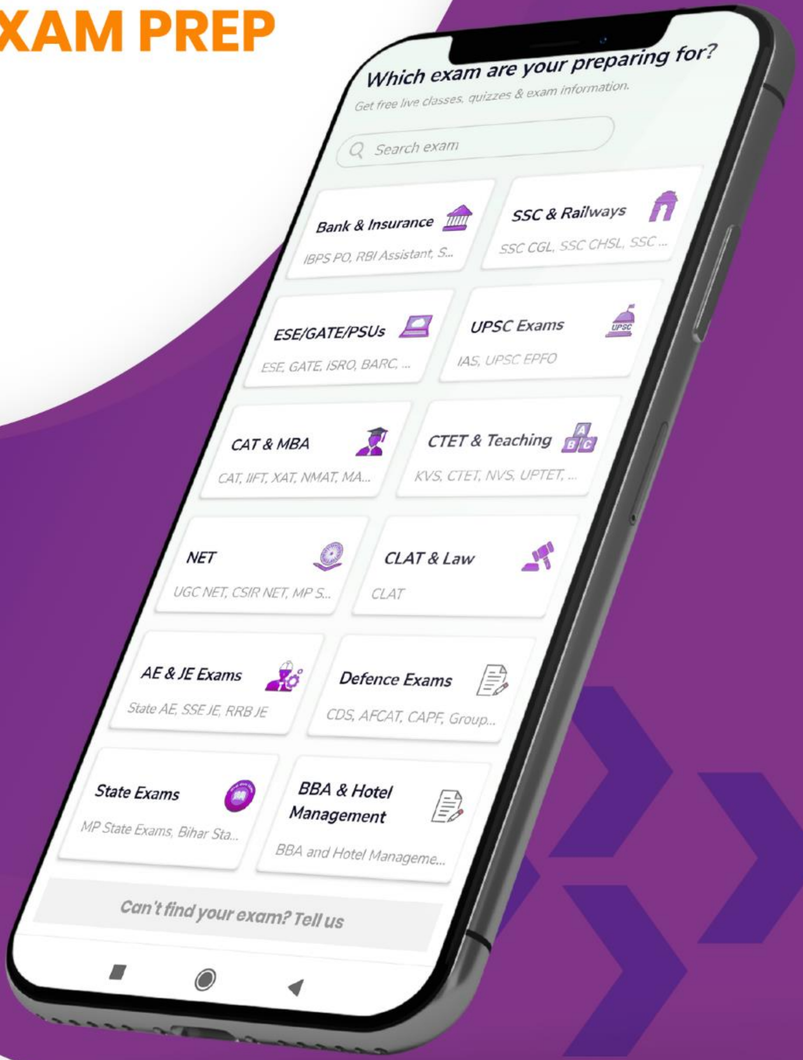
BYJU'S
EXAM PREP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1. j•‡™“,š !(!Ï™ €! €l+ž! €
”Õ[!›#,•“ß\å–Õ€[€!g̃ •!?

A. ‘/•š!™ nj••"™
B. “šg 2¡ š!™

C. €ÿŽ‘/• š!™
D. •E€Š nj••"™

Ans. C.

Sol. ‡Krishna Deva Rai , ruler of the Vijayanagar empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque.
‡ .ULVKQDGHY 5DL ZDV WKH third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty from 1509 to 1529.
‡ ,Q WKH \HDU $OEXTXHUTXH ZDV WKH viceroy of the Portuguese, at the end of the year he succeeded him the title of governor. Governor Albu querque and Krishna Dev Rai promised in future to supply Vijayanagar alone with Arab and Persian horses.

2. Ó“à“g›h•• ˜E /!€€!’™[›!Œ[€‡[“ €/
˜™€!› ˜E“¡#2¡Õ?

A. –2,!› j•—!‡“

B. —!š• ›*€ /•! ˜2Œ› €! ,‹“

C. \€!›]™*, €! ,‹“

D. ¡2Šš]™€*! ,‹“

Ans. D.

Sol. Lord Curzon or George Nathaniel Curzon was the viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905.
Important events during his tenure:
‡)DPLQH RI 1900
‡ $SSRLQWPHQW RI)DPLQH &RPPLVVLRQ
‡)RUPDWLRQ RI %KDUWL\D /RN 6HYD 0DQGDO
‡Education Commission
‡ 3DUWLWLRQ RI %HQJDO
‡ &DOFXWWD &RUSRUDWLRQ $FW

3. è••2•! /”×[€‡ ! —!š•"™ /€!/›!
”!“0€/ “!˜ / ‡!“! ‡!?! •!

A. ›ê™h•"' ˜ĸ

B. \2Œ˜!-“Ó€*–!š n•"' ˜ĸ

C. ‘#•

D. \g ™–Š•Q Ñ™–Š

Ans. B.

Sol.

‡\Œ!“ kš Ó€*–!š n•"' ˜ĸ €' â™Õš
‡/› €*]‡!‘# / ”¶€›!/›!”!“¶€/ þ” ˜E
‡!“! ‡!•! •!@
‡^ ‡/› €! `”™*, Ò&ÑŠž €0 Ñ‘™Ì “/
š!‡“"Ó•€ €0 Ñ‘™Ì €/ $•! €/ g›f i€™! •!@
‡j•“!™€ ‘!˜*‘š !•š™€,šE žÕ› !
–Š©æš ‘×•—!š•"™ è••2 •! /“!“" •/
Ô‡Û¡Ì“/ €!›! ”!“" —/‡! ,™! •!@

4. Ó“à“˜Fi€ $Ó•¡šš ‡!/µ˜!Ž¶€'`”!Ì’
›#?

A. g˜Ñ¡š—*‡
B. •× š!‡

C. š!˜—*‡
D. “!, –j Š‘Õ™Ì

Ans. B.

Sol. ‡Mihirbhoj took the title of 'Pramana' .
‡Mihira Bhoja was a ruler of the Gurjara -Pratihara dynasty of India.
‡He succeeded his father Ramabhadra.
‡Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of Adivaraha which is inscribed on some of his coins.
‡It extended over a large area from the foot of the Himalayas up to the river Narmada and included the present district of Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.

5. Š/›# !• ›!^“ •[$•˜ €¡!1 / €¡!1 •€
Ò–†!™"? ,™"

A. €›€£! /],š!

B.]Y, š!D Q‡™Ð

C. Ñ‘ã›# / gž˜›!

D. €›€£! / š!“",2‡

Ans. B.

Sol. ‡India's first experiment with an electric telegram took place in 1839 after which the service developed in leaps and bounds.
‡Lord Dalhousie paved the way for the Imperial Telegraph Department in 1850.
‡A year later, British India's first telegraph line and office was opened in October 1851, between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour along the busy shipping route on the Hooghly.

6. , ŷ" !" € '৮ g • ' ˜ [€/ $•• ₤ €! ‡Û
€¡!1¡Ŏ •?

A. \˜ Ù š
B.] "2"Ŏ !Ñ–
C. •›• 2Œ"
D. "Š"! !Ñ¡–

Ans. C.

Sol.

‡ , ŷ" ! " € €! ‡Û˜29 "•2–1469 ˜E›!¡+€
"! š!™–*€'•›•2Œ•"•[˜!"˜E"" €!"! !
Ñ¡–"2‡,!"!¡€è•)"˜E¡Ŏ •!@ŷ"!"€ g
• '˜[€/ 2è•!"€•2g •l€/ ' , ŷ 2E/$
•˜, ŷ•/@

‡ , ŷ" ! " € €! ‡Û˜ à"ž[j•æ•–šE, ŷ"•[
€/ þ"˜E˜"! ™‡!•!¡,0 ™ ¡\ ÈŠ«š
"•2–(š€!Ó•[€) ˜E"kŽ[!€/ Ñ'"˜"! ™‡!•!
¡0@

‡ `Û¡l"/!"•!, —!_,..‡š›/!kš '!…!"šš
]'!Ðš•f€ \nj••"™Ú ™!Ô×˜€˜!Ô‡€
kš š!‡""Ó˜•2.è•!j"•i€ ™!@

7. Ó"à" ˜E / €!+è•› "•"!Ÿ!Ž ™Ŏ €!
$!…"•˜ $˜!Ž $è•Ŏ €š•! ¡?0

A. l…š'
B. ˜/¡š,•
C. –Ŏ[*˜
D. '0˜!–!'

Ans. B.

Sol. ‡Mehrgarh presents the oldest evidence of Neolithic Era.

‡ MehrgarhisWKHROGHVW Agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent Agriculture -based Neolithic settlements.

‡ 'HVSLWHEHLQJWKHDJULFXOWXUH settlement, it used only stone tools, so is why placed in Neolithic Era.

‡ ,WIORXULVKHGLQWKHVHYHQWKPLOOHQLXP B.C.

‡ 0HKUJDUK is located on the Bolan River, a tributary of the Indus, at the eastern edge of the Baluchistan plateau overlooking the Indus plain.

8. ™[€' –±•"'š#€/ \"Õ!š ¡l €!
Ó"à"g›h•• ˜E / !€+˜" ¡# ?0

A. –Ŏ žŎ "Ø","˜2,›
B. –Ŏ"Ø","˜2›, žŎ
C. –Ŏ˜2,›"Ø","žŎ
D. –Ŏ˜2,›žŎ"Ø"

Ans. B.

Sol.

‡ ™¡!2 j•€Ã"˜E˜‡×] 'ž ¡#¡@š*˜"
'৮•! €/ "!˜ "š š•! ‡!"/•!›! –Ŏ ™[
/36 g̃ g ™ ˜"› 'š¡@

‡ $7 k š Ŏš•! €' š*˜" '৮"€/ "!˜ "š š•!
‡!"/•!›! žŎ ™[67.2 g̃ g ™ ˜"› 'š
¡0@

‡ "Ø" ¡ ™[93 g̃ g ™ ˜"› 'š¡@
˜2› ™[141.6 g̃ g ™ ˜"› 'š¡@‡ ™[
/'š#€/ \"Õ!š ¡l €! ˜ Óà"!"Õ!š ¡0
–Ŏ< žŎ< "Ø"< ˜2,›< –¡è"Ó< žÓ< ™š/
" < "/ Í ™×

9. \˜"š • Õš* i€ €/ gžç?™ •/

A. g˜‡![Ê™!è–/,
B. Ó«!˜ Ŏ# k g ™!
C. \ 'Ŏ ! –/
D. ž/• ›#˜ l…æ•"

Ans. B.

Sol. ‡ $PLU.KXVURZZDVD6XIL musician, poet and scholar from South Asia.

‡ +HZDVDQLFRQLFILJXUHLQWKH history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi.

‡ +HZURWHSRHWU\SULPDULO\LQ3 but also in Hindavi.

‡ .KXVURZLVVRPHWLPHVUHIHUUHG the "voice of India" (Tuti -e-Hind) , and has been called the "f ather of Urdu literature."

‡ .KXVURZLVUHJDUGHGDVWKHIDW qawwali" and introduced the ghazal style of song into India, both of which still exist widely in India and Pakistan.

