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**Previous Year Paper
Mains 2017 GS Paper I**



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2017

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

TEST BOOKLET

Paper - III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.



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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 be correct or the best. Now darken the oval 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. If more than one oval is encoded for a particular answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer.
6. **There will be negative marking of $\frac{1}{3}$ mark for each wrong answer.**
7. There are blank pages 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.**

[Please Turn Over]

1. Who is the author of the Book "Asoka and Decline of the Mauryas"?
- (A) D.N. Jha
(B) Romila Thapar
(C) R.S. Sharma
(D) A.L. Basham
2. Who composed the Aihole Inscription?
- (A) Ravikirti •
(B) Harisen •
(C) Bilhan
(D) None of the above
3. King "Chandra" of Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription has been identified with
- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Chandragupta I (Gupta)
(C) Chandrasen
(D) Chandragupta II (Gupta)
4. The ruins of Harappa were first noticed by
- (A) M.S. Vats
(B) M. Wheeler •
(C) B.B. Lal
(D) Charles Mason
5. Both Lord Buddha and Mahavira died in the reign of
- (A) Bimbisara
(B) Ajatasatru
(C) Udayin •
(D) Dasratha
6. Who was the propounder of the 'Ajivaka' sect?
- (A) Purana Kassap
(B) Pakudha Kaccayana
(C) Makkali Gosala
(D) Ajit Kesakambalin
7. Which of the following is not a representative of the Buddhist art?
- (A) Stupa
(B) Gopuram
(C) Vihara
(D) Chaitya
8. Which of the following periods was considered by Gordon Childe as a period of "revolution"?
- (A) Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Harappan
9. Among the Bronze Age Civilizations which one was undoubtedly the largest in extent?
- (A) Egyptian
(B) Mesopotamian •
(C) Harappan
(D) Mehargarh •
10. The urban centres of the Harappan Civilisation faded out around
- (A) 2200 BC
(B) 2100-2000 BC
(C) 2000-1900 BC
(D) 1800-1750 BC

11. The most prominent deity in the Rigveda was
 (A) Agni
 (B) Indra ✓
 (C) Vishnu
 (D) Shiva
12. Which of the following areas were viewed as impure by the later Vedic authors?
 (A) Anga
 (B) Magadha
 (C) Vanga
 (D) All of the above
13. The most celebrated river in the Rigveda was
 (A) Ganga
 (B) Saraswati ✓
 (C) Sindhu (Indus) ✓
 (D) Yamuna
14. Which geographical region of India witnessed the maximum concentration of the Mahajanapadas in the 6th century BC?
 (A) North India
 (B) Godavari valley ✓
 (C) Malwa plateau ✓
 (D) North-West frontier of the subcontinent
15. Which one of the following events of Buddha's life did not take place on a full moon day (Purnima)?
 (A) Birth
 (B) Death
 (C) Enlightenment
 (D) Renunciation ✓
16. Which of the following pairs is *not* matched correctly?
 (A) Sandhyakarnandi– Ramacharita
 (B) Jaysimha–Kumarapalacharita
 (C) Gaudavaho–Vakpati
 (D) Bilhana–Prithvirajacharita
17. In the long history of domestication of animals, according to Wenke which was the earliest animal to be domesticated?
 (A) Goat
 (B) Pig
 (C) Horse
 (D) Dog ✓
18. Microliths are typical of
 (A) Paleolithic Age
 (B) Mesolithic Age
 (C) Neolithic Age ✓
 (D) Chalcolithic Age
19. The earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the subcontinent comes from
 (A) Mehargarh
 (B) Amri
 (C) Kalibangan
 (D) Dholavira ✓
20. In which State of India Ataranjikheda is situated?
 (A) Bihar
 (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) U.P.
 (D) Gujarat

21. The first Indian rulers to issue gold coins on the Roman pattern were

- (A) Sungas
- (B) Kushanas
- (C) Indo-Greeks
- (D) Vakatakas

22. Which of the following 7th century Chinese travellers lived for ten years in the great monastery of Nalanda?

- (A) Fa Hien
- (B) Hiuen Tsang
- (C) Yijing
- (D) Arrian

23. Which of the following is considered to be the earliest Indian text on music?

- (A) Krishna Yajurveda
- (B) Atharva Veda
- (C) Sama Veda
- (D) Purusha Shukta

24. The earliest known stone tools in the Indian subcontinent have been discovered from

- (A) Potwar plateau in Pakistan
- (B) Hungsi Valley (Karnataka)
- (C) Didwana (Rajasthan)
- (D) Bhimbetka (M.P.)

