

## History Model Test Questions 5 in English With Answers

1. The year 1947 is considered important due to
  - a. the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as the viceroy of India
  - b. the passing of the Indian Independence Act**
  - c. integration of princely states
  - d. the Midnight address of Jawaharlal Nehru
2. The importance of the year 1948 is due to
  - a. Governor – Generalship of Lord Mountbatten
  - b. Midnight address of Nehru
  - c. Governor-Generalship of Rajaji
  - d. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi**
3. Sardar Vallabhai Patel is considered the “Iron man of India” for his
  - a. participation in the Salt Satyagraha
  - b. participation in the Bardoli movement
  - c. participation in the interim government of Nehru
  - d. reorganization of princely states**
4. Stafford Cripps was
  - a. Britisher
  - b. A cabinet minister**
  - c. Radical member of the labour party
  - d. Strong supporter of the Indian national movement
5. Tipu Sultan is called an innovator because he
  - a. introduced a new calendar**
  - b. introduced a new system of coinage
  - c. introduced a new scale a new scales of weight and measures
  - d. planted a “Tree of liberty” Seringa Patnam
6. Hyder Ali is famous in history because he was
  - a. brilliant commander**
  - b. shrewd diplomat
  - c. formidable enemy of the English
  - d. good administrator
7. Lord Rippon’s greatest contribution was
  - a. Local self government**
  - b. Ilbert bill
  - c. Hunter commission
  - d. Financial reforms
8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the social reformer because he
  - a. fought against superstitions
  - b. fought against idol worship
  - c. fought against sati**
  - d. fought against English education
9. Lord Dalhousie is noted in history due to his
  - a. army reforms
  - b. social reforms
  - c. educational reforms
  - d. doctrine of lapse**
10. The immediate cause for the Outbreak of the sepoy mutiny was
  - a. the high handedness of the Britishers
  - b. greased cartridges**
  - c. economic dissatisfaction
  - d. religious factors
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Governor-General when the 1857 revolt broke out
  - a. Lord Dalhousie
  - b. Lord Canning**
  - c. Lord Curzon
  - d. Lord Cornwallis
12. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:
 

List I	List II
a. Doctrine of Lapse	1. Curzon
b. Partition of Bengal	2. Clive

- c. Dual Government in Bengal
- d. Social reforms
- 3. Dalhousie
- 4. Bentinck

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
a.	2	3	1	4
b.	3	2	1	4
<b>c.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
d.	2	1	3	4

13. Choose the incorrect pair:

- a. Dandi March - 1930
- b. Chauri Chaura - 1922
- c. Jallianwala Bagh - 1919
- d. Death of Tilak - 1922**

14. Rowlatt act was called as the Black Bill because

- a. if failed to satisfy the Congress
- b. it was passed by the British
- c. it authorized the government to imprison any person with our trial**
- d. it was against the Indians

15. Khilafat movement was considered significant in Indian History because,

- a. of the leadership of Gandhiji
- b. of the non-cooperation movement
- c. of the civil obedience movement
- d. it brought Hindus and Muslims together in political agitation**

16. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I(Event)	List II(Year)
a. Year of great divide	1. 1950
b. Industrial policy Resolution	2. 1921
c. Setting up of Planning Commission	3. 1969
d. Nationalization of Commercial banks	4. 1956

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
a.	1	2	4	3
<b>b.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
c.	4	2	3	1
d.	4	3	2	1

17. Shershah's reign is remarkable for his

- a. conquests
- b. military reforms
- c. administrative polity**
- d. religious policy

18. Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal empire in India by the

- a. Invasion of Kabul
- b. I battle of Panipat**
- c. Battle of Khanva
- d. Battle of Ghagra

