



## GCET Entrance Test

# Special GK inputs

Dear Students,

The Gujarat, Common Entrance Test has its own importance in the state level entrance tests. This because of the 33 colleges allied with this examination. The Written Test of GCET conducted generally in the month of June/July.

Last year the GCET paper contained 250 questions to be solved in 180 minutes. Total expected cutoff was around 143+ marks. There were no separate sections, but there were questions from the areas like General English, Mathematical Aptitude, Data Interpretation, Data Sufficiency, Logical Reasoning and General Knowledge.

From last three years on an average 20% of the total questions of the paper related to General Knowledge in GCET. The questions cover the all basic areas of GK like Business, History, Civics, Economics, General Facts and Figures, Sports and Current Affairs.

**To view GCET 2007 test analysis, view the following webpage**

**[http://www.ptindia.com/test\\_analysis/mba/analysis\\_2006\\_2007/GCET%20Analysis%20July%202007.pdf](http://www.ptindia.com/test_analysis/mba/analysis_2006_2007/GCET%20Analysis%20July%202007.pdf)**

***Best of Luck !***

**Academic Team – PT**



## Sample questions for your reference

1. The **Indus Valley Civilization** is associated with
  - (1) Egyptians
  - (2) Sumerians
  - (3) Chinese
  - (4) Mesopotamians
2. We can know about *early vedic period* from
  - (1) Archaeological excavations
  - (2) The Rig Veda
  - (3) Jatak Katha
  - (4) Contemporary culture
3. By whose efforts did *Buddhism* become a global religion?
  - (1) Bindusara
  - (2) Ashoka
  - (3) Harsha
  - (4) Kanishka
4. Who was the founder of the **Gupta dynasty**?
  - (1) Chandragupta I
  - (2) Chandragupta II
  - (3) Samudragupta
  - (4) Kumaragupta
5. **Fatehpur Sikri** was founded during the period of
  - (1) Akbar
  - (2) Shahjahan
  - (3) Iltutmish
  - (4) Razia Begum
6. “The ‘**Divine Faith**’ was a monument of Akbars folly, not of his wisdom”. This statement refers to
  - (1) Din-i-Uahi
  - (2) Sufism
  - (3) Bhakti era
  - (4) Islam
7. In the *third Battle of Panipat*, the *Marathas* were defeated by the
  - (1) Rajputs
  - (2) Afghans
  - (3) Mughals
  - (4) Sikhs
8. Examples of *Vijayanagar* art can be found at
  - (1) Somnath
  - (2) Hampi
  - (3) Amaravati
  - (4) Pattadakal
9. Which of the following statements is true about *Shivaji*?
  - (1) Intolerance towards non-Hindus
  - (2) Pune was his capital
  - (3) He welded Marathas into a nation
  - (4) He did not believe in guerilla war
10. Who initiated the move to form the *Indian National Congress*?
  - (1) A.O. Hume
  - (2) W.C. Bonnerjee
  - (3) Annie Besant
  - (4) Gandhiji
11. After the *Chauri-Chaura incident* Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement because
  - (1) The people were fed up with the movement
  - (2) He did not want the movement to turn violent
  - (3) He realized that the government had almost crushed the movement
  - (4) The masses did not display the desired enthusiasm
12. *Lothal* is part of the excavation site of the civilization of
  - (1) Indus Valley
  - (2) Sumerians
  - (3) Mesopotamians
  - (4) Vedic Aryans
13. The *Upnishads* are
  - (1) A source of Hindu Philosophy
  - (2) Books of ancient Hindu laws
  - (3) Books on social behaviour of man
  - (4) Prayers to God
14. *Mahavira* was born in the royal family of the
  - (1) Sakyas
  - (2) Kshatriyas
  - (3) Lkchavis
  - (4) Satavahanas
15. Which of the following statements about *Kanishka* is incorrect?
  - (1) He was a great conqueror
  - (2) He founded an era
  - (3) He propagated Buddhism
  - (4) None of these
16. *Shankaracharya*, the founder of the *Bhakti movement* belonged to
  - (1) Maharashtra
  - (2) Assam
  - (3) Bengal
  - (4) South India
17. *Sir Thomas Roe* visited the court of
  - (1) Jehangir
  - (2) Shahjahan
  - (3) Akbar
  - (4) Aurangzeb
18. The Battle of *Haldighati* was fought in
  - (1) 1526
  - (2) 1576
  - (3) 1605
  - (4) 1660

19. The *Gupta* king who expanded his kingdom towards south India is  
 (1) *Chandragupta II*  
 (2) *Kumaragupta*  
 (3) *Skandagupta*  
 (4) *Samudragupta*
20. \_\_\_\_\_ was named *Vikramaditya*  
 (1) *Samudragupta* (2) *Chandragupta II*  
 (3) *Bindusara* (4) *Ashoka*
21. *Shivaji* was coroneted at  
 (1) *Rajgarh* (2) *Aurangabad*  
 (3) *Peshawar* (4) *Bundela*
22. Who was the first President of the *Indian National Congress*?  
 (1) *A.O. Hume* (2) *W.C. Bonnerjee*  
 (3) *Annie Besant* (4) *Motilal Nehru*
23. The *Indus Valley civilization* was famous for  
 (1) Well-planned cities  
 (2) Efficient civic organization  
 (3) Progress of art and architecture  
 (4) All of the above
24. The *Great Bath* of the *Indus Valley civilization* was found at  
 (1) *Mohenjodaro* (2) *Harappa*  
 (3) *Lothal* (4) *Kalibangan*
25. The *Indus Valley civilization* is important because  
 (1) It antiquates the period of civilization in India  
 (2) It has a language  
 (3) Civic amenities were present  
 (4) Of the belief in divine power
26. *Aryans* emerged on the Indian scene sometime between  
 (1) 3000-2500 BC (2) 3100-2400 BC  
 (3) 300-250 BC (4) 322-185 BC
27. Who was mainly worshipped in the *Rig Vedic* period?  
 (1) *Indra* (2) *Vishnu*  
 (3) *Sun* (4) *Trimurti*
28. *Kautilya's Arthashastra* is a great treatise on  
 (1) Economic policies  
 (2) State-craft  
 (3) Interstate relations  
 (4) Ethics
29. Who is regarded as the great law-giver of ancient India?  
 (1) *Panini* (2) *Manu*  
 (3) *Kautilya* (4) None of these
30. 'The *Vedas* contain all the truth, was interpreted by  
 (1) *Swami Vivekananda*  
 (2) *Swami Dayananda*  
 (3) *Raja Rammohan Ray*  
 (4) None of these
31. Which of the following is the oldest Veda?  
 (1) *Sama Veda* (2) *Rig Veda*  
 (3) *Yajur Veda* (4) *Atharva Veda*
32. Which of the following is the theme of the teaching of *Lord Buddha*  
 (1) Renunciation of desire  
 (2) Doctrine of Ahimsa  
 (3) Idiol worship  
 (4) None of the above
33. *Buddha* was born in  
 (1) *Lumbini* (2) *Kapilvastu*  
 (3) *Vaishali* (4) *Kosala*
34. The Eight-fold Path was propounded by  
 (1) *Kabirdas*  
 (2) *Buddha*  
 (3) *Shankaracharya*  
 (4) *Mahavira*
35. Who among the following was called Light of Asia?  
 (1) *Mahavira* (2) *Buddha*  
 (3) *Akbar* (4) *Ashoka*
36. *Sanchi* portrays the art and sculpture of the  
 (1) *Jains* (2) *Buddhists*  
 (3) *Muslims* (4) *Christians*
37. *Mahavira* was born in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (1) 600 BC (2) 570 BC  
 (3) 540 BC (4) 430 BC
38. To which king belongs the Lion capital at *Sarnath*?  
 (1) *Chandragupta* (2) *Ashoka*  
 (3) *Kanishka* (4) *Harsha*
39. At which place did *Gautam Buddha* deliver his first lecture?  
 (1) *Sarnath* (2) *Lumbini*  
 (3) *Bodh Gaya* (4) *Vaishali*