25. The oldest deciphered script of the Indian subcontinent is

- (A) Brahmi
- (B) Harappan
- (C) Prakrit
- (D) Devanagari

26. In the Buddhist context, which one refers to texts that are supposed to contain what the Buddha himself said?

- (A) Sutta
- (B) Vinaya
- (C) Abhidhamma
- (D) Milindapanha

27. There are Four Vedas and each Veda has _____ parts.

- (A) two
- (B) three
- (C) four
- (D) six

28. Rummindei pillar of Ashoka is put up to mark Buddha's

- (A) Birth
- (B) Enlightenment
- (C) First Sermon
- (D) Death

29. D.D. Kosambi (1907-66) is a pioneer of

- (A) Nationalist historiography
- (B) Marxist historiography
- (C) Subaltern historiography
- (D) Imperialist historiography

30. Name the author of 'Panchatantra' and 'Svapna-Vasavadatta'.

- (A) Kalidasa ✗
- (B) Bhasa ✓
- (C) Ashvaghosha
- (D) Kalhan ✗

31. Who was popularly known as Nana Saheb?
- (A) Baji Rao I
 - (B) Balaji Baji Rao
 - (C) Balaji Biswanath
 - (D) Sawai Madhav Rao
32. Which Mughal building is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?
- (A) Red fort
 - (B) Agra fort
 - (C) Taj Mahal
 - (D) Buland Darwaja
33. How many Mughal provinces were there under Akbar and Aurangzeb respectively?
- (A) 15 and 21
 - (B) 17 and 19
 - (C) 14 and 20
 - (D) 16 and 19
34. Which Mughal ruler conferred the title of 'Raja' on Ram Mohan Roy and requested him to go to England to plead for a hike in the Emperor's pension?
- (A) Saha Alam II
 - (B) Akbar II
 - (C) Bahadur Shah II
 - (D) None of the above
35. By which Act did education officially come under Indian control for the first time?
- (A) Indian Council Act of 1892
 - (B) Indian Council Act of 1909
 - (C) Govt. of India Act of 1919
 - (D) Govt. of India Act of 1935
36. An elite body formed by the slave officers of which Delhi Sultan is popularly known in history as "Crop of Forty" (Chahalgani/Chihalgani)?
- (A) Qutbuddin Aibak
 - (B) Iltutmish
 - (C) Raziya
 - (D) Balban
37. Which Mughal emperor for the first time divided the empire into provinces?
- (A) Babur
 - (B) Humayun
 - (C) Jahangir
 - (D) Akbar
38. The royal ritual of 'Jharokha Darshan' was introduced by the Mughal emperor
- (A) Akbar
 - (B) Shajahan
 - (C) Aurangzeb
 - (D) Bahadur Shah
39. The 'Jagir' of the Mughals is equal to which of the following units of Sultanate period?
- (A) Waqf
 - (B) Khalisa
 - (C) Inam
 - (D) Iqta
40. The type of painting which made remarkable progress during the reign of Jahangir was
- (A) Fresco painting
 - (B) Battle scenes
 - (C) Portrait painting
 - (D) Miniature painting

41. Who was known as 'Lakh Buksh'?
- (A) Qutbuddin Aibak
(B) Iltutmish
(C) Balban
(D) Raziya
42. Muhammad bin Tughlaq lived in a camp called 'Svargavari' for 2½ years on the bank of which river was this camp located.
- (A) Sutlej
(B) Indus
(C) Yamuna
(D) Ganges
43. During the reign of which Delhi sultan was 'Jizya' collected even from Brahmins.
- (A) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
(B) Balban
(C) Muhammad-bin Tughlaq
(D) Firuz Tughlaq
44. Policemen of Vijaynagar were paid out of taxes collected from
- (A) Wine shops
(B) Land revenue
(C) Taxes on goods
(D) Prostitutes
45. The Battle of Panipat (1761) resulted in the defeat of
- (A) The Marathas
(B) Ahmad Shah Abdali
(C) The East India Company
(D) Nadir Shah
46. Which style of architecture was developed by the Chalukyas of Badami?
- (A) Vesara
(B) Dravida
(C) Nagara
(D) Gopuram
47. Who among the following gave official sanction to the education of girls in India?
- (A) William Bentinck
(B) Hardinge I
(C) Lord Dalhousie
(D) Lord Canning
48. The 'Drain Theory' was first propounded by
- (A) Womesh Chandra Bonerjee
(B) G. V. Joshi
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji
(D) Romesh Chandra Dutt
49. Jayadev's "Gita Govinda" deals with the cult of
- (A) Rama
(B) Shiva
(C) Krishna
(D) Shakti
50. From which of the following countries did Tipu Sultan seek help to expel the British from India?
- (A) France
(B) Turkey
(C) Arabia and Afghanistan
(D) All of the above

