

CHAPTER 1 - INDIA - RELIEF FEATURES

1. The state where the sun rises first in India. ()
(A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Sikkim
(C) Meghalaya (D) Manipur
2. India lies totally in _____ Hemisphere. ()
(A) Southern (B) Northern (C) Western (D) Eastern
3. The length of the coastal line of A.P. is ____ KM
(A) 972 (B) 947 (C) 495 (D) 849
4. Patkai hills are the part of ()
(A) Purvanchal (B) Shiwaliks
(C) Himachal (D) Himadri
5. The coast of Andhra Pradesh is known as ()
(A) Konkan coast (B) Utkal coast
(C) Canara coast (D) Circar coast
6. Coral reefs are found in ()
(A) Andaman islands (B) Western Ghats
(C) Lakshadweep (D) Nicobar islands
7. The highest peak in South India is ()
(A) Nilgiris (B) Doda Betta (C) Anaimudi (D) K2
8. The only river present in desert region is ()
(A) Son (B) Yamuna (C) Tapti (D) Luni
9. The Northernmost range in Himalayas ()
(A) Shiwaliks (B) Himadri
(C) Himachal (D) Seshachalam
10. The highest peak in India is ()
(A) Nanda Devi (B) K2 (C) Everest (D) Makalu
11. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as ()
(A) Island (B) Peninsula (C) Coast (D) None
12. The Deccan plateau is a ____ landmass. ()
(A) Triangular (B) rectangular (C) square (D) circle
13. Ooty is located in _____ hills. ()
(A) Himalayas (B) Seshachalam
(C) Nilgiris (D) Western Ghats
14. Chotanagpur plateau is rich in ()
(A) Water (B) Forests (C) Minerals (D) People
15. The wet and swampy belt of northern regions is known locally as? ()
(a) Bhabhar (b) Terai (c) Doab (d) Bhangar
16. Indian desert has _____ climate. ()
(a) Arid (b) Both (c) Semi arid (d) none
17. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is ____ ()
(a) Mound (b) Pass (c) Strait (d) Valley
18. The central longitude of India is (IST) ()
(A) 82°30' (B) 37°65' (C) 68°5' (D) 97°25'
19. The famous Kulu and Kangra valleys are in this region. ()
(A) Outer Himalayas (B) Lesser Himalayas
(C) Greater Himalayas (D) Himadri
20. The longest and most important range in lesser Himalayan region ()
(A) Mishmi Hills (B) Pir Panjal
(C) Jammu hills (D) Dhaula Dhar
21. North to South, India covers a distance of ____ KM
(A) 2, 933 (B) 6, 100 (C) 3, 214 (D) 13, 200
22. Nallamala, Velikonda and Seshachalam hills are hilly tracts of ()
(A) Western Ghats (B) Vindhya mountain
(C) Eastern Ghats (D) Nilgiris
23. The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks are known as ()
(A) Passes (B) Duns (C) Patkai hills (D) Kangra
24. The largest delta in the world is ()
(A) Mahanadi delta (B) Sundarbans delta
(C) Ganga delta (D) Godavari delta
25. The Doab features dominate the..... between the two rivers. ()
(A) Land (B) Fertile Land (C) Waste Land (D) None
26. The IST is hours ahead of GMT ()
(A) +6 ½ (B) +7 ½ (C) +5 ½ (D) +4 ½
27. World land forms originated from two giant lands namely Angara and ()
(A) Bhabar (B) Terai
(C) Gondwana (D) Marshy
28. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is ()
(A) K2 (B) Aroya Konda (C) Anaimudi (D) Khasi
29. The Peninsular plateau of India belongs to ()
(A) Tethys (B) Gondwana (C) Angara (D) Eurasian
30. Goa and Maharashtra coastal line is called as ()
(A) Konkan (B) Coromandal (C) Canara (D) Circar
31. Which is the longest stream in our country. ()
(A) Buckingham Canal (B) Indira Gandhi Canal
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru Canal (D) Lal Bahadur Canal
32. Which is the highest peak in Nilgiri hills. ()
(A) Dodabetta (B) Anaimudi (C) Aroyhill (D) Mahendra Giri
33. Which of the following is a pearl island? ()
(A) Maldives (B) Minicoy (C) Andaman (D) Lakshadweep
34. Geographical area of Laksadweep is ____ sq.km. ()
(A) 324 (B) 32 (C) 32 (D) 3
35. Shiwalik series are regionally called ____ hills ()
(A) Jammu (B) Mishmi (C) Khabhar (D) All of the above
36. Indira Point is the end point in ____ Islands ()
(A) Lakshdweep (B) Nocobar (C) Andaman (D) Baren
37. The mountain ranges that separate North India from south India are ____ ()
(A) The Himalayas (B) Aravali Ranges
(C) Vindhya & Satpura Mountains (D) Nilgiris
38. The Thar desert is located in ____ state. ()
(A) Punjab (B) Haryana (C) Gujarat (D) Rajasthan

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 2 - IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. The Kudankulam power project is in ()
(A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala (D) Assam
2. The people of Kudankulam region have ()
protested on the grounds of
(A) Security (B) Safety (C) Livelihood (D) All
3. HDI rank of India in 2013 was ()
(A) 146 (B) 136 (C) 156 (D) 166
4. Per capita income of Punjab in 2012 was Rs. ____ ()
(A) 64,000 (B) 75,000 (C) 78,000 (D) 28,000
5. Development of a country can generally be ()
determined by its per capita income, health status of people and ____ ?
(A) Average Literacy Level (B) Census
(C) Age Composition (D) GDP
6. ____ has better performance in terms of HDI ()
than India.
(A) Bangladesh (B) Sri Lanka (C) Nepal (D) Pakistan
7. HDI stands for _____. ()
(A) Human development index
(B) Health development of India
(C) Human development institute (D) None
8. Example for the public facility ()
(A) Transport (B) TV (C) Car (D) Bicycle
9. 'Gender bias' means ()
(A) Only women (B) Only men
(C) Men and women (D) Discrimination on women
10. Different persons have different aspirations ()
about the development because
(A) Differences in opinion (B) People are different
(C) Living standards are different (D) All
11. ____ is a complex task ()
(A) Development (B) Progress
(C) Economic development
(D) None of the above
12. Which of the following criteria are used to ()
calculate Human Development index rank?
(A) Average years of schooling ()
(B) Life expectancy of birth
(C) Per capita income (D) All the above
13. Standard of living is measured by real ()
(A) GNP (B) GDP (C) NNP (D) NDP
14. Out of the total number of children in age group ()
6 -17, the percentage of children attending school is known as
(A) Illiteracy rate (B) Net Attendance Rate
(C) Literacy rate (D) None
15. Average (Per Capita) income is = ()
(A) $NNP \div GDP$
(B) $Per\ Capita\ Income \div Total\ National\ income$
(C) $National\ Wealth \div Total\ Population$
(D) $Total\ National\ income \div Population$
16. Rich countries per capita income in 2012 ()
(A) US \$ 13,600 (B) US \$ 12,600
(C) US \$ 15,600 (D) US \$ 10,300
17. Per capita income is calculated in ()
(A) Rupees (B) Dinars (C) Dollars (D) Euros
18. Out of live children born, the ()
number of children who die within one year is termed as 'Infant mortality rate'.
(A) 10,000 (B) 1,000
(C) 100 (D) 1,00,000
19. Example for developed country _____. ()
(a) Britain (B) India (C) China (D) Pakistan
20. HDR is published by _____. ()
(a) IDBI (b) Universal Govt.
(c) UNDP (d) WHO
21. UNDP stands for _____. ()
(A) United National Development Percentage (B)
United Nations Development Programme
(C) United National Drilling Programme
(D) None Of These
22. Low income countries per capita income ()
(A) US \$ 10,300 (B) US \$ 12,600
(C) US \$ 13,600 (D) US \$ 1,035 or less
23. Expected years of schooling in India is ____ ()
years
(A) 10.7. (B) 7.1 (C) 9 (D) 12
24. Life expectancy at birth in years in India is ()
(A) 75.1 (B) 65.8 (C) 65.7 (D) 69.2
25. Which countries has the same rank 146 in ()
Human Development Index.
(A) Sri Lanka, Pakistan (B) Pakistan,
Bangladesh (C) Bangladesh, India (D) India,
Sri Lanka
26. The advantage of midday meal programme is _ ()
A) To increase attendance of children
B) To increase economical status of parents
C) To increase skills of learning
D) To provide Nutritious food to children.
A) 1 and 4 B) 2 and 4 C) 3 and 4 D) 1 and 3
27. Which state is spending more money on ()
education in Government Budget.
A) Punjab B) Himachal Pradesh C) Gujarat D) A.P.
28. To calculate HDI ____ is taken as standard ? ()
A) Per capita income B) life expectancy rate
C) No. of years schooling D) All of the above
29. Which country has the low Per capita income ()
A) Sri Lanka B) Nepal C) Pakistan D) India

ANSWERS

1. B. 2. D. 3. B. 4. C. 5. D. 6. B. 7. A. 8. A. 9. D. 10. C. 11. A.
12. D. 13. B. 14. B. 15. D. 16. B. 17. B. 18. B. 19. A. 20. C.
21. B. 22. D. 23. A. 24. B. 25. B. 26. A. 27. B. 28. D. 29. B

CHAPTER 3 – PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Financial year starts with ____ ends with ____ ()
(A) March - April (B) April - March
(C) Nov.- October (D) January - December
2. If the basic needs like health and education ()
are adequate then
(A) Infant deaths are lower
(B) Social needs fulfils
(C) HDI rank increases
(D) HDI rank decreases
3. The % of unorganised workers in India is ()
(A) 94% (B) 92% (C) 96% (D) 98%
4. Example for the unorganised sector. ()
(A) Banks (B) Post-offices
(C) Railways (D) Farming of small farmers
5. Husk is an example for ()
(A).Final good (B) Primary good
(C) Unfinished good (D) Intermediate good
6. ____ activity involves in monetary transaction ()
(A) Cooking (B) Cleaning
(C) Washing (D) Working in an office
7. Hawkers are employees. ()
(A) Self (B) Organised
(C) Industrial (D) Agriculture
8. Disguised unemployment is known as ()
(A) Unemployment (B) Under-employment
(C) Both A & B (D) None
9. Example for the service sector activity. ()
(A) Fishing (B) Bricks Making
(C) Transport (D) Mining
10. ____ Sector covers the enterprises where ()
the terms of employment are regular
(A) Unorganised Sector (B) Organized Sector
(C) Private Sector (D) All The Above
11. Mining comes under ____ sector. ()
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service (D) All
12. The share of ____ sector has fallen. ()
(A) Agriculture (B) industrial (C) Service (D) None
13. Agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining come ()
under ____ sector.
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service (D) All
14. Manufacturing processes in industries, ()
where goods are produced by people using
tools and machines come under ____ sector
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service (D) All
28. Nature has a dominant role in ____ sector. ()
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service (D) All
15. In ____ sector, production rose by more than 14
times, while employment rose around 5 times.
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service (D) All ()
16. The maximum number of people is found in ____
sector, but the contribution that they make
very low. ()
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service (D) All
17. ____ sector was the largest producer in 1973. ()
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service
18. The prime economic activity in India is ()
(A) Industry (B) Service (C) Agriculture (D) All
19. The GDP of a country has close relation ()
with the total number of In the country.
(A) Adults (B) Children (C) Working people (D) All
20. The sum of production in all sectors is ____ ()
(A) GDP (B) NNP (C) GNP (D) NDP
21. Even today the work is done mostly ()
by women.
(A) Paid (B) Unpaid (C) Free (D) Costly
22. This is not a feature of organised sector. ()
(A) Working hours are fixed (B) Paid leaves
(C) Salaries are fixed (D) Exploited Workers
23. _____ goods are not used further in producing
goods, to be sold. ()
(A) Final (B) Primary (C) Intermediate (D) None
24. GDP stands for ()
(A) Gross Domestic Profit
(B) Gross Domestic Product
(C) General Democratic Policy
(D) General Domestic Policy
25. The activities which don't directly produce ()
goods but provide services that are required
in production and other services is ____
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service
26. The share of ____ sector has been
increasing fast in Gross Domestic Product. ()
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service
27. Unorganized workers are more in _ sector. ()
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Service
28. Which of the following sector do not have
production and employment in order. ()
(A) Organised Sector (B) Unorganised Sector
(C) Private Sector (D) All of the above
29. The indicator of income for the country ()
(A) HDI (B) GDP (C) GRP (D) None
30. The sector continues to be the largest ()
employer till now
(A) Agriculture (B) Industries (C) Service (D) All
31. Thungabhadra water shared by ()
(A) Karnataka, Kerala (B) Karnataka, Tamilnadu
(C) Karnataka, A.P. (D) Karnataka, Maharashtra
32. The highest Life expectancy at birth (Years) ()
A. Sri Lanka B. India C Bangladesh D. Nepal

