

SOCIAL STUDIES (IX CLASS)

1. This is not a factor influencing the amount of insolation received by an area. []
 a) The angle of incidence b) The duration of day light
 c) The diameter of the Earth d) The distance between the Earth
2. The mean distance between the Sun and the Earth is about []
 a) 130 millions kms b) 100 millions kms
 c) 300 millions kms d) 150 millions kms
3. The days are long during []
 a) Summer b) Winter c) Spring d) Rainy Season
4. Anders celsius belonged to this country []
 a) England b) Sweden c) Germany d) Norway
5. Mistral is this type of wind []
 a) Tropical b) Seasonal c) Cold d) Hot
6. This are the lines indicating the places of equal distribution of rainfall []
 a) Isotherms b) Isobars c) Isobyets d) Isopleths
7. The water vapour in the air is called []
 a) Dewpoint b) Precipitation c) Aridity d) Humidity
8. When the atmospheric temperature increases, this expands []
 a) Humidity b) Air c) Sunshine d) Precipitation
9. If the water in the cloud is converted into billions of tiny particles of water or snow it is called as []
 a) Hoar Frost b) Dewpoint c) Sleet d) Absolute Humidity
10. This state is the highest earth quake prone region in India []
 a) Rajastan b) Gujarath c) Andhra Pradesh d) Asom
11. The depth of the mariana Trench is []
 a) 10,000 mt b) 11,000 mt c) 11,034 mt d) 11,200 mt
12. Large estates known as “Haciendas” are present in []
 a) Italy b) Chile c) Greece d) California
13. This is considered as the playground of America []
 a) California b) Chicago c) Philadelphia d) New York
14. In Australia, the principal forest tree is []
 a) Teak b) Mahogani c) Aboni d) Eucalyptus
15. The victoria falls is on the following river []
 a) The columbia b) The Amazon c) The Zambeti d) The Orinaco
16. Kimberly is famous for []
 a) Gold b) Silver c) Diamonds d) Bauxite
17. Death valley is located in []
 a) Sonaram desert b) Sahara desert c) Thar desert d) Australian desert

18. What is the largest producer of nitrates in the world []
 a) Singapur b) Brazil c) U.S.A d) Chile
19. In Bogor, Java, Thunder is heard on atleast this days a year []
 a) 323 b) 322 c) 333 d) 232
20. These are the examples of exotic rivers []
 a) Nile b) Indus c) Darling d) All the above
21. What is called "Sugar bowl of the world". []
 a) Chile b) Mexico c) Cuba d) India
22. Where is the Niagara water falls []
 a) U.S.A b) Canada c) South Africa d) Russia
23. The grasslands of Australia []
 a) Downs b) Steppes c) Prairies d) Veldts
24. The anatolian plateau is present in []
 a) Burma b) Thailand c) China d) Turkey
25. The use of copper started around []
 a) 3000 B.C b) 4000 B.C c) 5000 B.C d) 6000 B.C
26. Dharma was introduced by []
 a) Gandhi b) Ashoka c) Vikramaditya d) Buddha
27. Father of History []
 a) Hippocrates b) Vesalias c) Herodotus d) Ptolmy
28. What is the new name of Iran []
 a) Myanmar b) Iraq c) Persia d) Sandi Arabia
29. America vespucci was []
 a) Portuguese Navigator b) Italian Navigator
 c) Spain Navigator d) Britan Navigator
30. Old testament was in []
 a) Greek language b) Latin language c) Hebrew language d) Arabi language
31. The length of great wall of China is ----- km []
 a) 2500 km b) 2200 km c) 2300 km d) 2400 km
32. Alexander died in []
 a) 323 A.D b) 323 B.C c) 322 A.D d) 322 B.C
33. Who was discovered west Indies []
 a) Vasco dagama b) Amundsen c) Vespucci d) Columbus
34. The land of rising sun country is []
 a) Norway b) Sweden c) Japan d) Burma
35. Father of modern political philosophy []
 a) Erasmus b) Rapheal c) Thomas mour d) Machiavelli

36. Turks conquered Constantinople in []
 a) 1453 B.C b) 1435 B.C c) 1435 A.D d) 1453 A.D
37. Bloodless revolution occurred in []
 a) French b) Britain c) America d) Italy
38. "Soldiers of Jesus" started by []
 a) Harvey b) John Wycliff c) Ignatious Loyola d) Vesuvius
39. Penny post card system introduced by []
 a) Cartwright b) John Macadam c) Rolland Hill d) Elliwitin
40. The first Labour Act was passed in England in []
 a) 1881 b) 1819 c) 1917 d) 1929
41. Anglican church established by []
 a) James - I b) Charles - II c) James - 2 d) Henry - VIII
42. This does not belong to Leonardo da Vinci []
 a) 'Madona' the mother of Jesus b) The Mona Lisa
 c) Last Supper d) Fall of Man
43. The representative of Lord Jesus is []
 a) Pope b) Father c) Bishop d) Archbishop
44. Which river is known as the Sorrow of China []
 a) The Huang b) Huang He c) Chin-Chia-Liao d) Tianshan
45. Temple cities in Sumeria are []
 a) Uruk b) Patesi c) Ziggurat d) None
46. Arabs invaded Sindh in []
 a) 715 A.D b) 713 A.D c) 714 A.D d) 712 A.D
47. Which Article declares India "Union of States" []
 a) Article No. 3 b) Article No. 1 c) Article No. 4 d) Article No. 6
48. Which among the following is not a Directive Principle []
 a) Prohibition b) Encouragement of cottage industries
 c) Improvement of standard of living d) Eradicating exploitation of living
49. Presiding officer of Lok Sabha []
 a) Chairman b) Vice-president c) Deputy speaker d) Speaker
50. Who is the adviser to the President []
 a) Union Law Minister b) Union Finance Minister
 c) Prime Minister d) Law Commissioner of India
51. This is known as the Lower House []
 a) Rajyasabha b) Lok Sabha c) Assembly d) All the above
52. Ex-officio Chairman of Rajyasabha is []
 a) President b) Speaker c) Vice-president d) Dy Speaker

53. This house also know as federal house ? []
 a) Rajyasabha b) Loksabha c) a & b d) None
54. Who is the head of the executive []
 a) President b) Prime minister c) Party president d) Peoples
55. The number of member of Loksabha from Andhra Pradesh []
 a) 18 b) 42 c) 35 d) 41
56. The number of states which have only one Rajyasabha seat []
 a) 8 b) 4 c) 6 d) 10
57. Chief minister of a state appointed by []
 a) President b) Prime minister c) Governer d) Speaker
58. The state which has two houses of Legislature is []
 a) A.P b) Goa c) Karnataka d) a & c
59. The first citizen of city is []
 a) Collector b) M.L.A c) M.P d) Mayor
60. Three - tier panchayat raj system implemented in ----- year. []
 a) 1958 b) 1957 c) 1961 d) 1959
61. He acts as the leader of the Nations []
 a) P.M b) President c) Governer d) Supreme court chief justice
62. Who among the following was not a member of constituent Assembly []
 a) T.T Krishnamachary b) Md.Ali Jinnah
 c) K.Santhanam d) K.M.Munshi
63. Term of member of Legislative council []
 a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) Permanent
64. He is the chariotee of state government []
 a) Governer b) P.M c) C.M d) Hogh court chief justice
65. The lower house strength does not exceed 500 nor is it below --- []
 a) 4 b) 7 c) 8 d) 6
66. Who is the father of local self government institutions []
 a) Lord Reading b) Lord Dufrin c) Lord Rippon d) Lord Dulhousie
67. How many Rajyasabha members will elect from state & U.T []
 a) 234 b) 240 c) 238 d) 250
68. The state Advocate general appointed by []
 a) President b) Chief minister c) Governer d) Law commissioner
69. The member of the legislative council are elected []
 a) Indirectly b) Directly c) 1 & 2 d) None of above
70. The population of srirampoor is 1500 to 3000 then how many number of elected member in that village[]
 a) 7 b) 9 c) 15 d) 11

71. The president has his residence (Nilayam) in this city []
 a) Simla b) Nainital c) Bangalore d) Dehradun
72. Present RBI Governor is []
 a) Y. Venugopal b) Raghuram Rajam c) D. Subbarao d) Rangarajam
73. This is not a example of near money ? []
 a) Currency b) Cheque c) Draft d) Bond
74. This is example of Direct tone []
 a) Excise tax b) Sales tax c) Customs duties d) Property tax
75. This tax is belongs to state tax. []
 a) Vehicle tax b) wealth tax c) Estate duty d) Income tax
76. Literacy rate in India according to the 2001. []
 a) 61.1%. b) 65.38% c) 64.13% d) 63.41%
77. GNP at factor cost = C + I + G+ (x-m)-(R-D) _____ []
 a) - IT b) - IT+S c) -IT+P d) +IT - D
78. Percapita income []
 a) $\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{population}}$ b) $\frac{\text{Income Tax Forms}}{\text{population}}$
 c) $\frac{\text{Income From Capital}}{\text{population}}$ d) $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{National Income}}$
79. Aim of public expenditure refer []
 a) Indirect tax b) Direct tax
 c) Social benefits d) A compulsory contribution.
80. Government Prepares a budget for each []
 a) Calendar year b) 5 year c) Financial year d) Leap year
81. Railway Budget is presented by []
 a) pm b) Finance minister c) Railway Minister d) Chief Minister
82. Return for Capital []
 a) Rent b) Wages c) Profits d) Interest
83. Return for Entrepreneurial organisation. []
 a) Intrest b) Rent c) Profits d) Raw Material
84. Present union finance minister is []
 a) Chidambaram b) Susheel kumar shinde c) Digwijaysingh d) Prakash Jaiswal
85. Pana was a _____ type of coin []
 a) gold b) copper c) silver d) Brone

IX CLASS (KEY)

1.	C	2.	D	3.	A	4.	A	5.	C	6.	C	7.	D
8.	B	9.	A	10.	D	11.	C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	D
15.	C	16.	C	17.	A	18.	D	19.	B	20.	D	21.	C
22.	A	23.	A	24.	B	25.	A	26.	B	27.	D	28.	C
29.	B	30.	C	31.	D	32.	B	33.	D	34.	C	35.	D
36.	D	37.	B	38.	C	39.	C	40.	B	41.	D	42.	A
43.	A	44.	B	45.	C	46.	D	47.	B	48.	D	49.	D
50.	C	51.	B	52.	C	53.	A	54.	B	55.	B	56.	A
57.	C	58.	D	59.	D	60.	B	61.	A	62.	C	63.	A
64.	C	65.	D	66.	C	67.	C	68.	C	69.	A	70.	D
71.	A	72.	C	73.	A	74.	D	75.	A	76.	B	77.	B
78.	C	79.	C	80.	C	81.	C	82.	D	83.	C	84.	A
85.	C												

X CLASS
GEOGRAPHY

1. INDIA PHYSICAL SETTING

Choose the correct answer:

1. The southern most tip of India is []
A) Cochin B) Rameswaram C) Trivandrum D) Kanyakumari
2. From North to South, India covers a distance of about []
A) 3,000 km B) 3,200 km C) 3,400 km D) 3,600 km
3. The state where the Sun rises first is []
A) Jammu and Kashmir B) Arunachal Pradesh
C) Rajasthan D) Gujarat
4. The name ' India is derived from the great river, []
A) The Ganga B) The Brahmaputra C) The Godavari D) The Indus
5. The exact difference between Greenwich and Indian standard time 1ST is []
A) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs B) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs C) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs D) $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs
6. The largest state in the Indian union in resume of geographical area is []
A) Uttar Pradesh B) Andhra Pradesh C) Madhya Pradesh D) Rajasthan
7. Which state stands on three Seas ? []
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Kerala C) Tamil Nadu D) Karnataka
8. Mac. Mohan line is the boundary line between these two countries []
A) China - India B) China – Pakistan C) India - Pakistan D) India - Bangladesh
9. The states that have been shared with the boundary of Pakistan []
A) Gujarat, Maharashtra B) Rajasthan, Punjab
C) Punjab, Orissa D) J&K, Karnataka
10. Capital city of Goa []
A) Silvassa B) Panaji C) Chennai D) Imphal
11. In terms of population India stands []
A) First place B) Second place C) Third place D) Fourth place
12. From East to West, India covers a distance of about []
A) 2600 km B) 2800 km C) 2933 km D) 3214 km
13. If the time is 10 A.M. in Greenwich, what will be the time in India? []
A) 10.00A.M. B) 5.00A.M. C) 3.30 P.M. D) 5.30 P.M.
14. The countries that share the common land frontiers with India are []
A) Five B) Six C) Seven D) Eight
15. The number of coastal states in the Indian union is []
A) Six B) Seven C) Eight D) Nine
16. Andhra Pradesh has the longest coast line of []
A) 900 km B) 930 km C) 972 km D) 982 km
17. Shimla is the capital city of []
A) Punjab B) Himachal Pradesh C) Rajasthan D) Gujarat
18. The British called our country as []
A) Bharat B) India C) Sindh D) Indoi
19. The island situated between India and Srilanka is []
A) Nicobar B) Pamban C) Andaman D) Minicoy
20. The total geographical area of India is []
A) 3.3 million sq. km B) 3.38 million sq.km C) 3.28 million sq.km D) 3.48 million sq.km

KEY - 1. INDIA PHYSICAL SETTING

- 1) D 2) B 3) B 4) D 5) C 6) D 7) C 8) A
 9) B 10) B 11) B 12) C 13) C 14) C 15) D 16) C
 17) B 18) B 19) B 20) C

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES- RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Choose the correct answers

1. The highest peak in the peninsular India is []
 A) Dodda Betta B) Makalu C) Anai Mudi D) Pach Marhi
2. The west flowing rivers are []
 A) The Narmada and Tapti B) The Ganga and the Indus
 C) The Godavari and the Krishna D) The Cauvery and the Mahanadi
3. The Tapti takes its origin near []
 A) Garhwal B) Kailashgiri C) Multai D)Gangotri
4. The second largest peninsular river []
 A) Krishna B) Godavari C) Mahanadi D) Cauvery
5. The sediments deposited in the Tethys Sea were folded and took the form of []
 A) Gondwana Plateau B) The Himalayas C) Vindhyas D) Aravalli Mountains
6. K₂ mountain peak is in []
 A) Hindukush B) Karakoram C) Ladakh D) Pamir
7. The range south of the Himadri is known as []
 A) The Himachal B) The Siwaliks C) Zaskar D)Udakh
8. The name of Ganga in Bangladesh []
 A) Pankaja B) Padma C) Pavani D) Pavitra
9. The altitude of Mount Everest is []
 A) 8598mts B) 8156mts C) 8848mts D) 8078mts
10. The largest desert of the Indian Sub-continent is []
 A) The Arabian Desert B) The Sahara Desert C) The Konkan Desert D) The Thar Desert
11. The youngest folded mountains in the world are []
 A) The Alps B) The Himalayas
 C) The Rockies D) The Eastern High lands
12. According to Geologists, the Himalayan area was once covered by []
 A) The Red Sea B) The Black Sea C) The Arabian Sea D) The Tethys Sea
13. The highest peak in the world is []
 A) Cho-oyu B) Makalu C) Everest D) NandaDevi
14. The outer Himalays are []
 A) The Himachal B) The Himadri C) The Siwaliks D) The Sahyadri
15. The largest delta in the world is []
 A) Green land B) The Sahara desert C) The Aravalli desert D) Sunderbans
16. The parallel range that has all the highest peaks in the world is. []
 A) The Himachal B) Trans-Himalayan Zone
 C) The Himadri D)The SlwaHks
17. The longest river basin in India is []
 A) Gangetic plain B) Godavari plain C) Mahanadi plain D) Krishna plain
18. The Nilgiri hills join the Sahyadri at []
 A) Gudalur B) Ooty C) Ganjan D) Chintapalli
19. This river flows through a rift valley []
 A) Narmada B) Krishna C) Mahanadi D) Penna

20. The river that flows through both India and Pakistan []
 A) Indus B) Ganga C) Brahmaputra D) Yamuna

KEY - 2. PHYSICAL FEATURES- RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

- 1) C 2) A 3) C 4) A 5) B 6) B 7) A 8) B
 9) C 10) D 11) B 12) D 13) C 14) C 15) D 16) C
 17) A 18) A 19) A 20) A

3. CLIMATE

Choose the correct answers

1. The south-west monsoon season extends from []
 A) Mid June to Mid September. B) Mid September to Mid December
 C) Mid December to Mid March D) Mid March to Mid June
2. There are varied climatic conditions in India due to []
 A) Seas and high mountains B) Plateaus and plains
 C) Deserts and rivers D) Vast area and latitudinal differences
3. India experienced a very serious famine in the year []
 A) 1980 B) 1981 C) 1982 D) 1987
4. The state that has the lowest rainfall is []
 A) Rajasthan B) Punjab C) Karnataka D) Goa
5. India receives bulk of its rainfall from this monsoon []
 A) The South-West monsoon B) The North-West monsoon
 C) The South-East monsoon D) The North-East monsoon
6. The place that receives lowest average rainfall in India is []
 A) Jaipur B) Jodhpur C) Chirapunjl D) Jaisalmer
7. The National Flood Control Programme was launched in this year []
 A) 1951 B) 1952 C) 1953 D) 1954
8. The word Mausam is derived from []
 A) Arabic B) English C) Latin D) Hindi
9. In India the number of drought prone districts is []
 A) 42 B) 52 C) 62 D) 72
10. North-east monsoon gives a bulk of rain to []
 A) Kerala B) Karnataka C) Andhra Pradesh D) Tamil Nadu
11. The monsoon burst first takes places in coastal areas in _____ state []
 A) A. Tamilnadu B) Kerala C) Gujarat D) Goa
12. The climate in the central region of our country is called []
 A) Mariline B) Continental type C) Semi arid D) Humid
13. Most of the rain water needed for cultivation during the month of June to September. This monsoon is known as. []
 A) North East B) South West C) Zayad D) None
14. _____ introduced water balance concept to classify climatic zones. []
 A) Koppen B) Thornthwaite C) Keynes D) Rousseau
15. Cyclones normally occur in _____ season. []
 A) South West B) East C) North East D) Zayad
16. The retreating monsoon gives abundant rainfall to _____ coast. []
 A) Konkan B) Malbar C) Coramandal D) None
17. Broadly speaking, the climate of India can be described as []

18. The lowest temperature was recorded at _____ in India []
 A) Jaisalmer B) Bhopal C) Dras D) Jaipur
19. _____ in Meghalaya received the highest average rainfall []
 A) Chirapunji B) Shillong C) Mawsynram D) None
20. 60% of flooding in India is attributed to []
 A) The Ganga and The Brahmaputra B) The Ganga and the Godavari
 C) Tha Brahmaputra and the Krishna D) The Kaveri and the Krishna

KEY - 3. CLIMATE

- 1) A 2) D 3) D 4) A 5) A 6) D 7) D 8) A
 9) D 10) D 11) B 12) B 13) B 14) B 15) C 16) C
 17) A 18) C 19) C 20) A

4. NATURAL VEGETATION

1. As per the present statistics, the forest area in the country is this per cent []
 A) 23.7 B)22.7 C)21.7 D)20.7
2. The tropical dry deciduous forests are located in []
 A) West Bengal B) Odisha C) The Himalayas D) Mahanadi
3. Sandal wood is largely found in this state []
 A) Kerala B) Punjab C) Karnataka D) Tamil Nadu
4. The minimum area that should be under forest coverage in any country to maintain ecological balance is []
 A) 22.5% 8)30.8% C) 20,7% D)33%
5. The National Forest Policy of India was declared in the year []
 A) 1950 B) 1952 C) 1956 D) 1948
6. The forests which supply wood for railway sleepers are []
 A) Thorn forests B) Tidal forests C) Alpine forests D) Tropical forests
7. Spices are mostly grown in the forests of the state of []
 A) Kerala B) Karnataka C) Tamil Nadu D) Andhra Pradesh
8. The trees that supply beedi leaves are []
 A) Deoder B) Pine C)Kendu D)Sundarl
9. The state that has lowest concentration of forest land is []
 A) Punjab B) Haryana C) Meghalaya D) Mizoram
10. The following reduce the pollution of atmosphere []
 A) Industries B) Rivers C) Trees D) Plains
11. _____ state is having the largest area under forest. []
 A) Haryana B) M. P C) A.P D) U.P
12. The tidal forests are also known as _____ forests. []
 A) Mangrove B) Tropical moist deciduous
 C) Alpine D) Tropical dry deciduous
13. Sunderbans are named after the _____ tree. []
 A) Mangrove B) Sundari C) Eucalyptus D) Oak
14. Teak is abundantly grown in forests. []
 A) Tropical moist deciduous B) Tropical dry deciduous
 C) Mangrove D) Alpine
15. Alpine vegetation is found in _____ []

- A. Lime B) Potash C) A & B D) Silicates
13. The tropical chernozems in India are called. []
 A) Black B) Red C) Alluvial D) Laterite
14. Laterite soils are characterized by leaching away of []
 A) Silica from original rock B) Nitrate
 C) Phosphate C) Nitrogen
15. Immatured soils generally found in []
 A) Plain B) Plateau C) Delta D) Mountains
16. Red soils derived from the weathering of _____ rocks []
 A) Sedimentary B) Crystalline Metamorphic
 C) Quartz D) Mushroom rock
17. _____ soils developed due to deposition of sediments []
 A) Black B) Red C) Desert D) Alluvial
18. _____ soils are ideal for dry farming due to their moisture retentive capacity []
 A) Black B) Red C) Desert D) Alluvial
19. _____ type of soil erosion is most prevalent over Chambal region []
 A) Sheet B) Rill C) Gully D) None
20. The soil suitable for the cultivation of tea is _____ []
 A) Mountainous B) Red C) Black D) Laterite

KEY - 5. SOILS

- 1) C 2) C 3) C 4) B 5) C 6) D 7) B 8) B
 9) B 10) A 11) C 12) C 13) A 14) A 15) D 16) B
 17) D 18) A 19) C 20) A

6. POPULATION

Choose the correct answer:

1. The average density of population in India as per 2001 Census was []
 A) 273 8) 433 C) 324 D) 275
2. As per the 2001 Census, the density of population of Andhra Pradesh was []
 A) 211 B) 242 C) 275 D) 310
3. According to 2001 Census, the total population of Andhra Pradesh is []
 A) 6.63 crores B) 6 crores C) 7.02 crores D) 7.57 crores
4. Which of the following state has the lowest density of population? []
 A) Arunachal Pradesh B) Goa C) Sikkim D) Delhi
5. The Union Territory which has the smallest population is []
 A) Daman & Diu B) Andaman & Nicobar
 C) Lakshadweep D) Pondicherry
6. Which of the following states has the highest density of population as per 2001 Census? []
 A) Uttar Pradesh B) Tamil Nadu C) Bihar D) West Bengal
7. The most urbanized state in our country []
 A) Mizoram B) Goa C) Punjab D) Haryana
8. The largest proportion of rural population is found in []
 A) Nagaland B) Sikkim C) Himachal Pradesh D) Tripura
9. The state that has the highest growth rate of population in India during 1991-2001 is []
 A) Manipur B) Sikkim C) West Bengal D) Nagaland
10. The percentage of population living in the rural areas as per the 2001 Census was []

- A) 82.7 B) 80.1 C) 74.3 D) 72.22
11. India is the most populous country in the world. []
 A) 1st B) 2nd C) 3rd D) 4th
12. The rank of Andhra Pradesh in the level of urbanization is []
 A) 1st B) 3rd C) 4th D) 5th
13. The state with maximum urban population is []
 A) West Bengal B) Maharashtra C) Tamilnadu D) Kerala
14. BY 2001, India's population crossed _____ crores []
 A) 102 B) 121 C) 118 D) 84
15. The least populous state in the country is []
 A) Kerala B) Sikkim C) Goa D) Dehradun
16. In terms of population _____ is the most populous country in the world. []
 A) India B) China C) Russia D) Brazil
17. _____ is the main economic activity of about 70% of India's population. []
 A) Industries B) Agriculture C) Services D) None
18. Delhi recorded a very high growth of population due to []
 A) Rural B) urbanization C) Literacy rate D) Illiteracy rate
19. The year ____ is called the year of Great divide in the case of population studies in India. []
 A) 1931 B) 1921 C) 1901 D) 2001
20. The population explosion leads to depletion of []
 A) Resources B) Death C) Birth D) None

KEY - 6. POPULATION

- 1) C 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) C 6) D 7) B 8) C
- 9) D 10) D 11) B 12) D 13) B 14) A 15) B 16) B
- 17) B 18) B 19) B 20) A

7. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is called 'white coal'? []
 A) Wind power B) Atomic power C) Solar power D) Hydro-electric power
2. Canal irrigation is famous in the state of []
 A) Andhra Pradesh B) Haryana C) Uttar Pradesh D) Himachal Pradesh
3. The project that has been providing irrigation facilities to West Bengal and Bihar is []
 A) Nagarjuna Sagar B) Tungabhadra C) Hiracud D) Damodar Valley
4. The river that is providing inundation irrigation facilities for Punjab state is []
 A) Beas B) Sutlej C) Ravi D) Jhelum
5. Chambal project is located in the state of []
 A) Uttar Pradesh B) Madhya Pradesh C) Gujarat D) Rajasthan
6. The joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is []
 A) Hiracud B) Kosi C) Bhakra- Nangal D) Gandak
7. Well irrigation is very popular In the state of []
 A) Andhra Pradesh B) Uttar Pradesh C) Kerala D) Haryana
8. One of the longest dams in the world is []
 A) Hiracud B) Kosi C) Beas D) Tungabhadra
9. The project built across the river Ganga is []
 A) Farakka B) Beas C) Hiracud D) Ramganga

10. The highest intensity of irrigation is found in the state of []
 A) Sikkim B) Haryana C) Nagaland D) Punjab
11. Which of the following is the largest project in India, with 1204 MW of power generation? []
 A) Bhakra Nangal B) Hiracud C) Nagarjuna Sagar D) Tungabhadra
12. Where is the Ramganga project? []
 A) Madhya Pradesh B) Andhra Pradesh C) Uttar Pradesh D) Himachal Pradesh
13. The Bhakra Nangal project is located in the state of []
 A) Madhya Pradesh B) Himachal Pradesh C) Bihar D) Kerala
14. Nagarjuna Sagar project is constructed across the river []
 A) Cauvery B) Godavari C) Krishna D) Penna
15. Maximum hectarage of Canal irrigation is found in []
 A) Karnataka B) UP C) Bihar D) Orissa
16. The joint project of Bihar and Nepal is []
 A) Kosi B) Hiracud C) Gandak D) Farakka
17. This is an important site for the development of Hydro power []
 A) Vindhya Hills B) Nilgiris C) Western Ghats D) Eastern Ghats
18. Tank irrigation is most popular in the state of []
 A) Andhra Pradesh B) Madhya Pradesh C) Karnataka D) Kerala
19. The main source of irrigation in India is []
 A) Wells B) Tanks C) Canals D) Perennial rivers
20. The project which is mainly meant for flood control is []
 A) Nagarjuna sagar B) Kosi
 C) Hirakud D) Damodar valley project

KEY - 7. IRRIGATION AND POWER

- 1) D 2) C 3) D 4) B 5) B 6) C 7) B 8) A
 9) A 10) D 11) A 12) C 13) B 14) C 15) B 16) A
 17) C 18) A 19) A 20) C

8. AGRICULTURE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Kharif crop season is []
 A) June to October B) November to March
 C) April to June D) October to December
2. Which state is leading in the cultivation of Paddy? []
 A) Assam B) West Bengal C) Andhra Pradesh D) Uttar Pradesh
3. The Major Kharif crop is []
 A) Paddy B) Wheat C) Pulses D) Groundnuts
4. The yield per acre of this crop has not increased considerably because of the Green Revolution. []
 A) Rice B) Wheat C) Cotton D) Maize
5. Operation Flood project is related to []
 A) Fish B) Milk C) Food grains D) Shifting cultivation
6. Blue Revolution refers to the increase in this production []
 A) Fish B) Mutton C) Eggs D) Pork
7. This refers to the development of high yielding varieties for the increase of crop production []
 A) Blue Revolution B) White Revolution C) Green Revolution D) Red Revolution
8. The state that occupies first place in marine fisheries is []

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | A) Kerala | B) Gujarat | C) Tamil Nadu | D) West Bengal |
| 9. | The average land holding in India is [] | | | |
| | A) 1.7 hectares | B) 2.7 hectares | C) 3.7 hectares | D) 4.7 hectares |
| 10. | This crop is rich in proteins and the nutrition value [] | | | |
| | A) Jowar | B) Tobacco | C) Pulses | D) Maize |
| 11. | In India hybridization of paddy crop was introduced under green revolution in [] | | | |
| | A) 1965 | B) 1963 | C) 1966 | D) 1961 |
| 12. | Which of the following crops is not a cereal crop [] | | | |
| | A) Wheat | B) Barely | C) Oats | D) Bajra |
| 13. | Operation Flood project was started in [] | | | |
| | A) 1965 | B) 1971 | C) 1970 | D) 1966 |
| 14. | In the total fish production of the country marine fisheries constitute [] | | | |
| | A) 42.6% | B) 57.4% | C) 63.1% | D) 28.4% |
| 15. | The Department of Agriculture and cooperation operates schemes for increasing [] | | | |
| | A) Milk production | B) Paddy production | C) Pulses production | D) Fish Production |
| 16. | Which of the following crops ranks 3 rd next to paddy and wheat [] | | | |
| | A) Jowar | B) Bajra | C) Maize | D) Ragi |
| 17. | The important agricultural seasons in India are [] | | | |
| | A) 1 | B) 2 | C) 4 | D) 3 |
| 18. | Agriculture contributes this percent in the GDP [] | | | |
| | A) 31% | B) 28% | C) 30% | D) 29% |
| 19. | The working population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood is [] | | | |
| | A) Two-third | B) Three-fourth | C) One-third | D) One-fourth |
| 20. | Duration of Rabi season [] | | | |
| | A) March-November | B) June – September | C) November – March | D) September-June |

KEY - 8. AGRICULTURE

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) A | 2) B | 3) B | 4) C | 5) B | 6) A | 7) C | 8) B |
| 9) A | 10) C | 11) A | 12) D | 13) C | 14) B | 15) B | 16) A |
| 17) D | 18) C | 19) A | 20) C | | | | |

9. MINERAL RESOURCES

Choose the correct answer:

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | The important mineral belt in India is [] | | | |
| | A) Uttar Pradesh | B) Haryana | C) Himalayan Region | D) Southern Region |
| 2. | Aluminium is produced from [] | | | |
| | A) Manganese | B) Copper | C) Bauxite | D) Chromite |
| 3. | Monopoly in Gypsum production is [] | | | |
| | A) Andhra Pradesh | B) Rajasthan | C) Bihar | D) Kerala |
| 4. | The maximum energy producing mineral in India is [] | | | |
| | A) Coal | B) Petroleum | C) Lignite | D) Natural Gas |
| 5. | The place of India as the producer of Manganese in the world [] | | | |
| | A) First place | B) Second place | C) Third place | D) Fourth place |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer in this mineral [] | | | |
| | A) Gold | B) Silver | C) Copper | D) Diamond |
| 7. | Rajasthan is the leading producer of this mineral [] | | | |
| | A) Gypsum | B) Diamond | C) Gold | D) Zinc |

8. In Andhra Pradesh, Iron ore deposits are in the district of []
 A) Mahaboob Nagar B) Kumool C) Khammam D) Nellore
9. The state that has maximum petroleum deposits is []
 A) Kerala B) Asom C) Orissa D) Gujarat
10. The important raw-materials necessary for iron and steel industry are []
 A) Mica and iron ore B) Copper and Gypsum
 C) Iron ore and Manganese D) Bauxite and Tin
11. Rock salt is available in India at []
 A) Mandi B) Neyvell C) Kolar D) Raniganj
12. India is exporting Iron ore to this country []
 A) Russia B) USA C) England D) Japan
13. The mineral in which India is self sufficient is []
 A) Petroleum B) Nickel C) Tungsten D) Dolomite
14. Singareni Mines of Andhra Pradesh are famous for []
 A) Bauxite B) Copper C) Gold D) Coal
15. The mines that are famous for diamonds are []
 A) Ratnagiri B) Jharia C) Panna D) Singareni
16. The area that has maximum mineral wealth is []
 A) Himalayan region B) Malwa plateau C) Deccan plateau D) Chota Nagpur region
17. IREDA was established in []
 A) 1997 B) 1977 C) 1987 D) 2007
18. The state producing maximum cement is []
 A) Bihar B) Tamil Nadu C) Kerala D) Chattisgarh
19. Silver is available in Karnataka at []
 A) Bangalore B) Chitradurg C) Mysore D) Hubli
20. The atomic mineral is []
 A) Coal B) Bauxite C) Mercury D) Uranium

KEY - 9. MINERAL RESOURCES

- 1) C 2) C 3) B 4) A 5) C 6) D 7) A 8) C
 9) B 10) C 11) A 12) D 13) D 14) D 15) A 16) D
 17) C 18) B 19) B 20) D

10. INDUSTRIES

Choose the correct answer:

1. The place where paper mill is located in Andhra Pradesh []
 A) Guntur B) Kakinada C) Rajahmundry D) Vijayawada
2. The first cement factory in India during 1904 was built at []
 A) Hyderabad B) Bangalore C) Mumbai D) Chennai
3. The biggest oil refinery in India is located at []
 A) Digboi B) Trombay C) Gauhati D) Mathura
4. The steel plant that was set up with the help of Germany was []
 A) Rourkela B) Bokaro C) Durgapur D) Hospet
5. The cotton textile industry is concentrated around []
 A) Delhi B) Mumbai C) Hyderabad D) Patna
6. This state holds monopoly in silk products in India []
 A) Maharashtra B) U.P. C) Karnataka D) Tamil Nadu

7. The founder of the Tata Iron and Steel plant was []
 A) Ambani B)Birla C) Jamshedji Tata D) M.H. Prasad
8. The region famous for cotton textiles is []
 A) The Ahmedabad - Baroda region B) The Chota Nagpur region
 C) The Delhi Ambala region D) The Hoogly region
9. The industry that has close relation to Hoogly river is []
 A) Textile B)Jute C) Iron & Steel D) Paper
10. The most important ship building yard is at []
 A) Mumbai B) Cochin C) Kolkata D) Visakhapatnam
11. This is not an agro based industry []
 A) Leather B) tobacco C) beedimaking D) vegetable oil
12. The first cotton mill was set up near Calcutta in []
 A) 1818 B) 1851 C) 1823 D) 1860
13. Central Govt. took over the management of VISL in []
 A) 1982 B) 1972 C) 1962 D) 1974
14. In which of the following districts number of cement factories are located []
 A) Guntur B) Kurnool C) Karimnagar D) Nalgonda
15. The following plan was meant for the establishment of number of Iron and steel plants in India. []
 A) 3rd plan B) 2nd plan C) 4th plan D) 6th Plan
16. The state with number of oil refineries []
 A) Andhra Pradesh B) Maharashtra C) Gujarat D) Asom
17. The cochin shipyard is setup with the collaboration of []
 A) Germany B) Japan C) U.S.A. D) Israel
18. Neplanagar in Madhya Pradesh is noted for []
 A) Paper Industry B) Cement Industry C) Diamond Industry D) Iron and Steel
19. The city Barauni is famous for []
 A) Steel factory B) Silk Textiles C) Oil refinery D) Woollen Textiles
20. The Rhur region of west Germany in India refers to []
 A) Jharkhand B) odisha C) Bihar D) chattisghad

KEY - 10. INDUSTRIES

- 1) C 2) D 3) D 4) A 5) B 6) C 7) C 8) A
 9) B 10) D 11) A 12) A 13) C 14) D 15) B 16) D
 17) B 18) A 19) C 20) C

11. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. The largest public sector undertaking in India is []
 A) The Road Ways B) The Water Ways C) The Air Ways D) The Railways
2. The state that has the largest railway route is []
 A) Uttar Pradesh B) Rajasthan C) Bihar D) Gujarat
3. The costliest transport in India is []
 A) Railways B) Roadways C) Waterways D) Airways
4. The Headquarters of South Central Railway is []
 A) Bangalore B) Bhuvaneswar C) Secunderabad D) Jabalpur

5. The first railway line was built in India []
A) 1813 B) 1823 C) 1843 D) 1853
6. This provides domestic air services []
A) Indian Airlines B) Air India
C) The Central Government D) The State Government
7. The Buckingham canal connects the two states of []
A) Andhra Pradesh and Orissa B) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
C) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu D) Karnataka and Kerala
8. The National Highways are under the control of []
A) State Government B) Zilla Parishads C) Central Government D) Local Governments
9. The country that has the largest network of post offices in the world is []
A) India B) England C) USA D) USSR
10. Back-waters and lagoons are being used as water ways in []
A) Karnataka B) Kerala C) Tamil Nadu D) Goa
11. The most important means of transport in the country. []
A) Road ways B) Railways C) Water ways D) Air ways
12. The BRDB was setup in the year []
A) 1970 B) 1980 C) 1990 D) 1960
13. The average density of road ways per 1000 square kms in India []
A) 19 km B) 50 km C) 60.8 km D) 62.8 km
14. The International Airport at Shamshabad is built by []
A) Tata Infa B) L&T C) GMR D) BVS constructions
15. The Newly formed Railway zones are []
A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
16. In North India, high density of Roads Is noticed in []
A) Uttar Pradesh B) Haryana C) Maharashtra D) Punjab
17. The important water ways, zuari and Mondovi are the creaks of the rivers on the []
A) East coast B) Central India C) The Himalayan Region D) West coast
18. The following Transport sector in India Is not operating under private sector. []
A) Railways B) Water ways C) Road ways D) Air ways
19. The length of the National Highway No.7 []
A) 2,325kms B) 2,235 kms C) 3,252 kms D) 3,522 kms
20. The average density of rail network is []
A) 64 kms. per 1000 sq. kms B) 77kms per 1000 sq. kms
C) 19 kms. per 1000 sq. kms D) 21 kms. per 1000 sq. kms

KEY - 11. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

- 1) D 2) A 3) D 4) C 5) D 6) A 7) C 8) C
 9) A 10) B 11) B 12) D 13) C 14) C 15) C 16) D
 17) D 18) A 19) A 20) C

12. PLACES OF INTEREST

Choose the correct answer:

1. Cosmopolitan city []
A) Hyderabad B) Delhi C) Bangalore D) Varanasi
2. Simla is the capital city of []
A) Punjab B) Himachal Pradesh C) Rajasthan D) Gujarat

3. Tirupati is located in the mountain ranges of []
 A) Sahyadrihills B) Nilgiri hills C) Seshachalam hills D) Nallamalai hills
4. ICRISAT is located in our state []
 A) Hyderabad B) Visakhapatnam C)Nellore D) Kurnool
5. The place that is known as 'Paradise on Earth' is []
 A) Srinagar B) Shimla C) Ooty D) Jammu
6. Qutub Minar is in []
 A) Bangalore B) Hyderabad C) Delhi D)Tirupati
7. Famous Dal lake is in []
 A) Shimla B) Bangalore C) Srinagar D) Jammu
8. Varanasi is situated on the left bank of the river []
 A) Yamuna B) Ganga C) Kaveri D) Krishna
9. Mount Abu is in the mountain range of []
 A) Aravali B) Vindhyaas C) Sahyadri D)Nilgiris
10. Hindustan Photo film Manufacturing Industry is an important industry at []
 A) Hyderabad B) Ooty C) Bangalore D) Varanasi
11. Musi river is flowing in the amidst of _____ []
 A) Hyderabad B) Secunderabad
 C) Hyderabad & Secunderabad D) Rangareddy
12. The most famous pilgrim centre in South India is []
 A) Dwaraka B) Kanchi C) Tirupathi D) Karshi
13. New Delhi is situated on the bank of _____ []
 A) Yamuna B) Saraswathi C) Bhagirathi D) Raavi
14. Ooty is coalled on the other name of _____ []
 A) Kakatiya B) Udakamandalam C) Nilgiri D)
15. _____ is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir []
 A) Simla B) Jammu C) srinagar D) Kashmnir
16. The Viswanadh temple is famous in ____ []
 A) J & K B) Bangalore C) Varanasi D) Simla
17. A series of statues of prominent leaders, poets, philosophers of India are seen on ____ of Hyderabad.[]
 A) Hyderabad B) Secunderabad C) Tankbund D) Ocean park
18. HAL is located at []
 A) Thirupathi B) Bangalore C) Ooty D) Varnasi
19. The central police training college is located at []
 A) Mt. Abu B) Varanasi C) Bangalore D) Thirupathi
20. Brahma kumari spiritual center is located at []
 A) Mount Abu B) Tirupathi C) Bangalore D) Jammu & Kashmir

KEY - 12. PLACES OF INTEREST (GEOGRAPHY)

- 1) B 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) A 6) C 7) C 8) B
- 9) A 10) B 11) A 12) C 13) A 14) B 15) C 16) C
- 17) C 18) B 19) A 20) A

13. SEA POARTS AND TOWNS

Choose the correct answer:

1. The number of major sea ports in India is []
A) 12 B) 24 C) 17 D) 18
2. Chennai port was built In the year of []
A) 1759 B) 1692 C) 1859 D) 1589
3. The major seaport of Malabar coast []
A) Chennai B) Cochin C) Kolkata D) Tuticorin
4. The port in India having one fourth (1/4) of foreign trade []
A) Chennai B) Visakhapatnam C) Mumbai D) Cochin
5. The second biggest port in India is []
A) Chennai B) Kolkata C) Cochin D) Visakhapatnam
6. The Queen of Arabian Sea is []
A) Kandla port. B) Cochin port C) Mumbai port D) Navasheva port
7. Kolkata port is situated on the bank of the river []
A) Hoogly B) Mahanadi C) Indus D) Krishna
8. The biggest port having three major docks in India is []
A) Mumbai B) Chennai C) Kolkata D) Paradeep
9. Tea, Rubber and Coffee are mostly exported from the port of []
A) Mumbai B) Kolkata C) Chennai D) Cochin
10. in the hinterland of Kolkata, the crop that is mostly grown is []
A) Cotton B) Tea, C) Jute D) Tobacco
11. _____ is the man made port. []
A) Mumbai B) Chennai C) Kolkata D) VCisaka
12. _____ port is located on the cross roads of east and west []
A) Chennai B) Tuticorin C) Cochin D) Mumbai
13. Natural harbors are found along a fairy _____ coastline. []
A) west B) East C) Indented D) Meanders
14. The biggest port in terms of sea borne trade is []
A) Visakha B) Mumbai C) Kolkata D) Chennai
15. The number of major ports on east coast []
A) 7 B) 8 C) 6 D) 5
16. A gateway to the land from the sea and from the land to the sea is known as []
A) Harbor B) Port C) Coark D) Deep sea plain
17. _____ harbours are created by man through dredging and construction of walls. []
A) Artificial B) Natural C) Mumbai D) Kolkata
18. The major ports are governed by the []
A) Central government B) State government C) Local government D) None
19. _____ is the nearest Indian port to Europe []
A) Chennai B) Mumbai C) Cochin D) Kolkata
20. Navasheva port is located in []
A) Chennai B) Mumbai C) Cochin D) Kolkata

KEY - 13. SEA POARTS AND TOWNS

- 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) B 7) A 8) A
 9) D 10) C 11) B 12) C 13) C 14) B 15) C 16) B
 17) A 18) A 19) B 20) B

