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LESSON - 1

1. When did Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
(a) 1915 (b) 1916 (c) 1917 (d) 1918
2. In which year English Education was introduced in India?
(a) 1825 (b) 1835 (c) 1845 (d) 1855
3. Find the odd one.
(a) William Jones (b) Charles Wilkins (c) Max Muller (d) Aurobindo Ghose
4. 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it' was said by
(a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Bharathi
5. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
(A) Bala Gangadhar Tilak- 1. Voice of India
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji - 2. Madras Time
(C) Macaulay - 3. Kesari
(D) William Digby - 4. Minute on Indian Education Code
(a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 3, 1, 4, 2 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1
6. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
(a) English Education Act - 1843
(b) The abolition of slavery - 1859
(c) Madras Native Association - 1852
(d) Indigo revolt - 1835
7. Which is the correct chronological sequence of the following associations?
(i) East India Association (ii) Madras Mahajana Sabha
(iii) Madras Native Association (iv) The Servants of India Society
(a) ii, i, iii, iv (b) ii, iii, i, iv (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) iii, iv, ii, i
8. The Indian National Congress was founded by _____
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Gandhi (c) A.O. Hume (d) B.G. Tilak
9. The first President of the Indian National Congress was
(a) Surendranath Bannerjea (b) Badruddin Tyabji (c) A.O. Hume (d) W.C. Bonnerjee
10. Who was called the 'Grand Old Man of India'?
(a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) M.K. Gandhi (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
11. Who wrote the book - 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India' ?
(a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) M.G. Ranade
12. Assertion (A): The British Government pursued a policy of free trade (or) laissez fair.
Reason (R): India had comparative advantage from England's free trade policy.
(a) A is correct but R does not explain A. (b) A is correct and R explains A.
(c) A is correct and R is incorrect. (d) Both A and R are wrong.
13. Which of the following statements are correct on Orissa famine?
Statement I: In 1866 a million and a half people of Orissa died of starvation.
Statement II: During that time the British exported 200 million pounds of rice to Britain.
Statement III: The Orissa famine prompted Dadabai Naoroji to begin a life long investigation of poverty in India.
(a) I & II (b) I & III (c) None of the above (d) All of the above

LESSON - 2

14. In the Surat session of the Congress, whose name was proposed by militant nationalists for the next Congress Presidency?
A. Aurobindo Ghose B. Dadabhai Naoroji C. Pherozesha Mehta (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

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15. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- (i) The partition of Bengal in 1905 was the most striking example of the British divide and rule policy.
- (ii) In the Calcutta meeting 1905, Surendranath Banerjea gave a call for the boycott of British goods and institutions.
- (iii) On 7 August 1905 at Town Hall meeting a formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made.

(a) (i) only (b) (i) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (ii) only (d) All of the above.

16. Match List I and List II and select answer with the help of the codes given below.

- A. Indian Press Act 1910 - 1. Self-rule
B. Dawn Society - 2. a revolt against their state of dependence
C. Swaraj - 3. crushed the nationalistic activities
D. Swadeshi - 4. The National Council of education

(a) 3 1 4 2 (b) 1 2 3 4 (c) 3 4 1 2 (d) 1 2 4 3

17. Which one of the following is correctly paired?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee – Anandmath
- (b) G. Subramaniam - Dawn Society
- (c) Lord Minto - The University Act of 1904
- (d) Epicentre of militant nationalism - Madras

18 Anushilan Samity of Calcutta was founded by

- (a) Pulin Behari Das (b) Hemachandra Kanungo
- (c) Jatindernath Banerjee and Barindar Kumar Ghose (d) Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki

19. Assertion (A): 16 October 1905 was declared as a day of mourning.

Reason (R): That day Bengal was officially divided into two provinces.

- (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong. (d) A is wrong and R is correct.

20. Assertion (A): V.O. Chidambaram established a Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.

Reason (R): He wanted to oppose the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast

- (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is correct

21. Which of the following statement is not true about Subramania Bharati?

- (a) Bharati was the sub-editor of Swadesamitran
- (b) He translated Tilak's Tenets of the New Party into Tamil
- (c) Bharati's Gurumani was Swami Vivekananda
- (d) He was editor of a woman's magazine by name Chakravartini

LESSON - 3

22. The Home Rule Movement in south India was started by

- (a) Tilak (b) Annie Besant (c) B.P. Wadia (d) Col. H.S. Olcott

23. Which of the following about Annie Besant are correct?

- 1. Annie Besant was elected the international president of the Theosophical Society, after Col. H.S. Olcott.
- 2. She started a weekly The Commonweal in 1914.
- 3. She published a book How India Wrought for Freedom in 1915.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

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24. Assertion: Sarojini Ammaiyar called Jinnah 'the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'.

Reason: Jinnah was the chief architect of the Lucknow pact.

(a) A is correct R does not explain A.

(b) A is correct and R explains A.

(c) A is wrong and R is correct.

