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PGT 2012 - History





ARMY WELFARE EDUCATION SOCIETY
WRITTEN TEST PAPER FOR TEACHERS SELECTION: 09 DEC 2012
PART-'B' : HISTORY (PGT) : SUBJECT CODE : (P21)
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. DO NOT open this booklet until you are asked to do so.
2. FILL SCHOOL CODE, REGN NUMBER ON OMR ANSWER SHEET CAREFULLY AND SIGN ON THE RIGHT BOTTOM CORNER OF OMR SHEET.
3. Total duration of the test is 2 Hours and Maximum Marks are 120.
4. There are total 100 questions. All questions are objective type-multiple choices. All questions carrying equal marks.
5. DO NOT write anything on this question booklet.
6. After the test, please return this booklet along with OMR-Answer sheet to the invigilator.
7. You are not allowed to leave the examination hall before 1300h.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

8. Read instructions printed on the OMR Sheet carefully before answering. Each item has four choices; A, B, C and D. Each choice is denoted by a circle. Shade the appropriate circle using Blue/Black Pen. Be absolutely sure of your option before shading the circle since you are not permitted to erase your response once shaded. More than one response will make your answer invalid. There is NEGATIVE MARKING for wrong answer.

ROUGH WORK

9. For any rough work use the separate sheet provided along with the text booklet. DO NOT do any rough work on the answer sheet or any other paper.

PAPER - B
WRITTEN TEST PAPER FOR SELECTION OF TEACHERS : CSB 2013
HISTORY(PGT) : SUBJECT CODE : P21

1. What is Stratigraphy?
 - a. Study of artefacts
 - b. Study of historical layers
 - c. Study of coins
 - d. None of the above
2. 'Chanhudaro' was famous for
 - a. Ship building
 - b. Textile
 - c. Craft
 - d. All of the above
3. The Indus Valley settlement where evidence of a ploughed field was found
 - a. Kalibangan
 - b. Mohenjodaro
 - c. Harappa
 - d. None of the above
4. 'Epigraphy' is
 - a. Study of inscriptions
 - b. Study of legal texts
 - c. Study of coins
 - d. None of the above
5. 'Oligarchy' is a form of government where power is exercised by
 - a. A group of women
 - b. The king
 - c. A group of men
 - d. The priests
6. Which English man deciphered Kharosthi Script?
 - a. Alexander Cunningham
 - b. James Prinsep
 - c. Arthur John
 - d. R.E.M. Wheeler
7. Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador visited the court of
 - a. Ashoka
 - b. Samudragupta
 - c. Skandgupta
 - d. Chandragupta Maurya
8. The 'Prayag Prashasti' also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by whom in Sanskrit?
 - a. Harishena
 - b. Chanakya
 - c. Panini
 - d. Banabhatta
9. What does the word 'Ashoka' literally mean in Sanskrit?
 - a. Beloved of Gods
 - b. One with a pleasing appearance
 - c. Beautiful face
 - d. Without sorrow
10. Name the Chinese pilgrim who came to India in 5th century
 - a. I-Tsing
 - b. Hieun Tsang
 - c. Fa Hien
 - d. None of the above
11. Who is a literary figure of Gupta Age?
 - a. Bhairavi
 - b. Kalidasa
 - c. Vishakha Dutt
 - d. All of these
12. These rulers considered themselves godlike & adopted the title 'devaputra' or 'son of god'
 - a. Mauryas
 - b. Guptas
 - c. Kushana
 - d. Shakas
13. Endogamy refers to marriage
 - a. Within a unit (like kin, group, caste)
 - b. Outside the unit
 - c. Where the man has several wives
 - d. Where the woman has several husbands
14. V. S. Sukthankar was a great scholar of
 - a. English
 - b. French
 - c. Tamil
 - d. Sanskrit
15. Buddha's teachings were compiled by his disciples and are known as
 - a. Dipavamsa
 - b. Tripitaka
 - c. Mahavamsa
 - d. All of the above
16. In the social structure of ancient India who were called 'Anirvasit'?
 - a. Brahmin and Kshatriya
 - b. Vaishyas and Shudras
 - c. Only Shudras
 - d. People outside Varna
17. Who is the first Tirthankar?
 - a. Rishabhdev
 - b. Neminath
 - c. Parsvanath
 - d. Vardhaman
18. Which statement is not correct?
 - a. Buddhism and Jainism grew in sixth century B. C.
 - b. Buddhism and Jainism were against Brahmanism
 - c. Buddhism and Jainism followed the same concept of Ahimsa
 - d. Buddha and Mahavira both were Kshatriyas by birth
19. 'Mrichchhakatika' a famous play was written in Sanskrit by
 - a. B.B. Lal
 - b. Shudraka
 - c. Prabhavati Gupta
 - d. None of the above
20. Ibn- Batuta came to India from
 - a. Morocco
 - b. Italy
 - c. Samarkand
 - d. Turkey
21. In Sufism, the term 'wali' signifies
 - a. Friend of God
 - b. Successor
 - c. A chain
 - d. Pilgrimage
22. This Sikh Guru laid the foundation of the 'Khalsa Panth'
 - a. Guru Tegh Bahadur
 - b. Guru Gobind Singh
 - c. Guru Nanak
 - d. Guru Arjan Dev
23. The Vaishnav Bhakti saints in South India were called
 - a. Alvars
 - b. Nayanars
 - c. Saguna
 - d. Nirguna
24. The followers of Basavanna who led a movement in Karnataka were called
 - a. Lingayats
 - b. Naths
 - c. Brahmins
 - d. Jogis
25. Military commanders who were given territories to govern in Vijayanagara were called
 - a. Rayas
 - b. Amirs
 - c. Amara- Nayakas
 - d. None of the above
26. The very huge main entrance gate of the temples in South India is known as
 - a. Shikhar
 - b. Garbhagrah
 - c. Gopuram
 - d. Mandapas
27. Non- resident cultivators who belong to some other village but cultivated land elsewhere on contractual basis ,during Mughal period were known as
 - a. Khud- Kashta
 - b. Pahi- kashta
 - c. Majur
 - d. Ryots