40. In which way is Sarnath associated with Gautam Buddha?
- (1) He resided there
  - (2) He was born there
  - (3) He ruled there
  - (4) He preached his first sermon there
41. Which of these is the most important cause for the decline of Buddhism after Ashoka?
- (1) Non-Patronage by the kings
  - (2) Condemnation of animal sacrifice
  - (3) Growth of licentious practices to Buddhist Centres
  - (4) Allegiance to the middle path
42. Which among the following is common to Buddhism and Jainism?
- (1) Ignorance of the idea of God
  - (2) Caste system
  - (3) Stress upon asceticism
  - (4) Conception of soul
43. Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana at
- (1) Bodh Gaya      (2) Sarnath
  - (3) Kushinagar    (4) Lumbini
44. Which of the following can be regarded as the chief contribution of Buddhism to India?
- (1) Art and literature
  - (2) Architecture
  - (3) Ahimsa and self-purification
  - (4) Rituals
45. The ruins of an ancient Indian university are at
- (1) Nalanda              (2) Taxila
  - (3) Ujjain                (4) Vikramashila
46. Chandragupta Maurya spent his last days at
- (1) Shravanabelagola
  - (2) Nalanda
  - (3) Ujjain
  - (4) Patna
47. Arrange in proper chronological order:
- I. Harshavardhana    II. Samudragupta
  - III. Chandragupta   IV. Rajendra Chola I
  - (1) I, II, III, IV      (2) III, II, I, IV
  - (3) II, IV, III, I      (4) II, III, I, IV
48. Accession of Ashoka dates back to
- (1) 269 BC              (2) 232 BC
  - (3) 269 AD             (4) 273 BC
49. Who among the following transferred his capital from Delhi to Davangiri?
- (1) Iltutmish
  - (2) Giasuddin Balban
  - (3) Ala-ud-din-Khilji
  - (4) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
50. Akbar sought the friendship and cooperation of Rajputs
- (1) To crush the Afghan revolt
  - (2) To strengthen the foundation of Mughal Empire in India
  - (3) To marry a Rajput lady
  - (4) To defeat foreign tribes invading India
51. Which was the most important feature of the land revenue system of Akbar?
- (1) Collection of land revenue based on accurate measurement of land
  - (2) Collection of land revenue in cash or kind
  - (3) Collection of land revenue directly at the central treasury
  - (4) Fixation of rates
52. The first Sultan of Delhi, who did not allow the Ulemas to interfere in political and administrative affairs was \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Balban
  - (2) Ala-ud-din-Khilji
  - (3) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
  - (4) Ferozeshah Tughlaq
53. Name the Mughal emperor of India who was more an adventurer than a ruler?
- (1) Babur                (2) Humayun
  - (3) Akbar                (4) Aurangzeb
54. The Bhakti movement was not aimed at
- (1) Abolishing idol worship
  - (2) Eradicating caste system
  - (3) Popularizing Hinduism
  - (4) Establishing a new religion SCRA
55. The outstanding features of the reign of Shahjahan was
- (1) Conquest of Deccan
  - (2) All-round prosperity
  - (3) Administrative reforms
  - (4) Development of art and architecture
56. Todar Mal was associated with
- (1) Music
  - (2) Literature
  - (3) Land revenue reforms
  - (4) None of these

57. Which of these was the cause of disintegration of the Mughal empire?  
 (1) War of succession among sons of Aurangzeb  
 (2) Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali  
 (3) Revolts of various communities Like Sikhs, Jats, Rajputs, etc.  
 (4) All the above
58. Who built the Jama Masjid?  
 (1) Sher Shah Suri (2) Ala-ud-din Khilji  
 (3) Aurangzeb (4) Shahjahan
59. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of the Mughal empire.  
 (1) Akbar (2) Humayun  
 (3) Babur (4) Ala-ud-din Khilji
60. Who among the following Mughal emperors displayed secular policies towards Hindus?  
 (1) Akbar (2) Jehangir  
 (3) Shahjahan (4) Aurangzeb
61. Who among the following Englishmen was the first to visit the Mughal court?  
 (1) Sir Thomas Roe  
 (2) Capt. William Hawkins  
 (3) King James  
 (4) None of these
62. Din-i-Ilahi was the name of a  
 (1) Mosque (2) Cottage  
 (3) Saint (4) Religion
63. Sher Shah Suri ruled India for the period  
 (1) 1530-1556 (2) 1556-1545  
 (3) 1520-1546 (4) 1540-1545
64. Which of the statements about Akbar is incorrect?  
 (1) He was a benevolent ruler  
 (2) He started the new religion Din-i-Ilahi  
 (3) He maintained good relations with Rajputs  
 (4) None of the above
65. The biggest mosque of India was built by  
 (1) Aurangzeb (2) Shahjahan  
 (3) Akbar (4) Jehangir
66. The battlefield of Plassey is situated in  
 (1) Bihar (2) Andhra Pradesh  
 (3) Orissa (4) West Bengal
67. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between  
 (1) Sher Shah Suri and Akbar  
 (2) Humayun and Ibrahim Lodhi  
 (3) Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi  
 (4) Babur and Rana Sanga
68. The First Battle of Plassey took place in  
 (1) 1757 (2) 1772  
 (3) 1807 (4) 1864
69. Where was the Battle of Plassey fought?  
 (1) Travancore (2) Haldighati  
 (3) West Bengal (4) Delhi
70. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?  
 (1) 1767—Battle of Buxar  
 (2) 1793—Permanent Settlement of Bengal  
 (3) 1918—Jallianwala Bagh tragedy  
 (4) 1890—Indian National Congress
71. The Mughal empire reached its zenith during the regime of  
 (1) Babur (2) Akbar  
 (3) Jehangir (4) Aurangzeb
72. The correct chronological order of the four dynasties is  
 (1) Lodhi—Tughlaq—Slave—Khilji  
 (2) Tughlaq—Slave—Khilji—Lodhi  
 (3) Slave—Khilji—Tughlaq—Lodhi  
 (4) Khilji—Slave—Lodhi—Tughlaq
73. The capital of Mysore during Tipu Sultan's rule was  
 (1) Hyderabad (2) Bangalore  
 (3) Thane (4) Srirangapatnam
74. The Battle of Talikota was fought in the year  
 (1) 1565 (2) 1526  
 (3) 1586 (4) 1576
75. The capital of Marsha's empire was  
 (1) Ujjain (2) Kannauj  
 (3) Thanesar (4) Prayag
76. During the reign of Harshavardhana a large Buddhist monastery was established at  
 (1) Nalanda (2) Patliputra  
 (3) Vaishali (4) Kanchipuram
77. Which of the following dynasties did not rule Vijayanagar?  
 (1) Soluva (2) Tuluva  
 (3) Hoysala (4) Aravida
78. The Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the period of Harshavardhana was  
 (1) Fa-hien (2) Hiuen Tsang  
 (3) Itsing (4) Wang Sung

79. Chronologically arrange the visit of following pilgrims to India  
(A) Thomas Roe (B) Fa-hien  
(C) Hiuen Tsang  
(1) A B C (2) B A C  
(3) B C A (4) CAB
80. Fa-hien came to India during the reign of  
(1) Ashoka (2) Chandragupta II  
(3) Harsha (4) Kanishka
81. Who were the contemporaries of the Gupta kings in the south?  
(1) Cholas (2) Rashtrakutas  
(3) Satavahanas (4) Vakatakas
82. Which of the following temples was built by the Cholas?  
(1) Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram  
(2) Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjavur  
(3) Sun Temple, Konark  
(4) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
83. Which dynasty was well-known for excellent village administration?  
(1) Pandvas (2) Pallavas  
(2) Cholas (4) Chalukyas
84. The Ajanta caves were built during the period of the  
(1) Guptas (2) Kushans  
(3) Mauryas (4) Chalukyas
85. Pulakesin I, the first independent ruler of Badami, belonged to the dynasty of the  
(1) Andhras (2) Cholas  
(3) Chalukyas (4) None of these
86. Who was the famous Deccan Hijidu King who crossed the Bay of Bengal and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaysia?  
(1) Rajendra I (2) Rajendra Chola  
(3) Pulakesin (4) Mahipala II
87. The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of  
(1) The elected members of Parliament  
(2) The elected members of Parliament and State Assemblies  
(3) The members of both the Houses of Parliament  
(4) Members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Councils
88. The Vice-President acts as the President of India when  
(1) President is sick  
(2) President is unable to discharge his duties  
(3) President is absent from the country  
(4) All the above
89. Who was the first Vice-President of India?  
(1) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
(2) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
(3) V.V. Giri  
(4) G.S. Pathak
90. The minimum age required to become, the Prime Minister of India is  
(1) 25 years (2) 30 years  
(3) 40 years (4) 35 years
91. In a parliamentary system to whom is the executive responsible?  
(1) President of the nation  
(2) House of People  
(3) Legislature  
(4) Judiciary
92. India has a parliamentary democracy system as the  
(1) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people  
(2) Council of Ministers is responsible to Parliament  
(3) Powers are distributed between the Centre and the States  
(4) Constitution has a single framework
93. India is a federal state because its constitution provides for  
(1) dual citizenship  
(2) dual judiciary  
(3) sharing powers between states and center  
(4) written constitution
94. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?  
(1) Mahatma Gandhi  
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(3) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(4) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
95. First mid-term election were held in  
(1) 1996 (2) 1971  
(3) 1999 (4) 1977
96. The Prime Minister is responsible to the  
(1) Council of Ministers  
(2) President  
(3) Rajya Sabha  
(4) Lok Sabha

