paint.

Q5. Which sentence shows the correct use of subjunctive mood?

- (A) I wish I was taller.
- (B) I wish I am taller.
- (C) I wish I were taller.
- (D) I wish I will be taller.

Q6. Identify the type of clause in :

“The fact that he lied shocked everyone.”

- (A) Adjective clause
- (B) Adverb clause
- (C) Noun clause

(D) Independent clause

Q7. Choose the correct transformation into passive voice:

“They are going to complete the project by Monday.”

- (A) The project was going to be completed by Monday.
- (B) The project will have been completed by Monday.
- (C) The project is going to be completed by Monday.
- (D) The project has been completed by Monday.

Q8. Which option contains a dangling modifier?

- (A) While walking through the park, birds were chirping.
- (B) Walking through the park, I heard birds chirping.
- (C) While I was walking, I heard birds.
- (D) I walked through the park hearing birds chirping.

Q9. Find the correct indirect speech:

“He said, ‘I must finish this work tonight.’”

- (A) He said that he must finish that work tonight.
- (B) He said that he had to finish that work that night.
- (C) He said that he must finish that work that night.
- (D) He said that he must finished that work.

Q10. Choose the correct use of a semi-modal:

- (A) He dare not to speak.
- (B) He dare not speak.
- (C) He dares not to speak.
- (D) He dared not spoke.

Q11. Identify the correct sentence:

- (A) Scarcely had she entered than the bell rang.
- (B) Scarcely had she entered when the bell rang.
- (C) Scarcely she had entered when the bell rang.
- (D) Scarcely had entered she when the bell rang.

Q12. Choose the correct conditional sentence:

- (A) If I would have known, I would help you.
- (B) If I knew, I will help you.
- (C) If I had known, I would have helped you.
- (D) If I know, I would have helped you.

Q13. Which sentence uses a gerund as subject?

- (A) I enjoy swimming.
- (B) Swimming is good for health.
- (C) She is swimming now.
- (D) We went for a swim.

Q14. Identify the figure of speech:

“The wind whispered through the trees.”

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Personification
- (D) Alliteration

Q15. Which of the following words is an abstract noun?

- (A) Table
- (B) Freedom
- (C) Shirt
- (D) Teacher

Q16. Choose the sentence with correct article usage:

- (A) He is an European citizen.
- (B) She is a honest girl.
- (C) He is a European citizen.
- (D) She is an honest girl.

Q17. Select the correct complex sentence:

- (A) He was tired, so he slept.
- (B) Although he was tired, he slept.
- (C) He was tired and he slept.
- (D) He slept due to tiredness.

Q18. Find the correct synonym of “Ubiquitous”:

- (A) Rare
- (B) Present everywhere
- (C) Dangerous
- (D) Temporary

Q19. Choose the correct antonym of “Obsolete”:

- (A) Outdated
- (B) Ancient
- (C) Modern
- (D) Redundant

Q20. Which sentence contains an oxymoron?

- (A) Deafening silence filled the hall.
- (B) The sun was shining brightly.
- (C) He was extremely happy.
- (D) The wind blew violently.

Q21. Identify the kind of sentence:

"May God bless you!"

- (A) Assertive
- (B) Imperative
- (C) Interrogative
- (D) Optative

Q22. Choose the sentence with correct use of “used to”:

- (A) I am used to play football.
- (B) I used to playing football.
- (C) I used to play football.
- (D) I am used to played football.

Q23. Which sentence is grammatically incorrect?

- (A) Ten kilometers is not a short distance.
- (B) Bread and butter are his breakfast.
- (C) The news is very depressing.
- (D) Mathematics is my favourite subject.

Q24. One word substitute for “a person who loves mankind”

- (A) Misanthrope
- (B) Philanthropist
- (C) Patriot
- (D) Linguist

Q25. Which is an example of a compound-complex sentence?

- (A) I was tired so I slept.
- (B) When she arrived, I was cooking and he was sleeping.
- (C) She opened the door and walked in.
- (D) I like coffee.

Subject: Social Studies

Q26. Who among the following was the author of 'The Folklore of Southern India'?

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Natesa Sastri
- (C) Thomas Macaulay
- (D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Q27. The first clear expression of nationalism came with:

- (A) The Industrial Revolution
- (B) The French Revolution
- (C) The Russian Revolution
- (D) The Glorious Revolution

Q28. Which of the following countries was not part of the 'Dual Monarchy'?

- (A) Austria
- (B) Hungary
- (C) Serbia
- (D) (The Dual Monarchy was Austria-Hungary)

Q29. Assertion (A): The 'Civil Code of 1804' in France is also known as the Napoleonic Code.