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 4 – CLIMATE OF INDIA

1. A place with continental climate is _____. ()
(A) Kolkata (B) Delhi (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai
2. The period of retreating monsoon is _____. ()
(A) March to July (B) September to December
(C) January to May (D) February to July
3. The southern part of India lies in _____ zone. ()
(A) Torrid (B) Tropical (C) Polar (D) Temperate
4. The climatic regions in India are _____. ()
(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) 7
5. North-East monsoons give bulky rains to _____. ()
(A) Kerala (B) Gujarat (C) Tamil Nadu (D) A.P.
6. The climate of India is _____. ()
(A) Equatorial type (B) Desert type
(C) Tropical monsoon (D) Rainy tropics
7. Rain shadow region during south-west monsoon is _____. ()
(A) Deccan plateau (B) Kashmir
(C) Narmada valley (D) Delhi
8. The period of southwest monsoon is _____. ()
(A) June to September (B) April to November
(C) Sept. to December (D) August to January
9. Monsoon burst or break first takes place in _____. ()
(A) A.P. (B) Kerala (C) Karnataka (D) Goa
10. _____ state gets maximum rainfall. ()
(A) Nagaland (B) Tripura
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Meghalaya
11. Cyclones occur during _____ monsoon. ()
(A) South-East (B) North-East
(C) North-West (D) South-West
12. _____ is the month of cyclones. ()
(A) July (B) August (C) September (D) October
13. Major crop in rabi season. ()
(A) Wheat (B) Rice (C) Millets (D) Jowar
14. Indian climate is strongly influenced by _____. ()
(A) Trade (B) Cyclone (C) Monsoon (D) None
15. Cyclone depressions coming from the Mediterranean Sea are called _____ disturbances. ()
(A) Eastern (B) Western (C) Northern (D) Southern
16. The southern peninsula is surrounded by _____. ()
(A) Seas (B) Rivers (C) Lakes (D) Land
17. _____ plain experiences dry and hot winds called Loo. ()
(A) Western (B) Eastern (C) Northern (D) None
18. The upper air currents are known as _____. ()
(A) Loo (B) Jet Streams (C) Santa Anna (D) Mistral
19. Pre-monsoon showers help the ripening of _____. ()
(A) Mangoes (B) Guavas (C) Bananas (D) All
20. 2013 latest conference of IPCC, was held at _____. ()
(A) Geneva (B) Chennai (C) Warsaw (D) Paris
21. _____ places faced a severe drought during 1943-45. ()
(A) Chennai (B) Bengal (C) Rajasthan (D) A.P.
22. The state of atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time refers _____. ()
(A) Weather (B) Atmosphere
(C) Climate (D) Temperature
23. Climate is referred based on these years. ()
(A) 29 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 45
24. _____ show average monthly values of maximum and minimum temperature. ()
(A) Bar graphs (B) Climatographs
(C) Isobars (D) Isotherms
25. Warsaw is the capital city of _____. ()
(A) Bhutan (B) Poland (C) Holland (D) Germany
26. India is almost divided into two equal parts by the _____. ()
(A) Tropic of cancer (B) Tropic of Capricorn
(C) Equator (D) Antarctic circle
27. _____ is not an element of weather / climate. ()
(A) Wind (B) Humidity
(C) Temperature (D) Relief features
28. One of the human activities that contribute to global warming is _____. ()
(A) Deforestation (B) Afforestation
(C) Both A & B (D) None
29. German word 'trade' means _____. ()
(A) Commerce (B) Monsoon
(C) Track (D) Jet stream
30. AGW means _____. ()
A. Anthropogenic Global Warming.
B. Anthropogenic Global Water.
C. Antarctica Global Weather. D All Ground Water.
31. Aila Super cyclone happened in the year _____. ()
A) 2010 B) 2009 C) 2011 D) 2014
32. Loo means _____. ()
(A) Trade Winds (B) Seasonal Winds
(C) Cool Winds (D) Hot winds
33. Precipitation includes _____. ()
(A) Dew (B) Hail (C) Snow (D) All of these
34. Which city has cool climate in even May _____. ()
I. Simla II. Mumbai III. Dehradun IV. Kolkata
(A) I, II (B) III, IV (C) I, III (D) I, IV
35. The 'man soon' word comes _____ language. ()
A. Latin B. Arab C. Roman D. None of these
36. The Vasantha season _____. ()
A. March – April B. March – May
C. March – June D. None of these

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 5 – INDIAN RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES

1. The process of releasing water vapor into the atmosphere by living things is called _____. ()
(A) Precipitation (B) Transpiration
(C) Evaporation (D) Evapotranspiration
2. _____ river has the twin sources. ()
(A) Yamuna (B) Brahmaputra (C) Ganga (D) Penna
3. Most of the peninsular rivers flow towards _____ East. The reason is ()
(A) Bay of Bengal is in the east
(B) Their origin is in the Western Ghats
(C) Deccan plateau is slanting towards east
(D) Their origin is near to the sea ()
4. The largest peninsular river is _____. ()
(A) Godavari (B) Krishna (C) Penna (D) Narmada
5. The mineral dug in Kudremukh mines is _____. ()
(A) Iron (B) Coal (C) Bauxite (D) Water
6. Betwa, Ken, Son, Chambal are tributaries of _____. ()
(A) Ganges (B) Indus (C) Godavari (D) Krishna
7. _____ is not the tributary of Indus. ()
(A) Beas (B) Sutlej (C) Yamuna (D) Jhelum
8. The lower portion of Tungabhadra basin catchment is in ()
(A) A.P. (B) Kerala (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Odisha
9. Hiware Bazar is in _____. ()
(A) Karnataka W (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra (D) Assam
10. Alakananda and Bhagirathi join at _____. ()
(A) Manasarovar (B) Devprayaga
(C) Rudraprayaga (D) Vishnuprayaga
11. The Tungabhadra is the tributary of _____. ()
(A) Indus (B) Ganga (C) Godavari (D) Krishna
12. The Brahmaputra enters India in _____ state. ()
(A) Bihar (B) Sikkim (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) All
13. The Himalayan rivers are _____. ()
(A) Rain fed (B) Perennial (C) A & B (D) None
14. The Dihang is the tributary of the _____. ()
(A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra (C) Mahi (D) Yamuna
15. During _____ months, the surface flow would increase. ()
(A) Winter (B) Summer (C) Monsoon (D) Autumn
16. The _____ is called as Tsangpo in Tibet. ()
(A) Brahmaputra (B) Ganga (C) Indus (D) Krishna
17. The _____ glacier of the Bhagirathi is one of the sources of Ganga. ()
(A) Gangotri (B) Indus (C) Yamunotri (D) Himalayas
18. The ore mined at Sandur is ()
(A) Coal (B) Iron (C) Manganese (D) Gold
19. Ban on _____ for irrigation was introduced to preserve water. ()
(A) Tube wells (B) Canals (C) Tanks (D) Streams
20. Precipitation includes ()
(A) Snow (B) Hail (C) Rainfall (D) All the above
21. _____ % of water is used for domestic purposes. ()
(A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 7 (D) 4
22. Contour Trenches are dug on the hill slopes to control _____. ()
(A) Fertility (B) Manure (C) Color (D) Erosion
23. River Indus originates in the northern slopes of the _____ range. ()
(A) Karakoram (B) Kailash
(C) Lesser Himalayas (D) Trans Himalayan
24. Voluntary physical labour is known as _____. ()
(A) Bhudan (B) Shramadan
(C) Janma Bhoomi (D) None
25. Perumatty is in _____. ()
(A) Telangana (B) Kerala (C) Karnataka (D) A.P.
26. The conversion of water into vapor is _____. ()
(A) Transpiration (B) Evaporation
(C) Condensation (D) None
27. _____ water is difficult to estimate. ()
(A) Reservoir (B) Canal (C) Ground (D) River
28. _____ is the only river in the desert land of the Thar in Rajasthan. ()
(A) Tapti (B) Luni (C) Narmada (D) Mahi
29. The Indus enters India territory in _____. ()
(A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Gujarat
(C) Punjab (D) Rajasthan
30. Nasik is in _____ state. ()
(A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Karnataka
31. Haridwar is on the banks of the _____. ()
(A) Ganga (B) Indus (C) Brahmaputra (D) Narmada
32. During the last 20 years, there has been an _____ Increasing in _____. ()
(A) Ruralisation (B) Globalization
(C) Urbanization (D) None
33. Birth place of River Krishna is ()
(A) Nasik (B) Kurg (C) Kailash (D) Mahabaleswar
34. Birth place of River Godavari is ()
(A) Nasik (B) Kurg (C) Kailash (D) Mahabaleswar
35. In the peninsular rivers flowing towards East, Krishna is the second largest river, Krishna River takes its origin in ()
(A) Nasik (B) Mahabaleswar (C) Multai (D) All
36. Lohit is a tributary of ()
(A) The Ganges (B) The Brahmaputra
(C) The Indus (D) The Mahanadi

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 6 – THE PEOPLE

1. The female literacy rate as per 2011 census. ()
(A) 74.04% (B) 82.4% (C) 65.46% (D) 62.63%
2. Fertility rate in India is _____. ()
(A) 2.9 (B) 2.8 (C) 2.7 (D) 2.6
3. The change in number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period is known as
(A) Age structure (B) Migration ()
(C) Population size change (D) Population density
4. The most populous county in the world is ()
(A) China (B) India (C) U.S.A. (D) Canada
5. Sex Ratio in 2011 in India is _____. ()
(A) 946 (B) 945 (C) 943 (D) 947
6. The first census was taken in India _____. ()
(A) 1872 (B) 1862 (C) 1882 (D) 1892
7. The second most populous country. ()
(A) India (B) Russia (C) Bangladesh (D) Canada
8. According to 2001 census, sex ratio is ()
(A) 933 (B) 964 (C) 957 (D) 969
9. Sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh _____. ()
(A) 991 (B) 949 (C) 993 (D) 915
10. The first complete census was held in ()
(A) 1891 (B) 1881 (C) 1911 (D) 1921
11. Sex ratio of Kerala in 2011 is _____. ()
(A) 943 (B) 970 (C) 960 (D) 1034
12. ____ state has the highest density of population.
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Kerala ()
(C) Bihar (D) Uttar Pradesh
13. Plains have high density of population as they have _____ and abundant rainfall. ()
(A) Fertile soil (B) Black soil
(C) Red soil (D) Sandy soil
14. _____ plays a very important role in changing the composition and distribution of population.
(A) Industrialization (B) Migration ()
(C) Education (D) None
15. India's population has been steadily ()
(A) Developing (B) Increasing
(C) Decreasing (D) None
16. Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of _____ between males and females in a society. ()
(A) Morality (B) Equality (C) Fraternity (D) Justice
17. Population census is taken for every _____ years. ()
(A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 10
18. Highest and least populated states of India according to 2011 census were _____. ()
(A) West Bengal & Gujarat (B) Maharashtra & Goa
(C) Uttar Pradesh & Sikkim (D) M. P. & Jharkhand
19. Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the _____ of population within the nation. ()
(A) Occupation (B) Growth (C) Distribution (D) None
20. _____ is the pivotal element in social studies.
(A) Globalisation (B) Privatization ()
(C) Capitalization (D) Population
21. The working age is _____ years. ()
(A) 15 - 39 (B) 14 - 59 (C) 15 - 59 (D) 13 - 59
22. Population density is calculated as the number of persons per _____. ()
(A) Sq. Km (B) Unit area (C) Sq. Mile (D) None
23. Since 1981 _____ rate has also started declining gradually. ()
(A) Death (B) Birth (C) Literacy (D) None
24. Internal migration means migration within ____
(A) Country (B) State (C) Mandal (D) District ()
25. Sex ratio is the number of females per _____ males in population. ()
(A) 100 (B) 1000 (C) 10,000 (D) 1,00,000
26. _____ state has a positive sex ratio. ()
(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) A.P. (D) Bihar
27. Cause for the population changing ____ ()
(A) Births, (B) Deaths And (C) Migrations (D) All
28. Total fertility rate is the number of _____ that is likely to be born to a woman. ()
(A) Male (B) Female (C) Children (D) None
29. A person aged _____ years and above who can read and Write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. ()
(A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
30. The people who work in the _____ sector have a struggle for work. ()
(A) Primary (B) Unorganised
(C) Organised (D) Mixed
31. _____ female babies born against 100 male babies.
(A) 103 (B) 100 (C) 99 (D) 98 ()
32. Some children are forced to work because of
(A) Economic conditions (B) Willingness ()
(C) Both A & B (D) None
33. Indian population (2011 census) is _____ millions.
(A) 1210 (B) 1028 (C) 2100 (D) 2500 ()
34. Literacy rate of India in 1942 was _____. ()
(A) 12% (B) 13% (C) 45% (D) 28%
35. The literacy rate in 2011 was _____. ()
(A) 73% (B) 74.04% (C) 75% (D) 76%
36. India population as per 2001 census _____ millions.
(A) 1210 (B) 1020 (C) 2100 (D) 1029 ()
37. The minimum age to measure literacy rate _____.
(A) 7 years (B) 6 years (C) 14 years (D) 9 years ()

