



QUESTION PAPER

Q.1->A belief of animism is that
after death the soul is reborn in another human form
holy wars must be fought to gain entry into heaven
meditation leads followers to nirvana
spirits of nature inhabit all living and nonliving objects
Marks :3

Q.2->Which ancient civilization established the basis of western democracy?
Phoenician
Egyptian
Sumerian
Greek
Marks :3

Q.3->An influence that spread from the Byzantine Empire to Early Russia was the
Orthodox Christian religion
use of the latin alphabet
beginning of democracy
factory system
Marks :3

Q.4->Alexander the Great's conquests of Greece Asia Minor Egypt and Persia led to the
spread of Hellenic culture
adoption of a feudal system
establishment of representative democracy
spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe
Marks :1

Q.5-> . . .The person of the King is sacred and to attack him in any way is an attack on religion itself.
Kings represent the divine majesty and have been appointed by Him to carry out His purposes. Serving
God and respecting kings are bound together. Bish
existed during the
Age of Absolutism
Renaissance
Industrial Revolution
Marks :2

Q.6->Which quotation best reflects a feeling of nationalism?
An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth
A person's greatest social obligation is loyalty to the family
For God King and Country
Opposition to evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good
Marks :2

Q.7->The best example of the success of nationalism in Europe is the

development of socialism in France
Industrial Revolution in Great Britain
establishment of the Common Market
unification of Germany

Marks :1

Q.8->Which is an accurate statement about the partitioning of Africa by European imperialist nations during the 1800 s?

new nations were based on old tribal boundaries
the cultural and ethnic diversity of the African people was disregarded
the continent was divided equally among the colonial powers
African unity was encouraged

Marks :2

Q.9->The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800 s were based primarily on

natural geographic barriers
easy access to natural resources
territorial claims of colonial rulers
cultural differences between ethnic groups

Marks :1

Q.10->In Eastern Europe after World War I the greatest obstacle to national unity in many nation-states was the

great ethnic diversity found in the region
economic dependence of Eastern Europe on Japan
acceptance of democratic traditions by most Eastern Europeans
expansion of United States influence in the region

Marks :2

Q.11->The 1917 victory of the communists in Russia was a contradiction of Marxist theory because Russia was

already ruled by a socialist government
involved in World War I
mainly an agricultural society
not considered to be a military power

Marks :2

Q.12->Josef Stalin s leadership of the Soviet Union can best be characterized as a period of democratic reform and nationalism

humanism and democracy
religious freedom and tolerance
censorship and terror

Marks :2

Q.13->Which slogan expressed the ideals of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917?

Liberty Equality and Fraternity

Bread and and Peace
and and iberty
Nationalism Democracy and the People s ivelihood
Marks :2

Q.14->Which statement best describes a relationship between World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution?

World War I created conditions in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
World War I postponed the revolution in Russia by restoring confidence in the Czar.
Opposing Russian forces cooperated to fight the foreign invaders.
World War I gave the Czar s army the needed experience to suppress the revolution.
Marks :1

Q.15->A major factor in the economic recoveries of Japan and West Germany after World War II was their

desire to avoid an invasion from China
acceptance into the United Nations
ability to produce nuclear weapons
need to replace destroyed factories
Marks :1

Q.16->The expansion of communism into Eastern Europe was a direct result of

the Crimean war
the Napoleonic Wars
World War I
World War II
Marks :1

Q.17->In the 30 years after World War II which area was most influenced by the Soviet Union?

Southeast Asia
North Africa
Eastern Europe
Central America
Marks :2

Q.18->In the Soviet Union Vladimir enin s New Economic Policy NEP and Mikhail Gorbachev s policy of Perestroika both sought to

increase spending of nuclear weapons
strengthen central planning
increase production through individual enterprise
reduce the influence of middle-class farmers
Marks :2

Q.19->In the People s Republic of China which factor best reflects Marxism?

communal work teams on farms
ownership of small farms by individuals
small family-owned businesses in villages

foreign influence on the economy

Marks :1

Q.20->The homespun movement and the Salt March promoted by Mohandas Gandhi in India are examples of his policy of

industrialization

isolationism

nonalignment

nonviolent protest

Marks :2

Q.21->In 1991 Pakistan amended its constitution and made the Koran the basis of all its laws. Which group was responsible for this action?