28. The last Mughal ruler was
a. Bahadur Shah I b. Bahadur Shah II
c. Jahandar Shah d. Muhammad Shah
29. Land which was never allowed to lie fallow was called
a. Chachar b. Banjar
c. Parauti d. Polaj
30. What was 'Zawabit'?
a. Secular Law b. Islamic Law
c. Persian Law d. All of the above
31. Relation between Gulbadan Begum (author of a famous book) and Babur was of
a. Daughter and father b. Sister and brother
c. Mother and son d. None of them
32. 'Akbar Nama' of Abul Fazal is divided into three books, of which, first two are chronicles. The third book is the
a. Badshah Nama b. Ain-i-Akbari
c. Char Chaman d. Alamgir Nama
33. 'Chahar Taslim' is a mode of salutation which meant
a. Complete prostration
b. Kissing the ground
c. Salutation done four times
d. All of above
34. In Bengal, during British Rule, Jotedars was a class of rich
a. Peasants
b. Big Zamindars
c. Big and powerful labourers
d. Company's big officials
35. Francis Buchanan who came to India between 1794-1815 was a
a. Philosopher b. Viceroy
c. Physician d. Queen Victoria's relative
36. The ruler who made Persian the leading language of the Mughal court was
a. Babur b. Akbar
c. Shah Alam II d. Humayun
37. Sidhu Manjhi was the leader of the
a. Bhil Rebellion b. Santhal Rebellion
c. Kol Rebellion d. The Paharias Rebellion
38. The revenue system introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as
a. Mahalwari Settlement b. Permanent Settlement
c. Ryotwari Settlement d. None of the above
39. What is Bell of Arms?
a. It is a storeroom in which weapons are kept
b. It is a darkroom where government secret reports are kept
c. It is a big hall where special prayers are held with drums and bells
d. None of the above
40. Which town was not related with Revolt of 1857?
a. Meerut b. Delhi
c. Amritsar d. Lucknow
41. Who was Kunwar Singh?
a. He was a local zamindar in Arrah in Bihar
b. He was a rich zamindar in Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh
c. He was a Talukdar in Awadh
d. None of the above
42. With reference to Awadh, who uttered the statement, 'A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day'?
a. Lord Dalhousie b. Lord William Bentinck
c. Lord Hardinge d. Lord Wellesley
43. Who has written the popular lines "khoob lari mardani who toh Jhansi wali rani thi"?
a. Prithvi Raj Chauhan
b. Mahadevi Verma
c. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
d. Maithali Saran Gupta
44. Ganj refers to a
a. Very big but mobile market
b. Small fixed market
c. Temporary market of a metro
d. Market of Banjaras and nomads
45. Who set up their commercial base in 1605 in Masulipatnam?
a. The French b. The Dutch
c. The Portuguese d. The English
46. The Gurkha War of 1815- 16 led to British interest in
a. Kathmandu b. Mussoori
c. Shimla d. Nainital
47. Binodini Dasi (1863- 1941) was a pioneering figure in
a. Hindi Theatre b. Bengali Theatre
c. Marathi Theatre d. None of the above
48. King George V and Queen Mary came to India in
a. 1911 b. 1905
c. 1916 d. 1928
49. Ionic capital, Doric capital, Corinthian capital are the three organizational systems of
a. Ancient Dutch Architecture
b. Ancient British Architecture
c. Ancient Greek Architecture
d. Ancient French Architecture
50. The Rowlatt Act
a. Was termed the 'Black Act'
b. Provided for detention without trial
c. Was opposed by Gandhiji
d. All of the above
51. Civil Disobedience Movement was started in 1930 with
a. Rowlatt Satyagraha b. Champaran Movement
c. Dandi March d. Khilafat Movement
52. Purna Swaraj was accepted by Congress under the Chairmanship of
a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Motilal Nehru d. None of the above
53. The Muslim League was initially floated in 1906 in
a. Delhi b. Dhaka
c. Bombay d. Calcutta
54. The name 'Pakistan' or 'Pak- stan' was coined by
a. Shafaqat Ali b. Choudhry Rehmat Ali
c. Kifayat Ali d. M.A. Jinnah
55. The Prime Minister of Britain at time of India's freedom was
a. Churchill b. Attlee
c. Disraeli d. None of the above

