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2019

TEST BOOKLET

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

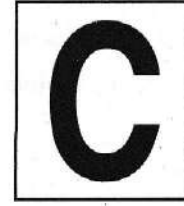
Paper-III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.



**NB: This paper is one of our student's paper as attempted. So the answers given here are of his own and not our official answer.**

Serial No. ....

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This booklet consists of 24 pages including this front page. Verify the Page Nos. and Test Booklet Series on each page and bring at once to the Invigilator's notice any discrepancy.
2. Answers will have to be given in the Special Answer-Sheet supplied for the purpose.
3. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer-Sheet in response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer-Sheet as per instructions sent to you in the Admit Card. **Do not fold the Answer-Sheet as this will result in error in your marks.**
4. All questions are of multiple-choice answer-type. You will find **four** probable answers (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. Find out which of the four answers appears to you to be correct or the best. Now darken the circle corresponding to the letter of the selected answer in the Answer-Sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** as per instructions printed on the reverse of the **Admit Card** and in the Answer-Sheet.
5. One and only one circle is to be fully blackened for answer. Any spot in any other circle (multiple circle) or in wrong circle will be considered as wrong answer.
6. **There will be negative marking of  $\frac{1}{3}$  mark for each wrong answer.**
7. There is a blank page at the end of this Booklet for Rough Work.
8. **The Special Answer-Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are permitted to take away the used Test Booklet after completion of the examination.**

SEA

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1. Chilka is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ lake.

- (A) Crater
- (B) Lagoon
- (C) Glacial
- (D) Aeolian

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of river Chambal.

- (A) Malwa plateau
- (B) Aravalli range
- (C) Vindhyan range
- (D) Satpura range

3. Ganga is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Consequent
- (B) Subsequent
- (C) Antecedent
- (D) None of the above

4. Dalma Trap is located in \_\_\_\_\_ state of India.

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Orrisa
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) None of the above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak of Sahayadris.

- (A) Anaimudi
- (B) Mahabaleswar
- (C) Pushpagiri
- (D) Aroya-Konda

6. The HDI of India for the year 2017 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 0.635
- (B) 0.640
- (C) 0.645
- (D) 0.650

7. According to the Census of India, 2011 the sex ratio of West Bengal is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 947
- (B) 948
- (C) 938
- (D) 958

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak of Maghalaya Plateau.

- (A) Norkek
- (B) Shilong
- (C) Mirik
- (D) None of the above

9. The coal belt of peninsular India developed during \_\_\_\_\_ period.

- (A) Tertiary
- (B) Pleistocene
- (C) Carboniferous
- (D) None of the above

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest denudated mountain of India.

- (A) Eastern Ghats
- (B) Nilgiri Hills
- (C) Aravalli
- (D) Zaskar

11. Khar Dung La pass joins \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Leh and Chumbi valley
- (B) Leh and Siachen glacier
- (C) Uttarakhand and Tibet
- (D) Valley of Kashmir and Kargil

12. According to the Indus Water Treaty, India got the exclusive right to use the water of three rivers and among them one is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Jhelum
- (B) Ravi
- (C) Chenab
- (D) Indus

13. Sarva Shiksha Abhijan was launched in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2002
- (D) 2003

14. Kannad belong to \_\_\_\_\_ language group.

- (A) Austric
- (B) Aryan
- (C) Sino-Tibetan
- (D) Dravidian

15. \_\_\_\_\_ has one of the four training centers of National Disaster Response Force.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Bangalore
- (D) Bhopal

16. The National Fire Service college is located at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Allahabad

17. In 2005, the Indian government enacted an act for prevention and mitigation of disaster. It is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Disaster Prevention Act
- (B) Disaster Mitigation Act
- (C) Disaster Management Act
- (D) None of the above

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a drought prone area.

- (A) Kalahandi (Orissa)
- (B) Purulia (West Bengal)
- (C) Nellore (Tamil Nadu)
- (D) Assam Valley (Assam)

19. IMD has defined severe drought when deficiency of rainfall exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ of normal rainfall.

- (A) 25%
- (B) 40%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 75%

20. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ tsunami occurred in coastal areas of India.

- (A) 2003
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2004
- (D) 2005

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✓ 21. The famous earthquake of January 26, 2001 took place at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Uttar Kashi
- ✓ (B) Bhuj (Gujrat)
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar
- (D) Kinnaur

✓ 22. Saline soil is found in \_\_\_\_\_.

- ✓ (A) Estuary of Narmada
- (B) Malwa Plateau
- (C) Meghalaya Plateau
- (D) Rajmahal Hills

✓ 23. Tropical Moist deciduous is not found in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bihar
- ✓ (C) Gujrat
- (D) Orrisa

✓ 24. 'Sal' tree is found in \_\_\_\_\_ forest.

- (A) Moist Tropical
- (B) Aline
- ✓ (C) Dry Tropical
- (D) None of the above

✓ 25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest west flowing river of Peninsular India.