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 7 – PEOPLE AND SETTLEMENT

1. The imperialist country could get raw materials from colonized countries through ()
(A) Ports (B) Mega cities (C) Capitals (D) Cities
2. ____ years ago agriculture started on the earth.
(A) 12,000 (B) 15,000 (C) 5,000 (D) 25,000 ()
3. The city of Delhi had ____ master plans. ()
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
4. Today ____ lakhs villages are there in India.
(A) 6.4 (B) 6.5 (C) 5.6 (D) 4.5 ()
5. ____ is a largest port city in Andhra Pradesh.
(A) Visakhapatnam (B) Machilipatnam ()
(C) Kakinada (D) Chirala
6. ____ million population live in rural India.
(A) 860 (B) 850 (C) 840 (D) 800 ()
7. ____ brought many changes in human life Style.
(A) Nomadic life style (B) Agriculture ()
(C) Sedentary life style (D) Transport
8. The population of ____ areas increased. ()
(A) Urban (B) Rural (C) Tribal (D) None
9. DDA means ()
(A) Damodar Development Agency
(B) Dairy Development Authority
(C) Delhi Development Authority (D) All
9. Pratapgad is in ____ . ()
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan
10. Suvarna Bhoomi International airport is in
(A) Nepal (B) Sri Lanka (C) Thailand (D) Myanmar
11. The way we organize ourselves and our living space in a place is called ____ . ()
(A) Standard of living (B) Lifestyle
(C) Settlement (D) None
12. ____ refers to the characteristics of the place.
(A) History of the place (B) Site ()
(C) Situation (D) None
13. The villages that are best connected have ____
(A) The most vibrant markets (B) Fairs ()
(C) A & B (D) None
14. Rulers encouraged ____ to settle in urban areas.
(A) Craft Persons (B) Cities (C) Spies (D) None
15. 'Kopis' means ()
(A) Permanent shelters of the migrants
(B) Temporary shelters of the migrants
(C) Both A & B (D) Pucca buildings for migrants
16. Largest populous city in India is ()
(A) Delhi (B) Mumbai (C) Chennai (D) Kolkata
17. Mumbai city is called ()
(A) Mega city (B) Town
(C) Municipality (D) Metropolis
18. What kinds of places attracted settlements?
(A) Site (B) Situation ()
(C) The history of the place. (D) All
19. Today Delhi is the ____ largest city with more than 1,60,00,000 people. ()
(A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth
20. Site refers to the ____ of the place. ()
(A) Topography (B) Vision
(C) Characteristics (D) None
21. Shivaji built a fort at ____ in Maharashtra. ()
(A) Pratapgad (B) Kolkata (C) Chennai (D) Raigarh
22. In ____ City the airport functions as a city in its own right. ()
(A) Jet-age (B) Metro (C) Aerotropolis (D) A & C
23. In India, ____ millions live in cities and towns.
(A) 350 (B) 400 (C) 450 (D) 500 ()
24. Situation describes the ____ with the other places
(A) Characteristics (B) Topography (C) Connection
25. Every city usually has a master plan to ____ ()
different types of areas.
(A) Design (B) Allocate (C) A & B (D) None
26. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata cities accommodate ()
more than ____ million people each.
(A) 3 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 9
27. The present population of Shimla is ____ lakhs.
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 1.5 (D) 1 ()
28. 'Aerotropolis' means ()
(A) Airport (B) Aeroplane centres (C) Airport city
(D) Places where aeroplanes are banned
29. Indira Gandhi International Airport is located at
(A) Delhi (B) Kolkata (C) Mumbai (D) Hyderabad ()
30. Early humans hunted and gathered their food. That is why they were called ()
(A) Hunter gatherers (B) Civilized
(C) Developed (D) Romans
31. Delhi population in 1951 this was ____ lakhs ()
(A) 15 (B) 20 (C) 100 (D) 30.
32. Unauthorized colonies ()
(A) Ghats (B) Villages (C) cities (D) Juggi Jhopdi
33. The method of staying at one place without moving is known as ____ . ()
(A) Nomadic (B) Migration
(C) Hunting And Gathering (D) Sedentary
34. Symbol used for National capital. ()
(A) \triangle (B) Δ (C) Star (D) \square
35. Symbol used for State capital. ()
(A) Large, dark black dot (B) Δ (C) \triangle (D) \square
36. Example for Metropolitan/ Million Plus city. ()
(A) Ahmadabad (B) Hyderabad
(C) Chennai. (D) All

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 8 – PEOPLE AND MIGRATION

1. _____ tribe of migrate to work in mining sites of Odisha. ()
(A) Saora (B) Gaddis
(C) Chenchu (D) Munda and Santhal
2. Migrations commonly occur from ()
(A) Rural to rural (B) Urban to urban
(C) Urban to rural (D) Rural to urban
3. Sugarcane cutting is a _____ migration. ()
(A) seasonal (B) internal (C) international (D) none
4. According to national census surveys, every _____ person in India is a migrant. ()
(A) Fourth (B) second (C) fifth (D) sixth
5. Every year more than 3 lakh workers migrate to (A) West Asia (B) Africa (C) France (D) Australia
6. _____ the major producer of sugar in India. ()
(A) Maharashtra (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Kerala (D) Madhya Pradesh
7. _____ tribe migrate to work in Assom plantations (A) Saora (B) Chenchu (C) Gond (D) Mannan
8. Migrant labourers spend more on ()
(A) Education (B) Food (C) Land (D) None of these
9. Unskilled /semi skilled workers migrated to oil exporting countries like _____. ()
(A) West Asia (B) Japan (C) U.S.A (D) Chile
10. People migrate with the expectation of ____ ()
(A) Income (B) Creativity (C) Change (D) Work
11. 50,000 Women migrate from _____ annually to () work in fishing industries of Maharashtra.
(A) Kerala (B) Karnataka (C) Odisha (D) T.N.
12. Place of residence is a place where the person had stayed continuously more than _____ months. ()
(A) 10 (B) 8 (C) 6 (D) 12
13. Large scale sugarcane cultivation began in the Western Maharashtra in the early 1970s after the _____ dam was built. ()
(A) Hirakud (B) Koina (C) Mettur (D) Prakasam
14. _____ are set up by the Indian government in different countries. ()
(A) Embassies (B) Governors (C) Agents (D) None
15. Money sent by migrants to their relatives is ____ (A) Prizes (B) Gifts (C) Remittances (D) Awards
16. In some regions of India, nearly _____ of households depend on the remittances sent by their migrant members. ()
(A) 1/3 (B) 2/3 (C) 1/4 (D) 1/5
17. Over time people go to new places, develop relationships with new people, understand and live in a _____ culture. ()
(A) Intensified (B) Diversified (C) A & B (D) None
18. The National Commission of Rural Labour report Submitted in _____ ()
(A) 1992s (B) 1993s (C) 2000s (D) 1990s
19. The Emigration Act, _____ (year) is the Indian law governing migration and employment of Indians abroad. ()
(A) 1985 (B) 1984 (C) 1986 (D) 1983
20. _____ million people have been reported as migrants in 2001. ()
(A) 307 (B) 300 (C) 310 (D) 314
21. In recent times, Indian _____ also go to countries such as Germany, Norway, Japan and Malaysia. ()
(A) Skilled Workers (B) Professionals
(C) Employees (D) None
22. 1/3 of the world's 200 million are _____ Migrants from one developing country to another. ()
(A) National (B) International (C) Regional (D) Local
23. Females report _____ as the most common reason for migration. ()
(A) Marriage (B) Education (C) Job (D) None
24. Grown-up children are not able to continue _____ at their parents' new work places. ()
(A) Their Play (B) Their Work
(C) Their Studies (D) None
25. In _____ sector employees go to the native place of migrants and recruit. ()
(A) Agricultural (B) Industrial (C) Service (D) None
26. Construction sites in most urban areas depend on _____ workers. ()
(A) Female (B) Migrant (C) Immigrant (D) None
27. Rural to rural migration has _____. ()
(A) Decreased (B) Increased
(C) No Change (D) None
28. Seasonal migrants are not only poor but have little or no land at their _____ place. ()
(A) Neighboring (B) Working (C) Native (D) None
29. Migration allows households to meet debt and other obligation without having to _____ assets. ()
(A) Sell (B) Buy (C) Own (D) None
30. Criteria for identifying a person as a migrant: (A) Birth place (B) Last usual place of residence (C) Both A and B (D) None ()
31. Place where the person was born is ____ (A) birth place (B) Site (C) Situation (D) None ()
32. Most urban migrants have to work as _____ (A) Labourers in organised sector (B) Labourers in Un-organised sector (C) Officers in organised sector (D) Jobs in IT. ()

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 9 – RAMPUR : A VILLAGE ECONOMY

1. Rampur lies in the fertile alluvial plains of the _____ in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. ()
(A) Ganga plain (B) Krishna basin
(C) Godavari basin (D) Periyar basin
2. One hectare is equal to _____ sq.mts. ()
(A) 10,000 (B) 1000 (C) 100 (D) 1 Lakh
3. The number of families in Rampur village ()
(A) 250 (B) 150 (C) 450 (D) 550
4. All farmers in Rampur grow at least two main crops, many are growing _____ as the third crop. ()
(A) Coffee (B) Banana (C) Potato (D) Millets
5. A farmer purchased Buffaloes, it is _____ capital. ()
(A) Physical (B) Working (C) Labour (D) Land
6. HYV means ()
(A) High yielding variety (B) High young variety
(C) High yellow variety (D) High yarn variety
7. In contrast to the small farmers, the medium and large farmers generally have their own _____ from farming. ()
(A) Incomes (B) Expenses (C) Saving (D) None
8. In Rampur, since there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation. ()
(A) 1931 (B) 1921 (C) 1941 (D) 1951
9. Mineral resources and favourable climatic conditions come under this type of investment. ()
(A) Private Investment . (B) Public Investment
(C) Natural Investment (D) None
10. Physical capital includes _____. ()
(A) Machines (B) Tube Wells (C) Tools (D) All
11. _____ is the unit of measurement of land. ()
(A) Kilometer (B) Meter (C) Centimeter (D) Hectare
12. Which of these is necessary for production. ()
(A) Land (B) Labour (C) Capital (D) All
13. The cause for decline of fertility of land is _____. ()
(A) Over use of chemical fertilizers (B) Over tilling
(C) Raising more crops (D) Using organic manures
14. Agricultural surplus sell at the market-yard in ()
(A) Jahangirabad. (B) Rampur (C) UP (D) Raiganj
15. _____ is the main production activity in Rampur. ()
(A) Farming (B) Fishing (C) Pottery (D)
16. _____ were used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small area. ()
(A) Persian wheels (B) Machines
(C) Motors (D) None
17. Wooden cart drawn by buffalos ()
(A) Tongas, Bogeys (B) Kota (C) Motor (D) Mota
18. White revolution is associated with _____. ()
(A) Agriculture (B) Milk (C) Fish (D) Pesticides
19. The first few tube wells were installed by the government, almost _____ years ago. ()
(A) Fifty (B) Sixty (C) Ten (D) Hundred
20. Farming requires a great deal of _____. ()
(A) Hard Work (B) Assets (C) Intelligence (D) None
21. _____ families own majority of the land in Rampur ()
(A) Upper Caste (B) SC (C) ST (D) BC
22. Well-irrigated regions in our country ()
(A) Coastal regions (B) Riverine Plains
(C) A & B (D) None
- 23 Sugarcane or jaggery is sold to traders in ()
(A) Jahangirabad. (B) Rampur (C) UP (D) Raiganj
24. In _____ milk collection & chilling centres set up. ()
(A) Raiganj (B) Rampur (C) Shapur (D) None
25. More than two crops are grown on the same piece of land during a year is called _____. ()
(A) Multiple cropping (B) Modern farming
(C) White revolution (D) Green revolution
26. Agriculturally prosperous region is ()
(A) Punjab (B) Haryana (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) All
27. Creation of utility is called _____. ()
(A) Production (B) Consumption
(C) Distribution (D) Exchange
28. MNREGA is being implemented from _____. ()
(A) 2005 (B) 2004 (C) 2003 (D) 2002
29. Which of the following is the fixed capital ? ()
(A) Fertilisers (B) Pesticides
(C) Seeds (D) Tools and machines
30. _____ has provided some support to the incomes of rural works. ()
(A) Anganwadi (B) Mid day meals
(C) MGNREGA (D) None
31. During _____ season farmers grow Jowar & bajra. ()
(A) Summer (B) Rainy (C) Winter (D) None
32. Rampur farmers grow potato as the _____ crop. ()
(A) Third (B) Second (C) First (D) Fourth
33. Potato cultivation takes place in _____ months. ()
(A) Jan. and Mar. (B) Oct. and Dec.
(C) April and June (D) July to Sept.
34. The non-farm activities are. ()
(A) small manufacturing (B) transport
(C) shop-keeping (D) All
35. _____ is the main factor of production in the agriculture sector. ()
(A) Land (B) Capital (C) Labour (D) Technology
36. Raw material & money is called _____ capital. ()
(A) Working (B) fixed (C) Permanent (D) Physical