Kashmir separatists

Palestine liberation Organization PO

Buddhist monks

Islamic fundamentalists

Marks :2

Q.22->After World War II the conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India resulted in the near genocide of the Hindu population

creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan

forced removal of most Hindus from northern and western India

decision of Mohandas Gandhi to seek election as Prime Minister of India

Marks :2

Q.23->The revolt in Hungary 1956 the demonstrations in Czechoslovakia 1968 and the formation of solidarity in Poland 1980 s are similar in that they

were movements to restore the power of the aristocracy

were tolerated by the communist leaders who accepted the need for change

represented a challenge to communist leadership

represented attempts to rid these countries of western ideas and influence

Marks :1

Q.24->One result of the collapse of the Soviet Union has been that

some former republics have reorganized the Warsaw Pact

ethnic violence has broken out in some regions

an era of peace and stability has emerged in most of the former republics

the republics have made an east transition to a market economy

Marks :1

Q.25-> The Soviet Union Splits into 15 Republics Yugoslavia Experiences Internal Conflict

communism remains an important force in Europe

many Western European nations are experiencing civil war

international sanctions strengthen a nation s ability to govern

the forces of nationalism can either divide or unite a nation

Marks :2

Q.26->The main purpose of the Organization of American States OAS is to
integrate the economies of Latin American nations
encourage United States military involvement in the region
destroy the power of Colombian drug lords
provide a way to resolve regional problems peacefully
Marks :2

Q.27->Which statement best describes the Roman Catholic Church in most Latin American countries in the 1980 s?
the activities of the church are controlled by the national governments
the church has confined its activities to religious issues
the church has become active in social and human rights issues
most people see the church as having little influence in daily life
Marks :1

Q.28-> Russia Takes Soviet Union Seat
is usually dominated by industrialized countries
generally relies on the use of force to enforce its decisions
responds to changing political conditions
permits developing nations to block the proposals of Western nations
Marks :3

Q.29->A major purpose of the Organization of African Unity OAU the Organization of American States OAS and the European Union EU is to
encourage political and economic cooperation between member nations
end colonialism in member nations
control overpopulation in member nations
provide military assistance to member nations
Marks :2

Q.30->Which conclusion is valid concerning the food shortages some nations of Africa and Asia during the 1970 s and 1980 s?
misuse of the land has destroyed many rich food-producing regions
too few people in Africa and Asia are involved in food production
acid rain has been the major cause of crop failures
European nations stopped shipping food to these regions
Marks :3

Q.31->The ancient Greek city-state of Sparta and the Soviet Union under Stalin were similar in that both societies
were primarily concerned with the health of their people
were powerful military states
granted universal suffrage to their people
placed great emphasis on literature and the arts
Marks :1

Q.32->Since the late 1940s India, Northern Ireland and Israel have faced the common problem of adjusting to a post-Communist political and economic system
continued violent confrontations between different religious groups
economic depression as a result of rapid industrialization
uncertainty of their acceptance by the European Community
Marks :1

Q.33->During the late 1980s and early 1990s the Soviet Union experienced ethnic tensions that were most similar to those experienced by
Japan in the early 17th century
Austria-Hungary in the late 19th century
Spain in the mid-18th century
Cuba in the late 20th century
Marks :1

Q.34->Which historical events are in the correct chronological order?
Crusades -> Renaissance -> Neolithic Revolution -> Roman Empire
Roman Empire -> Neolithic Revolution -> Crusades -> Renaissance
Renaissance -> Neolithic Revolution -> Crusades -> Roman Empire
Neolithic Revolution -> Roman Empire -> Crusades -> Renaissance
Marks :2

Q.35->The Native American population of Mexico in 1492 has been estimated at 25 million; the population in 1608 has been estimated at 1.7 million. This decrease in population was mainly a result of
crop failures brought on by poor weather conditions
emigration of Native Americans to Europe and Africa
wars between various native groups
diseases introduced by the Spanish
Marks :3

Q.36->Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín and Toussaint l'Ouverture are important in Latin American history because they were
20th-century caudillos
leaders of liberation movements
members of the Organization of American States OAS
winners of the Nobel Peace Prize
Marks :1

Q.37->One result of British colonialism in India was that India
adopted a parliamentary system of government
developed religious unity
supported Western foreign policies in the United Nations
created programs to increase its population
Marks :3

Q.38->From the perspective of the North Vietnamese the war in Vietnam in the 1960s was a battle between

fascism and liberalism
nationalism and imperialism
republicanism and totalitarianism
theocracy and monarchy