14. INTERNATIONAL TRADE**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The major portion of India's exports consists of []
A) Agricultural products B) Raw materials
C) Manufactured good D) Food stuffs
2. The single largest item of import by our country []
A) Petroleum B) Machine Tools C) Transport Instruments D) Agricultural product
3. The country which is the largest buyer of Indian goods. []
A) England B) USA C) Japan D) China
4. International trade means []
A) Trade within the country B) Trade with border countries
C) Trade with other countries D) The ocean trade with neighbouring countries
5. The mode of transport mostly used in foreign trade []
A) Car B) Railways C) Ships O) Roadways
6. Before independence the major portion of India's foreign trade was with []
A) Commonwealth countries B) China and Srilanka
C) USA & UK D) Arab countries
7. The country that is having maximum imports from India []
A) Russia B) USA C) Japan D) England
8. The most important among the exports of agricultural products from India is []
A) Marine products B) Paddy C) Wheat D) Ragi
9. The foreign trade of a country consists of []
A) Exports B) Imports C) Exports & Imports D) None of these
10. Foreign trade is a must to any country because []
A) business is important object B) to have religious links
C) to control the other nations D) no country is self sufficient in all raw materials
11. ____ is the largest group of exports from our country []
A) Agricultural goods B) Manufactured C) Petroleum D) Gras
12. _____ is the most important country in Asia for the destination of exports. []
A) Japan B) Indonesia C) India D)
13. The volume of imports in agricultural products is []
A) Decreasing B) Increasing C) No change D) None
14. The number of export items are broadly divided into ____ categories. []
A 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
15. India has become self sufficient in many of the ____ products []
A) Manufactured B) Agricultural C) Petroleum D) Gold
16. A large share of exports is destined to ____ countries. []
A) East B) Asian C) OPEC D) Europe
17. Right to life is laid in _____ []
A) Article 21 B) Article 20 C) Article 17 D) Article 18
18. Human rights day is celebrated on []
A) December 10th B) 26th January C) 15th August D) 25th December
19. Right to information came into existence in the year []
A) 2005 B) 2010 C) 2006 D) 2009
20. Muslim league was formed by []
A) Jawahar Lal Nehru B) Md. Ali Jinnah C) Karl Marks D) Mahatma Gandhi

KEY - 14. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- 1) C 2) A 3) B 4) C 5) C 6) A 7) B 8) A
9) C 10) D 11) B 12) A 13) A 14) C 15) B 16) C
17) A 18) A 19) A 20) B

* * *

HISTORY

1. NATIONANALIST MOVEMENTS

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Napoleon was born in []
 A) Corsica B) Sardinia. C) Sicily D) Rome
2. The bloodiest French Revolution occurred In France in the year []
 A) 1769 B)1779 C) 1789 D) 1799
3. Who led the allied forces against Napoleon? []
 A) Frederick William B) Duke of Wellington C) Lord Cartreagh D) Metternich
4. Bismarck's policy was []
 A) Non-violence B) Bilateral discussions C) Blood and Iron D) Peaceful talks
5. Young Italy was founded by []
 A) Mazzini B) Garibaldi C) Count Cavour D) Emmanuel
6. Count Cavour expressed his views through this newspaper []
 A) Resorgimento B) Iskra Q11 Papalo D Italia D) Mein Kampf
7. The Third international was held In []
 A) Paris B) Moscow C) Berlin D) London
8. 'Das Capital'was written by []
 A) Louis Blanc B) Plato C) Karl Marx D) Abraham Lincoln
9. The ELMS Telegram led to []
 A) Polish insurrection B) Franco - Prussian war
 C) Austro - Prussian war D) Prussian-Denmark war
10. Louis Blanc was the leader of the []
 A) Communists B) Democrats Q Republicans D) Socialists
11. Bismarck was the Prime Minister of []
 A) Austria B) Russia C) Prussia D) Italy
12. The Father of Italian Nationalism was []
 A) Garibaldi B) Count Cavour C) Mazzini D) Emmanuel
13. Confederation of Rhine was formed by []
 A) Napoleon B) Bismarck C) Charles Albert D) Charles - X
14. The war of 'Waterloo' was fought in the year []
 A) 1814 B)1815 C)1816 D)1817
15. Napoleon was influenced by []
 A) Rousseau B) Socrates C) Voltaire D) Metternich
16. Revolutionary army of 'Red Shirts' was organized by []
 A) Mazzini B) Count Cavour C) Bismarck D) Garibaldi
17. The Principle of 'Right to work*' was advocated by []
 A) Karl Marx B) Louis Blanc C) Plato D) Saint Simon
18. After 1830 Revolt in France there was another revolt in []
 A) 1838 B) 1858 C)1848 D)1879
19. Franco - Prussian war ended with this treaty
 A) Berlin treaty B) Paris treaty C) Frankfurt treaty D) Versailles treaty
20. The First International was organised in London by []
 A) Karl Marx B) Saint Simon C) Plato D) Louis Blanc

KEY - 1. NATIONANALIST MOVEMENTS

- 1) A 2) D 3) C 4) C 5) A 6) A 7) B 8) C
 9) B 10) D 11) C 12) C 13) A 14) B 15) A 16) D
 17) B 18) C 19) C 20) A

2. IMPERIALISM

I. Choose the correct answer

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | The main source of imperialism was | [|] |
| | A) England Revolution B) French Revolution | | |
| | C) Unification of Germany D) Industrial Revolution | | |
| 2. | This continent was regarded as 'Dark Continent | [|] |
| | A) Asia B) Africa C) Greek D) Germany | | |
| 3. | The title of 'Sovereign of Congo* was taken up by | | |
| | A) Livingston B) Leopold -II C) Cameroon D) Louis - II | | |
| 4. | Indonesia was finally controlled by | [|] |
| | A) Germany B) France C) Dutch D) Italy | | |
| 5. | The classic colony of the British was | [|] |
| | A) India B) Spain C) South Africa D) Egypt | | |
| 6. | British conquered Transval in | [|] |
| | A) 1879 B) 1881 C) 1815 D) 1652 | | |
| 7. | Boers means | [|] |
| | A) the British B) the French C) the Portuguese D) the Dutch | | |
| 8. | The country predominant in colonisation | [|] |
| | A) England B) America C) Russia D) Germany | | |
| 9. | The first person who explored Africa in 1840 was | [|] |
| | A) Livingston B) Cameroon C) Leopold - II D) Martin Luther King | | |
| 10. | The first European nation that came first to India to make trade was | [|] |
| | A) England B) France C) Portugal D) Holland | | |
| 11. | "The highest stage of Capitalism" is | [|] |
| | A) Communism B) Socialism C) Nationalism D) Imperialism | | |
| 12. | Srilanka became the crown colony of the British in | [|] |
| | A) 1771 B) 1776 C) 1798 D) 1886 | | |
| 13. | In 1822, Brazil got independence from | [|] |
| | A) Portugal B) Spain C) Holland D) Denmark | | |
| 14. | The country that had no surplus goods to export was | [|] |
| | A) Portugal B) England C) Russia D) Spain | | |
| 15. | The pioneer among the colonial nations was | [|] |
| | A) Holland B) Germany C) Belgium D) England | | |
| 16. | When Napoleon attacked Egypt, he was defeated In the Battle of | [|] |
| | A) Nile B) Waterloo C) Leipzig D) Dresden | | |
| 17. | The Important trade centre of the French in India was | [|] |
| | A) Yanam B) Goa C) Pondicherry D) Calcutta | | |
| 18. | Indonesia was colonised by | [|] |
| | A) the Dutch B) the English C) the German D) the French | | |
| 19. | The first opium war in China was fought in | [|] |
| | A) 1749 B) 1849 C) 1894 D) 1839 | | |
| 20. | The explorer who was sent to Africa by the Royal Geographical Society was | [|] |
| | A) Cameroon B) Livingston C) Columbus D) Stanley | | |

KEY - 2. IMPERIALISM

- 1) D 2) B 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) A 7) D 8) A
 9) A 10) C 11) D 12) C 13) A 14) B 15) D 16) A
 17) C 18) A 19) D 20) A

3. CONTEMPORARY WORLD

1. The Treaty which was concluded by Germany, Austria and Italy []
 A) Triple Alliance B) Triple Entente C) Dual Alliance D) Single Member Alliance
2. The Treaty of Versailles was concluded in []
 A) 1864 B) 1840 C) 1919 D) 1905
3. The architect of League of Nations was []
 A) Khrushchev B) Roosevelt C) Wilson D) Churchill
4. The Bolshevik Revolution took place in Russia, in this year []
 A) 1905 B) 1917 C) 1925 D) 1935
5. The country, that withdrew from World War-I []
 A) USA B) Turkey C) Italy D) Russia
6. The last ruler of Russia was []
 A) Nicholas -1 B) Nicholas – II C) Alexander -1 D) Alexander - II
7. The emperor of Germany during the first World War was []
 A) Bismarck B) William – II C) Napoleon D) None of the above
8. "The sun never sets" applies to []
 A) England B) Japan C) Norway D) Russia
9. The Boers war occurred in []
 A) South America B) South Africa C) North America D) Latin America
10. The "Bloody Sunday" happened in the history of []
 A) Japan B) China C) Russia D) England
11. The capital of Bosnia was []
 A) Milan B) Sarajev C) Paris D) Vienna
12. The immediate cause of the first World War was []
 A) The secret alliances B) The militarism
 C) The aggressive nationalism D) The murder of Ferdinand
13. The country which was not a member of Triple alliance' was []
 A) Austria B) England C) Hungary D) Germany
14. Turkey's control over the Balkan states ended with []
 A) The Boers war B) The Crimean war
 C) The first Balkan war D) the First World War
15. The country which was totally responsible for the World War-I was []
 A) Germany B) France C) Italy D) Japan
16. The Treaty made after the World War -1 was []
 A) The Treaty of Paris B) The Treaty of Versailles
 C) The Treaty of Frankfurt D) The Treaty of Prague
17. Mussolini was the dictator of []
 A) Austria B) Hungary C) Italy D) Spain
18. Serfdom means []
 A) Corruption B) Middle Class C) Feudalism D) Agricultural Slavery
19. The leader of Bolsheviks was []
 A) Lenin B) Tratsky C) Stalin D) Kerensky

20. The U.S.S.R was formed in []
 A) 1917 B) 1922 C) 1932 D) 1942

KEY - 3. CONTEMPORARY WORLD

- 1) A 2) C 3) C 4) B 5) D 6) B 7) B 8) A
 9) B 10) C 11) B 12) D 13) B 14) D 15) A 16) B
 17) C 18) D 19) A 20) B

4. WORLD UPTO THE WORLD WAR II

1. The country that felt humiliated by the terms of Treaty of Versailles []
 A) France B) Russia C) Italy D) Germany
2. The slogan 'Pan-Asianism' was given by []
 A) China B) Japan C) India D) Indonesia
3. Fascism belonged to []
 A) Turkey B) Japan C) Rumania D) Italy
4. The lower house of the Parliament of Germany was []
 A) Congress B) Senate C) Panchayat D) Reichstag
5. Hitler banned []
 A) Democracy B) Imperialism C) Colonialism D) Communism
6. Russo-Japanese war took place in the year []
 A) 1909 B) 1917 C) 1921 D) 1905
7. Kemal Pasha modernized []
 A) Turkey B) Egypt C) Jordan D) Algeria
8. Indonesian Nationalist Party was founded by []
 A) Sukarno B) Stalin C) Kerensky D) Chau-En-Lai
9. America dropped atom bombs on []
 A) Tokyo B) Peking C) Rangoon D) Nagasaki
10. This country is not an Axis power []
 A) Japan B) Italy C) Russia D) Germany
11. Founder of the Nazi Party was []
 A) Hitler B) Mussolini C) Roosevelt D) Stalin
12. Don Pedro won independence for []
 A) Mexico B) Chile C) Venezuela D) Brazil
13. The world wide economic depression occurred in []
 A) 1920 B) 1925 C) 1929 D) 1934
14. After first World War people in some countries wished for []
 A) Democracy B) Autocracy C) Communism D) Dictatorship
15. Hitler entered into anti-comintern pact with []
 A) Japan B) China C) Russia D) Indonesia
16. The person who was awarded with 'Iron Cross' medal was []
 A) Kemal Pasha B) Mussolini C) Hitler D) Roosevelt
17. The American President who introduced the New Deal Programme []
 A) Wilson B) Roosevelt C) Kennedy D) Reagan
18. After the Meiji restoration Japan improved []
 A) Military power B) Industrial power C) Asian power D) Political power
19. The Five Years Plans were introduced in Russia by []
 A) Lenin B) Gorki C) Stalin D) Kerensky