(d) Both A and R are wrong

25. Who founded the Banaras Hindu University?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya (c) Tilak (d) B.P. Wadia

26. The Lucknow session of 1916 is noted for

(a) Resurgence of Muslim League

(b) Temporary merger of Muslims League into Congress

(c) Congress' acceptance of League's demand for separate electorates for Muslims

(d) Jinnah's negative role in the joint-session of the League and the Congress

27. Match the following with the help of codes given below

(A) Ghadar Party - (i) 1916

(B) New India - (ii) 1913

(C) Home Rule - (iii) 1909

(D) Minto-Morley Reforms- (iv) 1915

(a) ii, iv, i, iii

b) iv, i, ii, iii

(c) i, iv, iii, ii

(d) ii, iii, iv, i

28. The author of the book Indian Unrest was

(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Valentine Chirol (c) Tilak (d) Annie Besant

29. The Ghadar Party was started by

(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) A.C. Mazumdar (c) Lala Hardayal (d) Sankarlal Banker.

30. Who was the president of the first All-India Trade Union Congress?

(a) B.P. Wadia (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) C.R. Das

LESSON - 4

31. Who was the political guru of Gandhiji?

(a) Tilak (b) Gokhale (c) W.C.Bannerjee (d) M.G. Ranade

32. After returning from South Africa Gandhi launched his first successful Satyagraha in

(a) Kheda (b) Dandi (c) Champaran (d) Bardoli

33. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by the Congress?

(a) There was no recommendation for bestowing dominion status on India in its report.

(b) It did not provide any safeguards for minorities.

(c) It had excluded Indians from its fold.

(d) It did not hold any promise for total independence

34. When was the tri-colour flag of freedom hoisted?

(a) December 31, 1929 (b) March 12, 1930 (c) January 26, 1930 (d) January 26, 1931

35. What was the name of the party formed by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das in 1923?

(a) Swaraj Party (b) Ghadar Party (c) Swantara Party (d) Communist Party

36. Match List I with List II and select answer from the codes given below

(A) The Namasudra Movement - 1. North Western India

(B) The Adidharma Movement - 2. South India

(C) The Satyashodhak Movement - 3. Eastern India

(D) The Dravidian Movement - 4. Western India codes

(a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2

37. Arrange the different stages of Non Cooperation Movement in chronological order.

1. The most heinous of political crime was perpetrated on an unarmed mass by the British regime at Amritsar town.

2. Rowlatt Act was promulgated to imprison any person without trial by a law court.

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3. Chauri Chaura incident of mob violence made Gandhi announce the suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement.
4. A special session held at Calcutta resolved to accept Gandhi's proposal on noncooperation with the colonial state.
(a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 (c) 2, 4, 1, 3 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
38. Which of the following is not correctly paired?
(a) Lt. Governor of Punjab - Reginad Dyer
(b) Dalit-Bahujan Movement - Dr. Ambedkar
(c) Self Respect Movement - Periyar E.V.R.
(d) Satyagraha Sabha - Rowlatt Act
39. Arrange the launching of the following events in chronological order
i) The Kheda Satyagraha ii) Champran Movement
iii) Non-Brahman Movement iv) Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha
(a) ii, iii, i, iv (b) iii, ii, i, iv (c) ii, i, iv, iii (d) ii, i, iii, iv
40. Which of the following is/are not true?
i. Gandhiji established Sabarmathi Ashram at Ahmedabad.
ii. Vallabhai Patel was a lawyer
iii. Simon Commission was welcomed by the Muslim League
iv. Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference
(a) i (b) i and iv (c) ii and iii (d) only iii
41. Non-Cooperation movement included
(A) boycott of government schools and colleges
(B) return of government conferred titles
(C) observing protest fasts (D) conducting underground movements
(a) A and B (b) B and C (c) A and D (d) C and D
42. Assertion (A) : B.R. Ambedkar launched Mahad Satyagraha.
Reason (R) : He wanted to unite Hindus and Muslims.
(a) A is correct R explains A (b) A is correct does not explain R
(c) (c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A wrong and R is correct.
43. Assertion (A): The Indian Council Act and the Rowlatt Act were passed in 1919.
Reason (R): It was part of the British policy of winning over the moderates and isolating the extremists
(a) Both A and R are correct R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A wrong and R is correct.
44. Which of the under mentioned personality is unrelated to Swaraj Party?
(a) Rajaji (b) Chitaranjan Das (c) Motilal Nehru (d) Sathya murthi
45. Gandhi set out on the March and reached Dandi on _____
(a) 6th April 1930 (b) 6th March 1930 (c) 4th April 1939 (d) 4th March 1930
- LESSON - 5**
46. Communist Party of India was formed in the year
(a) 1920 (b) 1925 (c) 1930 (d) 1935
47. Kalpana Dutt was associated with
(a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (b) Bengal Association
(c) Communist Party of India (d) Indian Republican Army
48. Match the following
(A) Kanpur Conspiracy Case - 1. Fundamental rights
(B) Meerut Conspiracy Case - 2. Surya Sen