Reason (R): It did away with all privileges based on birth and established equality before the law.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Q30. The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in:

- (A) 1815
- (B) 1830
- (C) 1832
- (D) 1856

Q31. Who was proclaimed the King of united Italy in 1861?

- (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (B) Victor Emmanuel II
- (C) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (D) Count Cavour

Q32. The famous 'Ottoman Empire' was also known as the sick man of which continent?

- (A) Asia
- (B) Europe
- (C) Africa
- (D) America

Q33. Identify the painting from the given details: It depicts a female figure bearing the torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.

- (A) The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics
- (B) Germania
- (C) Marianne
- (D) The Pact Between Nations

Q34. Which of these was a major issue for the 'Silesian weavers' against the contractors?

- (A) High wages
- (B) Supply of raw material
- (C) Cheating on payments and high demands
- (D) Poor quality looms

Q35. The 'Go East Movement' was associated with which country?

- (A) India
- (B) Vietnam
- (C) China
- (D) Japan

Q36. Who among the following was the founder of the Revolutionary Society of Vietnam?

- (A) Ho Chi Minh
- (B) Phan Boi Chau
- (C) Phan Chu Trinh
- (D) Liang Qichao

Q37. The 'Hoa Hao' movement gained popularity in which region of Vietnam?

- (A) Mekong delta

- (B) Fertile Mekong river area
- (C) Northern mountains
- (D) Coastal ports

Q38. Assertion (A): The British government in India was reluctant to allow the establishment of Indian industries in the 19th century.

Reason (R): They wanted India to remain a producer of raw materials and a market for British manufactured goods.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Q39. The 'Tonkin Free School' was started in 1907 to provide what kind of education?

- (A) French and Confucian
- (B) Western-style education
- (C) Only Vietnamese language and culture
- (D) Religious education

Q40. Which Indian port city had trade links with Southeast Asian countries?

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Hooghly
- (C) Masulipatnam
- (D) Surat

Q41. The concept of 'Drain of Wealth' was popularized by:

- (A) R.C. Dutt
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q42. The first jute mill in India was set up in:

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Madras
- (C) Kanpur
- (D) Rishra

Q43. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the 'Proto-industrialization' phase?

- (A) Merchants supplied money to peasants in the countryside.
- (B) Production was done on a large scale in factories.
- (C) Cottagers and artisans worked for merchants.
- (D) It was a phase before the establishment of factories.

Q44. Who invented the 'Flying Shuttle'?

- (A) James Hargreaves
- (B) Richard Arkwright
- (C) John Kay
- (D) Samuel Crompton

Q45. The 'Bombay Plan' was a:

- (A) Plan for the development of Bombay city.
- (B) Secret plan of the British to suppress Indians.
- (C) Proposal of a section of Indian industrialists for economic development.
- (D) Plan for the redevelopment of slums.

Q46. Which of the following is not a factor responsible for the immense diversity of flora and fauna in India?

- (A) Relief
- (B) Climate
- (C) Population Density
- (D) Ecosystem

Q47. In which of the following states is the Black soil predominantly found?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Assam

Q48. The 'Khadar' soil is considered more fertile than 'Bhangar' because:

- (A) It is lighter in colour
- (B) It has a higher concentration of kankar nodules
- (C) It is renewed every year by river deposits
- (D) It is found in the lower slopes of the mountains

Q49. Which one of the following is a Rabi crop?

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Maize
- (C) Arhar (Tur)
- (D) Mustard

Q50. The largest source of water irrigation in India is:

- (A) Canals
- (B) Wells and Tubewells
- (C) Tanks
- (D) Rivers

Q51. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?

- (A) Oil
- (B) Uranium
- (C) Thorium
- (D) Coal

Q52. India's national waterway No. 1 is located on which river?

- (A) Godavari
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Ganga

(D) Narmada

Q53. Which of the following is a non-commercial source of energy?

- (A) Electricity
- (B) Coal
- (C) Natural Gas
- (D) Firewood

Q54. Match the following and choose the correct option:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| i. Naya Raipur | A. Iron and Steel Plant |
| ii. Bokaro | B. Software Technology Park |
| iii. Mohali | C. Newly developed capital |

Options:

- (A) i-C, ii-A, iii-B
- (B) i-B, ii-C, iii-A
- (C) i-A, ii-B, iii-C
- (D) i-C, ii-B, iii-A

Q55. Which one of the following terms is used to describe the trade between two countries?

- (A) Internal Trade
- (B) International Trade
- (C) External Trade
- (D) Bilateral Trade

Q56. Assertion (A): The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of a region.

Reason (R): Not only availability, but also corresponding changes in technology and institutions are needed for development.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Q57. Which of the following is a major metallic mineral obtained from veins and lodes?

