

**TEST – 5 (Textbook) (SOLUTION)**  
( INSTA Prelims Test Series 2022 )

**20. Correct Answer : D**

**Answer Justification :**

**Justification:** Refer to the map below: '



**Q Source:** Northern Asia: Map

**21. Correct Answer : B**

**Answer Justification :**

**Justification:** After achieving enlightenment, a Tirthankara shows others the path to enlightenment. It is said that the inner knowledge of all Tirthankaras is perfect and identical in every respect, for the teachings of one Tirthankara do not contradict those of another.

Tirthankaras are just ordinary men, born as a human, but through their intense practice of kindness, equanimity and meditation, they attain the state of a Tirthankara.

A Tirthankar is an individual who destroys attachment with all the earthly things and relations, he frees himself absolutely from ignorance.

He becomes a Sidha and frees himself from the cycle of birth and re-birth.

Mahavira was the last tirthankar. Rishabha was the first.

**Q Source:** Improvisation: Page 103: Introduction to Indian Art – Class XI

**22. Correct Answer : A**

**Answer Justification :**

**Justification:** The Ajivika school is known for its Niyati doctrine of absolute determinism, the premise that there is no free will, that everything that has happened, is happening and will happen is entirely preordained and a function of cosmic principles.

Ajivika considered the karma doctrine as a fallacy.

Ajivika metaphysics included a theory of atoms similar to the Vaisheshika school, where everything was composed of atoms, qualities emerged from aggregates of atoms, but the aggregation and nature of these atoms was predetermined by cosmic forces.

**Q Source:** AR: Page 19: Introduction to Indian Art – Class XI

**23. Correct Answer : B**

**Answer Justification :**

**Justification:** The location of the thermal equator is not identical to that of the geographic Equator.

This is not due to the Level of insolation received in both hemispheres. They are virtually equal.

What creates the difference is the distribution of land and water that causes changes in the way heat is distributed and transported across the planets.

Land dominated areas will tend to have a large variation in temperature and a higher average temperature under the same conditions (as compared to a water dominated area).

Thus, the thermal equator lies a bit north of the geographical equator.

**Q Source:** AR: 11th NCERT: Fundamentals of Physical Geography