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- (C) Chittagong Armoury Ride - 3. 1929
(D) Karachi Session of Indian National Congress - 4. 1924
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1.
49. Who died in jail after 64 days of hunger strike?
(a) Pulin Das (b) Sachin Sanyal (c) Jatindra Nath Das (d) Preet Waddadar
50. Which of the following about Great Depression are true?
(i) It started in North America
(ii) The crash in the Wall Street triggered the Depression
(iii) Depression hit only the rich
(iv) Labourers enjoyed better living conditions during the Depression because of fall in prices.
(a) i and ii (b) i, ii and iii (c) i and iv (d) i, iii and iv
51. The First Cotton Mill in Bombay was started in
(a) 1852 (b) 1854 (c) 1861 (d) 1865
52. Find out which of the following statements are correct with the help of the the code given below.
(a) Chittagong Armoury Raiders' Reminiscences was written by Kalpana Dutt.
(b) Kalpana Dutt fought carrying guns for the liberation of her mother land.
(c) She was charged with 'waging war against the King Emperor'.
(a) Only I (b) I and II (c) II and III (d) all the above
53. The first passenger train ran in 1853 between
(a) Madras – Arakkonam (b) Bombay – Pune (c) Bombay – Thane (d) Kolkata – Hoogly
54. The first Jute Mill in Calcutta was founded in
(a) 1855 (b) 1866 (c) 1877 (d) 1888
55. Who among the following was arrested in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case?
(a) M.N. Roy (b) Baghat Singh (c) S.A. Dange (d) Ram Prasad Bismil
56. Which of the following statements about the Kanpur conspiracy case are true?
(i) Trade unions emerged in the jute and cotton textile industries.
(ii) The Communists and trade unionists were charged
(iii) The case came before session Judge H.E. Holmer
(iv) The trial and the imprisonment led to some awareness of the Congress activities in India
Codes
(a) i, ii and iii (b) i, iii and iv (c) ii, iii and iv (d) i, ii and iv

LESSON - 6

57. During the Mughal Period the Official and Court language was
(a) Urdu (b) Hindi (c) Marathi (d) Persian
58. The first Indian to find a place in London Privy Council
(a) Rahmatullah Sayani (b) Sir Syed Ahmed (c) Syed Ameer Ali (d) Badruddin Tyabji
59. Assertion: The Bengal government's order of 1870 created apprehension in the minds of Muslim professional groups.
Reason: It replaced Urdu by Hindi and the Perso-Arabic script in the courts and offices.
(a) A is correct R does not explain A. (b) A is correct and R explains A.
(c) A is wrong and R is correct. (d) Both A and R are wrong
60. The Two Nation Theory first came from
(a) Rajaji (b) Ramsay MacDonald (c) Mohammad Iqbal (d) Sir Wazir Hasan
61. In the 1937 elections, Congress won in
(a) 12 Provinces (b) 7 Provinces (c) 5 Provinces (d) 8 Provinces
62. The Muslim League celebrated the end of Congress rule as a Day of Deliverance on
(a) 22 December 1940 (b) 5 February 1939 (c) 23 March 1937 (d) 22 December 1939

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63. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (A) Annie Besant - 1. Aligarh Movement
(B) Syed Ahmed Khan - 2. Dayanand Saraswati
(C) Khilafat Movement- 3. Theosophical Society
(D) Suddhi Movement - 4. Ali Brothers

(a) 3 1 4 2 (b) 1 2 3 4 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 2 3 4 1

64. Find out the correct answer from the following:

- (i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of Aligarh movement, was initially supportive of the Congress.
(ii) The Punjab Hindu Sabha founded in 1909 laid the foundation for Hindu communal politics.

(a) Statement (i) & (ii) are correct (b) statement (i) correct (ii) wrong
(c) Statement (i) wrong (ii) correct (d) statement (i) & (ii) are wrong

65. Direct Action Day organised by the Muslim League on

(a) 25 December, 1942 (b) 16 August, 1946 (c) 21 March, 1937 (d) 22 December, 1939

66. Wavell was succeeded by

(a) Linlithgow (b) Pethic Lawrence (c) Mountbatten (d) Chelmsford

67. Assertion (A): The institution of separate electorate was the principle adopted by the British Government for fostering and spreading communalism.

Reason (R): The people were split into separate constituencies so that they voted communally.

(a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A (b) A is correct, R is wrong
(c) A and R are wrong (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

68. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below

- (A) Hindu Revivalism 1. M.S. Golwalkar
(B) Abolition of the Caliphate 2. Arya Samaj
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai 3. 1924
(D) RSS 4. Partition of the Punjab into Hindu and Muslim Provinces

(a) 4 3 2 1 (b) 3 4 1 2 (c) 1 3 2 4 (d) 2 3 4 1

LESSON - 7

69. When did 'Individual Satyagraha' begin?

(a) March 23, 1940 (b) August 8, 1940 (c) 17 October 1940 (d) August 9, 1942

70. Match the following

- A. Hindu Muslim Riot - 1. Mohan Singh
B. August Offer - 2. Govind Ballabh Pant
C. Proposer of Partition Resolution - 3. Lord Linlithgow
D. Indian National Army - 4. Naokhali

(a) 3 4 2 1 (b) 4 2 1 3 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 3 2 4 1

71. The Cripps Mission visited India during the regime of

(a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linlithgow (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) None of these

72. Match the following

- US President - 1. Tojo
Chinese President - 2. Winston Churchill
British Prime Minister - 3. Chiang Kai-Shek
Japanese Prime Minister - 4. F.D. Roosevelt

(a) 1 4 3 2 (b) 1 3 2 4 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 4 2 3 1