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 10 – GLOBALISATION

1. Removing barriers by the government is _____.
(A) liberalisation (B) Trade (C) Free trade (D) investment
2. Ford Motors is connected with _____.
(A) Mahindra & Mahindra (B) Hindustan Machine (C) Tata Motors (D) Maruthi
3. MNC choose to set up production in the areas of
(A) Economic sustainability (B) Cheap goods (C) Cheap labour resources (D) Scenic beauty
4. _____ is the process of integration of countries.
(A) Globalisation (B) integration (C) growth (D) All
5. Cargill is the largest producer of _____ in India.
(A) Petrol (B) Crude oil (C) Edible oil (D) None
6. International organisation
1. WTO 2. WB 3. IMF
(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 2 and 3 (D) All
7. Cargill foods bought over _____ Indian company.
(A) Parakh Foods (B) Dabur (C) Vatika (D) Britannia
8. _____ is a major change that occurred across the globe in the late 20th century.
(A) Privatisation (B) Globalisation (C) Industrialisation (D) None
9. Trade was the main channel connecting _____.
(A) distant countries (B) distant states (C) distant cities (D) distant towns
10. Geneva is located in _____.
(A) Italy (B) Switzerland (C) England (D) India
11. This company has branches in many nations.
(A) Global (B) Joint stock (C) Corporate (D) MNCs
12. Liberalisation in India was started around _____.
(A) 1991 (B) 1981 (C) 1971 (D) 1961
13. _____ play a major role in the globalisation.
(A) MNCs (B) Industries (C) Companies (D) None
14. The money that MNCS spent to buy assets such as land, buildings, machines and other equipment is called _____.
(A) Government Investment (B) Foreign Investment (C) Owners Investment (D) None
15. SEZs are setup by _____.
(A) Local companies (B) Governments (C) Indian companies (D) Multinational companies
16. The aim of WTO is _____.
(A) Restrictions on trade (B) Providing health (C) Liberalise international trade (D) None
17. _____ monitors the liberalized policies of trade.
(A) WTO (B) WHO (C) ILO (D) FAO
18. The impact of globalisation is
(A) Greater choice and high quality (B) Low prices and low quality (C) Lesser choices and high prices (D) Low quality and high prices
19. A large part of _____ is controlled by MNCS.
(A) Foreign trade (B) Foreign investment (C) Government (D) None
20. Globalisation created new opportunities for _____ companies providing _____ particularly those involving IT.
(A) Services (B) Exchanges (C) Sales (D) All
21. Improvement in _____ has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation.
(A) Labour (B) Land (C) Capital (D) Technology
22. People with education, skill and wealth have made the best use of the new _____.
(A) Opportunities (B) Methods (C) Measures (D) All
23. Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade, it is seen that the _____ have unfairly retained trade barriers.
(A) Under developed nations (B) Developed nations (C) Developing nations (D) None
24. 19th century witnessed an accelerated pace of foreign trade, foreign investment and _____.
(A) Labour Migration (B) Capital Migration (C) Executive Migration (D) None
25. The production process is divided into small parts and spread out _____.
(A) Across the world (B) Across the country (C) Among the states (D) None
26. Trade barrier _____.
(A) Interest (B) Investment (C) Tax (D) Loan
27. The most common route for investment by MNCS in countries around the world is to _____.
(A) Form partnership with local companies (B) Buy existing local companies (C) Set up new factories. (D) none
28. The main destination of Indian indentured migrants were the _____ Fiji, Malaya, Ceylon, Mauritius etc.
(A) Caribbean islands (B) Indonesia (C) Finland (D) Maldives
29. Many MNCS are investing in China because _____.
(A) The taxes are low (B) Import quotas are low (C) Provides cheap labour (D) It provides cheap manufacturing location
30. The advantage of arrival of Multi National Companies is _____.
(A) Employment opportunities for the people (B) Costly goods available at lower prices (C) Transportation facilities (D) All the above.
31. The criteria for MNC setup:
(A) Proximity to the markets (B) Availability of labour (C) Government Policies (D) All the above.

ANSWERS

1. A. 2. A. 3. A. 4. A. 5. C. 6. D. 7. A. 8. B. 9. A. 10. B.
11. D. 12. A. 13. A. 14. B. 15. D. 16. C. 17. A. 18. A. 19.
A. 20. A. 21. D. 22. A. 23. B. 24. A. 25. A. 26. C. 27. B.
28. A. 29. D. 30. D. 31. D.

CHAPTER 11 – FOOD SECURITY

1. Example of coarse grains or multi grains ()
(1) Bajra (2) Ragi (3) Jowar
(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 2 (C) 1 (D) 3
 2. ____ surveys declared that malnutrition is a ()
major problem in India.
(A) ICDS (B) PDS (C) NIN (D) FCI
 3. 'Food security' means _____. ()
(A) nutrition levels (B) production of food
(C) Availability of food (D) All the above
 4. Midnapore has ____ soil. ()
(A) Alluvial (B) Sandy (C) Red laterite (D) Black
 5. In the cultivation of rice and wheat farmers use heavily _____. It led to soil degradation, and depletion of ground water resources. ()
(A) Chemical fertilizers (B) Iron
(C) Manganese (D) Sulfur
 6. The Bengal famine in _____ for instance took away about 3 to 5 million people's lives in and around Bengal, Assam and Orissa. ()
(A) 1943-45 (B) 1943-44 (C) 1960-62 (D) 1976-78
 7. About _____ children studying in schools eat mid-day meal today. ()
(A) 14 crore (B) 13 crore (C) 12 crore (D) 10 crore
 8. National Food Security Act made in the year _____. ()
(A) 2011 (B) 2012 (C) 2013 (D) 2014
 9. The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency was highest in the States of _____. ()
(A) Odisha (B) Gujarat (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) all
- Note : Answers the questions from 10 to 15. ()**
- (A) Minerals (B) Carbohydrates
(C) Vitamins (D) Proteins
 10. ____ are required for blood formation. ()
 11. ____ provide energy, through wheat, rice, ragi, Jowar, oils, sugar, fats etc. ()
 12. ____ help growth and regeneration of tissues. ()
 13. ____ are available in beans, dals, meat, eggs, rice, wheat etc. ()
 14. ____ provide protection and ensure the working of many vital systems of the body. ()
 15. ____ is provided through green leafy vegetables, ragi etc ()
 16. Availability of food grains per person per day = (Availability of food grains for the year ÷ population) / _____. ()
(A) 7 (B) 24 (C) 12 (D) 365
 17. ____ is the places where young children are taken for care of including meals during the day (A) Anganwadi (B) Convent (C) School (D) None
 18. Every person should eat 300 grams of vegetables but availability was ____ grams. ()
(A) 180 (B) 200 (C) 190 (D) 210
 19. The prevalence of under-weight is highest in (A) Gujarat (B) Karnataka (C) Kerala (D) M.P.
 20. ____ supply food grains for the poor people. ()
(A) PDS (B) WHO (C) ILO (D) WTO
 21. Anthyodaya cards are related to _____. ()
(A) Poorest of the poor (B) All poor
(C) Persons below poverty Line (D) None
 22. Anthyodaya card holders are entitled to the food grains of _____. ()
(A) 35 kgs (B) 40 kgs (C) 45 kgs (D) 50 kgs
 23. A standard of _____ calories per day in urban areas and 2400 calories in rural areas is the recommended food intake per day. ()
(A) 2200 (B) 2100 (C) 2110 (D) 2450
 24. Per capita availability of food grains in U.S.A ____ grams ()
(A) 500 (B) 850 (C) 700 (D) 600
 25. The ____ directed all the state governments and central government to provide mid-day meals. ()
(A) Supreme Court (B) High Court
(C) District Court (D) Sessions Court
 26. The major reason for low calorie intake is the lack of _____ of the people. ()
(A) Purchasing Power (B) Consuming Power
(C) A & B (D) None
 27. In which state of India Amul dairy is situated (A) Gujarat (B) Maharashtra (C) West Bengal (D) Kerala
 28. The stock of food grains mainly wheat and rice procured by the government through _____. ()
(A) FCI (B) DCI (C) FCCI (D) BCCI
 29. Production of foodgrains during the year + net imports - change in stocks with the government = (A) Availability of foodgrains for the year. (B) Availability of foodgrains per person. (C) Availability of foodgrains per day. (D) None
 30. Nutrition (NIN) is located in _____. ()
(A) Hyderabad (B) Tirupati (C) Vizag (D) Vijayawada
 31. ICDS means (A) International Children Development (B) Indian Child Democratic Scheme (C) India Children Development in Social (D) Integrated Child Development Scheme
 32. FCI means (A) Family Circus of India (B) Fun Cinema India (C) Food Corporation of India (D) Fox Cat India
 33. Yield of Food grains has been (A) Increasing (B) Decreasing (C) No change (D) None

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 12 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUITY

1. Income above Rs17 lakh are called rich. They are _____ households. ()
(A) 3 million (B) 5 million (C) 8 million (D) 17 million
2. Income below Rs1.5 lakhs are called _____. ()
(A) Aspirers (B) Deprived (C) Rich (D) Middle class
3. Aspirers income between Rs. ____ to Rs. ____ lakhs. ()
(A) 1.2 - 5.4 (B) 2 - 3 (C) 5 - 8 (D) 1.5 - 3.4
4. _____ expands the meaning of development to include social indicators of education and health ()
(A) GDP (B) NNP (C) Income (D) HDI
5. The water go down to the ground is called _____. ()
(A) Water (B) Recharge (C) Process (D) None
6. The potential of an environment to provide the resources is referred to as ()
(A) An "environment's source function"
(B) Pollution (C) Air pollution (D) Environment.
7. Sikkim is the first state that is planning to shift completely to organic farming by _____ year. ()
(A) 2015 (B) 2012 (C) 2010 (D) 2008
8. Alternate PDS initiated in _____ in Telangana. ()
(A) Chirala (B) Gudur (C) Zaheerabad (D) Nellore
9. _____ is on the path of being 100% organic state. ()
(A) Uttarakhand (B) Gujarat (C) U.P. (D) M.P.
10. The quality of groundwater is deteriorating by ()
(A) Toxic Substances (B) Over rainfall
(C) Chemical industrial waste (D) Percolation
11. To avoid environmental pollution, it is necessary to switch to _____. ()
(A) CNG (B) Diesel (C) Petrol (D) None
12. The better indicator of development than GDP. ()
(A) GDP (B) NNP (C) HDI (D) GNP
13. CNG means ()
(A) Diesel and petrol (B) Natural Gas.
(C) Gas. (D) Compressed Natural Gas.
14. _____ is an environmental issue. ()
(A) Employment (B) Climate change
(C) Food habits (D) Increasing wages
15. Organic farmers do use _____. ()
(A) Fertilizers (B) Pesticides (C) Compost (D) None
16. _____ is not the activity of primary sector. ()
(A) Agriculture (B) Fishing (C) Banking (D) Mining
17. Dharavi, one of the largest slums is in _____. ()
(A) Mumbai (B) Hyderabad (C) Chennai (D) Kolkata
18. _____ project is the single largest river development scheme in India. ()
(A) Narmada valley Development (C) Polavaram
(B) Sahyadri valley Development (D) Pulichintala
19. The letter of Bava Mahaliya was recorded in _____ and translated into Hindi. ()
(A) Bhailala (B) Bengali (C) Assame (D) Gujarati
20. In india _____ million hectares is rainfed area and _____ million is irrigated area. ()
(A) 92 , 52 (B) 25, 92 (C) 92, 51 (D) 50, 90
21. _____ describes an environment's ability to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution. ()
(A) Source function (B) Pollution
(C) Sink Function (D) Environment.
22. "Silent Spring" written by _____ in 1962. ()
(A) Rachel Carson (B) Nehru (C) Gandhi (D) Eric
23. Narmada valley Development project involves the construction of more than _____ large and small dams ()
(A) 3,000 (B) 4,000 (C) 2,000 (D) 1000
24. In 1991, the supreme court held that the right to life is fundamental right under _____. ()
(A) Article 21 (B) Article 22 (C) Article 23 (D) Article 24
25. _____ of Jalsindhi village in Jhadua district wrote a letter to the C. M. of Madhya Pradesh in 1994. ()
(A) Manmohan Singh (B) Digvijay Singh
(C) Narendra Modi (D) Bava Mahaliya
26. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters in the past _____ years. ()
(A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 50
27. The largest of the dams constructed is the Sardar Sarovar, which floods more than _____ hectares of forest and agricultural land. ()
(A) 37,000 (B) 27,000 (C) 47,000 (D) 57,000
28. Endosulfan is a _____. ()
(A) Fertilizer (B) Pesticide (C) insecticide (D) none
29. Sardar Sarovar darn is built on the river _____. ()
(A) Ganga (B) Sabarmati (C) Narmada (D) Tapti
30. 'Chipko' means _____. ()
(A) Embracing trees (B) Growing trees
(C) Cutting trees (D) None
31. Endosulfan is used in which of the fruit orchards. ()
(A) Orange (B) Cashew Crop (C) Coconut (D) Lemon
32. Chemical pesticides are banned in _____. ()
(A) Sikkim (B) Punjab (C) Haryana (D) Rajasthan
33. Chipko Movement is related to this state _____. ()
(A) U.P. (B) Uttarakhand (C) Gujarat (D) Bengal
34. Soil micro-organisms like _____ make nutrients more accessible to the plant. ()
(A) Rhizobium (B) Azotobacter (C) A & B (D) None
35. Endosulfan, sprayed by helicopter in Kasargod in the Northern part of _____. ()
(A) Telangana (B) Karnataka (C) Asom (D) Kerala
36. _____ dam displaces half a million people and destroying some of India's most fertile land. ()
(A) Bhakra Nangal (B) Sardar Sarovar
(C) Nagarjuna Sagar (D) None

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 13 – THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950 : PART - I