Marks :1

Q.39->The Great Leap Forward in China and the five-year plans in the Soviet Union were attempts to increase

private capital investment
religious tolerance
individual ownership of land
industrial productivity

Marks :2

Q.40->In China the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution promoted by Mao Zedong were similar in that both plans

ended dynastic rule
disrupted industrial development
encouraged capitalism
guaranteed human rights

Marks :1

Q.41->During the 1980 s the Chinese government adopted policies designed to increase industrial productivity

reestablish Confucian traditions and values
gain colonies throughout East Asia
maintain its isolation from world events

Marks :3

Q.42->The war between India and Pakistan in Kashmir in 1965 the sending of Indian troops to Sri Lanka in 1987 and the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 all demonstrate that in South Asia

a. the Shinto religion is a significant force
a. United Nations peacekeeping forces are ineffective
b. regional and ethnic rivalries remain strong
c. nations are vulnerable to a communist takeover

Marks :1

Q.43->In some African nations today ethnic rivalries erupt when political differences are motivated by ancient resentments

trading companies hire nonunion workers
scarce funds halt the exploration for mineral resources
groups share a common heritage

Marks :1

Q.44->The 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran was a reaction to the failure of Shah Reza Pahlavi to modernize the nation's economy

meet the social and political needs of the people

establish political ties with western nations
supply the military with advanced weapons technology
Marks :1

Q.45->One similarity in the leadership of Kemal Ataturk Gamal Nasser and Shah Reza Pahlavi is that
all these leaders
sought to modernize their nations
came to power as a result of democratic elections
encouraged their people to convert to Hinduism
led invasions into Israel
Marks :2

Q.46->A major problem currently facing the Republic of South Africa is the
continuation of attacks from neighboring Zimbabwe
move toward the creation of a theocratic state
struggle for power between different groups within South Africa's black majority
continued international economic embargo against South Africa
Marks :3

Q.47->Cecil Rhodes made his African fortune by?:
mining gold and diamonds.
planting bananas melons and other exotic fruits.
building steamships that sailed up and down the Nile River.
planting and processing rubber.
Marks :2

Q.48->After many Kenyans died fighting the Germans in World War I the British?:
granted Kenya full independence.
allowed European settlers to seize the land of the native Kenyans.
asked Jomo Kenyatta to help further Kenyan nationalism.
let Harry Thuku govern Kenya for them.
Marks :1

Q.49->Axum prospered partly because it had a port on the?:
Red Sea.
Atlantic Ocean.
Mediterranean Sea.
Zambezi River.
Marks :1

Q.50->Which was a direct result of European slave trade in Africa?:
it promoted a feeling of racial superiority among Europeans.
West African kingdoms prospered.
Africans moved in large numbers to rural areas.
African military forces ended the slave trade.
Marks :1

Q.51->In East Africa east-west travel is hindered by the?:

Great Rift Valley.

Zambezi River.

savanna.

Sahara Desert.

Marks :3

Q.52->Which event brought about the breakup of the Ottoman Empire?:

Six-Day War.

the Crusades.

World War I.

World War II.

Marks :1

Q.53->Which of the following countries does NOT lie within the Fertile Crescent?:

ebanon.

Syria.

ibya.

Iraq.

Marks :1

Q.54->In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War?:

Saddam Hussein was overthrown and assassinated as a result of a coup organized and funded by the American CIA.

"the United States was slow in reacting to Hussein\\s repression of Iraqi Shi\\ites and Kurds.

" the Kuwaiti government instituted reforms that turned it into a model of democracy.

"the United Nations oversaw the dismantling of Iraq\\s military establishment and the destruction of its war-making weapons.

"

Marks :1

Q.55->What is meant by the tern "cuneiform?":

the process by which copper and tin are combined to create the more valuable metal bronze.

a script using wedge-shaped marks impressed into clay tablets first used by the Sumerians to record spoken language.

a mathematical algebraic innovation that enabled people to solve complex problems.

the channels through which water was diverted in order to irrigate the fields of early city-states.

Marks :3

Q.56->The pattern of political rule in Southwest Asia after 900 BCE was one of?:

continuous control by one group.

a series of empires created by various invaders.

continuous migration with no one group in full control.

small rival kingdoms fighting for control of the area.

Marks :2

Q.57->A unique aspect of religion in Japan is that?:

most major religions have no formal priesthood.
many Japanese practice both Buddhism and Shinto.
all Japanese religions are monotheistic.
the current Emperor is regarded as a god.

Marks :2

Q.58->