73. When was Subhash Chandra Bose removed from the congress?

(a) 1938 (b) 1939 (c) 1940 (d) 1942

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74. Mahatma Gandhi gave the call 'Do or Die' during the
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Quit India Movement (d) All of the above.
75. Who ran an illegal radio station at Bombay during the Quit India Movement?
(a) Usha Mehta (b) Preeti Waddadar (c) Asaf Ali (d) Captain Lakshmi
76. Who appeared in court in defense of the INA soldiers
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Motilal Nehru (c) Rajaji (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
77. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement started in 1942?
 (a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linlithgow (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Winston Churchill
78. Assertion (A): Quit India Movement could not achieve its goal.
 Reason (R): The government of the day adopted a very repressive policy.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.
79. INA was founded with the help of
 (a) Germany (b) Japan (c) France (d) USA
80. Name the regiment of Indian National Army consisting of women soldiers.
 (a) Subhash regiment (b) Kasturba regiment
 (c) Captain Lakshmi Regiment (d) Rani of Jhansi regiment
81. Where did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose form the Provincial Government of Free India?
 (a) Rangoon (b) Malaya (c) Imphal (d) Singapore
82. The INA trials took place in
(a) Red Fort, New Delhi (b) Penang (c) Viceregal Lodge, Simla (d) Singapore
83. Which Viceroy convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945?
(a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linlithgow (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Clement Attlee
84. Interim Government of 1946 was headed by
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Vallabhai Patel
85. Arrange the following in correct order
 (i) Formation of Indian National Army (ii) Royal Indian Navy Revolt
 (iii) Indian National Army Trials (iv) Rajaji formula
 (a) i, iii, ii, iv (b) i, iv, iii, ii (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) iii, iv, ii, i
86. Which is the correct sequence of the following events?
 (i) INA Trial (ii) Direct Action Day
 (iii) August Offer (iv) Individual Satyagraha
 (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) iii, i, ii, iv (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) i, iii, iv, ii
87. Name the British Prime Minister who announced the transfer of power to the Indian hands?
 (a) Winston Churchill (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Clement Attlee (d) F.D. Roosevelt
88. British had their intention to leave India by
 (a) August 15, 1947 (b) January 26, 1950 (c) June, 1948 (d) December, 1949

LESSON – 8

89. Match the following
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) JVP Committee | - 1. 1928 |
| (B) Sir Cyril Radcliffe | - 2. State Reorganisation Commission |
| (C) Fazl Ali | - 3. 1948 |
| (D) Nehru Committee Report | - 4. Boundary Commission |
- (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 3 4 2 1 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 4 2 3 1

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90. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- (i) Atlee's announcement on India's independence
 (ii) Interim Government under Nehru (iii) Lord Mountbatten Plan
 (a) ii, i, iii (b) i, ii, iii (c) iii, ii, i (d) ii, iii, i

91. Match the following

- (A) People's Republic of China - 1. Belgrade
 (B) Bandung Conference - 2. March 1947
 (C) Asian Relations Conference - 3. April 1955
 (D) Birth of NonAligned Movement - 4. January 1, 1950
 (a) 3 4 2 1 (b) 4 2 3 1 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 3 2 4 1

92. Which is the correct sequence of the following events?

- (i) People's Republic of China (ii) India's war with China
 (iii) Meeting of the Constituent Assembly (iv) Panch Sheel
 (v) Nehru-Liaquat Ali Khan Pact
 (a) i, ii, iii, iv, v (b) iii, i, v, iv, ii (c) iii, iv, i, v, ii (d) i, iii, iv, v, ii

93. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on

- (a) January, 30, 1948 (b) August 15, 1947 (c) January, 30, 1949 (d) October, 2, 1948

94. Who was the first to raise the demand for Andhra province ?

- a) Potti Sriramulu (b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya (c) K.M. Panikkar (d) T. Prakasam

95. The Objectives Resolution before the Constituent Assembly was placed by

- (a) Rajendra Prashad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Vallabh bhai Patel (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

96. The Congress ensured the election of Dr B.R. Ambedkar from a seat in

- (a) Amethi (b) Bombay (c) Nagpur (d) Mhow

97. Assertion (A): Radcliffe's award contained all kinds of anomalies.

Reason (R): Despite anomalies the award was accepted by all stakeholders.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.

98. The Constituent Assembly was convened for the first time on

- (a) March 22, 1949 (b) January 26, 1946 (c) December 9, 1946 (d) December 13, 1946

99. The adoption of the Constitution was on

- (a) January 30, 1949 (b) August 15, 1947 (c) January 30, 1949 (d) November 26, 1949

100. The first State formed on linguistic basis was

- (a) Kashmir (b) Assam (c) Andhra (d) Orissa

Lesson - 9

101. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- (i) Laws abolishing zamindari system (ii) Adoption of High Yielding Variety of seeds
 (iii) First Land Ceiling Act, Tamilnadu
 (a) ii, i, iii (b) i, iii, ii (c) iii, ii, i (d) ii, iii, i

102. Government of India was committed to a pattern of development.

- (a) Capitalistic (b) Socialistic (c) Theocratic (d) Industrial

103. When was the first amendment to the constitution of India made?

- (a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1976 (d) 1978

104. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given blow.