- (A) Tapi
- (B) Sabarmati
- ✓ (C) Narmada
- (D) None of the above

✓ 26. Mandakini and Alakananada meet at \_\_\_\_\_.

- ✓ (A) Rudra Prayag
- (B) Karan Prayag
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Deva Prayag

✓ 27. The Indus originates from the glaciers of \_\_\_\_\_ range.

- (A) Pir Panjal
- ✓ (B) Kailash
- (C) Zaskar
- (D) Saltora

✓ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ coastal plain stretches from Daman to Goa.

- (A) Kerela
- ✓ (B) Konkan
- (C) Utkal
- ✓ (D) Gujrat

✓ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ hill range is also known as Sahyadris.

- ✓ (A) Western Ghats
- (B) Eastern Ghats
- (C) Vindhayas
- (D) Satpura

✓ 30. \_\_\_\_\_ pass is in Arunachal Pradesh.

- ✓ (A) Bum La
- (B) Jelep La
- (C) Nathula
- (D) Bazil

31. \_\_\_\_\_ plateau is separated from the main peninsular plateau of India by the wide gap of Garo Rajmahal Gap.

- (A) Madhya Bharat Pathar
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Chotonagpur
- (D) Malwa

32. The Marwar plain is found in \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujrat
- (C) Maharastra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

33. The Zoji La pass is located in \_\_\_\_\_ state of India.

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

34. The famous \_\_\_\_\_ glacier is located at Nubra Valley.

- (A) Baltora
- (B) Punmah
- (C) Siachen
- (D) Kanchenjunga

35. \_\_\_\_\_ valley lies in between Pir Panjal and Zaskar range.

- (A) Kangra
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Kulu
- (D) Dun

36. The Dravidian rock system is found in \_\_\_\_\_ region.

- (A) Krishna Valley
- (B) Chotonagpur plateau
- (C) Spiti Valley
- (D) Damodar Valley

37. Barren Island Wild Life Sanctuary is located in \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (B) Pondicherry
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar Island
- (D) Lakshwadeep

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest producer of milk in India.

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Rajasthan

39. The Indian Wild Life Protection Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1965

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is declared as national park in the year 2014 and became the newest national park of India.

- (A) Dachigam
- (B) Gorumara
- (C) Jaldhpara
- (D) Inderkilla

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41. \_\_\_\_\_ national park is located in the state of Jharkhand.

- (A) Bhitarkanika
- (B) Betla
- (C) Bandipur
- (D) Bandhavgarh

42. The \_\_\_\_\_ is first national park established in India in the year 1936.

- (A) Bandhavgarh
- (B) Gir
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Jim Corbett

43. India Standard Time is \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

- (A) 6 hours 30 minutes
- (B) 4 hours 30 minutes
- (C) 5 hours 30 minutes
- (D) 6 hours 15 minutes

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is a central university in West Bengal.

- (A) Gour Banga University
- (B) Rabindra Bharati
- (C) Vishwa Bharati
- (D) University of Calcutta

45. '100 Smart Cities Mission' was launched by Indian Government in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2013

46. 'Doordarshan' is the broadcasting agency of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Prasar Bharati
- (B) Akash Vani
- (C) Gyan Bharati
- (D) National Film Development Corporation

47. The full form of the abbreviation NLM is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Northern Line of Monsoon
- (B) Normal Line of Monsoon
- (C) Northern Limit of Monsoon
- (D) Normal Limit of Monsoon

48. IISCO has iron and steel plant at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Rourkela
- (B) Burnpur
- (C) Shimoga
- (D) Vishakapatnam

49. Wet temperate forest is found in \_\_\_\_\_ region of India.

- (A) Nilgiri
- (B) Eastern Ghats
- (C) Kashmir Himalayas
- (D) Kachch Peninsula

50. Black soil is mostly found in \_\_\_\_\_ states of India.

- (A) Maharastra and Gujrat
- (B) Maharastra and Rajasthan
- (C) Andhra Pradesh and Kerela
- (D) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh



51. The Congress decided to raise a Swaraj Fund of one crore rupees for:

- (A) Organizing the Non-Co-operation Movement
- (B) Memorial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Building the headquarters of the Congress
- (D) Supporting the families of the political workers.

52. The Historic Lucknow Session of the Congress in 1916 was presided over by

- (A) Mrs. Annie Besant
- (B) R.N. Mudhokar
- (C) Ambika Charan Majumdar
- (D) Madan Mohan Malyviya

53. The brain behind the bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge at Chandni Chawk, Delhi in December 1912, was:

- (A) Rasbehari Basu
- (B) Bhai Parmanand
- (C) Sachindranath Sanyal
- (D) Shobhan Lal Pathak

54. After the Partition of Bengal, the two new provinces which came into existence were:

- (A) East Bengal and Bengal
- (B) East Bengal and West Bengal
- (C) East Bengal and Assam
- (D) East Bengal and North Bengal

55. Who killed Michael O' Dyer, the Governor of Punjab, who had ordered the brutal firing on the innocent people at Jalianwala Bag?