97. The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by the majority members of  
 (1) the Lok Sabha  
 (2) the Rajya Sabha  
 (3) both the Houses  
 (4) joint session of both the Houses
98. The saltiest sea is  
 (1) Arabian Sea  
 (2) Mediterranean Sea  
 (3) Red Sea  
 (4) Dead Sea
99. The longest railway line is  
 (1) Canadian-Pacific Railway  
 (2) Trans-Siberian Railway  
 (3) Indian Railway  
 (4) London Railway
100. The currency of Indonesia is  
 (1) Dollar (2) Rupiah  
 (3) Lira (4) Rupee
101. 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of  
 (1) Russia (2) USA  
 (3) Malaysia (4) Germany
102. The deepest lake in the world is  
 (1) Red Sea (2) Dal Lake  
 (3) Caspian Sea (4) Baikal
103. Which newspaper does not belong to London?  
 (1) New Statesman  
 (2) The Guardian Weekly  
 (3) Dawn  
 (4) The Times
104. The name of the news agency of UK is  
 (1) United Press International  
 (2) Reuters  
 (3) Tass  
 (4) The Guardian
105. The national parliament of USA is called  
 (1) White House (2) Congress  
 (3) Upper House (4) Diet
106. Who built Eiffel Tower?  
 (1) Newton (2) Gustav Casel  
 (3) Morris Eiffel (4) Gustav Eiffel
107. Where is Red Square situated?  
 (1) Kashmir (2) Moscow  
 (3) China (4) New York
108. Who among the following wrote a treatise on medicine in ancient India?  
 (1) Aryabhatta (2) Charaka  
 (3) Nagarjuna (4) Varahamihira
109. The author of 'Hind Swaraj' was  
 (1) V.D.Savarkar  
 (2) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (3) B.G.Tilak  
 (4) None of these
110. Which of the following books was written by Gandhiji?  
 (1) Discovery of India  
 (2) My Experiments with Truth  
 (3) India Wins Freedom  
 (4) Freedom at Midnight
111. Which of the following books was banned by all muslim countries, including India?  
 (1) Shame  
 (2) Freedom at Midnight  
 (3) Satanic Verses  
 (4) None of these
112. Daun-i-Humayun was written by  
 (1) Babur  
 (2) Humayun  
 (3) Gulbadan Begum  
 (4) Khanzada Begum
113. The oldest Hindu epic is  
 (1) Mahabhashya (2) Ramayana  
 (3) Mahabharata (4) Ashtadhyayi
114. Which among the following books was written by Jawaharlal Nehru?  
 (1) A Passage to India  
 (2) My Experiments with Truth  
 (3) India Wins Freedom  
 (4) The Discovery of India
115. Who is the author of the famous play Halla Bol.  
 (1) Uma Shankar (2) Vatsyayan  
 (3) Safdar Hashmi (4) Khushwant Singh
116. Who wrote the Naked Triangle?  
 (1) Balwant Gargi (2) Khushwant Singh  
 (3) Amrita Pritam (4) None of these
117. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' is a  
 (1) Law Book (2) Treatise  
 (3) Hymns (4) Gazetteer



118. Who is the author of 'Swami and Friends'?
- (1) R.K. Laxman
  - (2) R.K. Narayan
  - (3) Mulk Raj Anand
  - (4) None
119. 'Post Office' is written by
- (1) R.K. Narayan
  - (2) Mulk Raj Anand
  - (3) R.K. Laxman
  - (4) Rabindranath Tagore
120. Who is the author of 'Anand Math'?
- (1) Iqbal
  - (2) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - (3) Tara Shankar Bandyopadhyay
  - (4) None of these
121. 'Panchatantra' was written by
- (1) Bhasa
  - (2) Jaya Deva
  - (3) Vishnu Sharma
  - (4) Banabhatta
122. Who is the author of 'Nineteen Eighty Four'?
- (1) J.M. Barrie
  - (2) Walter Scott
  - (3) George Orwell
  - (4) Thomas Hardy
123. The oldest book composed was
- (1) Mahabharata
  - (2) Rig Veda
  - (3) Atharva Veda
  - (4) Upanishads
124. The authors of 'Shahnama' and 'Akbarnama' are respectively
- (1) Firdausi and Abul Fazal
  - (2) Abul Fazal and Firdausi
  - (3) Abul Fazal and Sheikh Sayed
  - (4) None of these
125. Who wrote the book 'Life Divine'?
- (1) Mulk Raj Anand
  - (2) Abul Kalam Azad
  - (3) Aurobindo Ghosh
  - (4) Jawaharlal Nehru
126. 'India Wins Freedom' is the autobiography of
- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (2) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - (4) None of these
127. 'Meghdootam' was written by
- (1) Bhavabhuti
  - (2) Kalidasa
  - (3) Maharishi Ved Vyas
  - (4) Maharishi Valmiki
128. 'Rajatarangini' was written by
- (1) Jaya Deva
  - (2) Kalhana
  - (3) Somadeva
  - (4) Banabhatta
129. Who rendered the English translation of 'India Wins Freedom'?
- (1) Humayun Kabir
  - (2) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (4) None of them
130. Which is the controversial book, some pages of which were kept sealed in the Calcutta Museum to be released after 40 years of independence in 1988?
- (1) 'Freedom at Midnight'
  - (2) 'India Wins Freedom'
  - (3) 'India Divided'
  - (4) None of these
131. Who is the author of 'India Divided'?
- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (2) Rajendra Prasad
  - (3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - (4) Humayun Kabir
132. 'Agnivesa Samhita' is an ancient book which deals with codification of
- (1) Medicine
  - (2) Scientific rules
  - (3) Mathematics
  - (4) Grammar
133. 'Mitakshara' the ancient book was written by
- (1) Rajashekhara
  - (2) Vijaneshwara
  - (3) Somadeva
  - (4) None of these
134. 'Matta Vilasa' is written by
- (1) Harsha
  - (2) Mahendravarman
  - (3) Somadeva
  - (4) Rajashekhara
135. Which country is called the 'Land of the Rising Sun'?
- (1) Japan
  - (2) Norway
  - (3) Ireland
  - (4) Thailand
136. Where is the 'Playground of Europe'?
- (1) USA
  - (2) Switzerland
  - (3) Los Angeles
  - (4) None of these
137. Venice is known as
- (1) Queen of the Adriatic
  - (2) Holy Land
  - (3) Holy city
  - (4) Beauty city
138. Zanzibar is known as
- (1) Island of spice
  - (2) Island of cloves
  - (3) Island of flavour
  - (4) Town of food specialities



139. Which is 'Forbidden City'?
- (1) Lhasa                      (2) Ireland
  - (3) Palestine                (4) Vatican
140. Gibraltar is known as
- (1) Key to the Mediterranean
  - (2) The eternal city
  - (3) Queen of the Adriatic
  - (4) None of these
141. Which of the following combinations is wrong?
- (1) Empire city: New York
  - (2) City of palaces: London
  - (3) Dark continent: Africa
  - (4) Emerald Isle: Ireland
142. Chicago is known as the
- (1) Windy city                (2) Most modern city
  - (3) City of records        (4) None of these
143. Venice of the North is
- (1) Stockholm                (2) London
  - (3) Scotland                 (4) None of these
144. Which of the following combinations is wrong?
- (1) Aberdeen: Granite City
  - (2) Egypt: Gift of Nile
  - (3) Korea: Hermit Kingdom
  - (4) Venice: City of Merchants
145. Scotland is known as
- (1) City of Palaces        (2) Land of Cake
  - (3) Windy city                (4) Hermit Kingdom
146. Which is the 'City of Seven Hills' ?
- (1) Himalayas                (2) Rome
  - (3) Venice                      (4) None of these
147. Guinea Coast of Africa is
- (1) Whiteman's grave
  - (2) Empire City
  - (3) Emerald Isle
  - (4) Land of Daffodils
148. Excise duty is a tax levied on
- (1) import of goods
  - (2) export of goods
  - (3) production of goods
  - (4) sale of goods
149. MODVAT relates to
- (1) sales tax                      (2) wealth tax
  - (3) income tax                (4) excise duty
150. Which of the following is the largest contributor to the total tax revenue of Government of India?
- (1) income tax
  - (2) customs duty
  - (3) union excise duty
  - (4) wealth tax
151. The tax paid by every individual is
- (1) an indirect tax
  - (2) a direct tax
  - (3) a progressive tax
  - (4) none of these
152. The commodity for which India spends the largest amount to import is
- (1) iron and steel
  - (2) foodgrains
  - (3) crude petroleum
  - (4) fertilizers
153. Which of the following commodities earns maximum foreign exchange for India?
- (1) Jute                                (2) Iron and steel
  - (3) Tea                                (4) Sugar
154. The one rupee note bears the signature of
- (1) Secretary, Ministry of Finance
  - (2) Governor, Reserve Bank of India
  - (3) Finance Minister
  - (4) None of these
155. An ad-valorem duty is tax basis of
- (1) The price of the commodity
  - (2) The value added
  - (3) The advertisement expenses
  - (4) The unit of the commodity
156. Which one of the following is not an affiliate of the Reserve Bank of India?
- (1) The Industrial Development Bank of India
  - (2) Agricultural Refinance Corporation
  - (3) Deposit Insurance Corporation
  - (4) Unit Trust of India
157. The Indian Financial Year begins on which of the following dates?
- (1) January 1                      (2) April 1
  - (3) July 1                            (4) None of these
158. The largest expenditure being incurred from combined revenue expenditure of centre, states and union territories is on
- (1) health
  - (2) education
  - (3) interest payments
  - (4) defence services