20. The United Nations Organisation came into existence in the year []
 A) 1940 B) 1942 C) 1945 D) 1946

KEY - 4. WORLD UPTO THE WORLD WAR II (HISTORY)

- 1) D 2) B 3) D 4) D 5) A 6) D 7) A 8) A
 9) D 10) C 11) A 12) D 13) C 14) A 15) C 16) C
 17) B 18) B 19) C 20) C

5. THE WORLD AFTER THE WORLD WAR II

1. The second World War ended In the year []
 A) 1939 B) 1942 C) 1947 D) 1945
2. The country that fought upto the last in the second World War was []
 A) Germany B) Japan C) Poland D) Austria
3. The country that lost its presitge due to second World War was []
 A) England B) France C) Russia D) Germany
4. The leading country of the capitalist Bloc is []
 A) Russia B) China C) Japan D) USA
5. The economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey was a part of []
 A) Truman doctrine B) Marshall plan C) Maltov plan D) Bandung resolution
6. Brussels Treaty was signed between []
 A) Colonial powers B) Communist countries
 C) Capitalist countries D) Non-communist countries
7. India fought against Pakistan for the liberation of []
 A) Bangladesh B) Tibet C) Srilanka D) Nepal
8. 'Panch Sheela'was concerned with []
 A) Tibet and Nepal B) India and China C) Japan and China D) India and Pakistan
9. Suez Canal was nationalised by []
 A) Col.Nasser B) Tito C) Arafat D) Ho-Chi-Minh
10. The architect of Non-alignment movement was []
 A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 C) Ravindranath Tagore D) Jawaharlal Nehru
11. Warsaw Treaty was organised by []
 A) America B) Russia C) England D) India
12. The Brussels Treaty was conducted in the year []
 A) 1940 B) 1945 C) 1948 D) 1949
13. The Marshall plan was []
 A) An economic plan B) A political plan C) A social plan D) A religious plan
14. Identify the person who tried for the independence of Indonesia from the Dutch []
 A) Tito B) Sadat C) Nasser D) Sukarno
15. Truman Doctrine was proposed to help the following countries []
 A) Greece and Italy B) Greece and Turkey C) Turkey and Iran D) Turkey and Iraq
16. NATO was organized by []
 A) America B) Russia C) India D) Italy
17. The countries which have formed a 'Third Bloc' []
 A) SWAPO countries B) European countries
 C) Non-aligned countries D) Central Asian countries
18. The cold war is a war of tension between []

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A) India and China | B) England and France | |
| C) America and Russia | D) NATO and WARSAW countries | |
| 19. This person conducted the historic Long March | | [] |
| A) Mao | B) Lenin | C) Marx |
| | | D) Chiang - Kai - Shek |
| 20. Nikita Krushchev belonged to | | [] |
| A) USA | B) Germany | C) Soviet Union |
| | | D) Japan |

KEY - 5. THE WORLD AFTER THE WORLD WAR II

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) D | 2) B | 3) D | 4) D | 5) A | 6) C | 7) A | 8) B |
| 9) A | 10) D | 11) B | 12) C | 13) A | 14) D | 15) B | 16) A |
| 17) C | 18) C | 19) A | 20) C | | | | |

6. CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA AND INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. In ancient times, our nation was known as | [] |
| A) Bharat Varsha | B) Aryavartham |
| C) Hindustan | D) India |
| 2. This is the earliest of the Vedas | [] |
| A) Atharvana Veda | B) Sama Veda |
| C) Yajur Veda | D) Rig Veda |
| 3. The British Governor General who abolished 'Sati' In India | [] |
| A) Cornwallis | B) Warren Hastings |
| C) Lord Curzon | D) William Bentinck |
| 4. Founder of Mughal Empire' | [] |
| A) Akbar | B) Babur |
| C) Humayun | D) Shahjahan |
| 5. Brihadeswara Temple is built at | [] |
| A) Chidambaram | B) Tanjore |
| C) Mahabalipuram | D) Chennai |
| 6. The greatest astronomer of ancient India | [] |
| A)Ramanuja | B)Kautilya |
| C) Dhanvantari | D) VarahaMihira |
| 7. The philosophy advocated by Sankaracharya is known as | [] |
| A)Dvaita | B)Advaita |
| C) Meemamsa | D) Visistadvaita |
| 8. The builder of 'Buland Darwaja' was | [] |
| A) Humayun | B) Shahjahan |
| C) Akbar | D) Jahangir |
| 9. Mahabalipuram is the best example of the art of | [] |
| A) Mughals | B) Cholas |
| C) Guptas | D) Pallavas |
| 10. The Revolt of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 began at | [] |
| A)Madhura | B)Meerut |
| C) Agra | D) Jhansi |
| 11. The excavations of Indus Valley Civilisation were conducted at | [] |
| A) Mohenjodaro | B) Patna |
| C) Varanasi | D) Delhi |
| 12. "The Sea port* of Indus people was discovered at | [] |
| A) Harappa | B) Mohenjodaro |
| C) Lothal | D) Kalibangan |
| 13. Gandhara art is also called as | [] |
| A) Indo-Persian Art | B) Greeco-Buddhist Art |
| C) Indo-Greek Art | D) Greece-Persian Art |
| 14. Brihadeswara Temple was built by | [] |
| A) Rajendra Chola | B) Raja Raja Chola |
| C) Kulothunga Chola | D) Vimaladitya |
| 15. The builder of Hazara Rama Swamy Temple was | [] |
| A) Proudha Devaraya | B) Bukkaraya |
| C) Harihara Raya | D) Sri Krishna Devaraya |
| 16. The capital city of Akbar's empire was | [] |
| A) Agra | B) Delhi |
| C) Fathepur Sikri | D) Jaipur |
| 17. 'Navaratnas' - the famous poets adorned the court of | [] |
| A) Guptas | B) Mauryas |
| C) Kushans | D) Sungas |
| 18. Vivekananda participated in the conference of world religious at | [] |
| A) Chicago | B) New York |
| C) Washington | D) California |

19. The Battle of Plassey took place in the year []
 A) 1750 B) 1755 C) 1757 D) 1759
20. Arya Samaj was founded by []
 A) Vivekananda B) VidyaSagar
 C) Dayananda Saraswati D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

KEY - 6. CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA AND INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING

- 1) A 2) D 3) D 4) B 5) B 6) D 7) B 8) C
 9) B 10) B 11) A 12) C 13) B 14) B 15) D 16) C
 17) B 18) A 19) C 20) C

7. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

1. The leader of the extremists was []
 A) Bipin Chandra Pal B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale D) Lala Lajpat Roy
2. The partition of Bengal was proposed by []
 A) Canning B) Lytton C) Curzon D) Rippon
3. Muslim League was formed in []
 A) 1910 B) 1906 C) 1912 D) 1916
4. Annie Besant started Home Rule movement from []
 A) Calcutta B) Bombay C) Madras D) Lucknow
5. Rowlatt Act was strictly enforced in []
 A) Punjab B) Malabar C) Gujarat D) Bengal
6. The British Prime Minister who agreed to transfer power to India was []
 A) Churchill B) Atlee C) Lawrence D) Stafford Cripps
7. The Author of 'India Wins Freedom' []
 A) Aurobindo B) Sarojini Naidu C) Abdul Kalam Azad D) Ambedkar
8. The factor responsible for creating federal and democratic ideas among the Indians was []
 A) English Education B) Communication systems
 C) Misrule of the British D) Press
9. The police officer who was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre []
 A) Gen O'Dyer B) Morley C) Chemsford D) Harding
10. The terrorist leader who was tried and hanged for bombing on Kingsford was []
 A) Khudiram Bose B) Bhagat Singh
 C) Subhash Chandra Bose D) Prafulla Chaki
11. The Drain Theory was proposed by []
 A) Dadabhai Naoroji B) Mahal Nobis C) Gopalakrishna Gokhale D) Tilak
12. The Governor - General who introduced English education in India was []
 A) Warren Hastings B) Lord Dalhousie C) William Bentinck D) Lord Curzon
13. The first railway line in India was laid during the Governor-Generalship of []
 A) Lord Minto B) Lord Curzon C) Lord Canning D) Lord Dalhousie
14. Tilak was the Editor of []
 A) The Hindu B) Maratha C) Sanjivini D) Mirror
15. The leader of 'Safety Valve Theory' was []
 A) A.O. Hume B) S.N. Banerjee C) Aurobindo D) Dadabhai Naoroji
16. The first Indian Association was organised by []
 A) G.V. Joshi B) Ranade C) Banerjee D) Naoroji
17. Annie Besant belonged to []
 A) England B) Ireland C) Italy D) France
18. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in []
 A) Ludhiana B) Jalandhar C) Amritsar D) Lahore

19. Gandhiji took up the leadership of National Congress in the year []
A) 1918 B) 1920 C) 1922 D) 1927
20. Founder of Brahma Samaj []
A) Vivekananda B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C) Dayananda Saraswathi D) Ramakrishna Paramhansa

KEY - 7. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) B | 2) C | 3) B | 4) C | 5) A | 6) B | 7) C | 8) A |
| 9) A | 10) A | 11) A | 12) C | 13) D | 14) B | 15) A | 16) D |
| 17) B | 18) C | 19) B | 20) B | | | | |