- (A) Madan Lal Dhingra
- (B) Sardar Udham Singh
- (C) Sohan Singh Bhakra
- (D) Kanai Lal Dutt

56. The founder President of the Harijan Sevak Sangha, founded by M.K. Gandhi, was

- (A) Mahadev Desai
- (B) G.D. Birla
- (C) Amrit Lal Thakkar
- (D) B.R. Ambedkar

57. The day M.K. Gandhi launched the Non-Co-operation Movement, a great National leader died, he was:

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Pheroze Shah Mehta
- (D) C.R. Das

58. A Public Service Commission was established in India for the first time by

- (A) The Indian Council Act 1892
- (B) Act of 1909
- (C) The Government of India Act, 1919
- (D) The Government of India Act, 1935

59. After the Surat split in 1907, the Second Split in the Congress took place in 1918 on the issue of:

- (A) Lucknow Pact
- (B) Montagu Declaration
- (C) Election of Mrs. Annie Besant as President of the INC (1917)
- (D) Both (A) & (C)

60. The European Organization in India which launched agitation against the Ilbert Bill was:

- (A) European Defence Association
- (B) Indo-British Association
- (C) Anti Ilbert Bill League
- (D) European Rights Front

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61. He was a great Indian revolutionary who was a Professor of Sanskrit and Philosophy in the Universities of Berkeley and Standford and died as a sanyasi in Philadelphia, He was:

- (A) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- (B) Lala Hardayal
- (C) Bhai Parmanand
- (D) Ram Chandra Bhardwaj

62. Who edited a Bengali weekly the 'Jugantor' and 'Basumati'?

- (A) Barindra Ghosh
- (B) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (C) Ganesh Ghosh
- (D) Anand Mohan Bose

63. Madan Lal Dhingra murdered Curzon Wylie in London, who was a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.
- (B) Secretary of State for India.
- (C) Former Governor of the Punjab
- (D) Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council

64. Gopal Hari Deshmukh is popularly Known as 'Lokhitwadi' because:

- (A) He was a great philanthropist and social worker.
- (B) He distributed money and medicines to the poor and the needy.
- (C) He edited a monthly magazine the 'Lokhitwadi'.
- (D) All of the above

65. The Vaikkom Satyagraha was launched in 1924 for

- (A) opening the temples to the low caste Hindus.
- (B) fighting against the exploitation by the Landlords.
- (C) removal of Press restrictions.
- (D) democratisation of the administration of Travancore State.

66. Which of the following acted as President of the Indian National Congress for six Consecutive years?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Abul Kalam Azad
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

67. Which of the following revolutionary and terrorist organizations had a large number of young women revolutionaries?

- (A) Yugantor
- (B) Anushilan Samiti
- (C) Bharat Mata Society
- (D) Indian Republican Army

68. The Nehru Committee Report got a decent burial at the hands of the Congress at the \_\_\_\_\_ Session of the I.N.C.

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Bombay

69. Who was the first to unfurl the first Indian National Flag, the parent and precursor of the Flag of Independent India?

- (A) Madam Vikaiji Cama
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Raja Mahendra Pratap
- (D) Taraknath Das

70. Who gave the title of Rani to the Naga woman leader Gaidinliu?

- (A) Subhas Chandra Basu
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Thakkar Bapa
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi



71. Who founded a Social Organization, the 'Jat Pat Torak Mandal' in 1922, for breaking the caste barriers among the Hindus?

- (A) Bhai Parmanand
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) M.G. Ranade
- (D) Keshab Chandra Sen

72. Which of the following was not a leader of the All India Hindu Mahasabha?

- (A) V.D. Savarkar
- (B) Bhai Parmanand
- (C) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (D) M.R. Jayakar

73. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons as a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ party.

- (A) Conservative
- (B) Liberal
- (C) Labour
- (D) Labour-Liberal Combine

74. The only Indian prince, who actively participated in the revolutionary movement within and outside India, was

- (A) Raja Mahendra Pratap
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- (C) Chhatrapati Sahu
- (D) Raja Ripudaman Singh

75. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of Lokmanya during:

- (A) Swadeshi Movement
- (B) Revolutionary Movement
- (C) Home Rule Movement
- (D) His imprisonment in 1908

76. The issue of discussion and stalemate at the Second Round Table Conference related to the

- (A) Communal Problem
- (B) Federal Structure
- (C) Demand for Purna Swarajya
- (D) Representation of Depressed Classes

77. Who of the following was not hanged in the famous Kakori Train Dacoity Case?

- (A) Pandit Ramprasad Bismil
- (B) Roshan Lal
- (C) Ashfaqulla Khan
- (D) Surya Sen

78. The Chittagong Armoury Raid had been planned by

- (A) Surya Sen
- (B) Chandra Dutta
- (C) Vidhan Ghosh
- (D) Jatin Das

79. The two greatest women revolutionaries of the National Movement—Pritilata Wadedar and Kalpana Dutta were the revolutionary co-workers of:

- (A) Surya Sen
- (B) Bhagat Singh
- (C) Batokeshwar Dutt
- (D) Chapekar brothers

80. Who murdered Sunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, for assualting Lala Lajpat Rai?

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Batukeswar Dutt
- (C) Sukh Dev
- (D) Raj Guru

Please Turn Over

81. Why did Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutt throw bombs on the floor of the Central Assembly in New Delhi and in the Process got themselves arrested?