159. India's maximum foreign exchange is spent on  
 (1) import of foodgrains  
 (2) import of iron and steel  
 (3) import of petroleum products  
 (4) import of technical know-how
160. India earns maximum foreign exchange through export of  
 (1) leather goods (2) handicrafts  
 (3) electronic goods (4) engineering goods
161. Who among the following was the first to estimate the country's per capita National Income during the British rule for the year 1888?  
 (1) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (2) Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis  
 (3) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (4) None of these
162. The rupee coin was first minted in India during the rule of  
 (1) Shahjahan  
 (2) Sher Shah Suri  
 (3) East India Company  
 (4) Razia Begum
163. The rupee coin was first minted in India in  
 (1) 1542 (2) 1601  
 (3) 1809 (4) 1677
164. The decimal currency system started in India from  
 (1) January 1955 (2) April 1957  
 (3) April 1951 (4) April 1955
165. Paper currency first started in India in  
 (1) 1862 (2) 1542  
 (3) 1601 (4) 1680
166. Whose signature appears on ten-rupee currency notes?  
 (1) Minister of Finance  
 (2) Governor, Reserve Bank of India  
 (3) Secretary, Ministry of Finance  
 (4) None of these
167. How many times has the Indian currency been demonetized so far?  
 (1) Once (2) Twice  
 (3) Thrice (4) Never
168. First demonetization of Indian currency took place in  
 (1) 1946 (2) 1947  
 (3) 1948 (4) 1949
169. Mira Behn was a follower of  
 (1) Vinoba Bhave  
 (2) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (3) Jayaprakash Narayan  
 (4) None of these
170. Who is known as the 'Father of Geometry'?  
 (1) Kepler (2) Euclid  
 (3) Pythagoras (4) Newton
171. Aryabhatta was India's renowned  
 (1) poet  
 (2) physicist  
 (3) mathematician  
 (4) medical practitioner
172. In which of the following fields did Tenzing Norgay distinguish himself?  
 (1) Boxing (2) Cycling  
 (3) Mountaineering (4) Hockey
173. Who advocated the theory of laissez faire?  
 (1) Marshall (2) Malthus  
 (3) Adam Smith (4) None of these
174. Who among the following is known as 'Fuehrer'?  
 (1) Stalin (2) Lenin  
 (3) Hitler (4) Bismarck
175. Who discovered the sea route to India?  
 (1) Vasco de Gama  
 (2) Columbus  
 (3) Magellan  
 (4) Hopkins
176. Who is known as the 'Iron Man of India'?  
 (1) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (4) Mahatma Gandhi
177. Otto von Bismarck is called  
 (1) Grand Commoner  
 (2) Man of Blood and Iron  
 (3) Grand Old Man  
 (4) Man of Destiny
178. The Ramakrishna Mission was started by  
 (1) Swami Vivekananda  
 (2) Ramakrishna Paramhansa  
 (3) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
 (4) None of these

179. Who among the following is not associated with the 'Swaraj Party'?
- (1) C.R.Dass (2) M.L.Kelkar
  - (3) Motilal Nehru (4) Mahatma Gandhi
180. Maria Montessori's name is associated with
- (1) Christian mission
  - (2) Child education
  - (3) Women's rights
  - (4) Mission hospitals
181. Who is known as 'Deshbandhu'?
- (1) Chandra Shekhar
  - (2) C.R.Dass
  - (3) A.O. Hume
  - (4) Annie Besant
182. Marshal Tito was
- (1) President of Egypt
  - (2) A hero of the World War II
  - (3) President of Yugoslavia
  - (4) None of these
183. Where was Albert Einstein born?
- (1) UK (2) USA
  - (3) Germany (4) Albania
184. Who was known as 'Nightingale of India'?
- (1) Vijaylaxmi Pandit
  - (2) Sarojini Naidu
  - (3) Suraiya
  - (4) None of these
185. Kalidas was
- (1) A poet during the Gupta period
  - (2) A dramatist during Harshvardhana's reign
  - (3) An astronomer during the Gupta period
  - (4) None of these
186. Gopal Krishan Gokhale's name is associated with
- (1) Hindu Mahasabha
  - (2) Servants Society of India
  - (3) Brahmo Samaj
  - (4) Shiv Sena
187. Who was the first lady Prime Minister of the world?
- (1) Smt Sirimavo Bandaranaike
  - (2) Mrs Margaret Thatcher
  - (3) Smt Indira Gandhi
  - (4) Mrs. Golda Meir
188. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
- (1) Annie Besant (2) Sarojini Naidu
  - (3) Vijayalaxmi Pandit (4) None
189. The first navigator to sail round the world was
- (1) Marco Polo (2) Columbus
  - (3) Amundsen (4) Magellan
190. Who among the following is known as 'Kipper'?
- (1) Napoleon Bonaparte
  - (2) Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa
  - (3) Gen Erwin Rommel
  - (4) Younger Pitt
191. John Maynard Keynes was a/an
- (1) Poet (2) Scientist
  - (3) Mathematician (4) Economist
192. Which UN Agency has its H.Q. in Paris?
- (1) UNICEF (2) ILO
  - (3) UNESCO (4) FAO
193. In which month does the UN General Assembly usually meet every year?
- (1) May (2) March
  - (3) September (4) December
194. What is the normal tenure of the office of the UN Secretary General?
- (1) 3 years (2) 4 years
  - (3) 10 years (4) 5 years
195. To which country did the first Secretary General of the UNO belong?
- (1) Sweden (2) Burma
  - (3) Norway (4) Austria
196. Which of the following countries has the power of veto in the General Assembly of the UNO?
- (1) Russia (2) USA
  - (3) China (4) None of these
197. The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is?
- (1) 5 years (2) 6 years
  - (3) 9 years (4) 10 years
198. Which of the following is not an official language of the UNO?
- (1) English
  - (2) French
  - (3) Chinese
  - (4) Japanese
199. How many nations signed the UN Charter when the organization was established?
- (1) 25 (2) 33
  - (3) 31 (4) 50

200. Which country joined the UNO in 1993 as its 184th member?  
 (1) Monaco (2) Andora  
 (3) Macedonia (4) Eritrea
201. The UN Agency set up to improve standard of education and strengthen international cooperation in this sphere is called  
 (1) UNICEF (2) UNESCO  
 (3) UNEDA (4) None of these
202. Which day is observed as Commonwealth day by member countries?  
 (1) May 24 (2) Oct 24  
 (3) Nov 14 (4) Jan 25
203. The Heads of Governments of the countries which are members of the Commonwealth meet  
 (1) once a year (2) biennially  
 (3) twice a year (4) No fixed schedule
204. Where is the H.Q. of the European Economic Community?  
 (1) Bonn (2) Rome  
 (3) Brussels (4) Hague
205. When was the Common Market established?  
 (1) 1960 (2) 1959  
 (3) 1958 (4) 1957
206. The treaty to form NATO was signed at  
 (1) Geneva (2) Paris  
 (3) Washington (4) Rome
207. The headquarter of International Court of Justice is located at  
 (1) New York (2) The Hague  
 (3) Geneva (4) None of these
208. The headquarter of IRCC is located at  
 (1) Berlin (2) Prague  
 (3) Moscow (4) None of these
209. Where is the H.Q. of the Interpol?  
 (1) Rome (2) Lyons  
 (3) Paris (4) None of these
210. India is a member of  
 (1) SEATO (2) EEC  
 (3) OPEC (4) None of these
211. Who was the first Chairman of the SAARC?  
 (1) Mr Ziaur Rehman  
 (2) Lt Gen. H.M. Ershad  
 (3) King Birendra  
 (4) Mrs Indira Gandhi
212. The Economic and Social Council of UN has how many Regional Economic Commissions?  
 (1) ten (2) seven  
 (3) five (4) three
213. The Magna Carta is  
 (1) The name of an English king  
 (2) One of Napoleon's Wars  
 (3) A British naval ship  
 (4) A historical document curbing the king's power
214. The Magna Carta was signed during the reign of  
 (1) Edward II (2) Henry IV  
 (3) John II (4) Queen Elizabeth
215. In which year was the Magna Carta signed by the King of England?  
 (1) 1215 (2) 1315  
 (3) 1415 (4) 1515
216. 'Renaissance' is  
 (1) an event of Russian Revolution  
 (2) an event of French Revolution  
 (3) a period of revival or rebirth of learning  
 (4) a war which took place between England and France
217. The French Revolution took place during the reign of  
 (1) King Louis II (2) King Louis III  
 (3) King Louis IV (4) King Louis XVI
218. The French Revolution began in the year  
 (1) 1770 (2) 1788  
 (3) 1789 (4) 1750
219. 'Fall of the Bastille' is associated with  
 (1) Napoleon's wars (2) Thirty-year War  
 (3) French Revolution (4) Hundred-year War
220. The French Revolution gave rise to the theory of  
 (1) Communism (2) Nationalism  
 (3) Democracy (4) Socialism
221. 'Renaissance' took place in Europe in  
 (1) 12th century (2) 10th century  
 (3) 15th century (4) 18th century
222. Who emerged as a great leader in France as a result of the 'French Revolution'?  
 (1) Voltaire (2) Napoleon Bonaparte  
 (3) Karl Marx (4) None of these