10. Óà" ˜E /€+ !•×• "Ŏ•!Ô•€ \•žŸ
€/ þ" ˜E ›*•›"¡#2 "!f?,™/

A. ™Ŏ› ž•!' !"
B. •!š €'˜ŎšE
C. –2'š,!¡
D. `£˜ i€è˜ €/ ‡+

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Ans. D.

Sol. ‡Fine variety of barley were not found in Lothal as archaeological remains .

‡ 'LVFRYHUHG LQ /RWKDO ZDV excavated from 13 February 1955 to 19 May 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the official Indian government agency for the preservation of ancient monuments.

‡ 7KH H[FDYDWLRQ VLWH of Lothal is the only port -town of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

‡ $PHWURSROLV ZLWK Lothal lower XSSHU town had in on its northern side a basin with vertical wall, inlet and outlet channels which has been identified as a tidal dockyard.

‡ 7KH UHPDLQV RI VWRQH DQFKRUV PDULQH shells, sealings which trace its source in the Persian Gulf together w ith the structure identified as a warehouse further aid the comprehension of the functioning of the Lothal port.

‡ $FFRUGLQJ WR $UFKDHRORJLFDO 6XUYH\ WKH evidence of Couple Burial, Persian Seals and harbour were also found.

11. –2,!› €/ i€ ž! € “/ `€°!" f!€ —!,
˜š!‹l •* €/ ?Ñ‘™!

A. ž!^è•! •!2 B. ˜Õ8 ‡Õ#• !2

C. \›#•‘9 •!2 D. g š!‡Õ ÷ !

Ans. C.

Sol. ‡Alivardi khan gave a portion of Orissa to the Marathas. Alivardi Khan was the Nawab of Bengal during 1740 ± 1756.

‡ +H WRSSOHG the Nasiri Dynasty of the Nawabs and took powers of the Nawab. He is also one of the few Mughal -era leaders known for his victory during the Battle of Burdwan against the Maratha Empire.

‡ ,Q WKH \HDU WKH 0DUDWKDV OHG E\ Raghoji, began to raid, pilla ge and annex the territories of the Alivardi Khan.

12. ^“˜E / i€ “/ €¡!´¡Õ Ñã› #‘š
\è•÷ Ñã› #\ g—‘š ¡?

A. \˜"š • Õš* B. Ó‡!˜ Õ # k g ™!

C. ™!Ñ¡™! Ñ¡MD# ˜Õ‘ Õ # l..è•"

Ans. B.

Sol. ‡ 1L]DPXGGLQ $XOL\D told "Hunuz Dilli durast".

‡ 6\HG 0G 1L]DPXGGLQ $XOL\D D known as Hazrat Nizamuddin was a Sufi saint of the Chishti Order and unarguably one of the most famous Sufis on the Indian Subcontinent.

‡ +H EXLOW KLV .KDQTDK KHUH D SO where people from all walks of life were fed, where he imparted spiritual education to others and he had his own quarters.

‡ 0DQ\ RI KLV GLVFLSOHV DFKLHYHG height, including Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirag Delhavi, and Amir Khusro, noted scholar/musician, and the royal poet of the Delhi Sultanate.

13. i€ $€!š €' š€!š ˜E _æ•š €/ “!˜ ”š
”Õ!š# ž! “ €š• / ¡?G

A. •!g èŠ•!‘ B. š!‡• 2

C. ƒ˜[•Û D. \ã”‡“!l’Ü× ™

Ans. C.

Sol. ,W¶V WKH RFUDF\ WKH JRYHUQPHQ ruled in the name of God by the priests. In the literal sense, theocracy stands for the rule of God. The example of this could be seen in anciet history of Israel from Moses until the election of Saul as a king.

14. šÓ ! ”Õ‡![šŽ, ™š*” ˜E
__________ •€ €' f€ \•l’ ¡Þ

A. 18 /20 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#

B. 14 /17 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#

C. 11 /13 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#

D. 7 /10 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#

Ans. B.

Sol. The Renaissance is a period in Europe, from the 14th to the 17th century. It regarded as the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern histor y. It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe, marking the beginning of the Modern age.

15. \ ˜ Ђš€ ! “ / ‡ !” !“ " ž ¡ š Ñ¦š*ǧž ˜ ! ” š ” š˜ !Ž Õ
–˜ € – † * ° !? • !

A. 6 \ , è • 1945 B. 18 ‡ Õ!_1922

C. 26 ‡ “× 1947 D. 11 ˜ _ 1931

Ans. B.

Sol. On 6th August 1945 US drop the atomic bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima. The atomic bomb are dropped on two cities that is Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan during the world warII. The name of bomb is Little boy that is dropped on Hiroshima and Fat man on Nagasaki.

16. —!š• "™ ‡ “ • ! ” !Š9 i€ š!‡ “ "Ó• € ˜ ¦×
€ ! f € Ñ ¡ è ?̈ ¡ 0

A. 2™Ȍ• $, • ž "› , ‹ –2 “

B. š ! ç # ™ ‡ “ • ! 2 Ò € , ‹ – 2 ’ “

C. ‡ “ • ! ” Ð š • ! š

D. š ! ç ” Ð š • ! š

Ans. B.

Sol. Bharatiya Janata Party is a part of National Democratic Alliance. It is a centre right coalition of political parties with ideals of humanism, nationalism and social justice. Amit shah is the chairperson of the party.

17. ” ! 2 Œ • I €/ – " … – / – ° ! ?— ! _ € + “ • !

A. ™Õ̃ Ȏ‹ š B. — " ˜

C. ¡ ‘ / • D. “ €Õ̃

Ans. B.

Sol. Yudhisthira was the eldest brother among pandavas. Pandavas were the five powerful and skilled sons of Pandu, the King of Hastinapur. Eldest being Yudhistira, followed by Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva. The brothers were famously involved in the Kurukshetra War with their cousins the Kauravas over who would control the throne of Hastinapur.and were Victorious in the Great War.

18. f Œ * ã • Ñ ¡ Šf ×€š________ š ! ‡ “ / • ! › ! • I
™¦ Ñ̃× ™I › *, I € ' ¡ ×™! €/ g› ™/ Ȏ‡ à˜ / !š • !|

A. ‡ ˜ [“ B. I ! 2 g "

C. h Ô è ™ ! D. Ò & Ñ Š ž

Ans. B.

Sol. Adolf Hitler was a German politician, the leader of the Nazi Party and chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945. As a dictator, he initiated World War II in Europe with the invasion of Poland in September 1939, and was central to the Holocaust of Jews as he was of the view that Jews were the enemies of German people and prevented the expansion of Germany, to develop Germany it was essential to kill Jews.

19. ¡ ˜ ! š / š !™ç #Ú • ‡ ˜ E Ô è • • … i € – ! •
€ ! $ Ó • Ó “ I ’ × • €?š • ! ¡ 0

A. , Ó • B. × ™

C. j • € ! D. — j • ç ™

Ans. C.

Sol. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful changes in the world. The 24 spokes represent the teachings of Buddha.The wheel represent s the dynamism of a peaceful change.

20. f € ˜ ‹ • ! " k š ž 0 o ¢ €2 è •€! ” šÕ̃Ô• € \ •
ž / Ÿ______ ˜ Ež ! g ˜ ›¡ ¦G

A. “ ! › 2 ‘ !

B. š ! “ '€ ' • ! •

C. š ! ‡ è • ! “ €/¡ ! ° " i € › /

D. • • /¡ ” šÕ̃g € š#

Ans. B.

Sol. Nalanda comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution. Nalanda is the most famous university in Bihar which was established by Kumargupta.

21. , ! 1 ’ " ‡ " “ / i € • Ÿ [˜ E \ ¡ ™ * ,] Û ‘ * › “
€ ' ž ỹ] • € ' • ?̈

A. 1880 B. 1900

C. 1920 D. 1940

Ans. C.

Sol. Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation movement in 1920. The Non-Cooperation Movement was led by him after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It aimed to resist British rule in India through non-violent means. Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts and picket liquor shops. The ideas of Ahimsa and nonviolence were the key for success of noncooperation movement.

22. ^“˜E / i€ “/ —!š• €/ $’!“˜2 " €/ þ“ ˜E – / \l’€ ˜™ €!™[i€™! ¡0

A. ‡•!¡š›!› “/¡ý B. ^2Ñ‘,$1’"

C. ˜“˜*¡“ g 2¡ D. ›!› –¡!‘ Õ ž!è "

Ans. B.

Sol. Jawaharlal Nehru has served the maximum time as the prime minister of india. He emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and ruled India from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.

23. ^“˜E / i€ ‘/ž €°€ ‡ *–!€’ —" ‘/ž l €/ ›*,l €! 1986 €/ ..!/ *Ò› “Õ › ƚ š] "‘! €/ ”æ.!• QÕ• ![€š“! "°!?

A. €‡!•è•!“ B. –/›!þ

C. þ D. ™Õ“

Ans. B.

Sol. 3HRSOH LQ WKH .D]DNKVWDQ GLGQ¶W have to be resettled after the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. It is the incident which took place in present day 8NUDLQH¶V QRUWKHUQ VLGH ZKLFK WKHQ LV quite far from the Kazakhstan border.

24. ^“ ‘ž l ˜E /i€ /™×!_ŠŒi€2 Œ /]‡!‘# g˜?#

A. `Í–/i€è•!“ B. ”!i€è•!“

C. •!/ ‡Õ ! D. ‘o¢Ž €*Ðš™!

Ans. B.

Sol. ,W¶V WKH 3DNLVWDQ ZKLFK ZDV erstwhile part of Indian Subcontinent which was colonized by the Britishers. They got their independence on 14th August 1947.

25. €“+‡ €’ ›°!_ •Ÿ[______ ˜E ›°" ,_ •?

A. 1764 B. 1526

C. 1540 D. 1857

Ans. C.

Sol. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year 1540 between Afghan ruler Sher Khan and the Mughal ruler Humayun in which Humayun was defeated and he escaped to sindh. Meanwhile Sherkhan ruled Agra and Delhi with effective administration policies like introduction of metrics, coins and guest houses.

‡ g›™!•!›! 0–‼,‘#€– ¡Õ•?

A. 13 \$0 1867 B. 15 ‡× 1947

C. 13 \$0 1919 D. 17 ˜_2011

Ans. C.

Sol. 'Jallianwala Bagh' tragedy occur on 13th April 1919. This massacre occur when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired machine guns into a crowd of unarmed protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh. Around 379 people are died in this massacre.

27. ž!¡‡¡!1 “/ •!‡˜¡› €! Ó“˜![Ž i€ €/ g›™/ i€™!?• !

A. ˜‡[“" B. ˜¡–×!

C. ˜¡‡–"“ D. ˜Õ• !«

Ans. D.

Sol.