- A. Industrial Development Policy Resolution - 1. 1951-56
 B. IISc - 2. Second Five Year Plan
 C. Mahalanobis - 3. 1909
 D. First Five Year Plan - 4. 1956

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- (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 3 1 4 2 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 4 2 3 1
105. Land Ceiling Act in Tamilnadu was for the second time implemented in the year
(a) 1961 (b) 1972 (c) 1976 (d) 1978
106. Bhoodan movement was started by
(a) Ram Manohar Lohia (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
(c) Vinoba Bhawe (d) Sundar Lal Bahuguna
107. Assertion (A): Zamindari abolition achieved only a part of the original objective.
Reason (R): Many zamindars managed to evict their tenants and claim that the land was under their personal cultivation.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.
108. The Industrial Development and Regulation Act was passed in the year
(a) 1951 (b) 1961 (c) 1971 (d) 1972
109. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in the year
(a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2008
110. In which year did Indian public sector enterprises face severe problems
(a) 1961 (b) 1991 (c) 2008 (d) 2005
111. MGNREG Act provided days work for an individual.
(a) 200 (b) 150 (c) 100 (d) 75
112. When was Tata Institute of Fundamental Research established?
(a) 1905 (b) 1921 (c) 1945 (d) 1957
113. How many public sector enterprises were functioning in India in 1951?
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 225

LESSON – 10

1. Which one of the following was not an independent trading city?
(a) Nuremberg (b) Antwerp (c) Genoa (d) St. Petersburg
2. Which one of the following had relegated religion to a subordinate place?
(a) Renaissance (b) Reformation (c) Geographical Discovery (d) Commercial Revolution
3. Of the following Popes, who was not the patron of Italian Renaissance?
(a) Nicholas V (b) Julius II (c) Pius II (d) Paul III
4. Whose success encouraged overseas enterprises enormously?
(a) Marco Polo (b) Roger Bacon (c) Columbus (d) Bartholomew Diaz
5. Assertion (A): Paper originated in China in second century BC (BCE).
Reason (R): Germany invented the movable printing press .
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct
6. Which one of the following was not an idea developed during the age of Renaissance?
(a) rationalism (b) scepticism (c) anarchism (d) individualism
7. Who is considered the father of modern experimental science?
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Roger Bacon (d) Landsteiner
8. Who wanted humankind to be ruled not by dogma and authority but rather by reason?
(a) Dante (b) Machiavelli (c) Roger Bacon (d) Petrarch
9. Who came to Italy seeking the help of the West in the war against the Turks?
(a) Giovanni Aurispa (b) Manuel Chrysaloras (c) Roger Bacon (d) Columbus
10. Assertion (A): Galileo Galilei was tried by the Church for heresy.
Reason (R): He accepted the views of Copernicus' heliocentric theory.
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

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11. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

Statement I: Italians managed to preserve the belief that they were descendants of the ancient Vikings.

Statement II: The hazard of sea voyages was reduced by the use of firearms and canon.

Statement III: The eagerness to spread religion (Christianity) also acted as an impetus to the exploration of new lands.

Statement IV: Ferdinand Magellan sailed westward and discovered Brazil

(a) I, II & III (b) II & III (c) I & III (d) All are correct.

12. Which one of the following was not the work of Leonardo da Vinci?

(a) Virgin of the Rocks (b) Last Supper (c) Mona Lisa (d) Madonna and Child

13. The Cathedral of St. Peters in Rome, built by the Popes, was fashioned by

(a) Donatello (b) Raphael (c) Leonardo da Vinci (d) Michelangelo

14. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Marlowe - Dido (b) Shakespeare - King Lear

(c) Francis Bacon - Novum Organum (d) Roger Bacon - Decameron

15. Assertion (A): The Turkish conquests and the fall of Constantinople provided stimulus to find a sea route to the East.

Reason (R): As the demands for the products from the East increased, the European states wanted to control sea-borne trade.

(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A

(b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A

(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

16. Which one of the following ships was returned after the death of Magellan?

(a) Santa Maria (b) Pinta (c) Nina (d) Vittoria

17. Who conquered Mexico for Spain?

(a) Pedro Cabral (b) Columbus (c) Hernan Cortes (d) James Cook

18. When was the Act of Supremacy passed by Henry VIII in England ?

(a) 1519 (b) 1532 (c) 1533 (d) 1534

19. Assertion (A): The Black Death weakened the position of the church as it could not explain the causes for the Black Death.

Reason (R): The authority of Pope came to be increasingly challenged.

(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A

(b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A

(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

20. Who was the ruler of Germany excommunicated by Gregory VII?

(a) Henry VII (b) Henry VIII (c) Henry II (d) Henry IV

Lesson - 11

1. The Europeans who settled first in North America were

(a) Portuguese (b) Spanish (c) Danish (d) English

2. New Amsterdam was renamed as

(a) Washington (b) New York (c) Chicago (d) Amsterdam

3. Assertion (A): England passed the Navigation Acts.

Reason (R): The Act mandated that colonial produce should be exported only in British ships.

(a) Both A and R are correct, R explains A

(b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A

(c) A is correct but R is wrong

(d) A is wrong but R is correct

4. Assertion (A): In 1770, England abolished the taxes on products except tea.

Reason (R): This was retained to assert that the British Parliament had a right to tax the colonies directly as well as indirectly.