223. The slogan of the French Revolution was  
 (1) One nation, one leader, and one flag  
 (2) Government of the people, by the people, and for the people  
 (3) Liberty, equality, and fraternity  
 (4) Workers of the world unite
224. The French Revolution ended in  
 (1) 1780 (2) 1785  
 (3) 1790 (4) 1799
225. The Russian Revolution took place in the year  
 (1) 1917 (2) 1914  
 (3) 1910 (4) 1920
226. The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with  
 (1) France (2) Germany  
 (3) Russia (4) England
227. Who emerged as a great leader after the Russian Revolution?  
 (1) Karl Marx (2) Vladimir Lenin  
 (3) Robbespierre (4) None of these
228. The Bolshevik Revolution took place in  
 (1) Nov 1916 (2) Nov 1917  
 (3) Nov 1918 (4) Nov 1919
229. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was led by  
 (1) Stalin (2) Lenin  
 (3) Nicholas I (4) Karl Marx
230. Who wrote the Communist Manifesto?  
 (1) Lenin (2) Karl Marx  
 (3) Stalin (4) None of these
231. When was the Communist Manifesto published?  
 (1) 1840 (2) 1848  
 (3) 1917 (4) 1918
232. The Seven-year War (1756-1763) was fought between  
 (1) France and Germany  
 (2) England and France  
 (3) England and Prussia  
 (4) France and Austria
233. The Rolling Plan concept in National Planning was introduced by  
 (1) Mrs. Indira Gandhi  
 (2) National Front Government  
 (3) Janata Government  
 (4) Rajiv Gandhi
234. Why was Plan Holiday necessary in the National Planning?  
 (1) First Indo-Pak war  
 (2) Second Indo-Pak war  
 (3) Chinese conflict  
 (4) None of these
235. The Second Five-Year Plan laid emphasis on  
 (1) Agriculture (2) Industries  
 (3) Self-reliance (4) Removing
236. The country famous for Samba Dance is  
 (1) West Indies (2) Canada  
 (3) Sri Lanka (4) Brazil
237. The earlier name of Sri Lanka was  
 (1) Kyrone (2) Cyclone  
 (3) Keylone (4) Ceylon
238. The Period of Tenth Five Year Plan is  
 (1) 2000-05 (2) 2001-05  
 (3) 2002-06 (4) 2002-07
239. The National Development Council gets its administrative support from the  
 (1) Finance Commission  
 (2) Planning Commission  
 (3) Administrative Reforms Committee  
 (4) None of these
240. Removal of poverty was the foremost objective of which of the following Five-Year Plans?  
 (1) Second (2) Third  
 (3) Fourth (4) Sixth
241. Planning Commission is  
 (1) advisory body  
 (2) executive body  
 (3) government body  
 (4) autonomous body
242. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?  

Plan	Laid emphasis on
(1) I	(i) Agriculture and rural development
(2) II	(ii) Expansion of basic and heavy industries
(3) III	(iii) Self-sufficiency in food and expansion of basic industries like steel
(4) IV	(iv) Political growth of the country

243. Five-Year Plans are finally approved by the  
 (1) President  
 (2) Prime Minister  
 (3) National Development Council  
 (4) Planning Commission
244. The Community Development Programme in India was launched in  
 (1) 1950 (2) 1952  
 (3) 1956 (4) 1960
245. The main aim of Community Development programmes is  
 (1) setting up of cooperative societies  
 (2) setting up of cottage industries  
 (3) setting up of agro-based industries  
 (4) all-round upliftment of the rural people
246. Who among the following is not a member of the National Development Council?  
 (1) Prime Minister  
 (2) Members of Planning Commission  
 (3) Chief Ministers of States  
 (4) The President of India
247. The culmination of the traditional opposition to British rule came with the Revolt of 1857 which started from:  
 (1) Allahabad (2) Poona  
 (3) Calcutta (4) Meerut
248. The 1857 Revolt which began with the mutiny of the Sepoys (Indian soldiers of the East India Company) commenced from  
 (1) January 26, 1857  
 (2) August 15, 1857  
 (3) May 10, 1857  
 (4) August 10, 1857
249. What was the important element in the strength of the Revolt of 1857?  
 (1) Leadership of Nana Sahib  
 (2) Leadership of Rani of Jhansi  
 (3) Support of Bahadur Shah  
 (4) Hindu-Muslim unity
250. The revolt of 1857 was led by Nana Sahib at ..... where he was defeated.  
 (1) Delhi (2) Meerut  
 (3) Kanpur (4) Lahore
251. As a result of 1857 Revolt, which ruler of native states of India was made prisoner?  
 (1) Begum of Avadh  
 (2) Rani of Jhansi  
 (3) Bahadur Shah  
 (4) Raja of Vizianagaram
252. The Revolt of 1857 was the first great struggle of the Indian people for freedom from British imperialism but it failed. The main reason for failure was  
 (1) Paucity of financial resources  
 (2) All the native rulers did not join the revolt  
 (3) There were less number of fighters  
 (4) Imprisonment of Bahadur Shah and death of Rani of Jhansi while fighting with sword in hand
253. Who was one of the first Indian leaders to start an agitation for political reforms (i.e. freedom of press, trial by jury, etc.)?  
 (1) Tantiya Tope  
 (2) Nana Sahib  
 (3) Kunwar Singh of Bihar  
 (4) Raja Rammohan Roy
254. The germs of modern political consciousness were sown in the 1820's and 1830's by  
 (1) Rani of Jhansi and Nana Sahib  
 (2) Jats of Western UP and Rajputs of Bilaspur  
 (3) Rammohan Roy and Derozians from Bengal  
 (4) Zamindars of Bengal and Maharashtra
255. Which was the first political association to be started in India and where?  
 (1) East India Association in 1866  
 (2) Landholders' Society at Calcutta in 1838  
 (3) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1870  
 (4) Indian Association in 1876 in Bengal
256. Which of the following statements in respect of the Grand Old Man of India (Dadabhai Naoroji) is correct?  
 (1) He organized the East India Association in England in the year 1866  
 (2) He showed that the poverty and economic backwardness of India were not inherent in local conditions  
 (3) He was a successful businessman and dedicated his entire life and wealth to the national movement  
 (4) All the above statements are true
257. The doctrine of Swadeshi was first preached ..... and why .....?  
 (1) In 1866 to save Indian economy  
 (2) In 1866 to generate feeling of patriotism  
 (3) In 1870 to protect Indian industries against onslaught of British manufacturers  
 (4) In 1876 to create feeling of Indianization



258. The Swadeshi movement was specially marked by  
 (1) Indians becoming aware of economic exploitation by Britishers  
 (2) Active participation of women in movement  
 (3) Opening of several cottage industries  
 (4) Creation of hatefulness towards British Industrialists
259. The Indian National Congress was sponsored by the year ..... by .....  
 (1) W.C. Bonnerjee in December 1885  
 (2) A.O. Home (an Englishman and a retired civil servant) in 1885  
 (3) S. N. Banerjee in 1883  
 (4) None of the above
260. Who was the first President of Indian National Congress and when was it first organized?  
 (1) A.O. Hume 1857  
 (2) M.G. Ranade 1887  
 (3) Aurobindo Ghosh 1885  
 (4) W.C. Bannerjee 1885
261. Why the movement of Indian National Congress remained most successful struggle for freedom?  
 (1) Due to leadership of W.C. Bannerjee  
 (2) Due to unity among Hindu-Muslim  
 (3) Because the movement was sponsored by a great Englishman  
 (4) As there was no distrust among the members the British authorities could not find ways of suppressing the movement
262. Why was B.G. Tilak arrested in 1897 due to which he became popular all-India leader and was given the title of Lokmanya by the people?  
 (1) Due to his support to the struggle for human rights waged in South Africa  
 (2) Because of his association with M.K. Gandhi to support human rights struggles in South Africa  
 (3) On the charge of spreading disaffection against the British Indian Government  
 (4) None of these
263. Who was the first Indian to use the word Swarajya in 1906?  
 (1) B.G. Tilak at the Calcutta session of the Congress  
 (2) Dadabhai Naoroji at the Calcutta session of the Congress  
 (3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale at Mumbai in 1885  
 (4) Lala Lajpat Rai in the first session of Indian National Congress
264. Whose name is associated with the Muslim communalism which helped the British Government to follow the policy of 'Divide and Rule'?  
 (1) Sayyid Ahmed Khan  
 (2) Rammutullah Muhammed Sayani  
 (3) Badrudin Tyabji  
 (4) None of the above
265. Who was the Indian leader who opposed organization of Indian Congress in 1885 along with Raja Shiva Prasad of Benares?  
 (1) Badrudin Tyabji  
 (2) Nawab Abdul Latif  
 (3) Sayyid Ahmed Khan  
 (4) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
266. The concrete shape and setting to the communal theory was given when the All India Muslim League was set up in the year  
 (1) 1906 (2) 1904  
 (3) 1924 (4) 1910
267. Under whose leadership the All India Muslim League was set up?  
 (1) Mohammed Ali Jinnah  
 (2) Sayyid Ahmed Khan  
 (3) Aga Khan  
 (4) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca
268. The Ahrar Movement was started as a  
 (1) Pro-British movement  
 (2) Pro-Muslim League movement  
 (3) National and militant movement  
 (4) None of these
269. Who was the most prominent Muslim leader of the Ahrar movement?  
 (1) Hakim Ajmal Khan  
 (2) Maulana Mohamad Ali  
 (3) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad  
 (4) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
270. Who started the Home Rule League movement and when?  
 (1) B.G. Tilak in 1916 upon return from Mandalay  
 (2) Mrs. Annie Besant in September 1916  
 (3) Gandhiji  
 (4) Lala Lajpat Rai
271. What was the main aim of Home Rule Movement?  
 (1) To remove British rule  
 (2) To turn out Britishers  
 (3) To keep unity among Hindu-Muslims and fight for freedom  
 (4) To attain self-government within the British Empire