1. The immediate cause of World War 1 was ____ .
(A) Invasion on Poland (B) Murder of Ferdinand
(C) Nazism (D) Fasizm ()
2. ____ called the 20th century 'The Age of Extremes'
(A) Nehru (B) Hitler (C) Gandhi (D) Eric Hobsbawm
3. World War II was ended with the surrender of
(A) Italy (B) Germany (C) Japan (D) Turkey ()
4. Treaty of Versailles created a reaction in ____ which led to the rise of Hitler. ()
(A) Germany (B) France (C) Italy (D) Turkey
5. ____ countries were not invited to the Treaty of Versailles. ()
(A) Germany (B) Austria, Russia (C) Turkey (D) All
6. The headquarters of League of Nations was ____ .
(A) Geneva (B) Rome (C) Paris (D) New York ()
7. The treaty of Versailles was attended by ____ national delegations. ()
(A) 32 (B) 34 (C) 36 (D) 38
8. World War 1 ended with the victory of ____ .
(A) Italy (B) Germany (C) England (D) Turkey ()
9. World War 1 claimed ____ million men in battle.
(A) 5 (B) 15 (C) 10 (D) 22 ()
10. Bismarck defeated France in ____ . ()
(A) 1870 (B) 1866 (C) 1856 (D) 1876
11. The port of Danzig belongs to ____ . ()
(A) Poland (B) Belgium (C) Germany (D) England
12. By 1934, members of League of Nations was
(A) 68 (B) 58 (C) 48 (D) 50 ()
13. Triple Entente was formed in the year ____ .
(A) 1904 (B) 1907 (C) 1892 (D) 1895 ()
14. ____ was not the member of League of Nations.
(A) USA (B) England (C) France (D) None ()
15. ____ Indian soldiers were killed in World war - 1
(A) 25,000 (B) 50,000 (C) 75,000 (D) 1,25,000 ()
16. Russia communist state was established in ____
(A) 1917 (B) 1919 (C) 1921 (D) 1924 ()
17. Hitler decided to attack ____ in 1942. ()
(A) England (B) U.K. (C) USSR (D) Poland
18. International Women's suffragist movement established in ()
(A) 1914 (B) 1918 (C) 1913 (D) 1910
19. The 1st world war started on ____ . ()
(A) 28-06-14 (B) 28-07-14 (C) 28-08-14 (D) None
20. After 1917 revolution, Russia became ____ state.
(A) Hereditary (B) Monarchy ()
(C) Dictator (D) Communist
21. ____ was the leader of Nazi German forces ()
(A) Mussolini (B) Stalin (C) Roosevelt (D) Hitler
22. ____ was the leader of Fascism in Italy. ()
(A) Hitler (B) Mussolini (C) Lenin (D) Stalin
23. Russian Revolution in 1917 was led by ____ ()
(A) Stalin (B) Lenin (C) Putin (D) Gorbachev
24. The British women got their voting right in ()
(A) 1919 (B) 1918 (C) 1917 (D) 1916
25. The Russian Revolution took place in ____ . ()
(A) 1919 (B) 1918 (C) 1917 (D) 1916
26. ____ invaded Poland in 1939. ()
(A) Hitler (B) Mussolini (C) Lenin (D) Stalin
27. ____ became a Weimar Republic in 1919. ()
(A) Germany (B) Austria (C) France (D) England
28. Archduke Franz Ferdinand belonged to ()
(A) France (B) Serbia (C) Austria (D) Germany
29. The great depression was occurred in ____ .
(A) 1929 (B) 1927 (C) 1935 (D) 1920 ()
30. Key person in the formation of League of Nations
(A) Lenin (B) Stalin (C) Woodrow Wilson (D) Hitler
31. The period of World War -1. ()
(A) 1915-20 (B) 1914-19 (C) 1939-45 (D) 1917-22
32. ____ treaty followed by world war – 1. ()
(A) Paris (B) Boston (C) Versailles (D) None
33. The Axis powers were led by ____ . ()
(A) Italy (B) Austria (C) Japan (D) Germany
34. Mussolini was the dictator of ____ . ()
(A) Italy (B) Germany (C) Russia (D) Turkey
35. Bombings on Hiroshima & Nagasaki done by ____ .
(A) USSR (B) England (C) USA (D) Japan ()
36. Axis powers
1. USA 2. USSR 3. France 4. Germany 5. Italy 6. Austria
(A) 1,2,3 (B) 3,4,5 (C) 4,5,6 (D) 1,3,5 ()
37. Triple Entente group countries were :
1. England 2. USSR 3. France 4. Germany 5. Italy
(A) 1,2,3 (B) 3,4,5 (C) 4,5,6 (D) 1,3,5 ()
38. Triple Alliance countries were :
1. Austria 2. USSR 3. France 4. Germany 5. Italy
(A) 1,2,3 (B) 3,4,5 (C) 4,5,6 (D) 1,4,5 ()
39. The immediate provocation of World War 2 was
Hitler's invasion of ____ . ()
(A) Holland (B) USA (C) England (D) Poland
40. USSR was formed in ____ . ()
(A) 1917 (B) 1924 (C) 1922 (D) 1926
41. UNO was Formed on ____ ()
(A) 24-10-1945 (B) 24-10-1946
(C) 24-10-1944 (D) 24-10-1942
42. The headquarters of UNO is at ____ . ()
(A) New York (B) Geneva (C) Washington (D) Berlin
43. Permanent countries of security council. ()
1. England 2. France 3. Russia 4. USA 5. China
(A) 1,2,3,4 (B) 2,3,4 (C) 3,4,5 (D) All

ANSWERS

1. B. 2. D. 3. C. 4. A. 5. D. 6. A. 7. A. 8. C. 9. C. 10. A.
11. C. 12. B. 13. B. 14. A. 15. C. 16. A. 17. C. 18. A. 19. B.
20. D. 21. D. 22. B. 23. B. 24. B. 25. C. 26. A. 27. A. 28. C.
29. A. 30. C. 31. B. 32. C. 33. D. 34. A. 35. C. 36. C. 37. A.
38. D. 39. D. 40. B. 41. A. 42. A. 43. D.

CHAPTER 14 – THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950 : PART - 2

1. ____ Tsar ruled over Russian empire during 1917.
(A) Nicholas I (B) Nicholas II (C) Nicholas III (D) All ()
2. By 1932, the Nazi party of Hitler got ____ of votes.
(A) 27% (B) 37% (C) 47% (D) 36% ()
3. The population of Russia in 1917 was ____ million
(A) 156 (B) 160 (C) 176 (D) 106 ()
4. Weimar Republic in Germany was formed on
(A) 9-12-1916 (B) 10-11-1920 ()
(C) 9-11-1917 (D) 9-11-1918
5. In Russia Comintern was formed in the year ____.
(A) 1919 (B) 1920 (C) 1917 (D) 1918 ()
6. The book written by Adolf Hitler was _____.
(A) Mein Kampf (B) Animal farm ()
(C) In Praise of Folly (D) None
7. ____ country suffered least during Depression
(A) Russia (B) Germany (C) Britain (D) USA ()
8. Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) came under the influence of _____.
(A) USA (B) USSR (C) Japan (D) Italy ()
9. German Democratic Republic (GDR) came under the influence of _____.
(A) USA (B) USSR (C) Japan (D) Italy ()
10. ____ attacked communism and capitalism terming both of them as Jewish conspiracies.
(A) Roosevelt (B) Mussolini (C) Hitler (D) None ()
11. In the World war - 1 Russia fought against
(A) USA (B) Germany, Austria ()
(C) Britain, France (D) None
12. Germany invaded Poland on September 1st ____.
(A) 1939 (B) 1940 (C) 1942 (D) 1945 ()
13. Capitalists believed in _____.
(A) profit and private property (B) workers rights ()
(C) social welfare of the people (D) none
14. USA dropped atom bombs in ____ on Aug. 1945.
(A) Hiroshima (B) Nagasaki (C) Tokyo (D) A & B
15. ____ police forces of Nazis were most feared and was called the secret police. ()
(A) Imperial (B) Gestapo (C) Storm trooper (D) All
16. Nazi generals and leaders were captured and put to trial was famously known as ()
(A) Nuremberg Trails (B) March on Russia
(C) Hitler's Army Rally (D) Gestapo surrender
17. Russian rulers called as _____. ()
(A) Tsar (B) Emperor (C) King (D) None
18. Leader of Nazi party in Germany was _____. ()
(A) Stalin (B) Hitler (C) Putin (D) Karl Mant ,
19. ____ event provoked USA to join the World War 2
(A) Battle of Stalingrad (B) Battle on Austria ()
(C) Attack on Pearl Harbour by Japan
(D) Annexation of Austria by Germany
20. 'Genocide' ()
(A) protestors rally (B) war between nations
(C) Civil war (D) mass murder of innocent people
21. The three R s with reference to the 'New Deal'
(A) Religion, Reform, Recovery ()
(B) Relief, Recovery, Reform
(C) Racism, Revolution, Religion
(D) Rural, Reform, Revolution
22. 'The New Deal' policy was announced by ()
(A) Roosevelt (B) Lincoln (C) Jefferson (D) Nelson
23. ____ had the third largest population in the world.
(A) China (B) India (C) USA (D) Russia ()
24. On 5th March, 1917 around ____ women took out a procession demanding peace and bread in USSR.
(A) 12,000 (B) 15,000 (C) 16,000 (D) 10,000 ()
25. Due to great depression ____ Americans were unemployed. ()
(A) 25% (B) 30% (C) 35% (D) 15%
26. A severe famine was held in Russia between ____.
(A) 1929-30 (B) 1922-23 (C) 1917-1918 (D) 1926-27
27. ____ led the Bolshevik group in Russia. ()
(A) Lenin (B) Karl Marx (C) Louis Blanc (D) None
28. World War -2 came to an end on 2nd Sept. of ____
(A) 1948 (B) 1947 (C) 1946 (D) 1945 ()
29. On 24th March 1933, ____ act was passed to establish dictatorship in Germany by Hitler. ()
(A) Rowlett (B) Enabling (C) Colonial (D) None
30. ____ forces defeated in "The battle of Stalingrad"
(A) Allied (B) German (C) Japan (D) India ()
31. Stalin began "Five year plan" in the year _____.
(A) 1917 (B) 1924 (C) 1926 (D) 1928 ()
32. ____ was not inspired by the communism.
(A) Nethaji (B) Nehru (C) MN. Roy (D) Tagore ()
33. Russian Parliament is known as _____.
(A) Diet (B) Duma (C) Reichstag (D) Assembly
34. Holocaust means ()
(A) Revolution of workers (B) Mass killing of Jews
(C) Mass scale unemployment (D) None
35. ____ started collective farming in Russia. ()
(A) Stalin (B) Lenin (C) Putin (D) Karl Marx
36. Germany's 'Genocidal war' was against ()
1. Gypsies 2. Polish civilians 3. Jews 4. Disabled
(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 3,4 (C) 1,3,4 (D) All the above
37. Stalin succeeded Lenin in _____. ()
(A) 1922 (B) 1924 (C) 1930 (D) 1938
38. ____ countries emerged after World War -2. ()
1. England 2. France 3. England 4. USA 5. Russia
(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 3,4,5 (C) 4,5 only (D) All the above
39. Japan attacked American port ____ Harbour.
(A) Pearl (B) Port Louis (C) New York (D) Tokyo

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 15 – NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES

1. The Nigerian youth Movement was founded by (A) Nehru (B) Macaulay (C) Ken Saro (D) Azikiwe
2. The Manchu empire in China was overthrown in (A) 1925 (B) 1921 (C) 1911 (D) 1919 ()
3. Guomindang (KMT) also called as _____. (A) Kuomintang (B) the National People's Party (C) Communist party (D) Youth Party ()
4. After a long haul of military dictatorship Nigerians elected a democratic government in _____. (A) 1996 (B) 1992 (C) 1990 (D) 1999 ()
5. _____ is a plant killer. (A) Agent Orange (B) Agent Red (C) Agent Yellow (D) Agent Blue ()
6. _____ initiated by Sun Yat Sen. (A) Three principles (B) Federal policy (C) Ping Lao policy (D) Welfare policy of China ()
7. The People's Republic of China established in (A) 1945 (B) 1950 (C) 1949 (D) 1947 ()
8. _____ formed the Guomindang. (A) Mao Chin (B) Macaulay (C) Mao Zedong (D) Sun Yat Sen ()
9. Vietnam was a colony of _____. (A) Dutch (B) France (C) Spain (D) Britain ()
10. Vietnam recaptured _____ in September, 1945. (A) Ghana (B) Iguana (C) Hanoi (D) Limbo ()
11. _____ Tribe is living in the South east Nigerian (A) Yoruba (B) Hausa Fulani (C) Igbo (D) Macans ()
12. In _____s, students formed Young Annam Party. (A) 1918 (B) 1919 (C) 1920 (D) 1915 ()
13. The Chinese communist party (CCP) has been founded (1921) after the _____ Revolution. (A) Bloodless (B) Russian (C) French (D) American ()
14. 'Yoruba' is a tribe in _____. (A) Indo-China (B) Vietnam (C) China (D) Nigeria ()
15. NLF occupied the Presidential palace in _____ on 30th April 1975 and finally unified Vietnam. (A) Michigan (B) Jianxi (C) Saigon (D) None ()
16. On 4-5-1919 an angry demonstration was held in (A) Beijing (B) Peking (C) Xiang (D) Mekong ()
17. 'May Fourth Movement' was organised in _____. (A) 1920 (B) 1939 (C) 1919 (D) 1911 ()
18. _____ encouraged women to cultivate four virtues. (A) Mao (B) Chiang (C) KenSaro (D) Sun Yat Sen ()
19. People's Republic of China was established in _____. (A) 1911 (B) 1949 (C) 1919 (D) 1954 ()
20. _____ was the third largest rice exporter. (A) Vietnam (B) China (C) India (D) Nigeria ()
21. Long March was held in _____. (A) 1944-45 (B) 1914-15 (C) 1924-25 (D) 1934-35 ()
22. The Peoples Republic of China was based () on the principles of _____. (A) New democracy (B) Four virtues (C) four great needs (D) Three principles
23. Ho - Chi Minh belonged to _____. (A) Korea (B) Japan (C) Vietnam (D) China ()
24. The Nigerians fought against The _____. (A) Americans (B) British (C) French (D) Dutch ()
25. The colonial economy in Vietnam was based on _____ cultivation. (A) Tea (B) Rice (C) Cotton (D) Rice, Sugarcane ()
26. USA decide to intervene the Vietnam war, because (A) Vietnam attacked USA (B) To control communism (C) USA was a trading partner of France (D) None ()
27. Vietnamese Communist Party was established by (A) Ken Saro (B) Ho Chi Minh (C) Sun Yet Sen (D) All ()
28. On 30 April _____ Vietnam was unified. (A) 1974 (B) 1976 (C) 1973 (D) 1975 ()
29. Peking University was established in _____. (A) 1900 (B) 1902 (C) 1899 (D) 1991 ()
30. Guomindang Party belongs to _____. (A) Vietnam (B) America (C) China (D) Japan ()
31. River Niger belongs to Nigeria. It is in _____. (A) Africa (B) Afghanistan (C) India (D) China ()
32. A peace settlement was signed by the US and Vietnam in January 1974 at _____. (A) Annam (B) Paris (C) Geneva (D) New York ()
33. In 1954, _____ became the leader of North Vietnam. (A) Azikiwe (B) KenSaro (C) Ho Chi Minh (D) DinhDiem ()
34. Vietnam was occupied by _____ in 1940. (A) Germany (B) England (C) Italy (D) Japan ()
35. Vietnam exported of its rice production. (A) ¼ (B) ¾ (C) 1/3 (D) 2/3 ()
36. Long march conducted over a distance of _____ miles. (A) 10000 (B) 6000 (C) 2500 (D) 3500 ()
37. Nigeria became independent on 1st October _____. (A) 1950 (B) 1945 (C) 1963 (D) 1960 ()
38. Nigerian National Democratic Party founded by (A) Herbert Macaulay (B) Ken Sato Wiwa (C) Sun Yat Sen (D) Azikiwe ()
39. _____ launched military campaign to control the warlords in China. (A) Maozedong (B) Chou-en-Lai (C) Chiang Kai-shek (D) Sun Yat Sen ()
40. The founder of modern China (A) Mao (B) Chiang (C) KenSaro (D) Sun Yat Sen ()
41. Three Principles (San min chui) means: (A) Nationalism (B) Democracy (C) Socialism (D) All ()

ANSWERS

1. D. 2. C. 3. B. 4. D. 5. A. 6. A. 7. C. 8. C. 9. B.
 10. C. 11. C. 12. C. 13. B. 14. D. 15. C. 16. A. 17. C.
 18. B. 19. B. 20. A. 21. D. 22. A. 23. C. 24. B. 25. D.
 26. B. 27. B. 28. D. 29. B. 30. C. 31. A. 32. B. 33. C.
 34. D. 35. D. 36. B. 37. C. 38. A. 39. C. 40. D. 41. D

CHAPTER 16 - National Movement in India-Partition & Independence

1. British Policy ()
(A) Divide and Rule (B) White man's burden
(C) Imperialism (D) All
2. The right to vote was given to a small section of the population - about ____% for provincial assemblies and about ____% for the Central assembly.
(A) 10 & 12 (B) 12 & 1 (C) 12 & 10 (D) 1 & 12 ()
3. INA formed with Prisoners Of War (POW) in ____
(A) Simhala and Burma (B) Burma and Malaya
(C) Malaya and Simhala (D) Suvamabhoomi ()
4. After the failure of __ Gandhiji started 'Quit India'
(A) Cripps Mission (B) Simon Commission ()
(C) Rowlat Act (D) Cabinet Mission
5. After independence, these princely states took time to sign the instrument of accession. ()
1. Hyderabad 2. Junagadh 3. Kashmir 4. Bombay
(A) 1,2 (B) 2,3 (C) 1,2,3 (D) All ()
6. _____ party was willing to help Indians for attaining freedom ? ()
(A) Republic (B) Democratic (C) Socialist (D) Labour
7. The princes were given pension funds to meet their personal expenses called _____. ()
(A) Subsidy (B) Loan (C) Tax (D) Privy-purse
8. Naval Central Strike Committee leader was _____.
(A) Gafar Khan (B) Jinnah (C) MS. Khan (D) Tilak
9. Provincial governments were elected in _____.
(A) 1937 (B) 1938 (C) 1933 (D) 1935 ()
10. On 1946 February 22nd, 3 lakh mill workers put down their tools in _____. ()
(A) Hyderabad (B) Delhi (C) Chennai (D) Bombay
11. Azad Hind Fauz or INA was founded by _____.
(A) Patel (B) Nethaji (C) Gandhi (D) Nehru ()
12. Muslim League demand for Pakistan and announced on 16 August 1946 as _____ in Calcutta.
(A) Direct Action day (B) Quit India day ()
(C) Independence day (D) Republic day
13. To form Indian National Army, Bose took the prisoners of war from _____. ()
(A) Singapore (B) Japan (C) Germany (D) Italy
14. In Hyderabad _____ party led the struggle of farmers in Telangana. ()
(A) BJP (B) Congress (C) Socialist (D) Communist
15. 'Do-or-Die' slogan related to _____ movement.
(A) 1905- Vande Mataram (B) 1942 Quit India ()
(C) 1920 Non-co-operation (D) 1930 Salt Satyagraha
16. 'Sare Jahan Se Achha' song Writer _____ spoke of a need for a 'North-west Indian Muslim state'.
(A) Mujibur Rehman (B) Rahmat Ali ()
(C) Mohammad Iqbal (D) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
17. The name Pakistan or Pak-stan (from Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan) was coined by a Punjabi Muslim student Choudhry Rehmat Ali at _____. ()
(A) Cambridge (B) Michigan (C) Oxford (D) None
18. Muslim League passed a resolution for the formation of Pakistan on _____ March 1940.
(A) 26th (B) 23rd (C) 23rd (D) 5th
19. After the partition of India crore people, () both Hindus and Muslims were displaced.
(A) One and Half (B) One (C) Two (D) Two and Half
20. Royal Indian Navy rebellion started on 18th Feb. ____
(A) 1945 (B) 1946 (C) 1943 (D) 1942 ()
21. In 1937, League won _____ of the 482 Muslim seats.
(A) 416 (B) 225 (C) 26 (D) 102
22. _____ was given charge of integration of states in 1947
(A) Gandhi (B) Ambedkar (C) Patel (D) Nethaji ()
23. Winston Churchill belonged to _____ party. ()
(A) Democratic (B) Conservative (C) Labour (D) Republic
24. Gandhi was assassinated on _____ January 1948.
(A) 30th (B) 3rd (C) 13th (D) 23rd ()
25. 'The Iron man of India' was the title of _____.
(A) Nehru (B) Gandhi (C) Patel (D) Tilak ()
26. INA means ()
(A) International army (B) Indian army
(C) Indian navy army (D) Indian national army
27. In 1937 Congress won _____ provinces, out of 11.
(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 9 (D) 11 ()
28. Muslim League was formed in _____. ()
(A) 1910 (B) 1906 (C) 1905 (D) 1908
29. Separate electorate for Muslims was started in _____.
(A) 1947 (B) 1937 (C) 1909 (D) 1919 ()
30. In 1942, Prime Minister _____ send Cripps, to India to compromise with Gandhiji and Congress. ()
(A) Churchill (B) Attlee (C) Cameron (D) Mc. Donald
31. Father of the nation ()
(A) Nehru (B) Mountbatten (C) Gandhi (D) Tilak
32. Frontier Gandhi ()
(A) Moulana Abul Kalam (B) Agakhan (C) Jinnah
(D) Khan Abdul Gafar Khan (KAG Khan)
33. There existed around _____ Princely states which enjoyed different levels of sovereignty but were under British paramount power. ()
(A) 550 (B) 292 (C) 389 (D) 650
34. Tebhaga movement started in _____. ()
(A) Bengal (B) Orissa (C) Kerala (D) Hyderabad
35. In Feb. 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by _____.
(A) Mountbatten (B) George (C) Churchill (D) Godse
36. In March _____ Cabinet Mission came to India. ()
(A) 1946 (B) 1947 (C) 1945 (D) 1944
37. _____ was the last Governor General of India. ()
(A) Nehru (B) Mountbatten (C) Gandhi (D) Tilak

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 17 – THE MAKING OF INDEPENDENT INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

1. **Constitutional Drafting Committee Chairman** ____ . ()
(A) Ambedkar (B) Nehru (C) Gandhi (D) Patel
2. **Chairman of the Constituent Assembly** ____ . ()
(A) Nehru (B) Rajendra Prasad (C) Gandhi (D) All
3. **First President of Independent India was** ____ . ()
(A) Nehru (B) Rajendra Prasad (C) Gandhi (D) All
4. **Provinces under British rule elected** ____ ()
members to Constituent Assembly in 1946 .
(A) 292 (B) 93 (C) 26 (D) 385
5. **Princely states elected** ____ **members to C.A.** ()
(A) 93 (B) 385 (C) 26 (D) 292
6. ____ **S.C. members represented in the C.A.** ()
(A) 26 (B) 25 (C) 24 (D) 27
7. **Constituent Assembly women members were** ____ ()
(A) 26 (B) 35 (C) 93 (D) 9
8. **The type of Government in America** ____ . ()
(A) Monarchy system (B) Parliamentary system
(C) Presidential system (D) Central system
9. **The chapters on which law can be made are** ()
divided into ____, ____, & ____, **lists.**
(A) State (B) Concurrent (C) Central (D) All
10. **'Federation' means** ____ ()
(A) Central Government is powerful (B) Dual polity
(C) Unitary (D) State Government is powerful
11. **Expand C.A.** ()
(A) Constituent Assembly (B) Current Assembly
(C) Constituent Account (D) Country Account
12. **The Draft constitution has been before the** ()
public for ____ **months.**
(A) Ten (B) Eleven (C) Eight (D) Six
13. **Right to equality was decided to legally put an** ()
end to the practice of ____ .
(A) Privy purses (B) Zamindars
(C) Patwari system (D) Untouchability
14. **Ambedkar presented the draft of the** ()
constitution before the CA on ____ .
(A) 1951 (B) 1950 (C) 1948 (D) 1949
15. **Constituent Assembly was setup in** ____ . ()
(A) 1950 (B) 1946 (C) 1942 (D) 1947
16. **The princely states had not yet agreed to** ()
become part of the ____ **and many of them hoped**
to remain independent kingdom.
(A) Indian Union (B) Pakistan (C) Bangladesh (D) All
17. **The 29th state of India is** ____ . ()
(A) Telangana (B) A.P. (C) Jharkhand (D) U.P.
18. **Major changes in constitution made during** ()
(A) 1980s (B) 1990s (C) 1970s (D) 1960s
19. **President of Indian Union generally bound by** ()
(A) Advice of people (B) Advice of chief Justice
(C) Advice of court (D) Advice of ministers
20. ____ **is the head of the Indian Union.** ()
(A) Governor (B) Prime Minister
(C) President (D) Vice-President
21. **The Constituent Assembly members were elected** ()
indirectly by the members of the ____ .
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Parliament (D) Provincial Assemblies
22. **Second major event in the Indian Constitution was** ()
the Supreme Court judgment known as ____ **case.**
(A) Chandra Sekhar (B) Subhash Chandra Bose
(C) Keshavananda Bharati (D) None
23. ____ **was the first President of india.** ()
(A) Nehru (B) Rajendra Prasad (C) V.V. Giri (D) Kalam
24. ____ **word is not in the preamble .** ()
(A) Socialist (B) Secular (C) Federal (D) Sovereign
25. **'Secular state' means a country which** ____ . ()
(A) is neutral in religion (B) has official religion
(C) bans religions (D) has religious intolerance
26. ____ **is not a feature of the Indian constitution** ()
(A) Federal form of Government
(B) Parliamentary form of Government
(C) A written constitution (D) Double citizenship
27. **The first elections were held in Nepal under a** ()
Constitution issued by king ____ .
(A) Narendra (B) Koirala (C) Raja (D) Mahendra
28. **The term 'horrors of war' found in the preamble of** ()
(A) India (B) Nepal (C) Japan (D) None
29. **The Draft Constitution contains** ____ **Articles and** ()
8 Schedules.
(A) 314 (B) 313 (C) 316 (D) 315
30. **Monarchy was abolished in Nepal in** ____ . ()
(A) 1951 (B) 1959 (C) 1947 (D) 2007
31. ____ **party of Nepal came to power in 1991 in Nepal.** ()
(A) Communist (B) Congress (C) Socialist (D) None
32. **The constitution of India was prepared and** ()
adopted by the ____ **on 26-11-1949 and it came**
into force on 26-01-1950. ()
(A) Constituent Assembly (B) Legislative
(C) Judiciary (D) Executive
33. **Match The Following.** ()
(1) Japan, (2) Nepal, (3) India
(A) Diet, (B) Katmandu, (C) Delhi
(A) 1-A,2-B,3-C (B) 1-B,2-A,3-C (C) 1-C,2-B,3-A (D) 1-B,2-C,3-A
34. **In** ____ **though a Dual Polity has no Dual Judiciary.** ()
(A) Indian Federation (B) America (C) Nepal (D) Japan
35. **Identify the correct sentence.** ()
1. *The High Courts and the Supreme Court form one single integrated Judiciary*
2. *Marriage, Divorce, and Inheritance, are either placed in the Concurrent List.*
(A) Both are true (B) Both are false (C) 1 is true (D) All