(a) Both A and R are correct, R explains A

(b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A

(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

5. Boston Tea Party incident took place in the year

(a) 1775 (b) 1773 (c) 1784 (d) 1799

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6. Assertion (A): The representatives of all the colonies except that of Georgia, demanded the repeal of the Intolerable Acts.
Reason (R): The Congress decided to boycott the British goods until then.
(a) Both A and R are correct, R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A
(c) A is correct R is wrong (d) A is wrong R is correct
7. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
Statement I: On July 4, 1776, all the thirteen colonies declared independence from Britain.
Statement II: The Declaration of Independence was essentially the work of Thomas Jefferson.
(a) I (b) II (c) None of the above (d) All the above
8. In the American War of Independence the British army was led by
(a) Richard Lee (b) George Washington (c) William Howe (d) Rockingham
9. Which of the following statement/s is/are Correct?
Statement I: The peasantry made up the bulk of French society.
Statement II: The peasants in France were serfs.
Statement III: The peasants had to work certain days in the week for their lords for remuneration.
(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All are Correct
10. The noble who led the protest that led to Tennis Court Oath was
(a) Marat (b) Danton (c) Lafayette (d) Mirabeau
11. Assertion (A): The rising bourgeoisie wanted their political power to match their economic status.
Reason (R): They wanted to have a voice in government.
(a) Both A and R correct. R explains A (b) Both A and R correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct
12. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
(A) Montesquieu 1. Jacobins
(B) Voltaire 2. English Philosopher
(C) Reign of Terror 3. The Age of Louis XIV
(D) John Locke 4. The Spirit of Laws
(a) 1 3 4 2 (b) 4 3 1 2 (c) 4 1 2 3 (d) 1 4 3 2
13. The storming of the Bastille happened on
(a) June 5, 1789 (b) July 14, 1789 (c) November 11, 1789 (d) May 1, 1789
14. During the French Revolution was dissatisfied with the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen, as it excluded women.
(a) Olympe de Gouges (b) Mary Antoinette (c) Roget de Lisle (d) Robespierre
15. The official residence of Louise XVI was
(a) Versailles (b) Toulon (c) Marseilles (d) Tuileries
16. was earlier known as Saint- Dominigue
(a) Mexico (b) Panama (c) Haiti (d) Havana
17. The revolution in Mexico was led by
(a) Simon Bolivar (b) Jose Maria Morelos (c) Ferdinand de Lesseps (d) Miguel Hidalgo
18. The liberator of Argentina was
(a) San Martin (b) Dom Pedro (c) Bernardo O'Higgins (d) Marina Morelos
19. city acquired the nickname "Cottonopolis".
(a) Manchester (b) Lancashire (c) Liverpool (d) Glasgow
20. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below
(A) Michael Faraday 1. Ark Wright
(B) Elias Howe 2. Robert Fulton
(C) Water Frame 3. Electricity
(D) Steam Boat 4. Sewing machine
(a) 1 3 4 2 (b) 1 4 2 3 (c) 3 4 1 2 (d) 3 4 2 1

Lesson - 12

1. Napoleon was exiled first time to _____
(a) Elba (b) St. Helena (c) Corsica (d) Waterloo
2. Napoleon was defeated by the allied forces of British, Belgians and Prussians at Waterloo in ____
(a) France (b) Germany (c) Belgium (d) Italy
3. Assertion (A): Utopian Socialist s recommended model communities, where the means of production would be collectively owned.
Reason (R): They promoted a visionary idea of a socialistic society, devoid of poverty and unemployment.
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct
4. Labour Unions were legalised in England in _____
(a) 1815 (b) 1822 (c) 1824 (d) 1827
5. Match the following and select the answer from the code given below.
(A) New Christianity 1. William Lovett
(B) A New View of Society 2. Louis Blanc
(C) Revue du Progres 3. Saint Simon
(D) The People's Charter 4. Robert Owen
(a) 2, 3, 4, 1 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1 (c) 1, 4, 3, 2 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
6. Marx and Engels published the Communist Manifesto in _____
(a) 1842 (b) 1848 (c) 1867 (d) 1871
7. Assertion (A): The Chartist movement was not a riot or revolt.
Reason (R): It was an organised movement of the working class.
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct
8. The Chartist's principal newspaper was _____
(a) The Poor Man's Guardian (b) The Charter (c) The Northern Star (d) Il Risorgimento
9. Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, assumed the title _____
(a) Napoleon II (b) Napoleon III (c) Duke of Orleans (d) Napoleon IV
10. The author of Code de la Nature is _____
(a) Charles Fourier (b) Étienne-Gabriel Morally (c) Saint Simon (d) Bakunin
11. Assertion (A): The year 1848 was one of the distinct triumphs for nationalism.
Reason (R): Absolutism seemed dead for a while.
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct
12. The Second International was founded in _____
(a) Paris (b) Berlin (c) London (d) Rome
13. The Young Italy Movement was started in the year _____
(a) 1822 (b) 1827 (c) 1831 (d) 1846
14. Parma, Modena and Tuscany were merged with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia after _____
(a) plebiscite (b) invasion of Charles Albert (c) Treaty of Solferina (d) Treaty of Villa Franca
15. _____ was called the "Hero of Two Worlds".
(a) Charles Albert (b) Bismarck (c) Napoleon III (d) Garibaldi
16. The Seven Weeks' War was fought between _____
(a) Denmark and Prussia (b) Piedmont-Sardinia and Austria
(c) France and Prussia (d) Austria and Prussia
17. The Franco-Prussian War was triggered by _____
(a) Convention of Gastein (b) Ems telegram
(c) The treaty of Prague (d) Dispute over the control of Alsace- Lorraine
18. _____ delivered a series of Addresses to the German Nation.
(a) Johann von Herder (b) Friedrich Schlegel (c) J.G. Fichte (d) Otto von Bismarck

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19. Assertion (A): J.G. Fichte promoted the idea of nationalism among the Germans.

Reason (R): Fichte was the leader of Young Italy Movement.