272. Which of the following country becomes 190<sup>th</sup> member of the UNO?  
 (1) Switzerland (2) Bahamas  
 (3) Mauritius (4) Dominican Republic
273. Which place is called the "Cockpit of Europe"?  
 (1) South-hall (2) Bangalore  
 (3) Belgium (4) Belgaum
274. Australia is known as the  
 (1) Land of Golden Fleece  
 (2) Dependent continent  
 (3) South Europe  
 (4) Richest Island
275. Which is called the 'Britain of the South'?  
 (1) New Zealand  
 (2) Bangalore  
 (3) Chennai Central  
 (4) Australia
276. Oxford is known as the \_\_\_\_\_  
 (1) Most literate country  
 (2) City of dreaming spires  
 (3) University of the world  
 (4) None of these
277. 'Land of Midnight Sun' is the name given to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (1) Norway (2) Sweden  
 (3) Denmark (4) Dublin
278. 'Pillars of Hercules' is the nickname of  
 (1) Venice (2) Straits of Gibraltar  
 (3) Natal (4) None of these
279. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the 'City of Eternal Springs'  
 (1) Quito (2) Egypt  
 (3) Korea (4) Dehradun
280. Which is the 'World's loneliest Island'?  
 (1) Australia (2) Tristan De Cunha  
 (3) Nicobar (4) Ivory Coast
281. The \_\_\_\_\_ is referred to as the 'Isle of Dogs'  
 (1) Insula Canaria  
 (2) Channel Island  
 (3) Cape Verde Islands  
 (4) Cayman Island
282. Laos is called the  
 (1) Land of Million Elephants  
 (2) Land of White Elephants  
 (3) Hermit Kingdom  
 (4) Land of Elephants
283. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as the 'Fortunate Island'  
 (1) Canary Island  
 (2) Island Cocos  
 (3) Christmas Island  
 (4) Cook Island
284. 'Tonga' is also known as the  
 (1) Friendly Islands  
 (2) Tokelan Island  
 (3) Haapai  
 (4) Christian Island
285. Shivaji's war strategy used against the Mughals was  
 (1) Alert army (2) Political supremacy  
 (3) Large army (4) Guerilla warfare
286. Which one of the following is a contemporary of Harshavardhana?  
 (1) Pulakesin II (2) Chaitanaya  
 (3) Rajaraja I (4) Shankaracharya
287. Shivaji's greatness largely rests upon which is the following factors?  
 (1) He defeated the Mughais  
 (2) He stopped the expansion of the Mughal power in South India  
 (3) He founded the Maratha power in India  
 (4) He was a brave general and an able rider
288. The first to have trade relations with India were the  
 (1) Dutch (2) English  
 (3) Portuguese (4) French
289. Gandhiji's famous "Quit India" movement call to die British was given in  
 (1) 1940 (2) 1942  
 (3) 1941 (4) 1943
290. Cause of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 was  
 (1) Transferring control of East India Company to the Crown  
 (2) Low salary of Indian soldiers  
 (3) Supply of greased cartridges to the soldiers  
 (4) Exploitation of Indians by the British
291. Simon Commission was boycotted by Indians because  
 (1) None of the Indians were members  
 (2) It was meant for the division of India  
 (3) There was no representative of the Labour party  
 (4) It was headed by General Dyer

292. Which of the following statements was not a feature of the Permanent Settlement Act?  
 (1) Zamindars were made the legal proprietor of land  
 (2) Most of the landlords did not take interest in the improvement of land  
 (3) State was assured of a fixed income  
 (4) One-sixth of the produce was given to the Govt.
293. Indian National Army was formed by  
 (1) Gandhiji  
 (2) Subhash Chandra Bose  
 (3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (4) Lala Lajpat Rai
294. Who among the following Governor-Generals was associated with the partition of Bengal?  
 (1) Lord Canning (2) Lord Dalhousie  
 (3) Lord Amherst (4) Lord Curzon
295. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of formation of the Indian National Congress?  
 (1) Lord Canning (2) Lord Dufferin  
 (3) Lord Mayo (4) Lord Elgin
296. In which year was the Indian National Congress formed?  
 (1) 1835 (2) 1885  
 (3) 1901 (4) 1875
297. Who among the following belonged to the moderate group of the Indian National Congress?  
 (1) Lala Lajpat Rai  
 (2) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
298. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the city of  
 (1) Agra (2) Meerut  
 (3) Amritsar (4) Lahore
299. The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was  
 (1) Lord Curzon (2) Lord Macaulay  
 (3) Lord Bentinck (4) Lord Dalhousie
300. Gandhiji's Dandi March started from  
 (1) Bardoli (2) Ahmedabad  
 (3) Surat (4) Bombay
301. Quit India movement was adopted by the Indian National Congress at  
 (1) Mumbai (2) Ahmedabad  
 (3) Pune (4) Calcutta
302. King George V visited India during the viceroyalty of  
 (1) Lord Ripon (2) Lord Curzon  
 (3) Lord Harding (4) Lord Reading
303. Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement' in Bengal?  
 (1) Lord Bentinck (2) Lord Cornwallis  
 (3) Lord Wellesley (4) Lord Hastings
304. The Olympics Motto 'Citius, Altius, Fortius' have been taken from which language?  
 (1) Latin (2) Spanish  
 (3) Greek (4) French
305. Five Coloured Rings in the Olympics Emblem represents  
 (1) Five sports which were competed in the first Olympics  
 (2) Group of five nations which joined hands to revive the modern Olympics in 1894  
 (3) Five continents participating in the Games  
 (4) Five Gods in whose honour the Greek instituted these Games
306. The Olympics Flame symbolises  
 (1) Continuity of games between the ancient and modern Olympics  
 (2) Zeal of participating athletes to win the events  
 (3) Burning of hatred and sending message of brotherhood across the continents  
 (4) None of the above
307. In which Games for the first time was Olympic mascot introduced?  
 (1) 1952 Helsinki, Finland  
 (2) 1960 Rome, Italy  
 (3) 1972 Munich, Germany  
 (4) 2000 Atlanta, USA
308. The primary producer of news print in the world is  
 (1) Australia (2) Canada  
 (3) USA (4) Japan
309. World literacy day is celebrated on  
 (1) 8<sup>th</sup> Nov (2) 8<sup>th</sup> Oct  
 (3) 8<sup>th</sup> Sep (4) 8<sup>th</sup> Aug
310. Which country led a boycott of the 1980 Olympic games held in Moscow?  
 (1) Great Britain (2) China  
 (3) United States (4) South Korea
311. The Commonwealth Games were earlier called  
 (1) British Colonies Sports Festival  
 (2) British Empire Games  
 (3) Royal Colonial Games  
 (4) None of these