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 18 – INDEPENDENT INDIA (THE FIRST 30 YEARS - 1947-77)

1. Panchasheel agreement was between countries. ()
(A) India-China (B) India - Russia (C) India - Bangladesh (D) India - England
2. _____ demanded separate Telugu state with his hunger strike for 58 days. ()
(A) Alluri Sita Rama Raju (B) Bhagath Singh (C) Prakasam Pantulu (D) Potti Sri Ramulu
3. _____ amendment is known 'Mini constitution'. ()
(A) 44th (B) 26th (C) 42nd (D) 35th
4. Food Production in 1964-67 increased due to ()
(A) Land Reforms (B) Green Revolution (C) Communal fanning (D) Pink Revolution
5. Advani started Rathayatra from ____ to _____. ()
(A) Somnath to Ayodhya (B) Badrinath to Ayodhya (C) Kedarnath to Somnath (D) Somnath to Kasi
6. 'Anti Hindi Agitation' started in Tamilnadu by ____ ()
(A) Socialist party (B) Dravida Munnetra Kajagam (C) All India Dravida Munnetra Kajagam (D) Janasangh
7. Shaik Abdulla was the leader from _____. ()
(A) Bangladesh (B) Kashmir (C) Pakistan (D) U.P.
8. _____ succeeded Nehru as Prime Minister. ()
(A) Charan Singh (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Vajpayee (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri
9. Nationalisation of banks and abolition of "Privy purses" was taken up by _____. ()
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Vallabhai Patel (C) Indira Gandhi (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri
10. He was not a member of 1st SRC. ()
(A) H. Kunzru (B) KLRao (C) Fazl Ali (D) Panikkar
11. 1973 Arab-Israeli war raised _____ prices in India. ()
(A) Wheat (B) Clothes (C) Oil (D) Dal
12. Bhakra-Nangal dam is in _____. ()
(A) Delhi (B) Himachal Pradesh (C) U.P. (D) Haryana
13. First general elections in India were held in ____ ()
(A) 1957 (B) 1962 (C) 1972 (D) 1952
14. In 1971, a war broke out between India and _____. ()
(A) Bangladesh (B) Sri Lanka (C) Pakistan (D) All
15. Telangana bill passed in Lok Sabha on _____. ()
(A) 25th February 2014 (B) 18th February 2014 (C) 21st February 2014 (D) 27th February 2014
16. Communication language between centre and states is _____. ()
(A) English (B) Telugu (C) Sanskrit (D) Hindi
17. DMK party in Tamil Nadu popularized by _____. ()
(A) Vijayakanth (B) Karunanidhi (C) Rajinikanth (D) MGR
18. India & Pak signed on Shimla agreement in _____. ()
(A) 1974 (B) 1973 (C) 1972 (D) 1971
19. India had war with _____ in 1971 For Bangladesh ()
(A) Sri Lanka (B) China (C) Pakistan (D) Japan
20. _____ article explains about presidential rule. ()
(A) 356 (B) 366 (C) 376 (D) 386
21. In _____ Janatha party defeated Congress. ()
(A) 1977 (B) 1978 (C) 1980 (D) 1992
22. _____ Article provides special status to Kashmir. ()
(A) 260 (B) 370 (C) 360 (D) 250
23. In 1947, Kashmir was being ruled by _____. ()
(A) British (B) Pakistan (C) Nizams (D) Hari Singh
24. In 1967, Congress got _____ Lok Sabha seats only. ()
(A) 364 (B) 369 (C) 382 (D) 284
25. Indo-China war took place in _____. ()
(A) 1966 (B) 1963 (C) 1962 (D) 1972
26. The first linguistic state _____. ()
(A) Assam (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Bihar (D) U.P.
27. Indira Gandhi was unseated from Lok Sabha by decision of the High court of _____. ()
(A) Delhi (B) Hyderabad (C) Allahabad (D) Madras
28. Separate state of Telangana came into existence. ()
(A) 4th June 2014 (B) 2nd June 2014 (C) 6th June 2014 (D) 8th June 2014
29. First State Reorganisation Commission ()
(A) October 1952 (B) October 1953 (C) August 1952 (D) August 1953
30. Indira Gandhi gave slogan 'Garibi Hatao' in ()
(A) 1971 (B) 1967 (C) 1980 (D) 1977
31. Green Revolution deals with _____. ()
(A) Water management skill (B) Use of fertilizers (C) Use of high yielding varieties (D) All the above
32. The First Five year plan focused on _____. ()
(A) Industries (B) Roads (C) Agriculture (D) Services
33. Universal Adult Franchise means _____. ()
(A) Regular free and fair elections (B) Allowing all people to vote for any political party (C) Allowing all adults to vote in elections (D) Allowing all people to vote for a single
34. India consists of _____ states _____ union territories. ()
(A) 28, 7 (B) 29, 7 (C) 23, 7 (D) 29, 8
35. The major highlight of the 42nd Amendment: ()
1. *Excluding the courts from election disputes.*
2. *Strengthening the central government.*
3. *Making the judiciary subservient to parliament.*
(A) 1,2 (B) 2, 3 (C) 1, 3 (D) 1,2,3
36. In _____, the Court came up with the landmark decision on the Basic Structure of the Constitution, which put a check on the governmental power to amend the Constitution. ()
(A) 1973 (B) 1974 (C) 1975 (D) 1972
37. Emergency was announced by _____. ()
(A) Charan Singh (B) Indira Gandhi (C) Moraiji Desai (D) Babu Jagiivan Ram
38. Present name of East Pakistan is _____. ()
(A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) China (D) Bangladesh

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 19 – EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS 1977 TO 2000

1. The party based in Punjab is _____. ()
(A) TDP (B) DMK (C) Shiromani Akalidal (D) BJP
2. In June 1978 Operation Barga launched in _____. ()
(A) Haryana (B) Punjab (C) Kerala (D) West Bengal
3. After forming government at centre, Janata Party dismissed ____ Congress governments in states. ()
(A) Nine (B) Six (C) Seven (D) Four
4. Left Front Government led by Jyoti Basu of _____. ()
(A) Congress (B) DMK (C) CPM (D) BJP
5. Sikh militant group was led by _____. ()
(A) Bindranwale (B) ISIS (C) Bin Laden (D) LTTE
6. _____ initiated telecom revolution in India. ()
(A) Gandhi (B) Modi (C) Indira (D) Rajiv Gandhi
7. _____ assassinated Rajiv Gandhi. ()
(A) Sikh militants (B) Maoists (C) LTTE (D) Talibans
8. Founder of Telugu Desam party was _____. ()
(A) NTR (B) Chandra Babu (C) Balakrishna (D) YSR
9. _____ introduced Liberalisation in India in 1992. ()
(A) DMK (B) Congress (C) BJP (D) NDA
10. 'Coalition government' means _____. ()
a) Parties won with more majority ()
b) Government formed with the help of other Parties ()
c) Parties forming government with the help of C.M. ()
d) A party wins with absolute majority ()
11. Assam revolt was led by _____. ()
(A) SAD (B) AGP (C) AASU (D) DMK
12. In 1984 All Assam Student Union agreement related to _____. ()
(A) Indira Gandhi (B) Deve Gowda
(C) PV Narasimha Rao (D) Rajiv Gandhi
13. The revolution with which Rajiv Gandhi's name associated is _____. ()
(A) White (B) Blue (C) Telecom (D) Green
14. NTR's government was dismissed in _____. ()
(A) 1982 (B) 1985 (C) 1984 (D) 1983
15. The leader who defected from TDP to Congress and became Chief Minister in 1984 Was _____. ()
(A) N. Bhaskar Rao (B) Janardana Reddy
(C) Sanjeeva Reddy (D) Vijay Bhaskar Reddy
16. Indian army sent to maintain peace in Sri Lanka war withdrawn in _____. ()
(A) 1986 (B) 1988 (C) 1982 (D) 1989
17. The longest served Chief Minister of state. ()
(A) Narendra Modi (B) Shiela Dixit
(C) Jyothi Basu (D) Naveen Patnaik
18. Find the odd one regarding welfare measures of NTR in 1982 election promises. ()
(A) mid-day meal scheme in government schools.
(B) Rs. 2 per kg rice to the poor
(C) Janmabhoomi (D) Liquor Prohibition
19. Approximately half of rural households in _____ have received land reform benefits. ()
(A) M.P. (B) A.P. (C) Bihar (D) West Bengal
20. 73rd Constitutional amendment belongs to _____. ()
(A) Local Self Government (B) Women Welfare
(C) Election Reforms (D) 2009 Education Act
21. For OBC's 27% reservation was given by _____. ()
(A) Man Mohan Singh (B) PV Narasimha Rao
(C) Rajiv Gandhi (D) VP Singh
22. _____ commission recommended reservation for OBC during VP Singh regime _____. ()
(A) Mandal (B) Shah (C) Krishna (D) Yashpal
23. Congress returned to power in _____ after 1977. ()
(A) 1978 (B) 1977 (C) 1980 (D) 1979
24. NT Rama Rao started Telugu Desam Party on his 60th birthday in _____. ()
(A) 1981 (B) 1985 (C) 1982 (D) 1983
25. Operation Blue star was conducted in _____. ()
(A) 1969 (B) 1968 (C) 1971 (D) 1984
26. The tea industry was mainly based in _____. ()
(A) Chennai (B) Bombay (C) Calcutta (D) Delhi
27. The Akali Dal had passed a set of resolutions in 1978 during _____ party rule. ()
(A) DMK (B) Congress (C) Communist (D) Janata
28. The border with _____ could not be sealed due to both diplomatic and also geographic reasons. ()
(A) Pakistan (B) China (C) Burma (D) Bangladesh
29. The dismissal of the Akali Government and _____ the return of the Congress occurred in _____. ()
(A) 1982 (B) 1980 (C) 1981 (D) 1983
30. First coalition (1989) Prime Minister of Janata Dal _____ ()
(A) Chandra Sekhar (B) PV Narasimha Rao
(C) VP Sing (D) Moraiji Desai
31. Janatha government came to power in _____. ()
(A) 1977 (B) 1967 (C) 1980 (D) 1984
32. Farmers of UP and Haryana agitated under the leadership of _____. ()
(A) VP Singh (B) Mahendra Singh Tikait
(C) Jyothi Basu (D) Advani
33. Farmers of Maharashtra were fought under the leadership of _____. ()
(A) Bal Thackeray (Q) Sardar (C) Patel (D) Sharad Joshi
34. _____ negotiated with IMF in 1992 for loans, to come out of economic crisis was _____. ()
(A) VP Singh (B) Narasimha Rao (C) Manmohan (D) Rajiv
35. Example for the Local Party _____. ()
(A) Congress (Q) BJP (C) CPM (D) TDP
36. Example for the National Party _____. ()
(A) Congress (Q) YSRCP (C) Janasena (D) TDP

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 20 – POST - WAR WORLD AND INDIA

