

TEST – 4 (Textbook) (SOLUTION)

(INSTA Prelims Test Series 2022)

31. Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Learning: Under the Nagpur Plan Classification, National Highways connect all major ports, state capitals, large industrial and tourist centres, and foreign highways. Roads that are required for strategic movement, those that reduce the travel time substantially, and those that open up backward areas and help economic growth, are also classified as National Highways.

Earlier in 1927, a road development committee under M R Jayakar had recommended that National Highways should be the frame on which the country's road connectivity should rely. State Highways, according to the Nagpur Plan, are the arterial roads of a state that connect to National Highways, district headquarters and important cities.

These are also linked to district roads. Major District Roads (MDRs) are roads that connect areas of production, main markets and the State and National Highways crossing the state. Village Roads connect villages to each other or to the nearest District Roads.

Learning: According to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, at the end of 2015-16, India had a total 1,00,475 kilometres of National Highways and Expressways. State Highways were 1,48,256 km, and other roads, 49,83,589 km. National Highways constitute approximately 2% of the road network.

According to the National Highways Authority of India, roads carry about 65% of India's freight traffic and 80% of its passenger traffic. And National Highways carry 40% of the country's total road traffic.

Q Source: AR: Page 82: Xth Geography NCERT: Contemporary India - II +

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/highways-and-others-how-india-classifies-roads-reclassifies-them-4602694/>

32. Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Justification: Right to form Cooperatives is a fundamental right and is governed by Constitutional provisions. The same does not apply to SHG which is a small voluntary association.

For instance, SHGs can apply to NABARD for credit which is an authorized bank for lending to SHGs.

A SHGs may or may NOT be registered. One person from one family can become a member.

Q Source: AR: Page 51: Standard Xth Economics NCERT: Understanding Economic Development

33. Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Justification: Rupee is authorised as a medium of exchange by the RBI on behalf of the government based on law. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Hence, it is widely accepted as a medium of exchange. It does not have an intrinsic value since its production cost is not related to its value. For e.g. a 1000 Rupee's intrinsic value (production cost) is not even a fraction of its actual value in market.

While rupee currency notes can theoretically be printed on a large scale, but this is not the reason why it is accepted as a medium of exchange. Many commodities in India can be supplied on a large scale, for e.g. water. Wide supply of a commodity does not necessarily lead to its establishment as the medium of exchange of the country.

Q Source: Page 40: Standard Xth Economics NCERT: Understanding Economic Development

34. Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Justification: A wave is a disturbance that moves through a medium when the particles of the medium set neighbouring particles into motion.

They in turn produce similar motion in others. The particles of the medium do not move forward themselves, but the disturbance is carried forward. This is what happens during propagation of sound in a medium, hence sound can be visualised as a wave. Sound waves are characterised by the motion of particles in the medium and are called mechanical waves.

Air is the most common medium through which sound travels. When a vibrating object moves forward, it pushes and compresses the air in front of it creating a region of high pressure.

Q Source: Page 162: 9th NCERT: Science