312. When did the first Commonwealth Games take place?  
 (1) 1948 (2) 1930  
 (3) 1934 (4) 1945
313. Where were the first Commonwealth Games held?  
 (1) New Zealand (2) Scotland  
 (3) Kenya (4) Canada
314. Which country hosted the 2006 Commonwealth Games?  
 (1) India (2) Australia  
 (3) UK (4) Canada
315. The Commonwealth Games were not held in the years  
 (1) 1942 and 1950 (2) 1946 and 1950  
 (3) 1942 and 1946 (4) 1986 and 1990
316. The Commonwealth Games normally take place at an interval of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 (1) three (2) four  
 (3) five (4) not defined
317. The Commonwealth Games had to be cancelled during  
 (1) 1942 (2) 1946  
 (3) 1942 and 1946 (4) 1948
318. In which year were the first Asian Games held?  
 (1) 1947 (2) 1951  
 (3) 1995 (4) 1958
319. Which among the following countries hosted the First Asian Games?  
 (1) Indonesia (2) Former USSR  
 (3) India (4) China
320. Which country hosted the XV Asiad?  
 (1) Former W. Germany  
 (2) South Korea  
 (3) Qatar  
 (4) USSR
321. Asian Games have been organised in India  
 (1) Once (2) thrice  
 (3) five times (4) twice
322. The father of modern Italy is  
 (1) Alexander Flaming  
 (2) Baribaldi  
 (3) Garibaldi  
 (4) Beethoven
323. The country known as the land of Thunder bolt is  
 (1) Bhutan (2) Maldives  
 (3) Sri Lanka (4) Nepal
324. Which of the following did not participate in the first Asian Games (1951) organised at New Delhi, India?  
 (1) Afghanistan (2) Pakistan  
 (3) Iran (4) Japan
325. The Olympic motto was first displayed on the Olympics Flag in the Games held in  
 (1) 1894 (2) 1920  
 (3) 1972 (4) 2000
326. With which sport is the term Chinaman associated?  
 (1) Boxing (2) Yachting  
 (3) Judo (4) Cricket
327. The country known as Morning Calm is  
 (1) USA (2) Australia  
 (3) Canada (4) Korea
328. 'The Ashes' is associated with cricket matches played between?  
 (1) Australia and West Indies  
 (2) Australia and England  
 (3) England and West Indies  
 (4) New Zealand and West Indies
329. 'Bully' is the term associated with which one of the following sports  
 (1) Hockey (2) Football  
 (3) Boxing (4) Golf
330. 'A Half Nelson' is the term associated with which of the following sports  
 (1) Bridge (2) Wrestling  
 (3) Golf (4) Polo
331. 'Aga Khan Cup' is associated with which of the following sports  
 (1) Basketball (2) Hockey  
 (3) Table Tennis (4) Football
332. EZAR Cup is associated with which of the following sports  
 (1) Hockey (2) Football  
 (3) Polo (4) Tennis
333. 'Beighton Cup' is associated with which of the following sports  
 (1) Football (2) Hockey  
 (3) Boxing (4) Badminton
334. 'Santosh Trophy' is associated with which of the following sports  
 (1) Cricket (2) Hockey  
 (3) Football (4) Table Tennis

335. Which is India's largest Stadium?  
 (1) National Stadium, Delhi  
 (2) Yuba Bharati Stadium, Kolkata  
 (3) Yadvindra Stadium, Patiala  
 (4) Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, Mumbai
336. Which is India's largest Indoor Stadium?  
 (1) Netaji Stadium, Kolkata  
 (2) Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi  
 (3) Bharati Stadium Cuttack  
 (4) None of these
337. The stadium 'Eden Gardens' is situated at  
 (1) Kolkata (2) Mumbai  
 (3) Chennai (4) Bangalore
338. 'Bishop' is the term associated with which sports  
 (1) Cricket (2) Polo  
 (3) Chess (4) Golf
339. The only cricket team to have played in the finals of the last three World Cups is  
 (1) Pakistan (2) Australia  
 (3) India (4) None of these
340. Which team has won the Football World Cup most of the times?  
 (1) Brazil, 4 times  
 (2) Brazil, 5 times  
 (3) Germany and Brazil, 4 times each  
 (4) Brazil and Germany, 3 times each
341. Grand Prix is associated with  
 (1) Lawn Tennis (2) Boxing  
 (3) Volleyball (4) Golf
342. Wimbledon is associated with which of the following games?  
 (1) Golf (2) Lawn Tennis  
 (3) Hockey (4) Badminton
343. The term 'Butter fly' in sports is associated with  
 (1) Basketball (2) Swimming  
 (3) Rowing (4) Golf
344. The term 'Dribbling' is not associated with  
 (1) Hockey (2) Football  
 (3) Basketball (4) Baseball
345. The term 'smash' in sports is associated with  
 (1) Lawn Tennis (2) Badminton  
 (3) Volleyball (4) Hockey
346. The term 'bogey' is associated with  
 (1) Tennis (2) Golf  
 (3) Baseball (4) Chess
347. 'Epsom' is associated with  
 (1) Polo (2) Water Polo  
 (3) Table Tennis (4) Horse riding
348. Pivot is associated with which of the following games?  
 (1) Hockey (2) Basketball  
 (3) Golf (4) Tennis
349. The term 'deuce' is common in which of the following two games?  
 (1) Basketball and Badminton  
 (2) Badminton and Tennis  
 (3) Volleyball and Tennis  
 (4) None of these
350. The term Bishop is associated with which game?  
 (1) Golf (2) Chess  
 (3) Bridge (4) Billiards
351. The term L.B.W. is associated with  
 (1) Tennis (2) Badminton  
 (3) Hockey (4) Cricket
352. Which of the following pairs is not correct?  
 (1) Deodhar Trophy : Hockey  
 (2) Jules Rimet Cup : Football  
 (3) Corbillon Cup : Table Tennis  
 (4) Irani Cup : Cricket
353. How many players take part in each team in a cricket match played under international rules?  
 (1) 7 (2) 11  
 (3) 6 (4) 8
354. The founder of Chinese Republic is  
 (1) Yasuko (2) Fa-hien  
 (3) San-Yat-Sen (4) Su-Yang
355. The duration of a normal one-half of a Hockey match is  
 (1) 45 min (2) 40 min  
 (3) 35 min (4) 30 min
356. What is the duration of each period before and after the ten-minute break in a basketball game?  
 (1) 30 min (2) 25 min  
 (3) 35 min (4) 45 min
357. When and where was the game of Volleyball invented?  
 (1) England, 1904 (2) USA, 1895  
 (3) Canada, 1894 (4) Australia, 1890
358. The normal length of a Football ground must be  
 (1) 110-120 m (2) 100-110 m  
 (3) 90-100 m (4) 120-130 m

359. How many players are there in a Football team?  
 (1) 10 (2) 11  
 (3) 12 (4) 6
360. How many players are there on each side in a women's Basketball game?  
 (1) 5 (2) 6  
 (3) 7 (4) 10
361. Swaythling Cup is associated with  
 (1) Lawn Tennis (2) Table Tennis  
 (3) Hockey (4) Golf
362. The first recorded ancient Olympics was held in  
 (1) 700 BC (2) 776 BC  
 (3) 310 BC (4) 450 BC
363. Who started the ancient Olympic Games?  
 (1) The Romans (2) The Greeks  
 (3) The Egyptians (4) None of these
364. The ancient Olympics continued till about  
 (1) 200 BC (2) 394 BC  
 (3) 300 BC (4) 370 BC
365. The modern Olympic Games were revived after a lapse of nearly  
 (1) 1000 years (2) 1200 years  
 (3) 1500 years (4) 2000 years
366. Modern Olympics was revived by  
 (1) A Dutch nobleman  
 (2) A Greek nobleman  
 (3) A French nobleman  
 (4) A German philosopher
367. Who is said to be the father of Modern Olympics?  
 (1) Robert Dover (2) Pierre de Coubertin  
 (3) Theodosius I (4) Ernest Curtis
368. In which year did the first modern Olympic Games take place?  
 (1) 1908 (2) 1904  
 (3) 1896 (4) 1895
369. In which year was the International Olympic Committee (IOC) formed?  
 (1) 1845 (2) 1875  
 (3) 1894 (4) 1895
370. The Headquarters of the IOC is located at  
 (1) Olympia (2) Lausanne  
 (3) Paris (4) Athens
371. The Symbol of the summer Olympic Games comprises  
 (1) Five rings of the same colour  
 (2) Five rings of the different colours  
 (3) Four blue rings  
 (4) Four rings of the different colours
372. The five intertwined Olympic rings that form the Summer Olympic symbol are of five different colours. Which of the following colours is not one of the five?  
 (1) Yellow (2) Black  
 (3) Violet (4) Blue
373. Where were the first modern Olympic Games held?  
 (1) Olympia (2) Athens  
 (3) Seoul (4) Los Angeles
374. The Summer Olympic Games are normally held at intervals of  
 (1) 2 years (2) 3 years  
 (3) 4 years (4) 5 years
375. The Winter Olympic Games came into being in the year  
 (1) 1908 (2) 1912  
 (3) 1916 (4) 1924
376. Since the revival of the modern Olympic Games, how many times have the games been cancelled?  
 (1) Once in 1916  
 (2) Twice: 1940 and 1941  
 (3) Thrice: 1916, 1940 and 1944  
 (4) Never
377. Since 1896 the Olympic Games have been held twice at each of the following countries, except  
 (1) London (2) Los Angeles  
 (3) Rome (4) Paris
378. Which of the following countries had hosted the Olympic Games three times?  
 (1) Former USSR (2) France  
 (3) Canada (4) Australia
379. The XXIX Olympic Games will be held at  
 (1) Korea (2) China  
 (3) India (4) France
380. Which Olympiad was held in Greece in 2004?  
 (1) XXVI (2) XXVII  
 (3) XXVIII (4) XXIX