51. Which dynasty described itself as the 'Brahma-Kshatriya'?

- (A) Senas
- (B) Palas
- (C) Rashtrakutas
- (D) Pratiharas

52. The dynasty which Harshavardhan belonged to was

- (A) Varmans
- (B) Maukharis
- (C) Pushyamitras
- (D) Pushyabhutis

53. The Iqtadaras during the Sultanate period were also known as

- (A) maliks
- (B) muqtis
- (C) mamlatdars
- (D) munhias

54. By whom was the kulinism (system of nobility among Brahmins and kayasthas) in Bengal started?

- (A) Gopal
- (B) Dharmapal
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ballalasena

55. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was

- (A) Hakim Azmal Khan
- (B) Abul Kalam Azad
- (C) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
- (D) Badruddin Toyabji

56. Which phase is considered to be the liberal phase in the history of Indian National Congress?

- (A) 1880-1885
- (B) 1885-1905
- (C) 1905-1915
- (D) 1905-1925

57. The 96 years old man who was captured and beheaded at Talikota (Bannihatti) in 1565 was

- (A) Rama Raya
- (B) Krishna Deva Raya
- (C) Bukka I
- (D) Saluva Narsimha

58. The term 'Malaimandalam' refers to

- (A) Coromandal coast
- (B) Malabar coast
- (C) Pandya coast
- (D) Konkan coast

59. Which of the following was not a storm-centres of the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Madras
- (B) Arrah
- (C) Jhansi
- (D) Bareilly

60. Which Bahamani ruler shifted the capital from Gulbanga to Bidar?

- (A) Ala-ud-din II
- (B) Ahmad Shah Wali
- (C) Muhammad Shah I
- (D) Muhammad III

61. Who among the following was greatly influenced by Islam?

- (A) Namadeva
- (B) Chaitanya
- (C) Ramananda
- (D) Ramanuja

62. Which Mughal is credited with prohibiting 'Sati' unless the widow herself, on her own free will, persistently desired it?

- (A) Babur
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Aurangzeb

63. During the reign of which Mughal was tobacco introduced in India?

- (A) Aurangzeb
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shahjahan

64. According to a legend, whom did Sikandar Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi, try to kill by various means?

- (A) Nanak
- (B) Mirabai
- (C) Kabir
- (D) Chaitanya

65. By whom and when the Gupta era was started?

- (A) Kumargupta I in 324 CE
- (B) Srigupta in 309-10 CE
- (C) Chandragupta I in 319-320 CE
- (D) Samudragupta in 324 CE

66. Who among the following was the first to describe Sudras as a class of agriculturists?

- (A) Manu
- (B) Fa Hien
- (C) Hiuen Tsang
- (D) Narad

67. Which of the following Gupta rulers is said to have embraced Buddhism towards the end of his life and also founded the Nalanda University?

- (A) Skandagupta
- (B) Buddhagupta
- (C) Purugupta
- (D) Kumaragupta I

68. Which Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which came to be known as Indian Civil Service from 1861 onwards?