ž!¡‡¡!1“/\ "“" "×“"˜Õ• !« ˜¡› €/ g›f1631 ˜E •!‡˜¡› –“•!™! •!@ ™¡],š! ˜E™ Õ! “‘#€/‘o¢Ž" i€“!š/ "š f€ •/ ‘ 2˜š˜ š €!˜€–š! ¡0‡*˜Õ• !« ˜¡› €’

˜ ŒÙ™Õ€/ –!‘ ž!¡‡¡!1€/ Ü™!š k š ‘ ‹õ € *
$‘gž[• €š•! ¡0@

28. ‚Ž/ž ˜¡*× • €! $!š2— i€ “?‍ i€™! •!
A. ˜¡!×˜! ‚!1’"   B. ›*€˜!Û™ Ó•›€
C. ”2 “/¡ý   D. ^2Ñ‘š! ‚!1’"
Ans. B.
Sol.
›*€˜!Û™Ó›€ “/ ž€Ó k š š!ç •!‘ €*
–±!•! ‘/“/ €/ g›f !•[‡Ó“€ ž*—!™! ! €/
˜!Ú™˜ / \2 /‡l €/ h•›!• ›°“/ €/ g›f ‡“•!
€*^€j‹! €š“/€/ g f ‚Žž `× • žÕ
i€™!™@¡ —‚•!“ gž• kš ‘/•" ”!•[•" €/ †‡Š/
”Õ ¡!•" €/ ˜è•€ •!›/ —‚•!“ ‚Ž”/‡!€’
€/ ‘+š!“ ˜“!™! ‡!“/ •!›! f€ ‘ Ñ‘• ‘™
Ñ!2××™¡!š ¡@

29. fŒ*ã• Ñ¡Š›š ________ / •!
A. %!2   B. ‡˜[“"
C. ™×!^ŠŒi€2Œ   D. è”/“
Ans. B.
Sol. Adolf Hitler was from Germany. He was the leader of Nazi party and served as the chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945. It was under his leadership that Germany entered World War 2, and did the horrendous crime of holocaust.

30. šÓ ! ”Õ‡![šŽ‚ ™š*"
˜E__________ •€ €’ f€ \•l’ ¡Þ
A. 18 /20 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#
B. 14 /17 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#
C. 11 /13 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#
D. 7 /10 •"2 ž•!Þ‘#
Ans. B.
Sol. The Renaissance is a period in Europe, from the 14th to the 17th century. It regarded as the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history. It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe, marking the beginning of the Modern age.

31. •Œ•!ž €/ ™Õ ˜E\ 2‡" ƒ!“/______
€* ¡š!™! •!
A. ‡˜[“   B. %!2 " "
C. —!š•"™   D. \˜/Ðš€“
Ans. B.
Sol.
* •" š! €!š“Ñ€ ™Õ •!Œ•!ž €’›°!
1760) ™š*" ˜E !• !› €/ ™Õ 1757 -
1763) €! è•!“"™ 2è€šŽ •!@
* ^ “/ —!š• ˜E f€ k”Ó“•/gž€ !(!Ï™ –“!“/
€/ g›f %!2 " " €’ ˜¡×•!€!2¢!j2 €* ˜!Ü•
€š Ñ‘™!@
* %!2" " ƒ!€!“ƒ‹ €lŠ/ Œ" ›/g› “/ i€™!
•!@ š] ^š/€Š#€/ “ƒ‹ ˜E&Ñšž ƒ!€!
“ƒ‹ i€™ ‚ ™ •!@1760 ˜E •!2kŒ•!ž €’
›°!_ ˜E \2 /‡l “/ %E … €* ¡š!™! kš `Û¡l“/
”(ÔÛŒ…/š# €* ƒ/š g›™!@
* ”/Ðš 2l’ ”š ¡è•!¢š €/ !• !• !› €!
™Õ ˜!Ü ¡*‚™!@

32. \€–š“/\”“/‘š–!š#‚"•€/ Þ”˜Ei€ /
Ó ™Ò• i€™!!?
A. \–Õ•«›   B. g˜™!“ •!“ /“
C. š!‡‡"š–›   D. š!‡Š*Œš˜›
Ans. B.
Sol. The Nine most learned men in the court of Akbar were known as Navratnas. They are as follows:
- Abul Fazal (Poet)
- Faizi (Poet)
- Miyan Tansen (Musician)
- Raja Birbal (court jester)
- Raja Todar Mal (Finance Minister)
- Raja Man Singh (Military Commander)
- Abdul Rahim Khan -I-Khana (writer)
- Fakir Aziao -Din (sufi mystic)
- Mirza Aziz Koka (leading nobles)

33.],š/ €/ i€›/ €*______ n•!š! –“•!™!
‚™! •!

A. ¡Õ!™2 B. \€–š

C. –!–š D. kš2‚‡/–

Ans. B.

Sol.

* \€–š "/]‚š! ˜E i€›! ± ˜E kš ••{"Õ "€š#€! ž!"'!š ž¡š ± –"•!™! •!@

* ` "/‚ õš!• "š \""" ‡"• €! ‡æ ˜"!"/ €/ g›f–õ2 'š•!‡/€! —" Ó˜!Ž €š!™ •!@

34. ‚/Š•/ h¹ ^2kŒ™! i€ "/?–"•!™! •!

A. ‚ŷ š!˜'!

B. ˜¡!š!‡! $•!" g 2¡

C. šÒ–Û! "!• Š0‚*š

D. Ò&ÑŠž š€!š

Ans. D.

Sol. Gateway of India was built at Apollo Bunder, a popular meeting place and i t was designed by the British architect, George Wittet.

35. š!™õi€ —!š• "™š!Ï ™€' š!‡' !"" ¡?0

A. ˆ!š•ÖŒ B. ‚*•!

C. Ñ¡˜!…›$'/ž D. †£" ‚±

Ans. D.

Sol.

š!™õ—!š• €/ †£" ‚± š!Ï ™˜E©•• f€ Ô‡›! ¡0@ ™¡ †£" ‚± €! –š/—º!¡0@ "•à–š €* š!Ï™ €/ ‚‹" / "¡›/ ™¡ Ô‡›! ˜Ú™$'/ž š!Ï™ €! f€ Ñ¡è ! •!@

36. "Ø"š!‡ ..ŧ!" "/________ / j••!¡ i€™! •! •¡ `"€/ž Õ‡™.2‚¡Œ!› €' –Š#•|'

A. €ŭŽ!••" B. "×[•"

C. *à™Ê•! D. +à™••"

Ans. C.

Sol.

"Ø"š!‡ ..ŧ!" "/ *à™Ê•! /j••!¡ i€™! •!@ •¡ "Ø"š!‡ ..ŧ!" €/ž Õ‡™.2‚¡°•!› €' "Õ'•"2Ô‡Û¡E"Ø"š!‡ ..ŧ!" "/€_ –!š "š!Ô‡• i€™! •!@ •¡ `£š "Ôæ…˜ —!š• ˜E …+¡!" š!‡•2ž €/ ‚ž!"€'•š!‡'!""

\‡˜/š •"@ `Û¡I"/ ‚]*šž €/* š*€! ›/i€" –!' ˜E •š!€" ›°!_ ˜E ‚*š# "/ `Û¡E "š!Ô‡• €š Ñ'™!@

37. ‚!1"‡""/€!"× €' "±!_ €¡!1 /€'•?

A. —!š• B. ™×!^ŠŒi€2Œ

C. 'o¢Ž \%'€! D. —š!"

Ans. B.

Sol.

* ‚!2"‡""/€!"× €' ğ¢! ™×!^ŠŒi€2Œ ˜E ›# •"@

* ‚!2"‡"€!‡Û ‚Õš!• €/ ‚!2"‚š˜E ¡Ð •!@

* •¡ ›2'‚"^"šŠE› ˜E€!"× €! $ğ¢Ž g›™! •!@ •€'› –""/‚ €/ •€!›• €/ g›f 'o¢Ž \%'€! ‚f •/@

38. ¡à""˜E©•• è˜!š€I€! ˜ĸ ˜E |¡0

A. €"![Š€ B. ˜Ú™$'/ž

C. ˜¡!š!ç D. š!‡è•!"

Ans. B.

Sol.

è˜š€I€! ˜ĸ ¡à"," €"![Š€ ˜E Ôè•• ¡0@ ™¡ •Õ—!! "'#€/ i€"!š/ ©•• ¡@^ / ˜E ™×è€I€/ n•!'š!æ'š*¡š è"• €! '‡![$'!" i€™! ‡! ..Õ! ¡@ Õg n' ¡à""è˜š€ ¡•‡™ ",š €/ $g n' 'o¢Ž"ž¡Ð š¡š kš –Ê€! "/ –"•!™! •!@

39. " 1576 ˜E ¡ã'#ƒ!Š# €' ›°!_ \€–š kš i€ €/ –"… ›°" ‚?•"

A. ž/š ž!¡ B. ˜¡!š!Ž! $•!"

C. ¡ĭ×j• ˜!Ñ×™ D. "!Ñ'š ž!¡

Ans. B.

Sol.

x ¡ã'ƒ!Š#€! ™õ •Ÿ1576 ˜E Õ› ž! € \€–š k š š!‡"× ˜¡!š!Ž! $•!" €/ –"…˜E¡Ð •!@

x ˜!" g 2¡ \2š‡$è•!€! ž! € "/ \€–š €' ƒ!€!"ƒè i€™! •!@

x ™| ™ő̃ , ˜Ú ™^ Ó•¡! €/ ˜¡ž[•

™ő̃ l ˜E /f€ ¡@

40. \"“" è••2 •! €/ "¡›/

–2,›!‘/ž ______ €! f€ Ñ¡è !|•!

A. —!š•

B. …"“

C. "!i€è•!“

D. ™š!^ŠŒi€ž Œ

Ans. C.

Sol. Bangladesh , before its independence was a part of undivided Pakistan. Bangladesh was called the east Pakistan. The independence of Bangladesh was declar ed on 26 March 1971 at the onset of the Bangladesh Liberation War, when the Pakistan Army launched a genocide against the people of East Pakistan.

41. i€ (!Š “/ \"“" š!‡'!“" Ñ‘ã›# / ‘+›•!–!‘ €/ g›f è•!“!2•Ðš• €' •"

A. kš2,‡/–

B. ˜Ôà‘ Ò“ •Õ› €

C. žš ž!¡ š#

D. …2,/‡ •!“

Ans. B.

Sol.

˜Õà˜‘ Ò“ •Õ› € “/\"“" š!‡'!“" Ñã›# / ‘+›!–!‘ ˜E è•!“!2•Ðš• €š ‘#@

“ 1327 ˜E•Õ› € “/‘¢Ž —!š• €/ ‘È€“ ¢/ ˜E Ñ‘ã›# / š!‡'!“" €* ‘+›!–!‘ ˜E è•!“!2•Ðš• €š“/ €!“!]Ð/šž• i€™! È™|i€ ^ /`Û¡E È€“ "‹!š €' `"‡!a —g "š Ó“™2 Ž è•!j"• €š“/ kš ‘o¢Ž ˜E \I'€ •0 ..€ \"“/ !(!Ï™ /\I'€ '“ ‡Õ“/€! \• šg›/!@` “/™| —"˜¡ × i€™! i€ ™| `Û¡E 2*› ¡˜›I / šô¢• –“!f,!Ô“€! ›ê™˜Õ™þ" /`£š —!š• ˜E Ñ‘ã›# kš ˜""••8 ¢/ •/ ›/i€“ ` €! $™*, j••› š¡!@

42. –"š–› i€ €' \‘!›• ˜E ›!¡€!š •!