- (A) After the murders of Sanders at Lahore, the people were suffering terribly at the hands of the Police.
- (B) A feeling had slowly gained around that the people had to suffer the consequences of the crimes committed by Bhagat Singh, etc. to remove such a feeling H.S.R.A. decided to send two members to commit a crime and then to court arrest.
- (C) To create a sensation all over India in order to remove political lethargy
- (D) All of the above

82. Jatin Das, an accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, on whose death the family of the Irish martyr, Teren Macswiney sent condolence message to the family of Das, died after undertaking a fast of \_\_\_\_\_ days.

- (A) fifty six
- (B) sixty three
- (C) seventy two
- (D) eighty one

83. Subhas Chandra Basu was unanimously elected President of the I.N.C. at the Haripur Session held in February:

- (A) 1936
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1938
- (D) 1939

84. What was the fundamental difference between Subhas Chandra Basu and Gandhi-Nehru group, which led to the defeat of Gandhiji's candidate for the Presidentship of the I.N.C.?

- (A) Gandhiji had a personal dislike for Basu.
- (B) Basu had radical and socialist ideas.
- (C) Basu wanted to exploit the war between Germany and Britain to India's advantage and said: "England's necessity is India's opportunity"
- (D) Insinuations made by Basu against Gandhiji that he was not keen on carrying on the National Struggle.

85. The Tripuri Session of the I.N.C. (March, 1939) was a historic event on account of

- (A) the victory of Subhas Chandra Basu as President of I.N.C. against Gandhiji's nominee, Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
- (B) the resignation of the entire Working Committee except Subhas Chandra Basu and his brother Sarat Chandra Basu.
- (C) the resolution to frame a Constitution of free India.
- (D) rejection of the British Foreign Policy by the I.N.C.

86. After Leaving the Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose organized the Forward Block in

- (A) 1939
- (B) 1938
- (C) 1940
- (D) 1941



87. The main principle of M.K. Gandhi's famous Basic Education System or Wardha Scheme was:

- (A) Learning through activity
- (B) Learning through productivity
- (C) Earning and learning
- (D) Learning and spinning

88. Match the following events with the dates of their occurrence:

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) August Offer              | I. August 9-11, 1942 |
| (b) Arrival of Cripps Mission | II. July 14, 1942    |
| (c) Quit India Resolution     | III. March 23, 1942  |
| (d) The Great August Uprising | IV. August 8, 1940   |

- | (a)     | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) IV  | III | II  | I   |
| (B) III | II  | I   | IV  |
| (C) IV  | II  | III | I   |
| (D) IV  | III | I   | II  |

89. The four brigades of the I.N.A. were named after:

- (A) Lal, Bal, Pal, Subhas
- (B) Surya, Chandra, Jatin, Bhagat
- (C) Gandhi, Azad, Nehru, Subhas
- (D) Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Kaveri

90. The first Provisional Government of Free India was inaugurated by Subhas Chandra Basu at

- (A) Imphal
- (B) Kohima
- (C) Singapore
- (D) Rangoon

91. British Prime Minister Attlee made the historic announcement of the end of British rule of India on

- (A) February 20, 1947
- (B) August 16, 1946
- (C) March 7, 1947
- (D) December 9, 1946

92. Lord Mountbatten's Declaration on the Freedom of India and its partition is known as

- (A) The August Plan
- (B) The June 3rd Plan
- (C) The June 2nd Plan
- (D) The Partition Plan

93. A brilliant and patriotic Anglo-Indian teacher, Henry Vivian Derozeo, was the founder of:

- (A) The Young Bengal Movement
- (B) The Indian National Union
- (C) The Servants of India Society
- (D) The British India Association

94. Match the authors with their works:

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad | I. The Nations Voice           |
| (b) Abul Kalam Azad     | II. India Divided              |
| (c) V.D. Savarkar       | III. India Wins Freedom        |
| (d) C. Rajagopalachari  | IV. Indian War of Independence |

- | (a)     | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) II  | III | IV  | I   |
| (B) III | II  | I   | IV  |
| (C) I   | II  | III | IV  |
| (D) II  | III | I   | IV  |

Please Turn Over



95. Certain movements of the early twentieth century described as 'Movements from below' were

- (A) Caste movements
- (B) Revolutionary movements
- (C) Peasant and tribal movements
- (D) Socio-religious movements

96. Match the authors and the works:

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Sceptred Flute      | I. M.K. Gandhi       |
| (b) Savitri             | II. Sarojini Naidu   |
| (c) India and the world | III. Aurobindo Ghosh |
| (d) Conquest of Self    | IV. Jawaharlal Nehru |

- |        |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)    | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) I  | II  | III | IV  |
| (B) IV | III | II  | I   |
| (C) II | III | IV  | I   |
| (D) II | I   | IV  | III |

97. What approximately was the number of Princely States which legally became independent at the lapse of British paramountcy on August 15, 1947?