- (A) Gypsum
- (B) Tin
- (C) Bauxite
- (D) Copper

Q58. In which type of soil does Maharashtra specialize in the cultivation of cotton?

- (A) Alluvial Soil
- (B) Red Soil
- (C) Black Soil
- (D) Laterite Soil

Q59. Which one of the following is NOT a kharif crop?

- (A) Soybean
- (B) Groundnut

- (C) Masoor (Lentil)
- (D) Paddy

Q60. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in:

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Jharkhand

Q61. Which of the following states is the largest producer of manganese in India?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Maharashtra

Q62. Which one of the following ports was the first to be developed soon after Independence?

- (A) Nava Sheva
- (B) Kandla
- (C) Haldia
- (D) Paradip

Q63. Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?

- (A) Solar Energy
- (B) Wind Energy
- (C) Natural Gas
- (D) Tidal Energy

Q64. Which of the following industries is known as a basic industry?

- (A) Fertilizer Industry
- (B) Iron and Steel Industry
- (C) Cement Industry
- (D) Information Technology

Q65. The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway connects:

- (A) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata
- (B) Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kochi
- (C) Srinagar, Kanyakumari, Porbandar, Silchar
- (D) Major ports of the country

Q66. Statement I: India has a monsoon type of climate.

Statement II: The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country.

- (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
- (B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

Q67. Which of the following is an example of a endemic species?

- (A) Nicobar Pigeon
- (B) Indian Elephant

- (C) Asiatic Cheetah
- (D) Andaman Wild Pig

Q68. The 'Regur' soil is another name for:

- (A) Alluvial Soil
- (B) Black Soil
- (C) Red Soil
- (D) Laterite Soil

Q69. 'Boro' is a type of rice cultivation which is a _____ crop in Assam and West Bengal.

- (A) Kharif
- (B) Rabi
- (C) Zaid
- (D) Horticulture

Q70. Which of the following is NOT a method of soil conservation?

- (A) Strip Cropping
- (B) Contour Ploughing
- (C) Terrace Farming
- (D) Overgrazing

Q71. In Belgium, the 'Community Government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French, and German-speaking. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational, and language-related issues. Which two forms of power-sharing are best exemplified here?

- (A) Among different social groups and among political parties
- (B) Among different organs of government and among governments at different levels
- (C) Among governments at different levels and among different social groups
- (D) Among different social groups and among pressure groups

Q72. The Union List, State List, and Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution are a clear manifestation of which core federal principle?

- (A) Dual Objective
- (B) Written and Rigid Constitution
- (C) Division of Powers
- (D) Independent Judiciary

Q73. The Civil Rights Movement in the USA (1954-1968) is a prime example of:

- (A) How social differences can lead to social divisions.
- (B) An expression of overlapping social differences.
- (C) How democracy can accommodate social diversity.
- (D) A protest against the homogenization of political parties.

Q74. Which of the following statements accurately describes a key feature of casteism in Indian politics?

- (A) Political parties openly campaign for the abolition of the caste system.
- (B) Universal adult franchise has completely eliminated caste-based inequalities.
- (C) Caste groups are transformed into political pressure groups to negotiate with the state.
- (D) There is no relationship between a person's caste and their choice of candidate.

Q75. The Bolivian water war of 2000, which forced the government to revoke its privatization contract with a multinational company, is significant because it highlights:

- (A) The role of political parties in shaping public opinion.
- (B) The decisive role of an armed struggle in a democracy.
- (C) The power of mass mobilization and public pressure in a democratic setup.
- (D) The supremacy of the judiciary in economic matters.

Q76. What is the most fundamental challenge faced by political parties in a democracy, as per the textbook?

- (A) Lack of internal democracy within parties.
- (B) The rising cost of election campaigns.
- (C) The necessity of forming alliances.
- (D) The challenge of maintaining a unique ideological identity.

Q77. While democracies are expected to produce good governance, a common complaint is their inability to:

- (A) Hold regular elections.
- (B) Accommodate social diversity.
- (C) Make decisions that are completely free of corruption.
- (D) Allow freedom of speech and expression.

Q78. The system of 'Checks and Balances' in a democracy is a feature of:

- (A) Power-sharing among different social groups.
- (B) Power-sharing among different organs of government.
- (C) Power-sharing among governments at different levels.
- (D) Power-sharing among political parties.

Q79. Which of the following is NOT a key feature of federalism?

- (A) There are two or more levels of government.
- (B) Each level of government has its own jurisdiction.
- (C) The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
- (D) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution.

Q80. Social divisions become less threatening for a country if:

- (A) All the social groups are permanently segregated.
- (B) The government suppresses any expression of these divisions.
- (C) These divisions are cross-cutting, and people have multiple identities.
- (D) The political system is non-democratic.