A. –!–š

B. \€–š

C. kš2,‡/–

D. ‡¡!1,"š

Ans. B.

Sol.

* –"š–›\€–š€/ ‘š–!šEf€ ›!¡€!š•/@

* •¡ f€ ˜¡!“ €j••/@

* ‘š–!šE–"š–€/ $ž! Ó“€š 0Û€™•[å™ •/@

* •¡ ‘#-“f ^›!¡#€*\"“!“/ •!›/f€˜! Ñ2×•/@

43. † "Ó• gž•!‡" Šg˜[“ èŠ/ž“ €/ n•!š! kŒ«!^“ i€™! ,™! •!

A. %/ ŒÐš€ j•g›™˜ èŠ#•2

B. 0ÑŠ™*,* È›! !•!

C. •‡›Õš¡˜!“ •!“

D. %/ _ jŠ*

Ans. B.

Sol. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station was designed by Frederick William Stevens . He was an English architectural engineer who worked for the British colonial government in India . BChhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station was earlier known as rail way station Victoria Terminus in Bombay . B ,W ZDV UHQDPHG in 1996 as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station.

44. \‡!•ž Õ______ €! –/Š!|•!

A. &é˜‘£

B. ÒÛ Õ!š

C. Ò–Ôà– !š

D. …/Š€!

Ans. C.

Sol.

\0‡!•ž Õ!‡Ò–Ôà–€!"šÕ•!@¡ `£š—!š• ˜E,' € ¡™M€ž€!š!‡•!@

B` “/–›"×€ \"“/j"•! /˜,' š!Ï™‡$“g› ™kš `Û¡€!š!,!˜E–2‘#“!g›™!@

B\‡!•ž Õ/‡"•*kš j•è•!€š€'“"Ó•™I €\“ÕšŽ i€™!@

45. è••2•!"×[€!› €/ $•˜ •!^ š!™€‡ •?

A. •!š/“ ¡!ÔèŠ2€

B. ›!Œ[j•g›™˜ –0ÑŠ2€

C. ›!Œ[˜!`2Š–/ŠD

D. ›!Œ[€0 Ó“2,

Ans. D.

Sol.

™ ¡` ” ! l ’ “ Q

1858 •€ \Ô è • ×˜•Eš ¡ # ›@ Œ€Ð Ó “ 2 ,Q

1856 /1858 •€ — ! š€ ,• “ [š‡ “ š › k š

“ Q

1858 /1862 •€ — ! š€ •! ™ š !•™@ (Œ€Ð[

Ó “ 2Ò & Ñ Š‡ š€ ” ¡ › / • ! ™ š !•™@

46. ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ (1627 ±1657 _) ¡ € •2 ž € !

ž ! € •?

A. ˜ Õ›

B. “ 2 ‘ !

C. ˜ + ™ ! [

D. ¡ ™ ! M € !

Ans. B.

Sol.

ž !¡ ‡ ¡ !2” !2• ! ˜ Õ› (!Š

• !, Ô ‡ “1627 /1657 _è • " 2 •€ ž ! “ ¡ € ™ !

• !@ ˜ Õ› ! (! Ï ™ ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ ! 2 €/ ž ! “ € ! › €/

‘ ‡š!“ \ ” “ " ˜ Ñ˜ ! €/ ǧ • š • € ” ¡ Ò. , ™! k š

` / å™” € þ ” / – / –°/ ˜ Õ› (!Šl ˜ E /

f € ˜ ! “ ! ‡ ! • ! ¡ 0 @ 1657 • 2 ˜ Ê ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ ! 2

, 2 — " š þ ” / – " ˜ ! š ” ¸ Ô™‡ ! › ! ` €/

..!š –Šl €/ –"... ` £š!l’ € !š €' › ° ! _ ž Õ þ ¡ *

, _ Ô ‡ ˜ E ` € ! •" š ! – / Š ! k š 2 , ‡ / – j • ‡ "!"

¡ Ð @

47. – ! – (1526 ±1530 _è) " ¡ € •2 ž € !

ž ! € •?

A. ˜ Õ›

B. “ 2 ‘ !

C. ˜ + ™ ! [

D. ¡ ™ M € !

Ans. B.

Sol. Babur was the ruler of Mughal dynasty. He is the founder and first emperor of the Mughal dynasty and was the direct descendant of Turkic Emperor Timur. He gained control of Northern Indian by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 and Rana Sanga of Mewar in the battle of Khanwa.

48. • ¡ š ! “ " Ô ‡ € ! ` ” ³þ ˜ Œ " ˜ / • š #

A. f g › ‡ ! – / •

B. j • È Š Ð*š ™ !

C. ˜ 0 š # $ • ˜

D. þ •

Ans. C.

Sol. Marry I was the Queen who had the QLFN QDPH´%ORRG\ 0DUU\´ 6KH ZDV queen of England and due to her pursuit of the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England and Ireland led to her denunciation as "Bloody Mary" by her Protestant opponents.

49. “ š‡ ¡ !1¡€ ˜ Õ› (!Š €' ” ×“ " • ?

A. \ € – š

B. k š 2 , ‡ / –

C. ‡ ¡ ! 2 , " š

D. ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ ! 1

Ans. C.

Sol. Noor Jahan was wife of Jahangir. Mirza Nur -ud-din Beig Mohammad Khan Salim, was the fourth Mughal Emperor known by his imperial name Jahangir, ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627. Jahangir was also notorious for his vices.

Shah Jahan wife - Mumtaj Mahal

50. • š!_“ € ! ™Õ ________ • Ÿ [˜ E › ° !

, ™ ! ?!

A. 1526

B. 1757

C. 1191

D. 1857

Ans. C.

Sol.

• Ÿ [˜ E • š ! _ “ €' › ° ! _ › ° " , _ • " @

• š ! _ “ €' ” ¡ › # › ° ! _ ˜ * ¡ à ˜ ‘ , * š # k š

” Ø "š!‡ ..ǂ !“ €/ –"... • Ÿ[˜ E › ° " , _

• ", Ô ‡ ˜ E , * š # ¡ ! š , f • / @ \ , › / • Ÿ [˜ E

` Û ¡ #2ž ! € l €/ –"... • š!_“ €' ‘ ×š# › ° ! _ › ° "

, _ k š ^ – ! š Ø " š!‡ ..ǂ !“ ¡ !š , f @

51. • š!_“ € ! ™Õ ” Ø "š!‡ ..ǂ !“ k š

___________ €/ – " … › ° ! , ™ ! • !

A. ˜ ¡ ˜ × , ‡ “ – "

B. ˜ Õà˜ ‘ , *š#

C. – ! – š

D. ¡ Õ!™‡

Ans. B.

Sol.

• š!^“ € ! ™Õ k š ˜ E’ Ø "š!‡

..ǂ !“ k š ˜ Õà˜ ‘ , *š# €/ –"... › ° ! , ™! • ! @

” ¡ › ! ™Õ ” Ø "š!‡ “ / ‡ "• ! • ! k š ‘ ×š! ™Õ

, * š # “ / ‡ " • ! • ! @

52. ¡€ è˜!š‚€ /, ‹+˜ –Õ˜ "/'Ó™! €/ g›f –+n' '˜[€/ \"“/ Ñ'å™ £!“ €! $…!š ¡€™!?•!

A. ¡Õ!™1€!˜€–š!

B. ˜¡!–ª' ˜Ñš ˜ k

C. ¤Õ˜"!š

D. ›!› ¡€›! "Ðš š

Ans. B.

Sol.

‚‹+˜ –Õ˜ "/˜¡!–ª' ˜Ñš"Ðš š /'Ó™! ˜E –+n' '˜[€/ \"“/ Ñ'å™ £!“ €! $…!š ¡€™!@™¡ ˜Ñš"Ðš š–Õ˜ ‡"•" / 2Ð• …!š "j• è•›I ˜E / f€ ¡0@ ™¡ ˜2Ñ'š Ôè•• ¡0@

53. ¡Õ!™1530 ±1540 _è)"¡€ •2ž €! ž! € •?

A. "2'!

B. ˜Õ›

C. ˜+™![

D. ¡™M€!

Ans. B.

Sol.

¡Õ!™2–!š• ˜E Õ› š!‡•2 €! ž! € •!@•¡ –!–š €! "Õ•! ‡Û¡I"/–!š• ˜E Õ› !(!Ï ™ €' ""2• š•" •"@

54. f›#EŠ! €' ‚Õ!f 2i€ ž¡š ˜EÔ•• ¡?

A. "!g €

B. €*ã¡!"Õ

C. "Ž/

D. ˜Ž_

Ans. D.

Sol. Elephanta Caves is located in Mumbai in Maharashtra. These caves are rock cut sculptures related to hindu and buddhism. These caves are constructed by Rashtrakutas ruler in 7th century.

55. ¡Õ!™1€!˜€–š!__________ n•š! –"•!™! ‚™! •!

A. ¡Õ!™1

B. ¡˜"'! –!"* –/‚˜

C. –!–š

D. \€–š

Ans. B.

Sol.

¡Õ!™2€!˜€–š! ¡!g˜'! –!" x–/˜ n•!š! –"!™! g›f –+n' '˜[€/ \"“/ Ñ'å™ £!“ €! $…!š™! •!@ ™¡ è˜!š€ Ñ'ã›# ˜E Ôè•• ¡0 kš ^ /1569 -70 ˜E g˜‡![I‚™! n•!š! kŒ‡!^" ¡€™! ‚™! •!@

56. \ž*€______ š!‡•2ž €/ f€ (!Š •/

A. ˜Õ›

B. …*›!

C. ˜+™[

D. ‚Õ

Ans. C.

Sol.

* \ž*€ ˜+™[•2ž €! |(!Š •!

* €g 2 ™Õ €/ –!' \ž*€ "/–+n' '˜[è•"€!š €š g›™! kš –!' ˜E –+n' '˜[€/ g›f €!˜ ¡# ¡€™!

* `Û¡I"/ !2" è• x ‡0/€_ è˜!š€I €! Ó"˜![Ž ¡€™!

57. ˜¡!×˜!‚ !1"€! ‡Û €¡!1¡Ð •?

A. ˜Ú™$'/ž

B. \ ˜

C. š!‡è•!"

D. ‚Ðš!•

Ans. D.

Sol.

˜¡!×˜! ˜*¡"'! €š˜…2' ‚!2'" Ò&ÑŠž ž! " €/ h•›!• —!š•"™ è••2 •!]2'*›" €/ "/•! •/ Ô‡"€! ‡Û˜\ ÈŠ×š1869 €* "*š–2; Ðš!• ˜E¡Ð •!@

58. !–š˜•"].˜ ¡€ "/ –"!™?! •!