ECONOMICS

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. The East India Company captured political power in []
A) 1600 B) 1775 C) 1757 D) 1737
2. China and East European economics fall into the category []
A) Capitalist economy B) Mixed economy C) Socialist economy D) None of these
3. The book 'Poverty of India*' was written by []
A) T.T.Krishnamachari B) Adam Smith C) John Keynes D) Dadabhai Nauroji
4. The percentage of the total India's population depending on agricultural sector is []
A) 55 B) 60 C) 64 D) 70
5. South-West monsoon season in India is []
A) from January to May B) from June to September
C) from October to December D) from March to June
6. One of the Largest rice producing states is []
A) Kerala B) Andhra Pradesh C) Gujarat D) Punjab
7. Zamindari system was introduced by []
A) Lord Cornwallis B) Robert Clive C) Lord Bentinck D) Lord Dalhousie
8. Industrial Revolution started in this country []
A) Italy B) England C) France D) Germany
9. The income earned from labour or work is called
A) Earned income B) Un-earned income
C) National product D) G.N.P. per capita
10. Rapid growth of towns is called []
A) Urbanisation B) Civilisation C) Realisation D) None of these
11. Before the colonial rule the Indian village community republics consisted of agriculturists, artisans and menials and _____ officials. []
A) Town B) Village C) City D) Foreign
12. Handicrafts, handlooms and household manufacturing activities are included in the sector of the economy. []
A) Primary B) Secondary C) Tertiary D) All the above
13. Most of the rain water needed for cultivation comes during the months of June – September which is known as _____ monsoon. []
A) North East B) South West C) Zayed D) None
14. Under the _____ system land is owned by a small group of families who pay rent to the state. []
A) Zamindar B) Ryotwari C) Mahalwari D) All
15. Income earned through wealth and property is known as _____ income. []
A) Earned B) Unearned C) A & B D) None
16. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in _____ system. []
A) Socialistic B) Capitalistic C) Mixed D) A & C
17. Indian economy is _____ economic system. []
A) Socialistic B) Capitalistic C) Mixed D) A & C
18. Under _____ system land may be held in single independent holdings. []
A) Zamindari B) Ryotwari C) Mahalwari D) All
19. Industries related to unorganised sector are called _____ industries []
A) Small B) Large C) A and B D) Ship building
20. Battle of Buxar took place in the year []
A) 1757 B) 1764 C) 1885 D) 1905

[KEY] 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1) C 2) A 3) D 4) D 5) B 6) B 7) A 8) B
 9) A 10) A 11) B 12) A 13) B 14) C 15) B 16) B
 17) C 18) B 19) A 20) B

2. PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. According to World Development Report of 1997, the following country falls in the category of the low income group []
 A) India B) USA C) France D) Iran
2. As per 1993 Human Development Report, the life expectancy of India was nearly []
 A) 68 years B) 69.2 years C) 64.8 years D) 60.8 years
3. Under which employment marginal productivity is zero []
 A) Disguised unemployment B) Involuntary unemployment
 C) Voluntary unemployment D) Under employment
4. If agriculture is considered as the indicator of growth, the state that ranks first []
 A) Andhra Pradesh B) Maharashtra C) Punjab D) Tamil Nadu
5. Regional Development plans for Rayalaseema and Telangana were adopted in the year []
 A) 1966 B) 1970 C) 1985 D) 1990
6. Irrigation is helpful for []
 A) Economic development B) Developing the towns
 C) Agricultural development D) Electricity
7. The country with the lowest infant mortality rate is []
 A) Singapore B) Pakistan C) Srilanka D) India
8. The disguised unemployment is seen in []
 A) Industries B) Tiny sector C) Agriculture D) Trade and Commerce
9. According to National sample survey, the under employed are those working for less than []
 A) 14 hours a week B) 18 hours a week C) 20 hours a week D) 24 hours a week
10. If a person does not get the minimum required quantities of grain, pulses, milk etc, it is called []
 A) Relative poverty B) Absolute poverty C) Poverty line D) Wilful poverty
11. The Economist, who first distinguished between Involuntary and Voluntary Unemployment []
 A) D.R. Gadgil B) DadabhaiNaoroji C) J.M. Keynes D) Mathur
12. This service is not Considered" as an Index of Human Development
 A) Health B) Irrigation C) Education D) Fisheries
13. The most employment generation programmes are meant for []
 A) Rural areas B) Urban areas C) Hill regions D) Under developed regions
14. The disguised unemployment is seen in []
 A) Industries B) Agriculture C) Trade and Commerce D) Electricity
15. Structural inflation is mostly noticed in []
 A) Latin America B) India C) China D) Pakistan
16. The literacy rate in India as per 2001 Census was []
 A) 65.38% B) 61.11% C) 52.51% D) 18.3%

17. In the elementary education, India stands at
 A) First place B) Second place C) Third place D) Fourth place
18. In Andhra Pradesh, the backward places are located in this region []
 A) Telangana B) Telangana - Coastal Andhra
 C) Rayalaseema D) Telangana & Rayalaseema
19. The state that ranks first in industrial development is []
 A) Maharashtra B) West Bengal C) Gujarat D) Rajasthan
20. The country with the highest adult literacy []
 A) India B) China C) Pakistan D) Korea

KEY - 2. PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B | 6. C | 7. A | 8. C |
| 9. A | 10. B | 11. C | 12. B | 13. D | 14. B | 15. A | 16. A |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D | | | | |

3. STRUCTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Modernisation represents employment of work force in []
 A) Primary sector B) Secondary sector
 C) Tertiary sector D) Secondary and tertiary sectors
2. Green Revolution is closely associated with utilisation of []
 A) new fertilisers B) new pesticides
 C) HYV seeds and proper water resource management D) All the above
3. Chemical and aluminium industries are []
 A) Intermediate goods industries
 B) Capital goods industries
 C) Basic goods industries
 D) Consumer goods industries
4. The Telecommunication Policy of 1994 proposes to []
 A) increase employment B) increase cable lines
 C) increase private investment D) decrease foreign investment
5. An example of 'Basic Industry' []
 A) Tyre industry B) Cement
 C) Petroleum products D) Machine tools
6. Economic reforms include []
 A) greater role of private sector B) devaluation of rupee to increase exports
 C) removal of controls in all spheres D) all the above
7. Financial institutions come under []
 A) Primary sector B) Service sector
 C) Secondary sector D) Tiny sector
8. The investment on a unit of small scale sector in rupees is []
 A) Less than 5 Lakhs B) 5 to 35 Lakhs
 C) More than 35 Lakhs D) Exactly 4 Lakhs
9. Heavy Industry strategy formed the objective in the []
 A) Second Five Year Plan B) Third Five Year Plan
 C) Sixth Five Year Plan D) Seventh Five Year Plan
10. Green Revolution was introduced in our country []
 A) 1960 B) 1964 C) 1967 D) 1969
11. Agriculture, fishing, plantation are included in _____ sector. []
 A) Secondary B) Tertiary C) Primary D) None
12. Construction, manufacturing industries comprise _____ sector of the economy []
 A) Secondary B) Tertiary C) Primary D) None

- 13 Banking, commerce, communications generate _____ sector occupations []
 A) Secondary B) Tertiary C) Primary D) None
- 14 Proper water management is associated with []
 A) White revolution B) Yellow revolution
 C) Green revolution D) A & B
- 15 _____ Provide essential inputs to all industries and agriculture. []
 A) Capital goods B) Intermediate C) Basic D) Consumer
- 16 Machinery and equipment are supplied by _____ industries. []
 A) Capital goods B) Intermediate C) Basic D) Consumer
- 17 The Central Bank and Monetary authority in India. []
 A) SBI B) SBH C) KVB D) RBI
18. Electronic goods belong to _____ sector. []
 A) Primary B) Tertiary C) Secondary D) A & C
19. Which bank was called as "The Imperial Bank" in its initial stage []
 A) SBI B) SBH C) KVB D) RBI
20. The present governor of RBI []
 A) Subba Rao B) Raghu Ram Rajan
 C) Y. V. Reddy D) K.L. Sahu

KEY - 3. STRUCTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1) D 2) D 3) C 4) C 5) B 6) B 7) B 8) C
 9) A 10)A 11)C 12)A 13)B 14)C 15)C 16)A
 17)D 18)C 19)A 20)B

4. PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Planning is a mechanism and strategy of coordinating economic decisions through []
 A) Price determination
 B) Rational and Centralised control
 C) Regional competition
 D) Market forces of supply-demand
2. One of the following is not the objectives of Indian Planning []
 A) Economic growth with stability
 B) Economic growth with distributional justice
 C) Economic growth and pollution control
 D) Industrial growth and employment generation
3. Heavy industry strategy was the objective in the []
 A) Second Five Year Plan
 B) Third Five Year Plan
 C) Sixth Five Year Plan
 D) Seventh Five Year Plan
4. Proposed target of growth rate for the Ninth Plan []
 A) 7% B) 6% C) 5% D) 5.3%
5. The chairman of the Planning Commission is []
 A) Prime Minister B) President C) Speaker of Lok Sabha D) Governor
6. This Plan was introduced twice []
 A) Fourth Five Year Plan B) Fifth Five Year Plan
 C) Sixth Five Year Plan D) Seventh Five Year Plan
7. Self-reliance was declared the main objective in the []
 A) First Five Year Plan B) Second Five Year Plan
 C) Third Five Year Plan D) Fourth Five Year Plan
8. The first Five Year Plan gave utmost priority to []
 A) Agriculture sector B) Industrial sector C) Tertiary sector D) Removal of poverty

9. Garibi Hatao was incepted by []
 A) Rajiv Gandhi B) Indira Gandhi C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
10. Second Five Year Plan period []
 A) 1951-56 B) 1956-60 C) 1961-66 D) 1956-61
11. Universal primary education was the main objective of _____ five years []
 A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9
12. At present India is implementing _____ five year plan. []
 A) 9 B) 10 C) 11 D) 12
13. Indian planning was started in the year _____ []
 A) 1951 B) 1952 C) 1953 D) 1950
14. _____ declared as the main objective in the third five year plan []
 A) Agriculture B) Industry C) Education D) Self-Reliance
15. Vice-Chairman of Indian Planning Commission is []
 A) V.P. Singh B) Man Mohan Singh
 C) Montek Singh Ahluwalia D) Pranav Mukharje
16. Control of population is one of the main objectives of _____ plan. []
 A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9
17. The period of the Tenth Five year Plan was _____ []
 A) 2000-2005 B) 2002-2007 C) 2007-2012 D) 2005-2010
18. Besant was a gold coin introduced by []
 A) Mauryan B) Chola C) Pandya D) Roman
19. Pana was the silver coin introduced by []
 A) Mauryan B) Chola C) Pandya D) Roman
20. Who is known as the grand old man of India []
 A) Dadabhai Nauroji B) Subba Rao C) M.K. Gandhi D) Vajpayee

KEY - 4. PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) B | 2) C | 3) A | 4) A | 5) A | 6) C | 7) C | 8) A |
| 9) B | 10)D | 11)C | 12)D | 13)A | 14)D | 15)C | 16)C |
| 17)B | 18)D | 19)A | 20)A | | | | |

CIVICS

1. INDIA AS A NATION**Choose the correct answers:**

1. The percentage of the Hindus In our population is []
A) 42 B) 80.5 C) 62 D) 12
2. The Ideals of the Indian constitution are mentioned
A) as the Fundamental Rights B) in the Preamble
C) as the Directive Principles D) in Part II
3. At present the Fundamental Rights are []
A) 4 B) 5 C) 7 D) 6
4. India became a Republic on []
A) 1st January, 1947 B) 15th August, 1947
C) 28th November, 1948 D) 26th January, 1950
5. The second largest country in terms of population is []
A) China B) India C) USA D) Russia
6. One person one vote is related to []
A) Social Justice B) Political Equality
C) Rule of Law D) Economic Equality
7. Which of the following is an Islamic country? []
A) India B) Nepal C) Pakistan D) Srilanka
8. In traditional India social status was determined by the []
A) Caste B) Religion C) Wealth D) Occupation
9. After Independence states were reorganized on the basis of []
A) extent B) language C) caste D) religion
10. According to 2001 Census the population of our country is []
A) 96 crores B) 102.7 crores C) 100 crores D) 110 crores
11. The religion or religious considerations should not enter in the functioning of the state means []
A) Social Justice B) Socialism C) Secularism D) Regionalism
12. Number of languages recognised by the Indian constitution []
A) 15 B) 22 C) 20 D) 16
13. The country with highest population in the world []
A) India B) China C) Pakistan D) Russia
14. India's constitution was adopted in []
A) 1949 B) 1950 C) 1947 D) 1946
15. The supreme power in India rests with []
A) Parliament B) Prime Minister C) The people D) Supreme Court
16. The number of States and Union Territories in our country []
A) 28 States and 7 Union Territories B) 6 States and 24 Union Territories
C) 29 States and 6 Union Territories D) 16 States and 16 Union Territories
17. The state twice that of Bangladesh is []
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Madhya Pradesh
C) Uttar Pradesh D) Bihar
18. Division of powers between the centre and the State Governments is an important feature of []
A) Parliamentary Government B) Presidential Government
C) Unitary Government D) Federal Government
19. The official language of India is []
A) Urdu B) Telugu C) Punjabi D) Hindi
20. Which language is not recognized by the Indian constitution? []
A) Telugu B) Tamil C) English D) Malayalam