- (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

20. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- (A) Metternich 1. Ruler of Piedmont- Sardinia
 (B) Charles X 2. French Foreign Minister
 (C) Gramont 3. French King
 (D) Charles Albert 4. Chancellor of Austria-Hungary
 (a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 4, 2, 1, 3 (c) 4, 1, 2, 3 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Lesson - 13

1. What was the battle in which the French succeeded in pushing back the advancing army of Germans?

- (a) Battle of Marne (b) Battle of Tannenberg (c) Battle of Verdun (d) Battle of Somme

2. Laissez Faire is a word coined by .

- (a) John A. Hobson (b) Karl Marx (c) Fischer (d) Gournay

3. 'An inquiry into the Nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations' was authored by

- (a) Adam smith (b) Thomas Paine (c) Quesnay (d) Karl Marx

4. England decided on free trade policy in

- (a) 1833 (b) 1836 (c) 1843 (d) 1858

5. Assertion (A): In the second half of the nineteenth century many nations were faced with the problem of surplus manufactures.

Reason (R): Surplus manufactures forced nations to find new markets.

- (a) A and R are correct. R explains A (b) A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is true but R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is true

6. Tariff Act, 1879 was enacted by

- (a) Germany (b) France (c) Britain (d) USA

7. Shimonoseki Treaty was signed after the

- (a) Russo-Japanese war (b) Second Opium War
 (c) Second Anglo-Chinese War (d) Sino-Japanese war

8. The treaty of Portsmouth was signed at the mediation of

- (a) Spain (b) Britain (c) USA (d) France

9. Which country presented 21 demands to the President of the newly established Chinese Republic?

- (a) France (b) Russia (c) Japan (d) Britain

10. The new state of Albania was created based on the

- (a) Treaty of Bucharest, 1913 (b) Treaty of Versailles, 1919
 (c) Treaty of London, 1913 (d) Treaty of St. Germaine

11. Which one of the following was not part of the Central Powers?

- (a) Bulgaria (b) Austria-Hungary (c) Turkey (d) Montenegro

12. With imminent attack on Paris, the French Government moved to

- (a) Marseilles (b) Bordeaux (c) Lyons (d) Versailles

13. Which one of the following was not a part of the Treaty of Versailles?

- (a) Germany was required to surrender Alsace - Lorraine to France
 (b) Saar valley to be given to France
 (c) The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies
 (d) Danzig was to be under the control of Poland

14. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Edict of Emancipation – Alexander II (b) Bloody Sunday - Nicholas II
 (c) 500 Serf riots in Russia - Nicholas I (d) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk - Alexander III

15. Assertion (A): The League of Nations was shown to have no teeth.

Reason (R): The principle of “collective security” could not be applied in actual practice.

- (a) A and R are correct. R explains A (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is correct

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16. Assertion (A): The Great Depression which affected the entire world had made no impact on USSR.

Reason (R): Land was declared as social property and distributed among poor Peasants.

- (a) A and R are correct. R explains A. (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A.
(c) A is correct but R is wrong. (d) A is wrong. R is correct.

17. The first Secretary General of the League of Nations Eric Drummond belonged to

- (a) France (b) South Africa (c) Britain (d) USA

18. The League of Nations was dissolved in

- (a) 1939 (b) 1941 (c) 1945 (d) 1946

19. Who designated Hitler as the Chancellor of Germany?

- (a) General Ludendorff (b) Von Hindenburg (c) General Smuts (d) Alfred von Bethmann

20. What was the name of journal Mussolini edited?

- (a) Avanti (b) Pravda (c) Marxist (d) Mein Kampf

Lesson – 14

1. Which one of the following was not the cause for the outbreak of Second World War?

- (a) The unjust nature of the terms of Peace with Germany
(b) Failure of the League of Nations
(c) Economic Depression of 1930s
(d) National Liberation Movements in Colonies

2. The Kellogg–Briand Pact was signed in the year

- (a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

3. Assertion (A): A Disarmament Conference was organised by the League of Nations at Geneva.

Reason (R): The matter came up for deliberation was Germany's rearmament plan on a par with France.

- (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

4. In which year did Japan invade and seize Manchuria from China?

- (a) 1931 (b) 1932 (c) 1933 (d) 1934

5.emerged as the most powerful Industrial country in continental Europe towards the close of nineteenth century.

- (a) France (b) Spain (c) Germany (d) Austria

6. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, a plebiscite was to be held in in January 1935.

- (a) Sudetenland (b) Rhineland (c) Saar (d) Alsace

7. Assertion (A): The methods of warfare changed during the Second World War.

Reason (R): Trench warfare had given way to aerial bombing.

- (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

8. In 1939 Germany signed Non-aggression pact with

- (a) Austria (b) Italy (c) Russia (d) Britain

9. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was planned by

- (a) Yamamoto (b) Schuschnigg (c) Kaiser William II (d) Hirohito

10. Lend-Lease system introduced by President Roosevelt was helpful in

- (a) providing additional soldiers to countries fighting the fascist forces
(b) safeguarding the Jews from the murderous attacks of Hitler's army
(c) expanding the resources of the allies, supplying arms and ammunition
(d) providing medical services to those wounded in the Second World War.