A. ‚Õ š!˜'!

B. ž!¡‡¡!1

C. š!• ‡*'!‡"

D. ˜¡!×˜! ‚!1'"

Ans. D.

Sol.

- Mahatma Gandhi built Sabarmati Asharam. This asharam is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati in Gujarat in Ahmdebad.
- Famous Dandi march started from this Asharam.

59. –¡!'Õž!¡ $•˜ €! ‡Û •Ÿ[__________ ˜E¡Ð •!|

A. 1543
B. 1643
C. 1743
D. 1843

Ans. B.

Sol. Bahadur Shah (14 October 1643 ± 27 February 1712), the seventh Mughal emperor of India, ruled from 1707 until his death in 1712.

60. $g n'/¡•! ˜¡›0š!‡è•!" €/ i€ ž¡š ˜E ¡?

A. \‡˜/š
B. ‡*" "Õ
C. ‡™"Õ
D. €*Š!

Ans. C.

Sol.

¡•! ˜¡› f€ ˜¡› ¡0Ô‡1799 ˜E ˜¡!š!‡! •!_ $•!" g 2¡ "/ -•!'@™™¡ ›!› kš ‚Õ!–" –› Ð "×•š /–"! ¡,0™¡ ˜¡› g Š# "0›/‡™"Õ š!‡è•!" €/ i€"!š/ "š.Ôè•• ¡0

61. "Õ€š˜/ ! €¡!1] ™Õ‡• i€™! ‡!•! ¡?

A. Ò–¡!š
B. `£š$'/ž
C. ˜Ú™$'/ž
D. š!‡è•!"

Ans. D.

Sol.

"Õ€š˜/ ! Õ‡ /"Õ€š a2Š˜/›! ™! è•!"" ™ þ" /€!Ó€ ˜/ ! ™! "Õ€š €!˜/ ! —" €¡! ‡!•! ¡,0"Õ€š š!‡è•!", —!š• ˜E]™*Ô‡• f€ €_483 _ !"×[˜,' š!Ï™Ę˜ã›!,Žš!Ï™' €Õ Ñ"I•€ ..›"/•!› !"žÕ" ˜/ ! kš !2€Ó€ ×™¡!š ¡@

62. \Ó˜ ˜Õ› –!' ž!¡ €* •?

A. –!–š
B. "š‡¡!1
C. \€–š
D. –¡!' Õž!¡

Ans. D.

Sol.

g˜‡!\[–×‡•š g š!‡Õ# ˜Õa˜' –¡!' Õž!¡‡ •š(24 \ ÈŠ×š 1775 - 7 "•2–1862) \2Ó• ˜ ˜Õ› (!Š•/@¡ '×š/–Š/•/kš \""/ j"•,! \€–š €'28 g •2,–1837 ˜ÕŒ™š`"€/ `£š!I'€+š# "/@

63. kš2,‡/– "/ \""/ j"•! €*],š/ €/ i€›/ ˜E €0' €š€/| š•! •!

A. ¡Õ!™2
B. ž!¡‡¡!1
C. \€–š
D. –¡!' Õž!¡

Ans. B.

Sol.

* kš2,‡/– €* †‹! • å™!"€ þ" / \2Ó•˜ $–!•"˜Õ› (!Š˜!"!‡!•!¡@

* `"€! ž! "€!49 •Ÿ_ •€ 1658 /1707 ˜E`"€'˜ Õ™Õ€ ..› !@ •¡ ž!¡‡¡!1k š˜Õ•!« ˜¡› €!•" š! "Õ •!@

* \""/ —!^™I €* ˜!š",/•€/ Ñ–'ã›# €' ,n'# "š –,0k‹š \""/ j"•! €*],š! €/ i€›/ ˜E "‡š–2' €š g›™!@

64. –Õ €/ `"'/ži€ —!ŸE¡?

A. Ñ¡2'#
B. `'[×
C. "!›#
D. Ñ|&×

Ans. C.

Sol.

B–Õ €!‡Û˜563 _ !"×[› Õ–"" ˜E€* ›, ž!È™Žš!Ï™E€j"›•è•Õ Ó"€šÐ •!@
B
€_483 _ !"×[˜,' š!Ï™E˜ã›!,Žš!Ï™' €Õ ž"",š˜E `"€'˜ Õ™Õ*,_ •"@
B•¡ –+n'˜[€/ 2è•!"€/@Û¡I˜/Õ™þ" /]˜ ›*,I€'—!,Ÿ!!›#˜E\""" gž¢!j2! $… !i€™!@

65. \ž*€i€ š!‡•2/žš!‡•?

A. $n™*•
B. ¡™M€!
C. ˜+™[
D. "2'

Ans. C.

Sol. Ashoka was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty. He ruled almost the entire Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE. He was the grandson of the founder of the Maurya Dynasty, Chandragupta Maurya. He renounced the throne after Kalinga war and he became a Bodh monk. He is remembered for the pillars and edicts, for sending Buddhist monks to Sri Lanka and Central Asia, and for establishing PRQXPHQWV UHODWHG WR %XGGKD¶V OLIH Third Buddhist council held during his regime.

66. …!ŽÈ™ €*“!˜ / —" ‡!“! ‡!ǂ! •!

A. š!‡ /•š B. •/‡è•"

C. €+ÑŠã™ D. •!× !™“

Ans. C.

Sol.

..!ŽÈ™€* €+Ñŝã™ ™! j•çŽÕ̧ Ö̈ —" €¡! ‡!•!

•!@¡ ..!2 , Ö̈ ˜+™[k š `“€/”ÕÒ–2Õ!š

€/ ž! “€!› ˜E€ —!š•" ™ gž¢ž€[Ó“€

kš \‘!›• €j••/@Û ¡˜E+ ™[!(!Ï™

€'è•!”“!˜E ¡!™•! €š“/¡/ Õ‡!“!

‡!•!¡0`@€! $g n’

€!™\[ž!ę \•[å™•è•! kš šŽ̌“™Ó•™ l

/ 2–2l’• ¡0@

67. ." \šÒ–2‘* €! ‡Û˜ •Ÿ[˜E ¡Ð̌ •!|

A. 1772 B. 1822

C. 1872 D. 1922

Ans. C.

Sol. Sri Aurobindo was born in the year 1872. He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule and was one of its influential leaders to galvanized support against the RAJ. However later on he became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.

68. _èŠ ^ÔÖŒ™! €2 ”“" €' è•!”“! •Ÿ[_______ ˜E¡Õ̱ •"|

A. 1400 B. 1500

C. 1600 D. 1700

Ans. C.

Sol.

* _èŠ ^2kŒ™! €2 ”“"1600 è˜•E¡”Õ̱!• "

kš ^ 31 Ñ‘ 2,–1600 €* È•"“ fg›‡!–/•

1 n•!š! ,•“[š f2Œ €2 ”“" h• ˜…Oj h•

›2‘“ /kŒ2, ^“ ‘ _èŠ ^2kŒ™!‡ €/ “!˜ / f€

\2 /‡" š(™› $.:!‘Š[¡€ ™! ,™! •!@

* –!‘ ˜E ^1605 ˜E —!š• ˜E \”“" ž!•!

è• !¡”• €' ‡¡!1‡¡!1"š “/˜ g ”£“˜ ˜E

\”“! ”¡›! €!š•!“! è•!j”• ¡€™!@

69. “ 1540 ˜E€Û“*‡€'›°!_ž/šž!¡kš_ _______ €/ –".›.°",_ •"?

A. –!–š B. ¡Õ!™1

C. \€–š D. kš2,‡/–

Ans. B.

Sol. Battle of kanauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and Humayun. In this battle Humayun defeated very badly and Shershah suri ruled over Delhi and Agra.

70. •*˜š š!‡•2ž €/ ‘+š!“ Ó“à“ ˜E / €+“ !

ž¡š —!š• €' š!‡’?“" •!

A. ˜/š‹ B. Ñ‘ã›#

C. €*›€!•! D. ¡Ðš™!Ž!

Ans. B.

Sol. During Tomara dynasty Delhi was the capital of India. Tomara were an Indian dynasty who ruled parts of present-day Delhi and Haryana during 9th-12th century. Their rule over this region is attested to by multiple inscriptions and coins. In addition, much of the information about them comes from medieval bardic legends, which are not historically reliable.

71. “ 1556 ˜E\ €–š “/”!“"”• €' ‘×š#

›°!_ ˜E ¡€ / ”š!Ô‡• ?€™! •!

A. …2,/‡ •! B. “!‘š ž¡!

C. ¡7̃ ×j• ˜!Ñ×™ D. –!‡"š!•

Ans. C.

Sol.

\€–š“/5 “•à–,š1556 €*”!“"”•€'‘×š#

›°!_˜E¡7̃ ×j• ˜!Ñ‘×€™*¡š!™¡!7̃@] Ñ‘› ž!¡

š#€/ ˜Ő™ 2"•/@™ ¡›°!_¡ÕÈ™l¡€˜×“/

Ñ‘ã›# €* ‡"• g›™!

kš'Ñ‘ã›€#'›°!'_”šj•‡™$!Ü'•Ô‡ €7/

Ðš Ž!˜è•þ€–š“/–0š•!7“ €'˜‘‘ /¡7̃ ×

”š¡˜›! ¡€™kš ` /¡š!™!@

72. › ! › i € › !   Ñ ‘ ã › # ___€ *___   n • ! š !
– “ ! ™ ! , ™ | • !

A. – ! – š B. Ò & Ñ Š ž

C. ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ ! 2 D. k š 2 , ‡ / –

Ans. C.

Sol. The Red Fort (Delhi) was built by Shah Jahan in 1639. It was the main residence of kings of Mughal dynasty. They lived there for around 200 years. It is made up of Redstone. It was developed as capital of Shahjahabad.

73. € g› ,2 ™ṏ €/ ” æ.!• Q (!Š \ ž *€ “ / i€
’ ˜ [€ ! è • " € ! š i € ?™ ! • !

A. ‡ 0 “ B. – + n ’

C. ^ ! _ D. ‡ Õ!_ Ï ˜

Ans. B.

Sol.

€ g› ,2 ™ṏ €/ –!‘ \ ž *€, – + n ’ ’ ˜ [˜ E
” Đ š • Ó • [• | * € gƒ ,2 ™ṏ €/ ‘ +š!“ \ “ €
‡ " • l € ' ¡ ! Ó “ €/ , €ž š Ž – + n ’ ’ ˜ [˜ E
” Bš• Ó • [¡ Õ k š ’ ˜ [,2 € ! ” !› “ i€ ™|
\ ž * € €/ ! • [— + g ˜ € ’ ˜ [€ ! ` n ‘ / æ ™ ˜ ! “ •
… Đ š € *] Ú ™ ! Ô × ˜ € – “ ! “„! k*š, Ñ ¡ 2 !
xš• ! ƒ ˜ 2, Œ• š * ’ " €/ $ Ó • _ ç ™ ! [€ * × ™ ! € š
+ à ™ • ! j • € g • € š| “ ! ¡•#!] ..šŽ / ” Ö̈™
€ ' $!Ṏ• ¡ Ð € š• " • |" ! ˜ " “ ¡ # 2 –, Ô ã €
“ Ó• € g n’ !•2 ‡ "• “ €/ • !è• j• € ” šèè€ !š ¡ *• /
•|/

74. ..!Ž È™ i€ €/ $˜ Õ• › !¡ € !š • /?