56. The Khilafat movement subsided following the
- Withdrawal of support by Congress
 - Abandonment of the policy of discrimination against the Muslims by the British
 - Reservation of seats for Muslims in Central and Provincial legislatures under the Act of 1919
 - Assumption of power by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in Turkey and abolition of Caliphate
57. On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yervada Jail against
- British repression of the satyagrahis
 - Violation of the Gandhi- Irwin Pact
 - Communal Award of Ramsay Mac Donald
 - Communal riots in Calcutta
58. "To sound the order of retreat just when public enthusiasm was reaching the boiling point was nothing short of a national calamity." Who said it regarding the unilateral withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation movement by Gandhi in February, 1922?
- S.C. Bose
 - J.L. Nehru
 - Mohammad Ali
 - C.R. Das
59. Who declared, "The only hope for India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead"?
- Gopalkrishna Gokhale
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Swami Vivekananda
60. What was the chief programme of the Swaraj party?
- Council entry
 - Constitutional opposition
 - Rural reconstruction programme
 - None of the above
61. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?
- Aruna Asaf Ali
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - J.L. Nehru
 - B.R. Ambedkar
62. Who was the Congress President when India became free?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - J.B. Kripalani
 - Sardar Patel
63. The 'Quit India' campaign was launched by the Congress after the failure of the
- Cripps Mission
 - Shimla Conference
 - Cabinet Mission
 - None of the above
64. The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by
- Lord Mountbatten
 - Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - Sir Stafford Cripps
 - Sir Pethic Lawrence
65. What were the Hindu counterparts to the movements of Tabligh and Tanzim?
- Satya Shodhak Movement
 - Shuddhi and Sangathan
 - Self Respect Movement
 - Rashtriya Svayamsevak Sangh
66. In March 1908, who was elected as the 'Permanent' President of the Muslim League?
- Nawab Salimullah
 - Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Aga Khan
 - Syed Amir Ali
67. The Governor General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was
- Lord Curzon
 - Lord Macaulay
 - Lord Bentinck
 - Lord Hastings
68. The first Muslim President of the INC was
- Ajmal Khan
 - M.A. Jinnah
 - Abdul Kalam Azad
 - Rahimullah Sayani
69. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement started in 1942?
- Linlithgow
 - Willingdon
 - Wavell
 - None of the above
70. 'Kesari' was
- An organization for social reform started by Tilak
 - An English language paper owned by S N Banerji
 - A Marathi newspaper
 - None of the above
71. With Mahmud, came a scholar to India who wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'. His name was
- Utbi
 - Al-Barauni
 - Al-Masudi
 - All of the above
72. What is Ethnography?
- The study of evolutionary aspects of human biology
 - The study of contemporary ethnic groups
 - The study of cultural groups
 - All of the above
73. Mesolithic Period was the period when
- Fire was discovered
 - Wheel was invented
 - Farming began
 - Man began to use fine tools
74. Sacred Temples 'Ziggurats' are also known as
- Hills of Heaven
 - A city of Heaven
 - A city of Gold
 - None of the above
75. Who was the famous king who got prepared the world's first Code of Laws?
- Zimrilim
 - Hammurabi
 - Al- Zakt
 - None of them
76. The term 'Patrician' is used for
- Rich landlords and nobility
 - The peasant class
 - The class of tenants
 - The class of artisans
77. The term 'Pax- Romana' means
- Agricultural Movement
 - Industrial Growth
 - Peace and prosperity
 - All of the above
78. What is meant by Aramaic?
- Language related to Spain
 - Language related to Hebrew
 - Language of Egypt
 - None of the above
79. Arabic literary work 'Rubaiyat' was a work by
- Al- Firdausi
 - Omar Khayyam
 - Al- Razi
 - Ibn- Sina
80. What is meant by the term 'Abbasid Revolution'?
- The revolution that broke out in the distant region of Khurasan (Eastern Iran)
 - The revolution which portrayed the Umayyad regime as evil
 - The revolution that led to a change of dynasty, political structure and culture of Islam
 - All of the above