19. Mansabdari system was considered distinctive and unique because

- a. mansabdars were paid in cash

- b. it did not have any exact parallel outside India  
 c. it was not hereditary  
**d. it was a novel military system**
20. Who was called as “Mountain Rat”?  
 a. **Shivaji**                      b. Bairam Khan                      c. Hemu                      d. Iltutmish
21. The most important outcome of Alexander’s invasion was  
 a. expansion of the Greek empire                      b. establishment of Greek settlements  
**c. emergence of Mauryan empire**                      d. establishment of direct contact between India and Greek
22. One of the unique features of the Satavahana society was  
 a. overseas trade                      b. use of fire baked bricks  
 c. patriarchal society                      **d. superior status of the mothers**
23. Ratnavali was authored by  
 a. Itsing                      **b. Harsha**                      c. Vyasa                      d. Chandragupta
24. Who was called as Vatapikonda?  
 a. Pulakesin II                      b. Mahendra Varman I  
 c. Narasimha Varman II                      **d. Narasimha Varma I**
25. Narasimha Varma Pallavan is remembered mainly because of the  
 a. various conquests                      b. the visit of Heiun Tsang  
 c. naval expeditions                      **d. construction of Mamallapuram**
26. Gautam Putra Satakarni was a  
 a. Chalukya                      b. Maurya                      **c. Satavahana**                      d. Chola
27. The capital of later western Chalukyas was  
**a. Kalyani**                      b. Uraiyyur                      c. Trichy                      d. Vengi
28. Harihara and Bukka were considered important in history because they  
**a. founded the Sangama dynasty**                      b. defeated the Hoysalas  
 c. driven out the muslims                      d. extended the empire upto Cauvery
29. The decline of the Vijaya nagar empire was mainly due to the  
 a. Weak central authority                      b. Coming of the Portuguese  
 c. Independent attitude of the provincial Governors  
**d. Battle of Talikota**
30. A striking features of the Tughlaq architecture was  
**a. beautiful arched**                      b. use of Marble  
 c. high towers                      d. sloping walls
31. One of the unique features of Mohenjadaro is  
 a. Town Planning                      **b. Great bath**  
 c. Great Granary                      d. Clay seals
32. Harappan civilization came to an end due to  
 a. Floods in Mohenjadaro                      **b. Change in the course of rivers Sindus**  
 c. Expansion of the neighboring desert                      d. Aryan invasion
33. The Vinayapitaka mainly deals with



- c. Abbas Thyabji  
d. Agha Khan
48. Communal representation was introduced for the first time in India in  
a. 1885 - Local self-government  
b. 1901 - Famine commission  
**c. 1909 - Minto-Morley reforms**  
d. 1915 - Defence of India Act
49. The Lucknow pact signed in 1916 agreed to  
a. a separate electrote  
**c. dominion status**  
b. a coalition party  
d. political reforms
50. The Congress special session held in Kolkata in 1920 adopted the resolution of  
a. Salt Satyagraha  
c. Home rule  
**b. Non-cooperation, Non-violent movement**  
d. Congress-League scheme
51. Calcutta university commission was set up during the period of  
a. Lord Mayo  
c. Lord North Brook  
**b. Lord Chelmsford**  
d. Lord Elgin
52. 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1919 was observed as Satyagraha Day in protest against  
a. The Jallianwala Bagh incident  
c. Minto-Morley Act of 1919  
**b. The Rowlatt Act**  
d. The Hunter Committee
53. The Brahma Samaj was established by  
a. Tagore  
c. Rama Krishna  
**d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy**  
b. Vivekanandha
54. The reason for British success was  
a. superiority of arms and military science  
c. superiority of their trade and intelligence  
b. superiority of officers and office  
**d. superiority of the sea route and sailing**
55. The arrest of Satyapal and Saifuddin Kichiu triggered off the  
a. Chauri Chaura incident  
c. Non-cooperation movement  
**b. Jallianwala Bagh massacre**  
d. Civil disobedience movement
56. Which of the following is not correctly matched?  
a. Megasthenes - Indica  
**b. Tripitakas - Jainism**  
c. Itsing - Japanese traveler  
d. Niccolo Conti - Italian traveler
57. Harappan seals were made of  
**a. Terracotta**      b. Copper      c. Iron      d. Lead
58. The vedic civilization was rural civilization, because  
a. they cultivated the lands  
c. **they lived a pastoral life**  
b. they reared livestock  
d. they lived in villages
59. Four major events of Pre-Mauryan period are given. Identify the correct orders of their happenings chronologically  
a. Birth of Mahavira, Alexanders invasion, Iranian invasion, Birth of Buddha  
b. Alexanders invasion, Birth of Buddha, Iranian invasion, Birth of Mahavira

c. Birth of Buddha, Birth of Mahavira, Iranian invasion, Alexanders invasion

d. Iranian invasion, Alexanders invasion, Birth of Mahavira, Birth of Buddha

60. Consider the following statements:

Assertion(A): The age of Guptas witnessed the renaissance of Sanskrit Literature.

Reason(R): There was peace and prosperity in the age of the Guptas

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

**b. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**

c. (A) is true, but (R) is false

d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

61. Muhammad bin Kasim invaded sind in the year

a. 710 A.D.

b. 711 A.D.

**c. 712 A.D.**

d. 715 A.D.