A. – ! – š B. ..2, Ö̈• ˜ +™[

C. \ € – š D. ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ ! 2

Ans. B.

Sol.

- x Chanakya was the chief advisor of Chandragupta Maurya who is also known as Kautilya and Vishnugupt.
- x He wrote famous book "Arthshastra" which is regarding mauryan political view.
- x He also helped Chandragupta Maurya to defeat Ghananand (last emperor of nand dynasty) and established Maurya dynasty.

75. ¡ Õ!™‡€ ! ‡ Û̃ • Ÿ[_______ ˜ E¡ Ð • ! |

A. 1508 B. 1608

C. 1708 D. 1808

Ans. B.

Sol. Humayun was born in the year 1508. His full name was Nasir -ud-Din Muḥammad. He was the second emperor of the Mughal Empire, who ruled over territory in what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and parts of northern India from 1531 ±1540 and again from 1555 ±1556. Like his father, Babur, he lost his kingdom early but regained it with the aid of the Safavid dynasty of Persia,

76. ž ! ¡ ‡ ¡ ! 1 “ / • ! ‡ ˜ ¡ › € ! Ó “ ˜ ! [Ž
__________ € ' ™ ! ‘ ˜ E € š • ! |™ ! • !

A. ý€ á™! ã• !“ –/, ˜

B. ‡ * ’ ! – ! _

C. ˜ Õ• !‡ ˜ ¡ ›

D. “ x̌‡ ¡ !1

Ans. C.

Sol. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in memory of Mumtaz Mahal. Taj Mahal literally means Crown of the Palace and is a white marble mausoleum situated on the south bank of the Yamuna River in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632. The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being "the MHZHO RI 0XVOLP DUW LQ ,QGLD´

77. ¡ ° Ü ” ! ß ™ •€/ Ó “ à “ g › h è•• › l ˜ E / i € ” š • / • € ' ‡ •Õ!_ €/ $ ˜ ! Ž g ˜ › /¡ G3

A. ˜ * ¡ “ ‡ * ‘ ° * B. ..Û¡ Õ˜° *

C. € ! › # – 2 , “ D. ¡ ° Ü ” !

Ans. C

Sol.

a) • / • € ' ‡ •Õ!_ € ! $ ˜ ! Ž ¡ ° Ü ” ! ß ™ • !€/ € ! › # – 2 ,è“• › ” š $! Ü •¡Ð ¡ 0 @

b) f € › € ° " € ! • š ! g ˜ › ! ¡,0 f € ” 2 Ô È E•7 \ Ô Ê “• / Ñ ‘ ™!!_1, _ ¡ GÔ ‡ /€ ! › # – 2 ,˜“E – g › $ • ! £ ! • ¡ * • "¡ 0k š a2 $€ ' ¡ l k Œ T$™!lÜ •¡Õ ¡ G@

c) ^ è • / ˜ ! ×€ ' , _ C ŠgE˜ j Š #€ ' • " 2k š ™ * ‡ “ ! €/ \ “ Õ!š “ ¡ # •2" 2k š ` “ ˜ E‡ › Ó “ € ! €' \ Í † $ å ™ • è •“!¡ # •2" @

78. g ž € ! , * ™k f ˜ E” ¡ › ! j • æ •’ ˜ [à ˜ / › “ i € • Ÿ [˜ E] ™ * Ô ‡ i•€ ™ ¦ ™ ! • ¦ Ô ‡ ˜ Ē • ! ˜ " j • • / € ! “ ₴/ ‘ ’ ˜ [j • Ÿ ™ €• È • å ™€ * f € ˜ Ő™] € Ÿ [Ž€/ þ ” ˜ Ež ! g ˜ › i € ™ ¦ ™ ! • !?

A. 1889 B. 1882

C. 1893 D. 1978

Ans. C

Sol.

ø j • æ •’ ˜ _ € ! ” ¡ › ! à ˜ / › “ **g • 2 – š**

€ *] ™ * Ô ‡ i•€ ™ ¦ ™ ! • ! @

ø **è • ! ˜ "j • • / € ! “ 2/“^** à ˜ / › “ ˜ Ef € $ Ó • Ó “ l ’ €/ þ ” ˜ EÑ¦ 2×’ ˜ [€ ! $ Ó • Ó “ l ’ i×€• ™ • ! @

ø ™ ¡ à ˜ / › “ **g • 2 – $ g • 2 – š • €**

j • æ •€ ! 2 /— • ,“ g ž € ! „ *™x ‡ *\ – g ž € ! , * € ! € › ! 2 è • ! “¡ 0 ˜ E] ™ * Ô ‡ i•€ ™ ¦ ™ ! • ! @

79. • Ÿ [˜ E ” E ¡ è Š€/[› ! Œ [¡ ! k Œ M , n • ! š ! ______ € * ‘ o ¢ Ž \ % ' € ! ˜ Ef à–›ÕE / • ! j 2˜ E ` “ €/ ™ * , ‘ ! €/ g › f ö €/ - fš Ñ ¡ Û ‘ ÷/ à ˜ ! Ó “ • i € ™ ¦ ™ ! • ! @

A. – ! › , 2 , ! ’ šÓ • › € B. ˜ ¡ ! × ˜ !, ! 2 ’ "

C. Õ!Ÿ … 2–! * D. ˜ ¡Õà ˜ ‘ ^ € – ! ›

Ans. B

Sol.

ø **˜ ¡ ! × ˜ ! , ! 2 ’ "**€ * ˜ E ‘ o ¢ Ž \ % ' € ! ˜ E f à–›ÕE / • ! j 2˜ E ` “ €/ ™ * , ‘ ! €/ g › f ” E ¡ è€Š [› (Œ¡ [! k ŒnM• ¦ š ü€/ šf Ñ ¡ 2 ‘ /÷ à ˜ ! Ó “ •i € ™ ! , ™ ! • ! @

ø ` Û ¡ l “ / ˜ E‡ g › ™ ! 2 •–!!›,!“ š 2 ¡ €/š j • š * ’ ˜ Eš ! ç #\™g — ™€/ “ g › f ^ ” ‘ € € * › + Š !Ñ ‘ ™ ! • ! @

ø — ! š •˜ E ! • [‡ Ó “ €/ • ! j 2€/ g › f €/ šf Ñ ¡ 2 ‘ ” ‘ € Ò & Ñ Šš ž ‡ n • ! š !i € " — " š ! ç # ™€/• ! “ ! , Ð š €€ * $ ‘ ! “ i € ™ !‡ ! “ /• ! › ! f € ” ‘ € • ! Ô ‡ “ /Ò & Ñ Šš ž ‡ €/ Ñ ¡ • !€ ' ` Û “ Ó •˜ E j • g ž ç Š / • !$ ‘ ! “ € ' @

80. • • [˜ ! “ — * ” ! ž ¡ š € ' è • ! ” “ ! Ó “ à “˜ E / i € $ Ó • ¡ !žš! € €/ n • ! š €' , _ • "?

A. ˜ ¡ E !— * ‡ B. š ! Ï ™ ” ! ›

C. j • ‡ ™ / “ D. g ˜ Ñ ¡ š— * ‡

Ans. D

Sol.

ø — *** ” !** €' è • ! ” “ ! • " ž • ! Þ ‘ #E$ Ó • ¡ !šš! ‡ ! g ˜ Ñ ¡ š— * ‡ n • ! š !€ ' , _ • ", Ô ‡ Û ¡ l \“ ”/ “ " š ! ‡ ’ ! “ " ! š / ž ! “ i € ™ • ! @

ø — * ” ! ž ¡ š € * ˜ × þ ” / **— * ‡ ” !**€/ “ ! ˜ / ‡ ! “ ! ‡ ! • ! • ! @

ø • " ž • ! Þ ‘ €' ž ỹ] • ˜ ,E — * ” ! ›l Œ ! (! Ï ™ € ! f € † * Š ! ! , ! 1 • ! @

ø] ’ Ő € — * ” ! ž ¡ š € ' è • ! ” “ ! ‘ * è • ˜ * ¡ à ˜ ‘ • ! “ “ / € ' • " @

ø ˜ EÒ & Ñ Š ž Š^ 2 k Œ€2™”!“€/ ! • f € 2 l ’ ” š ¡ è • ! ¢ š€ š “ €/ – !,‘ — * ” ! f€ Ð š ™ ! • – “ , ™ ! • ! @

81 . Ó “ à “ g › h •˜E / i € š ! ‡ €/ ž ! “ € ! › ˜E … " “ ™ ! ё • / “ ! 2 ,— ! š]• ™ ! • !?

A. ¡ Ÿ [• ’ [“
B. $ — ! € •š’ [“
C. ..2, Ö ˜ + ™ [
D. \ ž * €

Ans. A

Sol.

ø é • / “ ! 2 ,f € … " “•" " • [™ !• !"Ô ‡ “$! ˜ ! h Ž € – + n ’ ! Ñ ¡ ×€™* ¡ ! g ›€ š “ €/ ` n ‘ / æ ™¡ **Ÿ [• ’ [“** €/ ž ! “ € ! › ˜,E — ! š € ! ‘ + š ! € ™ • ! @

ø € Û “ + ‡à ˜ / › “ _ è • "é • / “ ! 2 €/ à ˜ ! “ ˜E] ™ * Ô ‡ i• € ™ ! ™ !• ! @

ø • ¡ › , — , ” 2 ! ¡• Ÿ _• € — ! š ˜•Eš ¡ !k š \ ” “ " ” ẽ• € ' " ™×€' ˜E— ! š ˜•Eš ¡ “ €/ \ ” “ / \ “ Õ• I € * ‘ ‡ [i € ™ ! @

82. , / Š •h/ • ^ 2 k Œ€ *™Ó “ à “ g › h •˜E / i € “ / k Œ ‡ ! ^ € ™ • !?

A. f Œ • Œ ÑŠ™2
B. ‡ / à g ˜ › š
C. ‡ (‡ [• Š / Š
D. \ › / È ‡ E •Œ ă ” “

Ans. C

Sol.