- (A) William Bentinck
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Cornwallis
- (D) Warren Hastings

69. The Delhi Sultan who styled himself "The Second Alexander" (Sikandar-i-Sani) was

- (A) Balban
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Sikandar Lodi
- (D) Sikandar Khan

70. Which Chalukya ruler is credited with repelling the Arab invasion of South Gujarat?

- (A) Vikramaditya I
- (B) Pulakesin I
- (C) Pulakesin II
- (D) Vikramaditya II

71. In 1934, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew himself from all political activities and made a country-wide tour covering a distance of 12504 miles. This tour is known as

- (A) Jan Jagaran Yatra
- (B) Harijan Yatra
- (C) Samaj Samta Yatra
- (D) Swaraj Yatra

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

- (A) February 20, 1947
- (B) August 16, 1946
- (C) March 07, 1947
- (D) December 09, 1946

73. On August 11, 1947, who told the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan — “You may belong to any religion or caste or creed — that has nothing to do with the business of state”?

- (A) The Nawab of Junagadh
- (B) The Nizam of Hyderabad
- (C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Liyaqat Ali Khan

74. Out of eleven, in how many provinces Congress Ministries were formed in July, 1937?

- (A) 05
- (B) 06
- (C) 07
- (D) 08

75. The society of ‘Khudai Khidmatgars’ organized by the Pathans under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is popularly known as

- (A) Blue Shirts
- (B) Green Shirts
- (C) Red Shirts
- (D) Pathan Shirts

76. Who wrote to the Governor from prison: “The individual must die so that the nation may live. Today I must die so that Indian may win Freedom and glory.”?

- (A) Jatin Das
- (B) Bhagat Singh
- (C) Subhas Bose
- (D) Ram Prasad ‘Bismil’

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

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

78. In 1903, which leader ridiculed the idea of Swaraj by saying—“Only mad men outside lunatic asylums could think or talk of independence”?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Pheroz Shah Mehta
- (C) A. O. Hume
- (D) Mrs. Annie Besant

79. By whom was the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress presided over in 1929, which adopted the ‘Poorna Swaraj’ resolution?

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

80. Which Mughal ruler became the unifying symbol of the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Bahadur Shah I
- (B) Bahadur Saha Jafar
- (C) Saha Alam I
- (D) None of the above

81. The founder president of the Gadar Party in USA was

- (A) Lala Hardayal
- (B) Bhai Parmanand
- (C) Sohan Sing Bakhna
- (D) Ramchandra Bharadwaj

82. Under whose overall leadership was the 'Quit India Movement' carried on?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Patel
- (D) None of the above

83. Which of the following statements about RIN mutiny is *not* correct?

- (A) Socialists like Aruna Asaf Ali sympathised with the rebels.
- (B) Gandhiji condemned the violence.
- (C) Sardar Patel persuaded the ratings to surrender all.
- (D) The mutiny started in Calcutta.

84. Of the four events mentioned below, which was the last to take place?

- (A) The Cripps Mission
- (B) Simla Conference
- (C) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (D) The Ratings Mutiny

85. The worst communal carnage as a result of the Muslim League's call for 'Direct Action Day' took place in

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

86. "The Indian Struggle" is the autobiography of

- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (B) Chittaranjan Das
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

87. Which of the following parties/organizations did not support the Quit India Movement of 1942?

- (A) The Hindu Mahasabha
- (B) The Communist Party of India
- (C) The R.S.S.
- (D) All of the above

88. The Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party with C.R. Das as its President was formed in

- (A) 1922
- (B) 1925
- (C) 1926
- (D) 1927

89. Leaders of which organizations raised objections on the Nehru Report at the All Party Convention held at Calcutta in December, 1928?

- (A) Muslim League
- (B) Hindu Mahasabha
- (C) Sikh League
- (D) All of the above

90. The inaugural session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920, was presided over by

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Mrs. Annie Besant
- (D) Acharya Narendra Dev