Q81. The 'Feminist Movement' aimed at:

- (A) Promoting matriarchal societies.
- (B) Enhancing women's political power and legal status.
- (C) Ensuring women get reserved seats in legislatures.
- (D) Focusing only on educational and economic upliftment of women.

Q82. What differentiates a pressure group from a political party?

- (A) Pressure groups do not seek to form the government.

- (B) Pressure groups do not have a political ideology.
- (C) Pressure groups do not mobilize people.
- (D) Pressure groups are not involved in influencing government policies.

Q83. A coalition government is formed when:

- (A) A single party gets a clear majority.
- (B) No single party gets a majority, and multiple parties join to form the government.
- (C) The President dissolves the existing government.
- (D) There is a national emergency.

Q84. Democracies are more effective than non-democracies in which of the following aspects?

- (A) Economic growth
- (B) Reduction of economic inequality
- (C) Dignity and freedom of the individual
- (D) Efficiency in decision-making

Q85. The creation of linguistic states in India after independence was initially feared to lead to disintegration. What was the actual outcome?

- (A) It strengthened the unity of the country.
- (B) It led to the immediate formation of many new countries.
- (C) It made the central government extremely powerful.
- (D) It had no significant impact on national integration.

Q86. Secularism in the Indian context means:

- (A) The state has an official religion.
- (B) The state is strictly separate from religion and does not interfere in any religious matter.
- (C) The state can interfere in religion to uphold other constitutional values and ensure equality.
- (D) The state promotes atheism.

Q87. What is the main purpose of a 'defection' law (like the Anti-Defection Law in India)?

- (A) To prevent criminals from contesting elections.
- (B) To prevent MPs and MLAs from changing parties after election.
- (C) To ensure state funding of elections.
- (D) To regulate the internal elections of political parties.

Q88. The system of 'Reserved Constituencies' in India for SCs and STs is a form of:

- (A) Power-sharing among different organs of government.
- (B) Power-sharing among different social groups.
- (C) Power-sharing among governments at different levels.
- (D) Power-sharing among political parties.

Q89. A legitimate government is one where:

- (A) The rulers are morally good.
- (B) The army plays a key role in its formation.
- (C) It is elected by the people and enjoys their confidence.
- (D) It is formed by the richest sections of society.

Q90. The story of the Olympics medal ceremony of 1968 (with Tommie Smith and John Carlos) represents:

- (A) A religious conflict.
- (B) A protest against racial discrimination.
- (C) A protest against gender inequality.
- (D) A celebration of national identity.

Q91. The World Development Report of 2006, categorizing countries based on Per Capita Income, considered countries with a PCI of ₹4,53,000 per annum or more as:

- (A) Low-income countries
- (B) Middle-income countries
- (C) High-income countries
- (D) Developed countries

Q92. Besides income, which of the following is a crucial aspect for comparing the development of different countries?

- (A) Size of the country
- (B) Population density
- (C) Public facilities like health and education
- (D) The number of billionaires

Q93. What does the term "Infant Mortality Rate" (IMR) refer to?

- (A) The number of children that die before becoming adults
- (B) The number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per 1000 live births
- (C) The rate at which infants are born
- (D) The number of children who can read and write by age 10

Q94. Sustainable development is best defined as:

- (A) Development that focuses only on industrial growth
- (B) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations
- (C) Development that uses only non-renewable resources
- (D) Development that prioritizes economic growth over environmental concerns

Q95. Which of the following is a major reason for the disguised unemployment found in the agricultural sector in India?

- (A) Use of modern farm machinery
- (B) Large-scale migration to cities
- (C) More people engaged in an activity than are optimally required
- (D) High wages paid to farm labourer's

Q96. In the context of sectors of the Indian economy, what does GDP stand for?

- (A) Gross Domestic Product
- (B) General Development Plan
- (C) Gross Development Percentage
- (D) General Domestic Product

Q97. The function of money where it allows you to compare the value of different goods and services is known as:

- (A) Medium of exchange
- (B) Store of value
- (C) Unit of account
- (D) Standard of deferred payment

Q98. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called a:

- (A) Local Company
- (B) Government Company
- (C) Multinational Corporation (MNC)
- (D) Private Limited Company

Q99. The process of integration between different countries through foreign trade and foreign investment is known as:

- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Privatization
- (C) Globalization
- (D) Nationalization

Q100. Which of the following is a major challenge faced by the primary sector in India, leading to underemployment?

- (A) Excess of job opportunities
- (B) Lack of manpower
- (C) Overdependence on the sector for employment despite low productivity
- (D) High mechanization