- (A) 300
- (B) 600
- (C) 150
- (D) 700

98. Ridiculing the idea of Swarajya in 1903; who said, "Only mad men outside lunatic asylums could think or talk of independence"?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Hardinge
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Pheroze Shah Mehta

99. During the British rule the only British King to visit India and hold his magnificent Durbar, was:

- (A) Edward VII
- (B) George V
- (C) James II
- (D) Edward VI

100. A Muslim organization, which proposed during the First World War that Muslims should participate and try to reach an accord with the Congress, was

- (A) Muslim League
- (B) Ahmadiya Movement
- (C) Ehrar League
- (D) Deoband Movement

101. Which of the following is not a feature of Lothal?

- (A) Discovery of a dockyard
- (B) Rectangular and circular fire alters for animal sacrifice
- (C) Depiction of a ship on a seal
- (D) Evidence of the use of the plough

102. Who was the propounder of the Ajivika Sect?

- (A) Purana Kassapa
- (B) Pakuddha Kaccayana
- (C) Makkali Gosala
- (D) Ajita Keshakambalin

103. The spies during the Sangam age was known as

- (A) Spasas
- (B) Dutas
- (C) Orrars
- (D) Sanjayans

104. Lands, during the post-Gupta period, were classified on the basis of

- (A) Being cultivated and uncultivated
- (B) Being irrigated and unirrigated
- (C) Crops being grown on the lands
- (D) All of the above

105. The Pallava-Chola style of architecture is commonly known as

- (A) Pallava
- (B) Chola
- (C) Nagara
- (D) Dravida

106. The largest standing army of the Sultanate directly paid by the state was created by

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Muhammad Bin Tughlug
- (D) Sikandar Lodi

107. The Muslim kingdom of Golconda grew up on the ruins of the old Hindu kingdom of

- (A) Devagiri
- (B) Dwarsamudra
- (C) Warrangal
- (D) Kanchi

108. Which of the following did not form part of the contingents maintained by the mansabdars?

- (A) Cavalrymen
- (B) Artillerymen
- (C) Bowmen
- (D) Musketeers

109. The chief Dutch export from the Coromandel Ports was

- (A) Textiles
- (B) Indigo
- (C) Spices
- (D) Saltpetre

110. Which of the following is not one of the arrangements made by the English after defeating the Marathas in the third Anglo-Maratha war?

- (A) The Peswaship was abolished.
- (B) Holkar was forced to enter into a subsidiary alliance.
- (C) The Gaekwar entered into a subsidiary alliance.
- (D) The small kingdom of Satara formed out of Peswa dominions was given to Pratap Singh.

111. Who is known as the 'Plato of the Jat tribe'?

- (A) Rajaram
- (B) Churaman
- (C) Badan Singh
- (D) Surajmal

112. The Nawab of Awadh who was appointed the Wazir of the Mughal empire was

- (A) Sadat Khan
- (B) Safdar Jang
- (C) Asaf ud daula
- (D) Nasiruddin

113. After Bengal, the English secured the rights of duty free trade in the dominions of

- (A) Raja of Benaras
- (B) Nawab of Awadh
- (C) The Nizam of Hyderabad
- (D) The Jats of Bharatpur

114. A remarkable feature of the spread of landlordism was the growth of

- (A) Aristocracy
- (B) Capitalism
- (C) Sub-infeudation
- (D) Cultivation

Please Turn Over



115. When did the Company lose its monopoly of Indian trade which was thrown open to all Britons?

- (A) 1813
- (B) 1833
- (C) 1853
- (D) 1793

116. The extension of the cultivation of indigo, cotton, opium, tea and coffee in India, besides benefitting the British planters, also benefited

- (A) The Zamindars
- (B) The small merchants
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) The Indian Bankers

117. What was the primary reason for the failure of Mahalwari Settlement in checking the process of destruction of the village communities?

- (A) It was introduced only as a temporary measure to be replaced ultimately by the rayatwari system.
- (B) Individual rights in the land were recognized and guaranteed by the state.
- (C) There were several defects and lacunae in the implementation of the measure
- (D) It met with severe opposition from certain sections of the village community.

118. Which of the following was the chief organizer of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar?

- (A) Amar Singh
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- (C) Pir Ali
- (D) Imaduddin

119. Which of the following consequences of the British rule did not affect the Muslim middle classes?

- (A) The tyranny of the British Indigo Planters
- (B) The disbandment of the Nawab's forces
- (C) The abolition of the rural police
- (D) The resumptions of Imam's lands which provided sustenance to the learned

120. The first session of the All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay in 1920, was presided over by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) V. V. Giri
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) N. M. Joshi

121. What was the solution found by B. R. Ambedkar in later years after Independence to end the hardship of scheduled class people?