91. Mohammad Ali Jinnah left India for Karachi (Pakistan) on
- (A) March 07, 1947
 - (B) July 07, 1947
 - (C) August 07, 1947
 - (D) August 11, 1947
92. Which movement was suspended by Gandhiji after the Chauri Chaura incident?
- (A) Bardoli Satyagraha
 - (B) Champaran Satyagraha
 - (C) None-cooperation movement
 - (D) Salt Satyagraha
93. The open mutiny in the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) took place in
- (A) February, 1946
 - (B) February, 1945
 - (C) August, 1946
 - (D) August, 1947
94. Which resolution of the Muslim league did formally proclaim the Indian Muslims as a nation?
- (A) Lahore Resolution (1929)
 - (B) Karachi Resolution (1930)
 - (C) Lahore Resolution (1940)
 - (D) Direct Action Day Resolution
95. To which of these struggles did Gandhiji associate himself during 1916-1918?
- (A) Champaran struggle
 - (B) Kheda struggle
 - (C) Rowlatt satyagrah
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
96. Which of the following funds was started to finance the Non-cooperation Movement?
- (A) Tilak Swaraj fund
 - (B) Non-cooperation fund
 - (C) Non-cooperation-Khilafat fund
 - (D) None of the above
97. The historic Dandi March of Gandhi began on
- (A) January 31, 1930
 - (B) January 26, 1930
 - (C) March 12, 1930
 - (D) April 06, 1930
98. After the creation of two new provinces of Sind and Orissa through the Govt. of India Act, 1935, the total no. of provinces in British India became
- (A) 10
 - (B) 11
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 13
99. The 'Safety Valve' theory is related to the foundation of which organization?
- (A) The Indian Association
 - (B) The Indian National Conference
 - (C) The British Indian Association
 - (D) The Indian National Congress
100. The Jamia Millia Islamia of Aligarh, the Bihar Vidyapith, the Kashi Vidyapith and Gujarat Vidyapith came into existence during the period of
- (A) Swadeshi and Boycott Movement, 1905-1908
 - (B) Non-cooperation Movement, 1921-1922
 - (C) Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-1934
 - (D) Quit India Movement, 1942-1943

101. The state of Maharashtra has mainly
(A) Red soil
(B) Lateritic soil
(C) Alkaline soil
 (D) Black soil
102. Tropical wet evergreen forests are found in
 (A) the Andaman-Nicobar islands
(B) the Assam valley
(C) the Chotanagpur plateau
(D) the Lesser Himalayan region
103. Which one of the following is not a wood from the Himalayan forests?
(A) Deodar
(B) Chir
(C) Teak
 (D) Cypress
104. The headquarters of the Forest Survey of India is located in
 (A) Dehradun
(B) New Delhi
(C) Bhopal
(D) Coimbatore
105. MacMohan Line is a boundary between
 (A) India and China
(B) India and Bangladesh
(C) China and Nepal
(D) India and Afghanistan
106. Locationally India roughly occupies the central part of
(A) the western hemisphere
(B) the eastern hemisphere
 (C) the northern hemisphere
(D) the southern hemisphere
107. The shape of India is approximately a
(A) square
(B) triangular
 (C) quadrangular
(D) circular
108. The Eight Degree Channel forms the boundary between
 (A) Lakshadweep and Maldive islands
(B) Andaman and Nicobar islands
(C) India and Srilanka
(D) The Arabin Sea and the Indian Ocean
109. The Tropic of Cancer does *not* pass through which of the following states?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Chattishgarh
 (C) Bihar
(D) Jharkhand
110. 'Kiratas' was an old kingdom of the
(A) Northern India
(B) Southern India
(C) Western India
(D) Eastern India

111. The largest river system of the Peninsular India is

- (A) the Krishna
- (B) the Godavari
- (C) the Mahanadi
- (D) the Narmada

112. Which one of the following in the correct sequence of the tributary rivers of the Indus from north to south direction?

- (A) Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Satluj
- (B) Chenab, Jhelum, Satluj, Ravi
- (C) Ravi, Satluj, Chenab, Jhelum
- (D) Satluj, Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab

113. Which one of the following rivers has the highest run off?

- (A) The Ganga
- (B) The Brahmaputra
- (C) The Indus
- (D) The Narmada

114. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through the state of

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Chattisgarh
- (D) Odisha

115. Which one of the following Biosphere Reserves in India is not correctly matched?

- (A) Nandadevi — Uttarakhand
- (B) Namdhapa — Assam
- (C) Gulf of Mannar — Tamil Nadu
- (D) Nokrek — Meghalaya

116. In terms of relief the maximum area of India is covered under

- (A) mountains
- (B) hills
- (C) plateaus
- (D) plains

117. The foot hill areas of the Himalayas are called

- (A) Basic Himalayas
- (B) Southern Himalayas
- (C) Siwalik
- (D) Doon

118. Which one of the following is a volcanic island in India?

- (A) Amindivi
- (B) Dadra
- (C) Narcondam
- (D) Minicoy

119. The Mt. Everest is located in

- (A) the Sub-Himalayan region
- (B) the Lesser Himalayan region
- (C) the Greater Himalayan region
- (D) the Trans-Himalayan region