[KEY] 1. INDIA AS A NATION

- 1) B 2) B 3) D 4) D 5) B 6) B 7) C 8) A
 9) B 10) B 11) C 12) B 13) B 14) A 15) C 16) A
 17) A 18) D 19) D 20) C

2. INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Choose the correct answers:

1. The largest democratic country in the world is []
 A) USA B) England C) France D) India
2. An Indian gets the right to vote at the age of []
 A) 16 years B) 17 years C) 18years D) 21 years
3. The term of the RajyaSabha members is []
 A) 4 years B) 5 years C) 6 years D) 9 years
4. Right to vote is a []
 A) Moral Right B) Economic Right C) Social Right D) Political Right
5. The term democracy is derived from []
 A) Latin B) Greek C) French D) Spanish
6. The officer in charge of polling booth []
 A) Presiding officer B) Asst. presiding officer
 C) Polling clerk D) Route officer
20. At the centre, the Upper House is
 A) Lok Sabha B) Vidhana Sabha C) Vidhana Parishad D) Rajya Sabha
8. Telugu Desam party was established in this year []
 A) 1983 B) 1984 C) 1982 D) 1985
9. The best definition to 'Democracy' was given by []
 A) J.S. Mill B) Abraham Lincoln
 C) M.K. Gandhi D) Lenin
10. Which article of the constitution says that elections shall be on the basis of Adult Franchise? []
 A) Article 325 B) Article 326 C) Article 327 D) Article 328
11. The word'Demos'belongs to this language []
 A) Latin B) English C) Greek D) German
12. India has this type of government []
 A) Parliamentary Democracy B) Presidential System of Democracy
 C) Dictatorship D) Monarchy
13. The minimum age of a candidate to contest the election to the Rajya Sabha or Vidhan Parishad is []
 A) 25 years B) 30 years C) 35 years D) 40 years
14. Some seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are reserved for []
 A) Educated Indians B) Tax – payers C) SC's and ST's D) Engineers
15. The General Elections held to the Lok Sabha so far (2009) were []
 A) Fourteen B) Fifteen C) Twelve D) Eleven
16. If there are no special rights, it is called []
 A) Rule of Law B) Democracy C) Dictatorship D) Aristocarcy
17. The term of the Lok Sabha member is []
 A) 6 years B) 5 years C) 4 years D) 7 years
18. For the first time, electoral principle to the local body elections was held in []
 A)1880 B) 1882 C) 1884 D) 1887
19. The agency that conducts the elections is []
 A) Planning commission B) Election commission

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------|
| A) Jarkhand | B) Kerala | C) Asom | D) Sikkim | |
| 17. The judicial remedy for wrongful detention of a person is | | | | [] |
| A) Quo warranto | B) Habeas corpus" | C) Writ petition | D) Mandamus | |
| 18. The percentage of women representation in the Lok Sabha is | | | | [] |
| A) 8% | B) 10% | C) 12% | D) 14% | |
| 19. The right to religious freedom is | | | | [] |
| A) A civil right | | B) A political right | | |
| C) An economical right | | D) A fundamental right | | |
| 20. Factories act | | | | [] |
| A) 1988 | B) 1948 | C) 1947 | D) 1949 | |

[KEY] 3. CHALLENGES FACING OUR COUNTRY TODAY

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) C | 2) A | 3) A | 4) C | 5) A | 6) C | 7) D | 8) B |
| 9) A | 10) D | 11) A | 12) B | 13) B | 14) B | 15) C | 16) C |
| 17) B | 18) A | 19) D | 20) B | | | | |

4. INDIA, UNITED NATIONS & WORLD PROBLEMS

Choose the correct answers.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. The tension in the two super big powers is called | [] | | |
| A) Non-alignment Policy | B) The Third World | C) The Cold War | D) Open Conflict |
| 2. The executive organ of U.N.O | [] | | |
| A) General Assembly | B) Security Council | | |
| C) Secretariat | D) International Court of Justice | | |
| 3. This is a member of SAARC | [] | | |
| A) Phillipines | B) Maldives | C) China | D) Japan |
| 4. The Socialist Bloc is headed by | [] | | |
| A) Russia | B) USA | C) Great Britain | D) China |
| 5. Commonwealth Summit was held at New Delhi in..... | [] | | |
| A) 1974 | B) 1985 | C) 1983 | D) 1977 |
| 6. The year in which Bangladesh came into existence | [] | | |
| A) 1974 | B) 1977 | C) 1962 | D) 1971 |
| 7. The International Court of Justice is located at | [] | | |
| A) The Hague | B) Constantinople | C) Geneva | D) New York |
| 8. Panchsheel' was signed in this year | [] | | |
| A) 1962 | B) 1954 | C) 1968 | D) 1972 |
| 9. SAARC was launched to promote cooperation among | [] | | |
| A) First World Countries | B) Second World Countries | | |
| C) Third World Countries | D) South Asian Countries | | |
| 10. India holds a permanent seat on the governing body of | [] | | |
| A) W.H.O | B) I.L.O | C) F.A.O | D) UNESCO |
| 11. The year of the report of the Willy Brandt Commission is | [] | | |
| A) 1980 | B) 1996 | C) 1992 | D) 1985 |
| 12. The Commonwealth Nations meeting in 1983 was held at | [] | | |

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| A) Jakarta | B) New Delhi | C) Indonesia | D) Johannesburg | |
| 13. So far India had to go wars with Pakistan | | | | [] |
| A) once | B) twice | C) thrice | D) four times | |
| 14. Number of countries of SAARC is | | | | [] |
| A) 4 | B) 5 | C) 7 | D) 8 | |
| 15. The Head quarters of UNO | | | | [] |
| A) Geneva | B) New York | C) Rome | D) Washington | |
| 16. This organ of U.N.O. has veto power | | | | [] |
| A) The Trusteeship Council | | B) General Assembly | | |
| C) Security Council | | D) International Court of Justice | | |
| 17. Soviet union was disintegrated in the year | | | | [] |
| A) 1988 | B) 1990 | C) 1991 | D) 1992 | |
| 18. Aparthied regime ended in | | | | [] |
| A) South Africa | B) Kenya | C) France | D) Namibia | |
| 19. India conducted its first nuclear explosion at | | | | [] |
| A) Sriharikota | B) Pokhran | C) Mumbai | D) Hyderabad | |
| 20. The struggle for Tamil Eelam is going on in | | | | [] |
| A) India | B) Srilanka | C) Pakistan | D) Bangladesh | |

* * *

[KEY] 4. INDIA, UNITED NATIONS & WORLD PROBLEMS (CIVICS)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) C | 2) C | 3) B | 4) A | 5) C | 6) D | 7) A | 8) B |
| 9) D | 10) B | 11) A | 12) B | 13) C | 14) D | 15) B | 16) C |
| 17) C | 18) A | 19) B | 20) B | | | | |

5. TRAFFIC EDUCATION

Choose the correct answers:

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Zebra crossing is meant for | | | | [] |
| A) Police persons | B) Cyclists | C) Pedestrians | D) Scooterists | |
| 2. At the back of the cycle, there should be | | | | [] |
| A) A green light | B) A red light | C) A white light | D) A load carriage | |
| 3. A cyclist should maintain this in the back | | | | [] |
| A) A blue glass | B) A green glass | C) A yellow glass | D) A red reflector | |
| 4. The most safe vehicle is | | | | [] |
| A) A scooter | B) A motor cycle | C) An auto-rickshaw | D) A cycle | |
| 5. The volume of traffic has increased in | | | | [] |
| A) Tribal areas | B) Remote areas | C) Villages | D) Towns | |
| 6. The volume of traffic is the result of | | | | [] |
| A) Rapidly increasing population | | B) the establishment of shopping complexes | | |
| C) Laying narrow roads in towns and cities | | D) more use of all types of vehicles | | |
| 7. While slowing down, the cyclist should | | | | [] |
| A) Move towards the left margin | | B) take the left turn | | |
| C) Apply sudden brakes | | D) stop immediately | | |
| 8. Most accidents to motor cyclists and scooterists are due to | | | | [] |

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| A) Oily roads | B) pits on roads | | |
| C) Not wearing helmets | D) rash driving | | |
| 9. Pedestrians use | | [|] |
| A) Traffic island | B) Zebra crossing | C) 'Y' Junction | D) T Junction |
| 10. Accidents can be avoided with | | [|] |
| A) Helmet wearing | B) Care and caution | | |
| C) Taking turns correctly | D) The help of the traffic police | | |
| 11. Traffic management largely depends on | | [|] |
| A) Traffic education | B) People | C) Zebra crossing | D) ROad |
| 12. Most accidents to motor cyclists and scooterists happen due to | | [|] |
| A) High speed | B) Low speed | C) Careful driving | D) Rules |
| 13. The riders of power driven vehicles have to possess | | [|] |
| A) Helmet | B) Licence | C) Shoes | D) Spectacles |
| 14. Well planned safety measures help us to avoid | | [|] |
| A) Roads | B) Foot path | C) Accidents | D) Lisence |
| 15. _____ is a must for all motor cyclists and scooterists. | | [|] |
| A) Road | B) Foot path | C) Helmet | D) Accidents |
| 16. Do not enter the street where you see | | [|] |
| A) No entry board | B) No parking board | C) No smoking board | D) None |
| 17. Do not stop your cycle without | | [|] |
| A) Signal | B) Permission | C) Lisence | D) Brakes |
| 18. If you have to overtake do it only from the | | [|] |
| A) Left | B) Back | C) Front | D) Right |
| 19. _____ is the most commonly used vehicle by Indians | | [|] |
| A) Scooter | B) Lorry | C) Car | D) Cycle |
| 20. Motor cycles and scooters are _____ vehicles | | [|] |
| A) Heavy | B) Light | C) Motor driven | D) manual |

[KEY] 5. TRAFFIC EDUCATION

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) C | 2) B | 3) D | 4) D | 5) D | 6) A | 7) A | 8) D |
| 9) B | 10) B | 11) A | 12) A | 13) B | 14) C | 15) C | 16) A |
| 17) A | 18) D | 19) D | 20) C | | | | |