- (A) More Representations
- (B) Separate Electorate
- (C) Embracing the Buddhism
- (D) Organized Movement

122. During the first twenty years of the Congress, which of the following acted as president of the INC thrice?

- (A) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Sankaran Nair

123. Aurobindo Ghosh was brilliantly defended by

- (A) Chittaranjan Das
- (B) W. C. Bonerjee
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Tej Bahadur Sapru



✓ 124. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association movement ended with the death of

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Ram Prasad Bismil
- ✓ (C) Chandra Sekhar Azad
- (D) Jogesh Chandra Chatterji

✓ 125. The Congress gave up its ideal of a United India and accepted partition, because

- (A) The country was sinking into a civil war
- ✓ (B) The congress leaders felt that partition was a lesser evil than a civil war
- (C) The congress leaders succumbed to the temptation of power and struck a deal with the British
- (D) The interim Govt had become an arena of struggle

✓ 126. Mahatma Gandhi first experimented with his technique of Satyagraha in

- ✓ (A) Champaran
- (B) Khera
- (C) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- (D) Anti Rowlatt Act Agitation

✓ 127. A senior congress leader, who held that the Quit India Movement was misguided and detrimental to India's long term interests, was

- (A) Tej bahadur Sapru
- ✓ (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) C. Rajagopalachari
- (D) J. B. Kripalani

✓ 128. Match the social reformers of the nineteenth century with their individual contributions:

- |                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| (a) Raja Rammohan      | → | (i) Abolition of Sati  |
| (b) Keshab Chandra Sen | → | (ii) Intercaste marriage, widow remarriage and emancipation of women |
| (c) Jyotiba Phule      | → | (iii) Removal of untouchability                                      |
| (d) Dayanand Saraswati | → | (iv) Shuddhi movement and rejection of hereditary caste system       |

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- ✓ (A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
- (C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

✓ 129. The precursor of the Indian National Congress was

- ✓ (A) Indian Association of Calcutta
- (B) Indian National Conference
- (C) British Indian Association
- (D) The Indian Union

✓ 130. The name 'Indian National Congress' was given by

- ✓ (A) S. N. Banerjee
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Feroze Shah Mehta
- (D) M. G. Ranade

✓ 131. The first president of the Indian National Congress was

- (A) A. O. Hume
- ✓ (B) W. C. Bonerjee
- (C) S. N. Banerjee
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

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132. Who said "The Congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to its peaceful demise"?

- (A) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (B) Raja Shiv Prasad
- (C) Lord Dufferin
- (D) Lord Curzon

133. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:

- I. Partition of Bengal
- II. Varanasi Session of the I. N. C.
- III. Calcutta Session of the I. N. C.
- IV. Foundation of Muslim League

- (A) I II III IV
- (B) II I III IV
- (C) I II IV III
- (D) I III II IV

134. The immediate cause of the Surat Split (1907) between the moderates and the extremists was

- (A) the Boycott of the moderates by the extremists.
- (B) the election of the President of I. N. C.
- (C) the Swaraj Resolution.
- (D) the extremists resolution of Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education and Self-Government.

135. The Calcutta session of the I. N. C. (1906) marks a turning point in the history of the congress, because

- (A) it marked the end of the twenty years of the I. N. C.
- (B) it marked the end of the moderate phase of the I. N. C.
- (C) it adopted the resolutions regarding Boycott, Swadeshi, National Education and Self Government.
- (D) it was the last session when the I. N. C. was dominated by the old guard.

136. Who were designated as Neo Nationalists?

- (A) Extremists
- (B) Revolutionaries
- (C) Moderates
- (D) Swarajists

137. The I. N. C. became both 'Indian' and 'National' in reality as well as in name, at the

- (A) Surat Session (1907)
- (B) Calcutta Session (1906)
- (C) Lucknow Session (1916)
- (D) Lahore Session (1929)

138. Match the papers or periodicals with the National leaders who Published them.

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (i) Bombay Chronicle
- (b) Pheroze Shah Mehta (ii) Al Hilal
- (c) Mrs. Annie Besant (iii) Young India
- (d) M. K. Gandhi (iv) New India

- (A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (C) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
- (D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

139. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order.

- I. Bombing on Lord Hardinge
- II. Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi 1911
- III. Outbreak of the First World War 1914
- IV. Gandhiji's arrival in India 1915

- (A) II I IV III
- (B) I II III IV
- (C) III I II IV
- (D) II I III IV



140. Match the founders of the following revolutionary organisations:

- (a) Anushilan Samiti → (i) V. D. Savarkar  
 (b) Abhinava Bharata → (ii) Barindra Kumar Ghosh  
 (c) Ghadar Party → (iii) Lala Hardayal  
 (d) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army → (iv) Sachindra Nath Sunyal and Bhagat Singh

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
 (A) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)  
 (B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
 (C) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
 (D) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

141. Match the epithets of the following National Leaders:

- (a) B. G. Tilak → (i) Lokmanya  
 (b) Andrews ← (ii) Dinabandhu  
 (c) Madan Mohan → (iii) Mahamana Malviya  
 (d) Lala Lajpat Rai ← (iv) Punjab Kesari

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
 (A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
 (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)  
 (C) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)  
 (D) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

142. Which of the following was not the result of the Home Rule movement of Tilak and Besant?

- (A) The I. N. C. and the Muslim League both thought of starting a passive Resistance' movement.  
 (B) The Home Rule campaign virtually ousted the moderates from the political field.  
 (C) The I. N. C. became the 'Congress of Tilak and Besant'.  
 (D) The movement generated a cultural awakening in India.