ø , / Š • h • ^ 2 k Œ€ ™ Ó “ ˜ ! [Ž " • "ž2 • ! Þ ‘ €/] š 2 —˜E˜ Ő_ ž ¡ ş ˜ ¡ ! š ! ç˜E¡ Ď • ! @

ø ^ / **Ò & Ñ Š !ž • Ő!ş ‡ (‡ [¡ • Š / Š •** ! š k Œ ‡ ! ^ “ i € ™ ! ™ !• ! @

ø , / Š •h/ • ^ 2 k Œ€ ™]!' ! š g ž › ! ˜ **! … [** € * – (à –\/ – ˜ Ő_ €/ • × € ! › # ,“• “ [š“ / š • " • " @

ø $ • / ž n • !€š! Ó “ ˜ ! [ž! ‡ !‡ (‡\/ k š š ! “ "˜ 0 š # €/] , ˜ “ Ñ ‘ 2 – š € ' ™ ! ˜E¡ Ď • ! @

ø ™ ¡Ò & Ñ Š(ž Š ‡ (‡\/ € ' — ! š € ' ” ¡ › # ™ ! ! • " @

83. –Õ[*˜, “ • ” ! Ÿ ! Žè • ›, __________ ˜EÔ è • • ¡ 0 @

A. € “ ! [Š €
B. , * • !
C. g ˜ ‡ * š ˜
D. ‡ à˜ ×k š € æ ˜ " š

Ans. D

Sol.

ø –Õ[*˜ ‡ à˜ ×k š € æ ˜ " šEÔ è • •¡ 0 @

ø ™ ¡è • ! “ f € ` Í … † • ” š ¡ 0‡ * ˆ / › ˜ “ ‘ # € ' – ! ±€ ! Ñ ¡ è ¦ 0 k š ^ ˜E€ š / • g ˜ j Š (#I … € “ " g ˜ j Š) #€ ! Ó “ ˜ ! [Ž* • ! ¡ 0 @

ø ^ è • › € ' a2 …›! ,_— , 1,800 ˜ " Š š¡ 0 @

84. 14 • " ž • ! Þ ‘ €/] š 2 —˜,E … * › ! (! Ï ™ ” š i € “ /] ˜ Ž i € ™ • !?

A. ˜ g › € € !• ×š
B. • ˜0 ×š
C. ˜ Õà˜ ‘ , * š #
D. … 2 , /• ‡ “

Ans. A

Sol.

ø ‡ – ˜ g › € € !• ×š “ / ‘ o ¢ Ž ” š] ˜ Ž i € ™ • * … * › ! (! Ï ™¥ × ˜ ¡ * , ™ !• ! @

ø • ¡ Ñ ‘ ã › #ã • “ • €/ ž ! € \ › ! ` n ‘ # “ • › ‡ " € ! f € $˜ Õ “ ” Ő€ , Õ!˜ • ! @

85. g Ó • ¡ ! g ž€/ š ž ! ¡ ×š# ˜ ! , [€ * i € ˜ ! , [€/ þ ” ˜E‡ ! “ ! ‡ ! • ! ¡?0

A. š ! ç #š™! ‡ ˜ ! , [2 É ™23!
B. š ! ç #š™! ‡ ˜ ! , [2 É ™11!
C. š ! ç #š™! ‡ ˜ ! , [2 É ™1 !
D. š ! ç #š™! ‡ ˜ ! , [2 É ™7 !

Ans. C

Sol.

ø g Ó • ¡ ! g ž€/ šž ! ¡ ×š# ˜ ! , [€ * š ! ç #š™! ‡ ˜ ! , [2 É ™1 !€ ¡ ! ‡ ! • ! ¡ 0 @

øNH-1 G Œ2 €GT) ° € ¡ 0‡ * ..2, Ö ˜ + ™€/ [ž ! “ € ! › ˜E— "\ Ô è • × ˜•E• " @

ø ™ ¡ ‡ à˜ ×k š € æ ˜ " kš › n ‘ ! • €/ €E ž ! g • $ ‘ / ž !€ * ‡ * ° • "¡ 0 @NH-1 › n ‘ ! • ¢ / € ' ‡ " • “ š / • !¡ 0 @

86. ________ “/\š– !,š€ i€“!š€!Ñ‹™!•!° € ‘o¢Ž"•Š ”š ¡˜›! i€™!‡¡!2Û¡l“1026 ˜E *˜“!• ž¡škš ` ž¡š€ $g n’Ñ2×˜2Ñ‘š €*›Š! •!@

A. i•š*‡ž!¡•Õ›€   B. ˜¡˜× ,‡“•"

C. \¡˜‘ ž!¡•Õ›€   D. ˜Õà˜‘ ,*š#

Ans. B

Sol.

ø *˜“!•˜2Ñ‘šÕš!• ˜EÔè••¡0kš ˜!“!‡!•! ¡0i€ ™¡gž•€ –!š¡Ï™*Ó•g›˜MÑl‘˜šE$•˜ ¡0@

ø ,‡“" € ˜¡˜× “/ *˜“!• ˜2Ñ‘€*“çŠ€š Ñ‘™k!š ›Š g›™!@

ø ˜!›•!€ ”š˜!šš!‡!—*‡kš \Ó“›•!°€ *›2€š!‡!—"˜‘/$•˜ n•!š1026 kš 1042 _è•€ –"..^ €!"ÕÓ[!Ž i€™!™!•!@

87. •Ÿ1757 €'______ €'›°!_€ –!,‘ \2 /‡l “/—!š˜Eš!‡“"Ó•žÔÈ¡!g ›€'@

A. \›#•!›   B. –È š

C. Ü›! "   D. !š!,±#

Ans. C

Sol.

øÜ›! '€'›°!_ ‡× €*–2,!€ “•!– kš `“€/%!2 " ¡"™*l,™$ Ò&ÑŠžŠ^2kŒ™! €2 "“€' Ó“Ž![™!€••"@

øÒ&ÑŠžŠ^2kŒ2™!“"/š(–Š!^€ “/ö ˜E™¡›°!_›°"•"@

ø^ ›°!_€ –!,‘ \2 /‡“l/—!š˜Eš!‡“"Ó•€ žÔÈ¡!g ›€'@

88. \ ¡™*,]2‘*›“i€ •Ÿ Žþi€™!™!•!?

A. 1877   B. 1920

C. 1856   D. 1919

Ans. B

Sol.

\ ¡™*,]2‘*›“•Ÿ1920 ˜EžÞi€™!™!•!@

ø^ /˜¡!×˜!,!2’€ “/ö ˜E1 \,è•, 1920 €*—!š•"š™ç #€™2 /n•!šžÞi€™!™!•!@

ø›*,l €*j•‘/ž•è•Õ2€! –Ñ¡ç€€š“/kš €/•› —!š•"™•l!šÓ“g˜[•!˜!“l €! `"™*, €š“/Ò&ÑŠž€Ðš™^lè••"! ‘/“/`"!l’™]lÑ‘ €!×™!€š“€ g›f€¡!,™!@

ø•!‘#kš …š•!š!ç #]™2‘*›“€ $•"€–“ ,f@

ø,!2’‡"“/…+š#+$!Š“€ •›è•þ” •š•š# 1922 ˜E]2‘*›“šn‘€š Ñ‘™!@

89. g €2 ‘š/—!š•š ________ ˜E] ˜Ž i€™•!@

A. 467 _ ”.×   B. 323 _ ”.×

C. 454 _ ”.×   D. 326 _ ”.×

Ans. D

Sol.

ø _ !”×[˜E g €2 ‘š/—!š•š] ˜Ž i€™!•! ` “/ g 2Õ“‘# €* ”!š€š“/€ –!‘ •¢gž›!€‘jš $è•!“i€™!@

ø` “/•– ˆ/›˜ kš l…“!–Ñ‘™€/l –"..š!Ï™ € ž! € š!‡!"*š €*..Õ•"‘#•"@Ó•¡! €!šl €!˜!““!¡0i€ "*š “/^ ™Õ ˜Eg €2 ‘€' /“!€*–¡Õ –°"..Õ•"‘#•"@

ø\›/È‡EŒš*Œ*Ó€“$!…"™×!“"š!Ï™€! f€ š!‡•! kš •¡] ,Œš!‡•2€! ‘è™•!@

90. —!š˜E…jŠ!“€*€!Š€š–“!_,_ – / "Õ“"ö–!š!–Õ!f2Ó“à“g›h˜E /i€ €!› €' ¡?G

A. …*›•2ž   B. ,Õ •2ž

C. ˜+™•2ž   D. …/š2ž

Ans. C

Sol.

ø –!š!–,šÕ!f 1—!š•˜E˜+™[€!›#.“j Š!“€* €!Š€š–“!_,_ ,Õ!j 2€! •!è•Õ› ! €! – / ”š“! `‘!¡šŽ¡G @

ø ™¡, Õ!f 2Ò–¡!€š ‡0“!–!Ô‡›/˜E–!š!–š ”¡!k° ™ŒÔè••¡G @

ø –!š!–”š!k° ™Œ…!šÕ!f 1Ôè••¡G @

ø ^“ ,Õ!j 2€*\ž*€ kš `“€/ ”*•/‘žš•€/ ž! “€!›€/ ‘+š!“–“!™,!™ !•!@

91. $•!”,±€' ›°!_˜E† ”Ó•gž•!‡ħ•!š! Ó“à“g›h•˜•E /€+“˜!š!,™ !•!?

A. \•‡› •!“

B. \ ,š •!“

C. ž!^è••!“

D. žÕ! •!“

Ans. A

Sol.

ø \¹«› •!“ •"žž•!Þ‘#€! f€ ‡“š› •! Ô‡ “/•[˜!“€“![Š€E–"‡!”Õ€/]Ñ‘› ž!¡# •2ž€' /•!€' •"@

ø `Û¡l“g/ž•!‡˜"¡!š!‡€/ h•›!•›°!_›°"•"@

ø gž•!‡˜"¡!š!‡€/ !• f€ –0‹€/ ‘+š!˜Û¡E gž•!‡˜"¡!š!‡€/ n•!šT!š Ñ‘™,!™ !•!, kš $•!”,±€'›°!_˜E`“€' /“!€*gž•!‡˜"¡!š!‡ €' /“! /¡!š€! !˜“! €š“!”°!•!@

92. •!Œ,!€2•! à˜/›“ ¡€ •Ÿ[˜E¡Ð •!?

A. 1779

B. 1789

C. 1769

D. 1799

Ans. A

Sol.

*** —!š˜•E$•˜ ˜š!‹!™Õ' - €/ –!‘ ‡“•š,# €*•!Œ,!€2•! à˜/›“ 2”Û“¡Ð @**

* •!Œ,!Œ2•! ™Õ' - ‡“•š# $•˜]2Ê›˜š!‹!™Õ' €! Ñ¡è •!@

* $•˜ f2Ê›˜š!‹!™Õ' Ò&ÑŠ̲žžŠ ^2kŒ€2™”!“'kš —!š˜•E˜š!‹! !(!Ï™€/ –"… ›°/,f •"“ f2Ê›˜š!‹!™Õ' l˜E /”¡›! •!@

* ™¡™Õ' šx• €' 2l’ /žÞ¡Ð kš !›–!_ €' 2l’€/ !• ˜!Ü•¡Ð •!@

93. õ˜Õ/”š ”°"›!Ñ‹,™–!–2 š˜•EÒ&ÑŠ!ž “€/ •!–× ”š]h•š#€'› !Ò–•¡*,"÷!˜€ `n’šŽ Ó“à“g›h•è••2 •!/“!Ó“™El /i€ / 2–2l’• ¡?0

A. ›!›!›!‡”• š!™

B. …2!ž/]•‡š!‘

C. —,• g 2¡

D. š!˜$!‘Ò–Ôè˜›

Ans. A

Sol.