120. Gully erosion on soil surface is more prominent in India in

- (A) the Chambal area
- (B) Bikaner-Jodhpur area
- (C) the Odisha plain area
- (D) the Darjeeling hill area

121. 'Khadar' is a younger alluvium usually found in the state of

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Assam

122. Which one of the following is correctly matched in terms of hot springs in India?

- (A) Manikarana – Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Puga Valley – Jharkhand
- (C) Surajkund – Jammu and Kashmir
- (D) Sahasradhara – Madhya Pradesh

123. 'Pat Lands' are found in

- (A) the Malwa Plateau
- (B) Bundelkhand Uplands
- (C) Chotanagpur Plateau
- (D) Maharashtra Plateau

124. 'Jelep La' is a mountain pass located in

- (A) Bhutan
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

125. Which one of the following rivers had shifted its course frequently?

- (A) The Brahmaputra
- (B) The Ganga
- (C) The Teesta
- (D) The Koshi

126. Most of the highest peaks of the Himalayas are located in

- (A) the Trans Himalayas
- (B) the Central Himalayas
- (C) the Middle Himalayas
- (D) the Outer Himalayas

127. The Luni river has its origin from

- (A) The Satpura hills
- (B) The Indus river
- (C) The Aravalli hills
- (D) The Himalayan region

128. Which one of the following is a right bank tributary of the river Ganga?

- (A) The Jamuna
- (B) The Gandak
- (C) The Kali
- (D) The Tista

129. The Eastern Ghats and The Western Ghats meet at the

- (A) Nilgiris
- (B) Vindhya
- (C) Satpuras
- (D) Palni hills

130. Which one of the following river is not connected with the proposed Ganga-Cauvery link canal?

- (A) Sone
- (B) Mahanadi
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Pennar

131. The normal date of onset of the South-West monsoon in South Bengal is

- (A) 1 – 5 June
- (B) 5 – 10 June
- (C) 10 – 15 June
- ✓(D) 15 – 20 June

132. Which one of the following states has the maximum forest cover compared to its total area?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Chattishgarh
- ✓(C) Sikkim
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

133. The maximum variability of annual rainfall in India occurs in

- (A) the Meghalaya plateau region.
- (B) the Ganga plain region.
- (C) the Thar desert region.
- ✓(D) the Peninsular region.

134. Which one of the following is correctly matched in terms of average annual rainfall (in mm)?

- (A) Kolkata – 1200
- (B) Delhi – 800
- ✓(C) Bikaner – 100
- (D) Srinagar – 400

135. The earliest rock formation in India can be found in

- ✓(A) the Deccan plateau region
- (B) the Himalayan region
- (C) the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain region
- (D) the Deltaic region

136. The 'Deccan Trap' can *not* be found in the state of

- ✓(A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Tamil Nadu

137. 'Charnockite' found in India is

- (A) an igneous rock
- (B) a sedimentary rock
- (C) a metamorphic rock
- (D) an alluvial deposit

138. Which pair of the following are twin-cities in India?

- (A) Mumbai – Pune
- ✓(B) Hyderabad – Secunderabad
- (C) Howrah – Kolkata
- (D) Bengaluru – Mysuru

139. Which one of the following was *not* situated in the Ganga plain?

- (A) Kosala Kingdom
- (B) Asmaka Kingdom
- (C) Vatsya Kingdom
- (D) Magadha Kingdom

140. According to ISI Seismic Risk Zones the South Bengal Plains lie within

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

141. Which one of the following states does not have much mineral resources?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Assam
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

142. Aeroplane manufacturing in India is done in

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Bhopal
- (C) Nasik
- (D) Bengaluru

143. Loktak is the only major power project located in the State of

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

144. The city called the 'Manchester of South India' is

- (A) Sholapur
- (B) Coimbatore
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Madurai