11. In August 1942, US forces in the Pacific was commanded by

- (a) MacArthur (b) Eisenhower (c) General de Gaulle (d) George Marshall

12. The US navy defeated the Japanese navy in the Battle of

- (a) Britain (b) Guadalcanal (c) El Alamein (d) Midway

13. German forces suffered their first reverses at

- (a) Potsdam (b) El Alamein (c) Stalingrad (d) Midway

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14. Which one of the following was not a declaration of the Potsdam conference?
(a) East Prussia to be divided into two parts: northern part going to the Soviet Union, and the southern part to Poland.
(b) Poland to receive the former free city of Danzig.
(c) Germany to be divided into four occupation zones to be governed by the USSR, Great Britain, the United States and France
(d) Trieste was to be divided into Zone A and Zone B. Zone A went to Italy, while zone B was awarded to Yugoslavia
15. Which one of the following was not the result of the Second World War?
(a) Second World War was fatal to many European monarchies.
(b) The Labour Party government in Britain established a welfare state.
(c) The struggle against Fascism ended in the triumph of Imperialism
(d) The United States and Soviet Russia emerged as two super powers in the world.
16. Which of the following pairs is correct?
1) General de Gaulle - France 2) Haile Selassie - Ethiopia
3) General Badoglio - Japan 4) Admiral Yamamoto - Italy
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) All are correct
17. France joined the Second Opium War
(a) to help Britain in the war
(b) to carve out a separate sphere of influence to France
(c) to obtain permission for religious activities
(d) to establish the French rights to engage in opium trade.
18. The end of Manchu dynasty came in the year
(a) 1908 (b) 1911 (c) 1912 (d) 1916
19. The dispute that led to the Spanish- American War in 1898 was on
(a) Cuba (b) the Philippines (c) Puerto Rico (d) Batavia
20. Assertion (A): On 4 July 1946 the Philippines became independent.
Reason (R): Philippines joined the US-dominated South East Asian Treaty Organisation.
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

LESSON - 15

1. By the end of 1947 the only country left out of the Soviet influence in eastern Europe was
(a) East Germany (b) Czechoslovakia (c) Greece (d) Turkey
2. Assertion (A): Stalin criticised Churchill as a warmonger.
Reason (R): Churchill had earlier called for a western alliance against communism.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A
(c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is correct
3. The term "Cold War" was coined by
(a) Bernard Baruch (b) George Orwell (c) George Kennan (d) Churchill
4. Assertion (A): The soviet foreign minister dubbed the Marshall Plan as "dollar imperialism".
Reason (R): In the Soviet view, Marshall Plan was little more than a ploy to spread American influence.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A
(c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is correct
5. Marshall aid was for the purpose of _____
(a) Economic reconstruction of Europe (b) Protection of capitalistic enterprises.
(c) Establishment of American hegemony in Europe
(d) forming a military alliance against Soviet Russia
6. Truman doctrine advocated _____
(a) financial aid to stop the spread of communism
(b) supply of weapons to the insurgents in colonies

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- (c) interference in internal affairs of east European countries
(d) permanent army to UN under US Commander
7. Arrange the following in chronological order
1) Warsaw Pact 2) CENTO 3) SEATO 4) NATO
(a) 4, 2, 3, 1 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
8. The aim of the Baghdad Pact was to _____
(a) protect England's leadership in the Middle East
(b) exploit the oil resources in the region
(c) prevent communist influence
(d) destabilise the government in Iraq
9. US intervention in Lebanon was opposed by _____
(a) Turkey (b) Iraq (c) India (d) Pakistan
10. The term "Third World" was coined by _____
(a) Alfred Sauvy (b) Marshall (c) Molotov (d) Harry Truman
11. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below
(A) Indonesia 1. Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Egypt 2. Tito
(C) Ghana 3. Kwame Nkrumah
(D) Yugoslavia 4. Gamal Abdel Nasser
(E) India 5. Sukarno
(a) 5 3 4 2 1 (b) 1 3 2 4 5 (c) 5 4 3 2 1 (d) 1 2 3 4 5
12. The first Summit of NAM was held at _____
(a) Belgrade (b) Beijing (c) Bandung (d) Pali
13. Assertion (A): The Second World War proved that the League of Nation was a failure.
Reason (R): World leaders realised the need for the creation of an effective organisation to prevent another war.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct; but R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is correct
14. On 24 October 1945, the UNO came into existence with _____
(a) 100 members (b) 72 members (c) 51 members (d) 126 members
15. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
Statement I: The Birth of UNO coincided with the beginning of Cold War.
Statement II: During the Cold War period, the UNO played an important role in preventing wars.
Statement III: But in disputes involving the permanent members of the Security Council, the UNO was a mute spectator.
(a) I, II (b) II, III (c) I, III (d) All the above
16. Suez Canal connects the Red Sea with the _____
(a) Gulf of Aden (b) Gulf of Khambat (c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Arabian Sea
17. Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General of the UNO, belonged to _____
(a) Burma (b) Japan (c) Singapore (d) Norway
18. Assertion (A): In 2017, Britain voted to exit the European Union.
Reason (R): Britain's exit is known as Brexit.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A
(c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A is wrong and R is correct
19. Glasnost denotes _____
(a) transparency and openness (b) democratisation of Communist Party of Soviet Union
(c) restructuring of the Soviet Federal Assembly (d) reinventing communism
20. Soviet Union disintegrated on _____
(a) November 17, 1991 (b) December 8, 1991 (c) May 1, 1991 (d) October 17, 1991