143. Jatin Das, who died (September 13, 1929) after a long hunger strike in the prison, had been arrested in connection with

- (A) Murder of Saunders  
 (B) Throwing of bombs in the Assembly at Delhi  
 (C) Lahore Conspiracy case  
 (D) Meerut Conspiracy case

144. Who is regarded as 'the Mother of Indian Revolution'?

- (A) Mrs. Annie Besant  
 (B) Snehlata Wadkar  
 (C) Sarojini Naidu  
 (D) Madam Bhikajji Rustom Cama

145. The President of the Lahore Session of the I.N.C. (December 1929) which passed the Purna Swaraj resolution was

- (A) Motilal Nehru  
 (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (C) Srinivas Ayengar  
 (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

146. The famous 'Purna Swaraj Declaration', which says: "We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country", was prepared by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (B) M.K. Gandhi  
 (C) Motilal Nehru  
 (D) All of the above

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147. The greatest merit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was that:

- (A) The I.N.C. agreed to join the Second Round Table Conference.
- (B) For the first time the I.N.C. was treated on a footing of equality as a political opponent.
- (C) Gandhi, the 'half naked Fakir', ascended the staircase of the Viceregal Lodge.
- (D) The I.N.C. gained a status and authority to speak for political India.

148. Opposition to the Gandhi-Irwin pact was mainly

- (A) because of the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru.
- (B) because the I.N.C. renegeed the Purna Swarajya pledge.
- (C) because of suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (D) because the Pact was a self delusion.

149. After the Gaya Session of the I.N.C. in December 1892 a new party was formed by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das. Its name was

- (A) National Liberal Party
- (B) The Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party
- (C) Swarajya Party
- (D) Swarajya Congress Party

150. The Meerut Conspiracy Case, in which 27 accused persons were defended by Jawaharlal Nehru and K.N. Katju, related to the members of the

- (A) Ghadar Party
- (B) Hindu Mahasabha
- (C) Indian National Congress
- (D) Communist Party of India

151. The longest border of India is with \_\_\_\_\_ (4096 kilometers).

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) Bangladesh

152. India is not the leading producers of \_\_\_\_\_ spices.

- (A) Cumin
- (B) Cardamom
- (C) Ginger
- (D) Chilli

153. The present habitat of \_\_\_\_\_ tribe is mainly in the plateau regions of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.

- (A) Bhils
- (B) Nagas
- (C) Santhals
- (D) None of the above

154. Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh is famous for production of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Millet
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Tobacco
- (D) Sugarcane

155. The National Air Monitoring Program was initiated by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) National Disaster Management Agency
- (B) State Pollution Control Board
- (C) National Pollution Control Board
- (D) Indian Meteorological Department

156. The southern most point of India is \_\_\_\_\_, located at 6°45' N.

- (A) Indira Point
- (B) Kanniya Kumari
- (C) Dras
- (D) Chennai

157. Bangladesh access the enclaves in Cooch Bihar through \_\_\_\_\_ corridor.

- (A) Teen Bigha
- (B) Darjeeling
- (C) Jalpaiguri
- (D) None of the above

158. The basic objective of \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide all-weather connectivity to all villages.

- (A) SGSY
- (B) IAY
- (C) DPAP
- (D) PMGSY

159. Varanasi is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ city.

- (A) Defense
- (B) Administrative
- (C) Port
- (D) Ecclecestial

160. Malda district of West Bengal is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Sericulture
- (B) Horticulture
- (C) Apiculture
- (D) Aquaculture

161. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of sugarcane in India.

- (A) Maharastra
- (B) Gujrat
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

162. Sheets, rods, plates, utensils from \_\_\_\_\_ are manufactured by mill at Belur (West Bengal).

- (A) Iron and steel
- (B) Copper
- (C) Bronze
- (D) Aluminium

163. India is the largest exporter of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Orange
- (B) Pear
- (C) Cashew nuts
- (D) Strawberry

164. Bamboo, rags, rice bran are the main raw materials of \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

- (A) Chemical
- (B) Fertilizer
- (C) Cotton
- (D) Paper

165. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of tea.