81. What is 'Shahnama'?
 - a. An epic of 50,000 couplets which poetically depicts Iran's creation
 - b. An epic of 'Moroccan Literature'
 - c. A compilation of Arabic short stories
 - d. All of the above
82. Barbarian is a Greek term which meant
 - a. Cruel and greedy
 - b. Non-Greek
 - c. Unable to speak and reason
 - d. All of the above
83. Whose house was called a 'Manor'?
 - a. One who owned vast tracts of land and pastures
 - b. One who had his own dwellings and homes
 - c. The one who owned the home and fields of his tenant-peasants
 - d. All of the above
84. Who were 'Serfs'?
 - a. The lowest category of peasants
 - b. The highest category of peasants
 - c. A category of tenants
 - d. None of the above
85. The first printing press was started by
 - a. Erasmus
 - b. Gutenberg
 - c. Machiavelli
 - d. Francesco Barbaro
86. The famous painting of 'Last Supper' was the work of
 - a. Michelangelo
 - b. Raphael
 - c. Leonardo-da-Vinci
 - d. Thomas Moore
87. What is meant by 'Protestant Reformation'?
 - a. Movement against corrupt practices of the church
 - b. Movement against superstition
 - c. Movement against immoral life of clergymen
 - d. All of the above
88. Who discovered that the earth rotates upon its axis and revolves round the sun?
 - a. Galileo
 - b. Copernicus
 - c. Leonardo-da-Vinci
 - d. None of the above
89. Ghana was called 'the Land of Gold' because
 - a. Ghana captured and controlled some areas of gold deposits
 - b. Gold was the most important trading item
 - c. Gold made Ghana very powerful and prosperous
 - d. All of the above
90. The Incas were based at
 - a. Brazil
 - b. Peru
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Columbia
91. Christopher Columbus began his journey across Atlantic in the ship called
 - a. Santa Maria
 - b. Santa Barbara
 - c. Imago Mundi
 - d. Santa Monica
92. The theory of 'Laissez Faire' was advocated by
 - a. Adam Smith
 - b. Arnold Toynbee
 - c. John Kay
 - d. Friedrich Engels
93. Who was the President of the Chinese Revolutionary League?
 - a. Dr. Sun Yat Sen
 - b. Mao Zedong
 - c. Tong Meng Hui
 - d. Yuan Shikai
94. What was the 'Gold Rush' in 1840's?
 - a. Europeans hurried to America in search of Gold
 - b. Industrial Revolution
 - c. Agricultural expansion
 - d. None of the above
95. Guomindang's social base in China was in
 - a. Urban Areas
 - b. Rural Areas
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
96. What were 'Shinkansen' which were started in 1964 in Tokyo?
 - a. Advanced industrial machines
 - b. Bullet trains
 - c. Agricultural tools
 - d. None of the above
97. Who amongst the following is considered as 'Father of History'?
 - a. Hammurabi
 - b. Hippocrates
 - c. Homer
 - d. Herodotus
98. The 'Boston Tea Party' is associated with
 - a. Unification of Italy
 - b. French Revolution
 - c. Russian Revolution
 - d. American War of Independence
99. 'Ping Pong' Diplomacy was related to relationship between
 - a. USA and Vietnam
 - b. Vietnam and France
 - c. USA and Korea
 - d. USA and China
100. Marshal Tito was elected in 1945 as the President of
 - a. Czechoslovakia
 - b. Poland
 - c. Yugoslavia
 - d. Bulgaria