1. ____ nationalised Suez canal. ()
(A) Tito (B) Yasser (C) Saddam (D) Nasser
2. In the World War 2 ____ has benefited more. ()
(A) USA (B) China (C) USSR (D) Japan
3. Independent buffer zone between India & China ()
(A) Tibet (B) Nepal (C) Bhutan (D) Myanmar
4. First summit of NAM at Belgrade in Yugoslavia in September 1961, attended by ____ countries. ()
(A) 50 (B) 54 (C) 25 (D) 20
5. In 1968 in Iraq ____ came to power with the slogan of 'Arab Nationalism'. ()
(A) Saddam Hussein (B) Arafat (C) Nasar (D) Karzai
6. ____ was believed as promised Land of Jews. ()
(A) Pakistan (B) Palestine (C) USA (D) Russia
7. The prominent cause of cold war was ____ ()
(A) The non-agreement to the disarmament policy.
(B) The rivalry among the industrialized countries.
(C) Ideological difference between super powers.
(D) The rivalry among the colonial powers.
8. In March 1945, the US President, ____, said, 'We have emerged from this War the most powerful nation in the world – the most powerful nation, perhaps, in all history.' ()
(A) Nixon (B) Harry Truman (C) Clinton (D) Reagon
9. Palestinians were mostly _____. ()
(A) Christians (B) Arab Muslims (C) Hindus (D) All
10. Congo got independence in _____. ()
(A) 1960 (B) 1958 (C) 1963 (D) 1971
11. In 1956, Israel attacked ____ with the support of Western powers. ()
(A) Palestine (B) Jordan (C) Egypt (D) Syria
12. Chief spokesperson of NAM was _____. ()
(A) Roosevelt (B) Tito (C) Nasser (D) Pt. Nehru
13. UNO has ____ organs. (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 7
14. PLO was headed by ____ till 2004. ()
(A) Yasar Arafat (B) Bin Laden (C) Saddam (D) Bush
15. Neil Armstrong landed on moon in _____. ()
(A) 1999 (B) 1969 (C) 1945 (D) 1956
16. In 2014 UNO has _____ members. ()
(A) 220 (B) 204 (C) 193 (D) 186
17. Super powers after the World War 2. ()
(A) Pakistan, Russia (B) India and China
(C) USA and USSR (D) USA & Germany
18. ____ organizations of UNO is related to education. ()
(A) UNO (B) FAO (C) UNESCO (D) UNICEF
19. Chief architects of Non Alignment movement ()
(A) Marshal Tito (B) Sukarno (C) Nehru (D) All
20. 'Veto power' means a power to _____. ()
(A) Extend (B) Accept (C) Gain (D) Reject
21. Fidayeens (suicide squads) was formed in _____. ()
(A) Egypt (B) Palestine (C) Israel (D) Lebanon
22. Arab nationalism and socialism are slogans of ()
(A) Libya (B) Iraq (C) Egypt (D) Palestine
23. Mujibur Rahman organised a liberation struggle ()
(A) Mukti Bahini (B) Johar (C) Fidayee (D) ISIS
24. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in ()
(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1945 (D) 1947
25. Bandung conference took place in the year ()
(A) 1955 (B) 1965 (C) 1950 (D) 1955
26. First Indian Satellite _____. ()
(A) PSLV (B) GSLV 1 (C) Aryabhata (D) Apollo
27. In 1971 ____ invaded Afghanistan to install a friendly government there. ()
(A) India (B) USSR (C) UK (D) USA
28. Founding members of UNO ()
(A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 54 (D) 49
29. International court of justice is located at ()
(A) The Hague (B) New York (C) Geneva (D) Paris
30. The UNESCO is functioning from ()
(A) Hague (B) Paris (C) Geneva (D) New York
31. ____ country has veto power in Security Council. ()
(A) China (B) Britain (C) USA (D) All
32. The first summit of NAM was _____. ()
(A) Belgrade (B) Bandung (C) Delhi (D) Colombo
33. During the World War 2, the President of US ()
(A) Wilson (B) Eisen Hower (C) Truman (D) Regan
34. Intense tension between the US and the USSR during ____ is called 'Cold war'. ()
(A) 1919-91 (B) 1874-1914 (C) 1919-45 (D) 1945-91
35. The 'Zionist Movement' was developed by ()
(A) Christians (B) Nazis (C) Jews (D) Arabs
36. India - China signed Panchasheel Pact in ()
(A) 1954 (B) 1962 (C) 1969 (D) 1947
37. Western countries were headed by _____. ()
(A) Russia (B) China (C) France (D) America
38. After 1965 war India & Pakistan signed a treaty in ()
(A) Tashkent (B) Pakistan (C) India (D) UNO
39. The UNICEF is functioning from _____. ()
(A) Hague (B) New York (C) Geneva (D) Paris
40. A major military operation Kargil war took place between India and Pakistan in _____. ()
(A) 1993 (B) 1999 (C) 1991 (D) 1998
41. ____ line is the border between India and China. ()
(A) Redcliff (B) Everest (C) Durand (D) Mc,Mohan
42. Che Guevera was a popular leader from ()
(A) Africa (B) North America (C) Latin America (D) Asia
43. Bangladesh was liberated from Pakistan with the help of Indian troops in _____. ()
(A) 1965 (B) 1971 (C) 1975 (D) 1972

ANSWERS

1. D. 2. A. 3. A. 4. C. 5. A. 6. B. 7. C. 8. B. 9. B. 10. A. 11. C. 12. D. 13. C. 14. A. 15. B. 16. C. 17. C. 18. C. 19. D. 20. D. 21. A. 22. B. 23. A. 24. B. 25. A. 26. C. 27. B. 28. C. 29. A. 30. B. 31. D. 32. A. 33. C. 34. D. 35. C. 36. A. 37. D. 38. A. 39. B. 40. B. 41. D. 42. C. 43. B.

CHAPTER 21 – SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIMES

1. Martin Luther King fought for ()
(A) American civil Rights Movement
(B) Narmada Bachao (C) Freedom movement
(D) Cambodian movement
2. SALT means _____. ()
(A) Strategic Arms Liberation Talks
(B) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
(C) Strategic Animals Liberation talks
(D) Silent arms liberation treaty
3. The largest arms control treaty in history was ()
(A) NAR (B) START (C) SALT (D) NATO
4. _____ is the principle of civil rights movements. ()
(A) Discrimination against caste and creed
(B) Freedom of expression (C) Equal rights (D) A & C
5. _____ Act given army to arrest or even people under suspicion of being involved in antinational activities ()
(A) RTI act (B) AFSPA (C) Human Rights Act
(D) Civil Rights Act
6. _____ was a famous writer, sought to dismantle the socialist system. ()
(A) Alexander Solzhenitsyn (B) Andrei Sakharov
(C) A & B (D) Stalin
7. Washington March conducted on 28th August ()
(A) 1963 (B) 1961 (C) 1962 (D) 1960
8. USA forced to end war and leave Vietnam in 1975 ()
(A) 1971 (B) 1975 (C) 1970 (D) 1973
9. Bhopal gas disaster took place in India in _____. ()
(A) 1983 (B) 1982 (C) 1984 (D) 1985
10. Environmental movements started in India _____. ()
(A) 1950s (B) 1960s (C) 1980s (D) 1970s
11. Chipko movement related to _____. ()
(A) Air Pollution (B) Plantation
(C) Protection of forests (D) River Pollution
12. Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by _____. ()
(A) Medha Patkar (B) Baba Ramdev
(C) Sunderlal Bahuguna (D) Anna Hazare
13. Narmada Bachao Andolan opposed _____ Project. ()
(A) Sardar Sarovar (B) Hirakud
(C) Nagarjuna Sagar (D) Bhakranagall
14. Citizen's Report of state of India's Environment series published by _____ in 1980. ()
(A) Narendra Agarwal (B) Prem Mittal
(C) Navin Jindal (D) Anil Agarwal
15. British established the control over Manipur in ()
(A) 1949 (B) 1889 (C) 1891 (D) 1879
16. Manipur was made a part of India in _____. ()
(A) 1891 (B) 1958 (C) 1947 (D) 1949
17. _____ village in Nellore district witnessed anti arrack movement. ()
(A) Venkatapuram (B) Sangadigunta
(C) Ramapuram (D) Dubagunta
18. Dow company sponsored Olympics in ()
(A) Sydney (B) Mexico (C) London (D) Beijing
19. Chernobyl nuclear plant was in _____. ()
(A) USSR (B) Poland (C) Hungary (D) USA
20. Glasnost to bring in greater freedom for the people, is the reform introduced by _____. ()
(A) Stalin (B) Lenin (C) Mikhail Gorbachev (D) Kruchev
21. Andrei Sakharov was a famous _____. ()
(A) Doctor (B) Athlete (C) Nuclear Scientist (D) Teacher
22. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty was signed in _____. ()
(A) 1985 (B) 1991 (C) 2006 (D) 1948
23. Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were in _____. ()
(A) Apr 1945 (B) 1945 Aug (C) July 1945 (D) Jan 1945
24. American court banned segregation in buses in _____. ()
(A) 1991 (B) 1856 (C) 1956 (D) 1865
25. Vietnamese used _____ technique to counter USA. ()
(A) Guerilla (B) Tanks (C) Bombs (D) Nuclear
26. Silent valley was declared as _____ park in 1985. ()
(A) Municipal (B) National (C) Safari (D) Zoo
27. World-wide economic and political changes since 1990s are known as _____. ()
(A) Industrialisation (B) Globalisation
(C) B and D (D) Neo-liberalism
28. Greenpeace movement was started in _____. ()
(A) 1966 (B) 1961 (C) 1971 (D) 1981
29. 'Greenpeace' movement has its headquarters in _____. ()
(A) Geneva (B) Hague (C) Prague (D) Amsterdam
30. _____ factory was responsible for Bhopal Gas tragedy ()
(A) Union Carbide (B) Union Chemicals
(C) Bengal Chemicals (D) Bengal Carbide
31. USA conducted underwater nuclear tests in 1971 in _____. ()
(A) Los Angeles (B) Boston (C) Alaska (D) New York
32. Arrack was officially banned in AP in October _____. ()
(A) 1992 (B) 1993 (C) 1991 (D) 1995
33. Supreme court Judge appointed to look into the possibility of repealing AFSPA was _____. ()
(A) K.G. Balakrishnan (B) K.L. Shahny
(C) Nariman (D) BP Jeevan Reddy
34. Armed Forces Special Powers Act was made in _____. ()
(A) 1975 (B) 1960 (C) 1954 (D) 1958
35. _____ has been on hunger strike to repeal AFSPA for more than 10 years and is under house arrest. ()
(A) Irom Sharmila (B) Modi (C) Kezriwal (D) Hajare
36. Meira Paibi means _____. ()
(A) Torch bearers (B) Path finders
(C) Followers (D) Protection force
37. Silent valley was in Kerala located in _____ ghats. ()
(A) Western (B) Nilgiris (C) Eastern (D) Vindhya

ANSWERS

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

CHAPTER 22 – CITIZENS AND THE GOVERNMENTS

1. ____ is not information ()
(A) Memo (B) Oral instruction (C) Report (D) Record
2. Central Government passed RTI Act in _____. ()
(A) 2005 (B) 2007 (C) 2009 (D) 2011
3. RTI ensures _____ in functioning of government bodies. ()
(A) Problems (B) Change (C) Transparency (D) All
4. ____ can get access to information through RTI. ()
(A) Government servants (B) Students (C) Police (D) Every citizen
5. Responsible person for Right to Information Act
(1) State Commissioner of Information ()
(2) Central Commissioner of Information
(3) Mayor (4) Electoral officer
(A) 2, 3 (B) 1, 2 (C) 2, 4 (D) 1, 3
6. ____ can make amendments in RTI Act. ()
(A) Supreme court (B) Parliament
(C) State Assembly (D) Prime Minister
7. _____ are accountable to SPIC and CPIC. ()
(A) Information officer (B) Office reception
(C) Manager (D) None of the above
8. ____ is related with Lok Adalat. ()
(A) No court fee (B) Fast prosecution
(C) Direct interaction with judge (D) All
9. RTI ensures the government to _____. ()
(A) Conduct welfare programmes
(B) Make Laws (C) Change (D) Maintain Records
10. ____ is the first Appellate Authority of your school
(A) Mandal Educational officer (B) Headmaster ()
(C) District Educational officer (D) SPIC
11. The Public information officer of your school.
(A) Headmaster (B) Social Assistant ()
(C) Physical Education Teacher (D) First Assistant
12. _____ department keeps the land records.
(A) Police (B) Health (C) Revenue (D) Education
13. Government departments have responsibility to maintain _____. ()
(A) Money (B) Dams (C) Records (D) Roads
14. RTI is not provided in _____. ()
(A) Hindi (B) English
(C) Official language of the state (D) French
15. SLSA means _____. ()
(A) State Legal Services Authority
(B) Service for legal Authority
(C) State level Service for All (D) None
16. NALSA means _____. ()
(A) National Authority for Legal Agencies
(B) National Legal Services Authority
(C) Navy Level Security Agency (D) None
17. CIO means. ()
(A) Central India (B) Chief India Office (C) A & B
(D) Central Information Office
18. Mental Health Act was made in _____. ()
(A) 1988 (B) 1987 (C) 1985 (D) 1986
19. The information relating to this is not accessible.
(A) Health (B) Roads (C) Military intelligence (D) All
20. _____ is superior to implement RTI. ()
(A) First appellate Authority (B) SPIC (C) PIO (D) APIO
21. Lok Adalats are constituted in every state under the Legal services Act made in ()
(A) 2011 (B) 2002 (C) 1992 (D) 1987
22. State Legal Services Authority is headed by ()
(A) Advocate of HC (B) Retired CJ of HC
(C) The CJ of HC (D) Senior judge of HC
23. Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act was made in
(A) 1956 (B) 1952 (C) 1948 (D) 1960 ()
24. Juvenile Justice Act was made in _____. ()
(A) 1956 (B) 1986 (C) 1960 (D) 1952
25. Roads are built and repaired by _____ department.
(A) Public work (B) Health (C) Finance (D) Revenue
26. Medicine distribution checked by _____ department.
(A) Revenue (B) Education (C) Health (D) Finance
27. _____ apex body to provide legal aid and assistance.
(A) SLSA (B) NALSA (C) Legal Committee (D) All
28. _____ is not autonomous. ()
(A) Information Commission (B) Krishna Commission
(C) Election Commission (D) Judiciary ()
29. _____ is not benefit under Legal Services Authority.
(A) A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggars
(B) Women and children (C) industrial workers. ()
(D) Persons with annual income of more than 1 lakh.
30. If the person collecting information through RTI Act belongs to BPL, then fee is _____. ()
(A) Exempted (B) Rs. 5 (C) Rs. 10 (D) Rs. 2
31. According to RTI, there is _____ in every department.
(A) Information Commissioner (B) Grama Sevak ()
(C) Public Information Officer (D) Commissioner
32. RTI means. ()
(A) Right to Tax (B) Right to transport
(C) Right to information Act (D) All
33. PWD means. ()
(A) Public Wages Desk (B) Prime Ministers Desk
(C) People works Desk (D) Public Works Department
34. CPIC means. ()
(A) Camp for Public In Colony (B) Care Pet India
(C) Central Public Information Commissioner (D) All
35. Legal Services Authority Act was amended in _____.
(A) 1994, 2002 (B) 1994, 2002 (C) 1994, 2002 (D) None

ANSWERS

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