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Assam
- (D) Karnataka

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166. In the year 1988, India launched the first remote sensing satellite, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) IRS-1A
- (B) INSAT-1D
- (C) INSAT-1A
- (D) None of the above

167. Jawaharlal Nehru Port is situated at about 14 kilometers south of \_\_\_\_\_ city.

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Goa
- (D) Kolkata

168. According to the Census Department of Government of India, a class III urban place have a population between \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 10,000 to 19,999
- (B) 20,000 to 49,999
- (C) 50,000 to 99,999
- (D) None of the above

169. \_\_\_\_\_ state has the highest literacy rate among the north-eastern states of India.

- (A) Mizoram
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Tripura

170. \_\_\_\_\_ state of India has more females in number than males with a sex-ratio of 1084/1000 according to the Census of India, 2011.

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Orissa

171. According to Census of India, 2011 the crude birth rate of the country is \_\_\_\_\_ per thousand.

- (A) 25.8
- (B) 23.8
- (C) 26.8
- (D) 21.8

172. Many people of \_\_\_\_\_ state speaks Kinnauri.

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Uttarakhand

173. \_\_\_\_\_ is a minority group in India who are followers of Zoroastrianism.

- (A) Jains
- (B) Parsis
- (C) Buddhist
- (D) Christians

174. Lepcha, Assamese, Bhutia are types of \_\_\_\_\_ language family.

- (A) Sino-Tibetan
- (B) Austric
- (C) Dravidian
- (D) Indo-Aryan

175. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main occupation of the Toda tribe of southern India.

- (A) Hunting
- (B) Pastoralism
- (C) Fishing
- (D) Agriculture

176. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tribe of north-east India.

- (A) Oraon
- (B) Chenchu
- (C) Angami
- (D) Irula

177. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a potential area for generation of geo-thermal energy.

- (A) Son Valley
- (B) Damodar Valley
- (C) Western Ghats
- (D) None of the above

178. Blue revolution is aimed at increasing the production of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Milk
- (B) Poultry
- (C) Shrimp
- (D) Indigo

179. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a SEZ of India.

- (A) Falta
- (B) Noida
- (C) Indore
- (D) Surat

180. According to the Census of India 2011, the child sex-ratio of India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 920
- (B) 914
- (C) 941
- (D) 921

181. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ the first Census of India was conducted.

- (A) 1911
- (B) 1872
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1891

182. \_\_\_\_\_ census year recorded a negative growth rate of -0.31 in India.

- (A) 1931
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1941
- (D) 1911

183. India and Pakistan have boundary dispute over \_\_\_\_\_ creek.

- (A) Sir
- (B) Kari
- (C) Kajhar
- (D) None of the above

184. By \_\_\_\_\_ amendment constitutional status was given to the Panchayat system.

- (A) 74th
- (B) 73th
- (C) 72th
- (D) 62th

185. Integrated Urban Development Project was initiated during \_\_\_\_\_ five-year plan.

- (A) Fourth
- (B) Fifth
- (C) Sixth
- (D) Seventh

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186. Tilaiya Dam is on \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Barakar
- (B) Damodar
- (C) Konar
- (D) None of the above

187. Ukai dam is on Ukai river which is a tributary of \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Tapi
- (D) Ganga

188. Shivasamudram Dam is constructed on \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Kaveri

189. Bundelkhand is famous for production of \_\_\_\_\_ mineral.

- (A) Diamond
- (B) Mica
- (C) Copper
- (D) Iron

190. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of Mica.

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

191. Copper is found in large quantity at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Durgapur
- (B) Ghatsila
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Mayurbhanj

192. India is the second largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_, after Zimbabwe.

- (A) Iron
- (B) Manganese
- (C) Zinc
- (D) Lead

193. Salem is famous for production of \_\_\_\_\_ iron ore.

- (A) Hematite
- (B) Magnetite
- (C) Limonite
- (D) Siderite

194. Introduction of Joint Forest Management was an important objective of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) National Forest Policy, 1988
- (B) Man and Biosphere Program
- (C) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
- (D) None of the above

195. Woods of sundari tree is used mainly for making \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Railway sleepers
- (B) Boat making
- (C) Cricket bat
- (D) None of the above

196. \_\_\_\_\_ forecast flood in India.

- (A) Indian Meteorological Department
- (B) Central Flood Forecasting Organization
- (C) Central Flood and Disaster Forecasting Organization
- (D) None of the above

197. According to Koppen's climatic classification, Kerala has \_\_\_\_\_ climate.

- (A) Tropical monsoon
- (B) Tropical moist
- (C) Tropical Savanna
- (D) Cold Humid Winter

198. The western disturbances cause winter precipitation in north-west regions of Indian subcontinent. It originates from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Mediterranean Sea
- (B) Aral Sea
- (C) Caspian Sea
- (D) None of the above

199. \_\_\_\_\_ crosses the Himalayas and brings dry and stable weather in winter in India.

- (A) Easterly Jet Streams
- (B) Westerly Jet Streams
- (C) Both easterly and westerly jet streams
- (D) South Eastern Monsoon wind

200. Chandra Tal is located in \_\_\_\_\_ valley.

- (A) Kashmir
- (B) Lahaul and Spiti
- (C) Dun
- (D) None of the above

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