145. Nepa newsprint factory is located in

- (A) Maharastra
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

146. The longest road bridge in India is on the river

- (A) Son
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Brahmaputra

147. Bhilai Steel Plant was established in collaboration with

- (A) Germany
- (B) The UK
- (C) The erstwhile USSR
- (D) The USA

148. 'Sagarmatha' in the Himalayas is also known as

- (A) Dhaulagiri
- (B) Kanchenjunga
- (C) Nanga Parvat
- (D) Mt. Everest

149. A cold desert of India is

- (A) Shillong Plateau
- (B) Thar
- (C) Tibbet
- (D) Laddakh

150. Low rainfall is experienced in Tamil Nadu during the South West/Summer monsoon because

- (A) Tamil Nadu is situated in a rainshadow area.
- (B) wind blows from land to sea. ✗
- (C) temperature is abnormally high. •
- (D) low moisture in the air. ✗

151. Mangrove vegetation in India is the most extensive in

- (A) The Rann of kutch
- (B) The Malabar Coast
- (C) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (D) The Sundarban

152. The most important human factor responsible for soil erosion in India is

- (A) overgrazing
- (B) deforestation
- (C) over utilization of land and soil
- (D) over utilization of groundwater

153. Tank irrigation is more prevalent in

- (A) the Peninsular India
- (B) the Brahmaputra valley
- (C) the Thar desert region
- (D) the lower Ganga plains

154. Tobacco cultivated in India is mostly used to make

- (A) Cigarette
- (B) Beedi
- (C) Zarda
- (D) Snuff powder

155. Which state in India leads in fish consumption?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Assam
- (C) Kerala
- (D) West Bengal

156. The most important rice producing district of Andhra Pradesh is

- (A) Guntur
- (B) Vellore
- (C) East Godavari
- (D) West Godavari

157. The Northern plains of India get rainfall in winter from

- (A) the thunderstorms
- (B) the easterly depressions
- (C) the western disturbances
- (D) the retreating monsoon

158. The three indigenous silkworms in India are

- (A) Tassar, Gir, Mullet
- (B) Eel, Muga, Carp
- (C) Tassar, Eri, Muga
- (D) Muga, Eel, Gir

159. An important pearl fishing centre in India is

- (A) Kandla
- (B) Tuticorin
- (C) Cochin
- (D) Nhava Sheva

160. The most important oil bearing state in India is

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Assam
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

161. The first hydro-power plant in India was set up at

- (A) Mandi
- ✓ (B) Darjeeling
- (C) Sivasamudram
- (D) Pykara

162. Which one of the following crops requires penning for better yields?

- (A) Tea
- (B) Coffee
- ✓ (C) Rubber
- (D) Mango

163. Huge concentration of heavy engineering is found in

- (A) Mumbai – Pune area
- (B) Lucknow – Kanpur area
- ✓ (C) Asansol – Jamshedpur area
- (D) Asansol – Kolkata area ✗

164. The famous Gersoppa Falls is located on the river

- ✓ (A) Godavari
- (B) Sharavati
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Cauvery

165. 'Syntaxial bend' is associated with

- ✓ (A) the origin of the Himalayas.
- (B) deep gorges of the Indus and the Brahmaputra.
- (C) formation of the Tapi valley.
- (D) Rajmahal Gap.

166. The traditionally most important cotton growing region in India is

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Indo-Ganga plain
- ✓ (C) Deccan Trap
- (D) Chotanagpur plateau

167. Which region is called 'The granary of South India'?

- (A) Coimbatore
- (B) Tiruchirapalli
- ✓ (C) Thanjavur
- (D) Thiruvananthapuram

168. Tertiary coalbeds are found in

- (A) Assam and Rajasthan
- (B) Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra and Odisha
- (D) West Bengal and Bihar

169. Lonar is a

- (A) salt lake
- (B) lagoon lake
- ✓ (C) rift valley lake
- (D) crater lake

170. The highest rate of yield of sugarcane is found in the state of

- (A) Bihar
- ✓ (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- ✓ (D) Tamil Nadu

171. Which one of the following statement is not true in case of the East Kolkata Wetlands (E K W)?

- (A) It has an area of about 800 ha.
- (B) It is a Ramsar site.
- (C) It is popular for its waste recycling properties.
- (D) It is covered by a large number of water bodies only.