381. Which Olympic Games had to be cancelled due to World War I?  
 (1) 1908 (2) 1912  
 (3) 1916 (4) None of these
382. The background colour of Olympic Flag is  
 (1) Yellow (2) White  
 (3) Light Blue (4) Silver
383. The XXV Summer Olympic Games were held at  
 (1) Amsterdam (2) Sydney  
 (3) Barcelona (4) Los Angeles
384. The founder of Germany  
 (1) Hitler (2) Otto von Bismarck  
 (3) Keto Bismarck (4) Adolf Bismarck
385. The 2006 Winter Olympics are scheduled at  
 (1) Italy (2) France  
 (3) Japan (4) USA
386. The gateway to the gulf of Iran is  
 (1) Strait of Gibraltar  
 (2) Strait of Hormuz  
 (3) Strait of Malacca  
 (4) None of these
387. The Olympic Cup, instituted by IOC President Baron Peirre de Coubertin in 1906 is awarded to  
 (1) An institution that contributes to the development of sports  
 (2) The country which tops the medal tally in the Olympics  
 (3) The sports person who wins the maximum number of medals in an Olympics  
 (4) The team which wins the football event in an Olympics
388. The industrial revolution took place in  
 (1) Brazil (2) England  
 (3) USA (4) China
389. Olympiads of which year are not recognised by the IOC?  
 (1) 1940, Tokyo Olympics  
 (2) 1944, London Olympics  
 (3) 1896, Athens Olympics  
 (4) 1906, Athens (Greece)
390. In which year Olympics were not held?  
 (1) 1920 (2) 1916  
 (3) 1940 (4) 1948
391. The Indian National Congress adopted the resolution of 'Complete Independence' in its session held at  
 (1) Lahore (2) Calcutta  
 (3) Madras (4) Bombay
392. "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it." This was advocated by  
 (1) Lala Lajpat Rai  
 (2) Lohmanya Tilak  
 (3) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (4) Sardar Patel
393. The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was raised by  
 (1) Subhash Chandra Bose  
 (2) Bhagat Singh  
 (3) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (4) Jawaharlal Nehru
394. Who among the following was the first British Viceroy as well as Governor-General of India?  
 (1) Lord Canning  
 (2) Lord Warren Hastings  
 (3) Lord Dalhousie  
 (4) Lord Bentinck
395. The first Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji after the  
 (1) Rowlatt Act of 1919  
 (2) Jallianwala Bagh massacre  
 (3) Chauri-Chaura incident of 1922  
 (4) Arrival of Cripps Mission
396. The Sepoy Mutiny of 1867 failed due to  
 I. Poor organization II. Lack of unity  
 III. Improper leadership  
 (1) II and III only (2) I only  
 (3) I, II and III (4) I and II only
397. The All India Muslim League was founded during the period  
 (1) 1901-10 (2) 1911-20  
 (3) 1921-30 (4) 1931-40
398. The Swadeshi Movement was started by  
 (1) Stopping migration to other countries  
 (2) Boycotting foreign goods  
 (3) Speaking Hindi only  
 (4) Taking interest in Indian culture
399. Who was the Governor-General during the period 1774-85?  
 (1) Lord Ripon (2) Lord. Curzon  
 (3) Lord Hastings (4) Lord Bentinck
400. Raja Rammohan Roy was the founder of  
 (1) Arya Samaj  
 (2) Brahmo Samaj  
 (3) Ramakrishna Mission  
 (4) Prarthana Samaj

## Answer Key

1.(2)	2.(2)	3.(2)	4.(1)	5.(1)	6.(1)	7.(2)	8.(2)	9.(3)	10.(1)
11.(2)	12.(1)	13.(1)	14.(2)	15.(4)	16.(4)	17.(1)	18.(2)	19.(1)	20.(2)
21.(1)	22.(2)	23.(4)	24.(1)	25.(1)	26.(1)	27.(1)	28.(2)	29.(2)	30.(2)
31.(2)	32.(1)	33.(1)	34.(2)	35.(2)	36.(2)	37.(4)	38.(2)	39.(1)	40.(4)
41.(1)	42.(1)	43.(1)	44.(3)	45.(1)	46.(1)	47.(2)	48.(4)	49.(3)	50.(2)
51.(3)	52.(2)	53.(1)	54.(4)	55.(4)	56.(3)	57.(2)	58.(4)	59.(3)	60.(1)
61.(2)	62.(4)	63.(2)	64.(4)	65.(2)	66.(4)	67.(3)	68.(1)	69.(3)	70.(2)
71.(2)	72.(3)	73.(4)	74.(1)	75.(3)	76.(1)	77.(3)	78.(2)	79.(3)	80.(2)
81.(2)	82.(2)	83.(3)	84.(1)	85.(3)	86.(2)	87.(3)	88.(4)	89.(2)	90.(1)
91.(2)	92.(2)	93.(3)	94.(2)	95.(4)	96.(4)	97.(1)	98.(4)	99.(2)	100.(2)
101.(4)	102.(4)	103.(3)	104.(2)	105.(2)	106.(4)	107.(2)	108.(2)	109.(2)	110.(2)
111.(3)	112.(3)	113.(2)	114.(4)	115.(3)	116.(1)	117.(2)	118.(2)	119.(4)	120.(2)
121.(3)	122.(3)	123.(2)	124.(1)	125.(3)	126.(3)	127.(2)	128.(2)	129.(1)	130.(2)
131.(2)	132.(1)	133.(2)	134.(2)	135.(1)	136.(2)	137.(1)	138.(2)	139.(1)	140.(1)
141.(2)	142.(1)	143.(1)	144.(4)	145.(2)	146.(2)	147.(1)	148.(3)	149.(4)	150.(3)
151.(2)	152.(3)	153.(3)	154.(1)	155.(1)	156.(1)	157.(2)	158.(3)	159.(3)	160.(2)
161.(3)	162.(2)	163.(1)	164.(2)	165.(1)	166.(2)	167.(2)	168.(1)	169.(2)	170.(2)
171.(3)	172.(3)	173.(3)	174.(3)	175.(1)	176.(3)	177.(2)	178.(1)	179.(4)	180.(2)
181.(2)	182.(3)	183.(3)	184.(2)	185.(1)	186.(2)	187.(1)	188.(1)	189.(4)	190.(2)
191.(4)	192.(3)	193.(3)	194.(4)	195.(3)	196.(4)	197.(3)	198.(4)	199.(4)	200.(2)
201.(2)	201.(1)	203.(2)	204.(3)	205.(3)	206.(3)	207.(2)	208.(4)	209.(2)	210.(4)
211.(2)	212.(3)	213.(4)	214.(3)	215.(1)	216.(3)	217.(4)	218.(3)	219.(3)	220.(4)
221.(3)	222.(2)	223.(3)	224.(4)	225.(1)	226.(3)	227.(2)	228.(2)	229.(2)	230.(2)
231.(2)	232.(3)	233.(3)	234.(3)	235.(2)	236.(4)	237.(4)	238.(4)	239.(2)	240.(4)
241.(1)	242.(4)	243.(3)	244.(2)	245.(4)	246.(4)	247.(4)	248.(3)	249.(4)	250.(2)
251.(3)	252.(2)	253.(4)	254.(3)	255.(2)	256.(4)	257.(3)	258.(2)	259.(2)	260.(4)
261.(3)	262.(3)	263.(2)	264.(1)	265.(3)	266.(1)	267.(3)	268.(3)	269.(3)	270.(2)
271.(4)	272.(1)	273.(3)	274.(1)	275.(1)	276.(2)	277.(1)	278.(2)	279.(1)	280.(2)
281.(1)	282.(1)	283.(1)	284.(1)	285.(4)	286.(1)	287.(3)	288.(3)	289.(2)	290.(3)
291.(1)	292.(4)	293.(2)	294.(4)	295.(2)	296.(2)	297.(3)	298.(3)	299.(3)	300.(2)
301.(1)	302.(3)	303.(2)	304.(1)	305.(3)	306.(1)	307.(3)	308.(2)	309.(3)	310.(3)
311.(2)	312.(2)	313.(4)	314.(2)	315.(3)	316.(2)	317.(3)	318.(2)	319.(3)	320.(3)
321.(4)	322.(3)	323.(1)	324.(2)	325.(2)	326.(4)	327.(4)	328.(2)	329.(1)	330.(2)
331.(2)	332.(3)	333.(2)	334.(3)	335.(2)	336.(2)	337.(1)	338.(3)	339.(2)	340.(2)
341.(1)	342.(2)	343.(2)	344.(4)	345.(2)	346.(2)	347.(4)	348.(2)	349.(2)	350.(2)
351.(4)	352.(1)	353.(2)	354.(3)	355.(3)	356.(2)	357.(2)	358.(2)	359.(2)	360.(2)
361.(2)	362.(2)	363.(2)	364.(2)	365.(3)	366.(3)	367.(2)	368.(3)	369.(3)	370.(2)
371.(2)	372.(3)	373.(2)	374.(3)	375.(4)	376.(3)	377.(3)	378.(2)	379.(2)	380.(3)
381.(3)	382.(2)	383.(3)	384.(2)	385.(1)	386.(2)	387.(1)	388.(2)	389.(4)	390.(2)
391.(1)	392.(2)	393.(2)	394.(1)	395.(1)	396.(3)	397.(1)	398.(2)	399.(3)	400.(2)