øThe quote öÈ×sĥots that hit me are the last nails to the coffin of British rule in ½ÝÓØÐ÷ is belongs to Lala Lajpat Rai.

ø He played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement.

øHe was popularly known as Punjab Kesari.

ø He was one third of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate.

øHe was also associated with activities of Punjab National Bank and Lakshmi Insurance Company in their early stages in 1894.

94. ˜¡!×˜!,!2’'€' ˜!1€+“•'?2

A. ”Õ› #–!_

B. ¡#š!–!_

C. €˜›!–!_

D. €è• š–!–!_

Ans. A

Sol.

ø Putlibai was the mother of Mahatma Gandhi.

øKasturba Gandhi was the wife of Mahatma Gandhi and was also known as BAA.

øHis father was Karamchandra Uttamchand Gandhi.

øHe had four sons namely Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas and Devdas.

95. Ó“à“g›h•˜E /€+“Ñ‘ã›‡€!”¡›! 0™‘ ž! € •!?

A. ˜Õ!š€ ž!¡

B.]›˜ ž!¡

C. ˜¡Õà˜‘ ž!¡

D. h•«•!2

Ans. D

Sol.

ø 0á™š‘!‡•2€ž' è•!”“!h• •!“ “/€'•"@

ø h• •!“ —!š•˜E˜ã•!“ kš •˜0š€/ kŒÜŠ# ,•“[š•/@

ø ^ •2ž“/1414 /1451 _•€ …!šž! €l h• •!“, ˜Õ!š€, ˜¡Õà˜‘ ž!¡]›˜ ž!¡n•!š! 37 •Ÿ_•€ ž! “ i€™!@

96. š(™›Š!^Š›fÈŠ1876 €/ ”!Ðš•¡*“/€/ ‘+š,!“Ò&Ñ$ž!“˜2 €+“•?

A. j•g›™^•ŠÊ›0ŒèŠ*“

B.]•[š –!›•*š

C. ‡(“š /›

D. –E‡!gk̃‘Œ«š!™›#

Ans. D

Sol.

øThe Royal Titles Act 1876 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

øThis act officially recognized Queen Victoria as ö¹ÜßáÔôâ½ÝÓØÐ÷

ø This title had been assumed by her in 1876, under the encouragement of the **Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli**.

97. i€ "—!š•"š™!Ï™€' š!Ï™”!→““/•!›# ”¡›#˜Ñ¡›!€+“•"?

A. š*Ô‡“"!™Œ

B. \ýŽ!\ • \›#

C. j•‡™›ê˜"”2kŒÐ

D. €ùgŽ!¡‹$g 2¡

Ans. A

Sol.

ø š*Ô‡“"!™Œ€* \,è• €* 2™Ȍ• $!2•••[˜!“`£š$‘/ž€/ š!Ï™”!€/ þ” ˜E Ó™Ȍ• i€™!™!•!@

ø •¡ i€ "—!š•"š™!Ï™€' š!Ï™”!→““/•!›# ”¡›#˜Ñ¡›!š!Ï™”!•›"2@

ø •¡ ˜!…[\”“"˜ù™Õ•€ •€ ^ ”‘ ”š š¡#2@

98. Ó“à“g›h•˜E / i€ “/618 _ ! ”•[˜E ¡Ÿ[•’[€*¡š!™•!?

A. ..2, Ȍ $•˜

B. ”Õ€/gž“ nj••"™

C. ”Ç™g

D. g €2 ‘š

Ans. B

Sol.

ø **”Õ€/gž“ nj••"™**/“˜[‘!€/ •Š”š¡Ÿ[•’[€* _.”.×¡š!™•!@

ø ”Õ€/gž“ nj••"™..!› **Ȍ™•2ž**€! – /$g n’ ž! € •!@

ø ”Õ€/gž“ nj••"€/™ ž! “€!›€/ ‘+š,!“..!›Ȍ™ š!Ï™€! j•è•!š$!™n•"”"™!š•˜E\l’€!2ž ‘È€“ ¢/ •€ ¡Ð •!@

99. j• ˜gž›!j•æ•j•n™!€›'™è•!”“!______ €/ n•!š€' ,_ •"@

A. \ž*€

B. ’˜[”!›

C. ..2, Ȍ-l

D. Ò–Ôà– !š

Ans. B

Sol.

øj• ˜gž›!j•æ•j•n™!€›'™è•!”“! •"**Ž•!Þ‘#** €/ \2•™!•"**Ž•!Þ‘€/#** $!š2˜E”!› š!‡!˜[”!› €/ n•!š€š•!,_ •"@

ø €/] ”! ^ /˜¡Õà˜‘ Ò–“–ÔÉ•™!š h•›‡"€' /“!n•!š€l•• •+š”š “çŠ€š Ñ‘™! ,™!•!@

ø ' ˜ [" ! › — ! š • "`™˜ ¡ ! n • " ˜" E– 2 , ! ¢ / €⁄ " ! › ! ( ! Ï ™€ ! ' ×š! ž ! € • ! @• ¡ " ! › š ! ‡ • 2€ž 2 è • ! " €* " ! ›€⁄ " Õ k š ` £ š ! l ' € ! š #@

100. i € g • , ŷÕ " / g • ' ˜ [€⁄ " j • 2 •'] Ñ ' 2'• € ! 2 € › " i € ™? !

A. , ŷÕ ¡ š , * Ò – 2 ' B. , ŷÕ \ ˜ š ' !

C. , ŷÕ \ ‡ [" ' / • D. , ŷÕ š ! ˜ ' !

Ans. C

Sol.

ø **, ŷÕ \ ‡ [" ' / •** " / g • ' ˜ [€⁄ " j • 2 •'] Ñ ' 2'• € ! 2 € › " i € ™• ! ¦ ‡ * – ! ' ˜ E, **ŷÕ 2 • ! Ñ ¡ –** ˜ Ej • è • ! Ð š ¡Õ @

ø , ŷÕ \ ‡ [" ' / • g • ' ˜ [˜ Ež ¡ # ' ¡Õ ' * , ŷÕj 2˜ E / " ¡ › / k š ' €Õ g • , ŷÕj 2˜ E / " ! 2 .. • / @

101. Ï ™ * Ó • š•!Õ / n • ! š ! × ™ ž * ' € ˜ ! ‡ € ' è • ! " " !i € • Ÿ [˜ E€ ' , _ • '?

A. 1865 B. 1873

C. 1861 D. 1870

Ans. B

Sol.

øSatya Sodhak Samaj was a social reform society.

øIt was founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, Maharashtra, on **24 September 1873.**

102. 1872 ˜ ,E — ! š €⁄ • ! ™ š ! ›™(Œ˜[/ ™ € ' ¡ × ™ !______ ˜ E€ ' , _ • '|

A. " * Š‡þ › / ™ š B. ' # •

C. Ñ ' ã › # D. € * › € ! • !

Ans. A

Sol.

In 1872, Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India was assassinated at Port Blair.

øHe served as 4th Viceroy of India from 1869 to 1872.

øHe followed the policy of non Intervention in his foreign policy. He was assassinated by Pathan Sher Ali.

103. € g › 2€ ! ™Õ ________ ¡Õ • ! |

A. 1604 _ " × B. 261 _ " ×

C. 731 _ D. 1113 _

Ans. B

Sol.

* € g › 2 , ™Õ ˜ + ™ž[! € \ ž * € k š € g › 2 , • • [˜ ! "j Œ " ž€⁄ è • • 2 ž ! € €⁄ – " … _ !" •×[˜ E› ° ! , ™ !• ! @

* ™ ¡ f € $˜ Õ ™Õ • ! k š ^ ™Õ ˜ E ¡Õ š È • " ! •" / \ ž * € € * – + n '' ˜ [\ " " ! " /€⁄ g › f $ / Ð š € ™ ! @

104. i € è ˜ ! š,€ / , + • ˜ –Õ " / ' Ő ™! €⁄ g › f – + n " ˜ [€⁄ \ " " / Ñ ' å ™! " € ! $ … !iš€ ™ • !?

A. ¡Õ!™‡€ ! ˜ € – š ! B. ˜ ¡ ! – * l ˜ 2 Ñ ' š˜ ‡×

C. ¤Õ Õ ˜ " " ! š D. › ! › i € › ! " Ð š š

Ans. B

Sol.

, + • ˜ –Õ " / ˜ ¡ ! – * l '˜ 2 Ñ '"šÐ š š / ' Ő ™! ˜ E – + n " ˜ [€⁄ \ " " / Ñ ' å ™! " € ! $ … !iš€ ™ ! ™@ ¡ ˜ 2 Ñ "$Ð š š–Õ ‡ " • " / 2 – 2 l ∴• ! šj • è • › l ˜ E / f € ¡ 0 ™@ ¡ ˜ 2 Ñ ',š™ !˜ EÔ è • • ¡ 0 @

105. \ ˜ / Ð š €"!/ ‡ ! " ! " 'ž ¡ š Ñ ¡ š * g ž'˜š!" š˜ !Ž Õ – ˜ € – † * ° !• !?

A. 6 \ , è • 1945 B. 18 ‡ Õ!_ 1922

C. 26 ‡ "× 1947 D. 11 ˜ _ 1931

Ans. A

Sol. 6 \ , è • 1945 € * \ ˜ / Ð š €"!/ ‡ ! " ! " 'ž ¡ š Ñ ¡ š * g ž"˜š! " š˜ !Ž Õ– ˜ l , š ! ™ !j@æ • ™Õ €⁄

‘ + š ! ‘‡ ! ” ! “€/ ‘ * ž ¡ š l Ñ ¡ š * g žk˜š “ ! , ! ! € '
” š ” š˜ !Ž Õ– ˜ l , š ! f , f • / @– ˜ € ! “ ! ˜ g › Ñ Š ›
› ° € ! • ! Ô ‡ Ñ ¡ š * g ž˜ š!l , š ! Ñ ‘ ™, !™ !• ! k š
“ ! , ! ! € '” š ˜ * Š !] ‘ ˜ " l , š ! Ñ ‘ ™, !™ !• ! @

106. f › # •E Š€ ! , •Õ!f 2i € ž ¡ š ˜ EÔ è • •¡ ?0

A. “ ! g €

B. € *ã¡ !” šÕ

C. ” ŽÕ/

D. ˜ 2Õ_

Ans. D

Sol.

ø f › # •E Ş •Õ!f 2˜ ¡ ! š ! ç€/ ˜ 2Õ_ ˜ EÔ è • •¡ G ™@ /
, •Õ!f 2Ñ¦ 2×k š – + n ” ˜ [€ ' … j Š ! “€ * € ! Š € š
– “ ! ™ ,"Ç2 ˜ Ó× [™ / 2 – 2 l ’¡•G ‘@“ , •Õ!j 2 € !
Ó “ ˜ ! [7Ž• " 2˜ • ! Þ ‘ ˜#Eš!ç €×Š ž ! € “ / i € ™ ! ! @