172. Which one of the following towns of West Bengal has been selected for 'smart city' development?

- (A) Kalyani
- (B) Siliguri
- (C) Haldia
- (D) Bidhannagar

173. The most vulnerable tribal community in West Bengal is

- (A) Santhal
- (B) Munda
- (C) Birhore
- (D) Toto

174. The district having the highest percentage of ST population (in 2011) in West Bengal is

- (A) Darjeeling
- (B) Alipurduar
- (C) Purulia
- (D) Dakshin Dinajpur

175. Which one of the following is not an island of the Sundarban region?

- (A) Gosaba
- (B) Patharpratima
- (C) Jammudwip
- (D) Sabujdwip

176. The number of class I towns in West Bengal is

- (A) 68
- (B) 58
- (C) 48
- (D) 38

177. Coal mines in West Bengal are mainly of

- (A) Anthracite type
- (B) Bituminous type
- (C) Lignite type
- (D) Peat type

178. The first census in India was held in the year of

- (A) 1881
- (B) 1872
- (C) 1892
- (D) 1891

179. Kadars are the dwellers of

- (A) Palni hills
- (B) Nilgiri hills
- (C) Anaimalai hills
- (D) Travancore hills

180. Which one of the following Indian languages is included in Indo-Aryan group?

- (A) Tamil
- (B) Ladakhi
- (C) Oriya/Odiya
- (D) Lushai

181. West Bengal has the highest number of livestock in the form of

- (A) Buffalo
- (B) Sheep
- (C) Goat
- (D) Cattle

182. Share (in %) of the net sown area is the maximum in the district of

- (A) Purba Medinipur
- (B) Malda
- (C) Bardhaman
- (D) Uttar Dinajpur

183. The maximum migration (migrants by place of birth) in West Bengal (as in 2001) had occurred as

- (A) Inter-district
- (B) Intra-district
- (C) Inter-state
- (D) International

184. Bibhutibhusan Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the district of

- (A) Bardhaman
- (B) South 24 Parganas
- (C) North 24 Parganas
- (D) Nadia

185. Clouded Leopard in West Bengal can be spotted in wild in

- (A) Neora Vally
- (B) Buxa
- (C) Sundarban
- (D) The forests of Purulia

186. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

Assertion (A) : Aman paddy is cultivated during the monsoon season.

Reason (R) : Aman requires plenty of water.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R explains A.
- (B) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (C) Both A and R are incorrect.
- (D) Both A and R are correct, and R does not explain A.

187. Bulk of the Indian population is constituted by the racial group of

- (A) The Proto Australoids
- (B) The Mediterranean
- (C) The Mongoloids
- (D) The Negritos

188. Which district of West Bengal has recorded the least average annual precipitation during 1901-2010 period?

- (A) Purulia
- (B) Bankura
- (C) Birbhum
- (D) Nadia

189. What percentage of area is under forests in West Bengal?

- (A) 13%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 31%
- (D) 33%

190. Which district of the following does not have Fluoride contamination in groundwater?

- (A) Purulia
- (B) Birbhum
- (C) Bankura
- (D) Nadia

191. Swatch-of-No-Ground is located in
(A) the Godavari continental shelf.
(B) the Northern part of the Indian Ocean.
(C) the Western coast of India.
(D) the Northern part of the Bay of Bengal.
192. Which one of the following is not a tidal river of West Bengal?
(A) Hooghly
(B) Ichamati
(C) Ajay
(D) Rupnarayan
193. The district having the lowest population density (as in 2011) in West Bengal is
(A) Darjeeling
(B) Bankura
(C) Purulia
(D) Alipurduar
194. Which one of the following is a free trade zone?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Haldia
(C) Kandla
(D) Marmagaon
195. The number of villages in India is about
(A) 3 lakh
(B) 4 lakh
(C) 5 lakh
(D) 6 lakh
196. The child sex ratio (per thousand) in India in the year 2011 was
(A) 900
(B) 907
(C) 914
(D) 921
197. What will be the expected average age of an Indian by the year 2020?
(A) 24 years
(B) 29 years
(C) 34 years
(D) 39 years
198. Geologically arsenic in groundwater has its original source in
(A) the chotonagpur plateau.
(B) the marine sediments of the Bay of Bengal.
(C) the Himalayas.
(D) the Ganga plain itself.
199. As per the census of India (2011) the state having the highest number of urban population is
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) West Bengal
200. 'Barid' tract is found in the district of
(A) Jalpaiguri
(B) Birbhum
(C) North 24 Parganas
(D) Dakshin Dinajpur

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