62. Large of numbers of Hindu temples came into existence during the Chola-period because,

**a. the chola kings had been partons of art & architecture**

b. peace and concord existed during the chola period

c. the kingdom was economically prosperous

d. availability of talented artisans

63. Arrange the correct order of Malik Kafur's South Indian expeditions

I. Madurai II. Warrangal III. Devagiri IV. Dwara Samudhram

a. II,III,I,IV

**b. III,II,IV,I**

c. IV,I,II,III

d. IV,II,I,II

64. Which of the following statements is/are true in regard to Iltutmish?

I. He laid the foundations for the administrative institutions

II. He invited great poets and scholars from various parts of India.

III. He took actions against the shians

IV. He did not protect the infant muslim empire in India

Of the statements:

a. I alone is correct

**b. I and II are correct**

c. I, II & III are correct

d. All are correct

65. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I

List II

a. Pallava King

1. Mangalesa

b. Chalukya King

2. Vijayalaya

c. Rashtrakuta King

3. Parameswara II

d. Chola King

4. Dantidurga

Codes:

a      b      c      d

a.      2      4      1      3

**b.      3      1      4      2**

c.      4      2      3      1

d.      1      3      2      4

66. Warren Hastings was impeached because

- a. he disgraced the English tradition
- b. he indulged in corruption
- c. he executed Raja Nanda Kumar and disgraced the begums of Oudh**
- d. he did not cooperate with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

67. Match List I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| List I                         | List II              |
| a. Double government in Bengal | 1. Cornwallis        |
| b. Permanent settlement        | 2. Wellesley         |
| c. Subsidiary alliance         | 3. Abolition of sati |
| d. Bentinck                    | 4. Clive             |

Codes:

- |           |          |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|           | a        | b        | c        | d        |
| <b>a.</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> |
| b.        | 3        | 2        | 1        | 4        |
| c.        | 1        | 4        | 3        | 2        |
| d.        | 2        | 3        | 4        | 1        |

68. Lord Curzon is ever remembered by Indians because he

- a. founded an agricultural research institute at pusa
- b. founded the Archaeological department
- c. constructed Victoria memorial in 1905

**d. partitioned Bengal in 1905**

69. The issue of greased cartridges is associated with

- a. Second Burmese war
- b. 1857 revolt**
- c. Vellore mutiny
- d. Jallianwala Bagh massacre

70. The universities grants commission was appointed to

- a. establish universities in India
- b. regulate the functioning of universities
- c. aid and patronize university education**
- d. university education

71. Consider the following statements:

- I. Arya samaj was against idol worship
- II. Arya samaj was against caste system
- III. Arya samaj was against ritualism
- IV. Arya samaj was for the revival of the vedic culture

Of the statements:

- a. I and II are correct
- b. I, II and III are correct
- c. All are correct**
- d. IV alone is correct

72. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- a. Hunter commission - University education
- b. Raleigh commission - Free elementary education
- c. Radha Krishnan Commission - More funds by Govt. for education
- d. Sergeant scheme of education - Encouragement of vernacular education**

73. The East India Company was established in the year

- a. 1500 A.D.                      **b. 1600 A.D.**                      c. 1664 A.D.                      d. 1744 A.D.
74. Gandhi is known as the  
**a. Father of the nation**                      b. Father of India  
 c. Architect of India                      d. Father of modern India
75. Arrange the following dynasties which ruled Vijayanagar empire in chronological order:  
 I. Tuluva dynasty                      II. Sangama dynasty  
 III. Saluva dynasty                      IV. Aravindu dynasty  
 a. IV,III,II, I                      b. III,IV,I,II                      **c. II,III,I,IV**                      d. IV,I,II,II
76. Which of the following are matched correctly?  
 I. Mahendra Varman                      - Cave temples  
 II. Narasimha Varman                      - Rock out temples  
 III. Narasimha Varman II                      - Structural temples  
 IV. Aparajitavarman                      - Stone temples  
 Of the statements:  
 a. I and II are correct                      b. II and III are correct  
 c. III and IV are correct                      **d. I, II and III are correct**
77. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed by  
**a. Lord Lytton**                      b. Lord Rippon  
 c. Lord Irwin                      d. Lord Hardinge
78. Arrange the following monuments according to their age  
 I. Moti Masjid                      II. Din Punab  
 III. Purana ila                      IV. Fatehpur Sikri  
 a. IV,I,II,III                      b. II, IV,I,III                      c. III, IV, I, II                      **d. II,III,IV,I**
79. Which of the following are matched correctly?  
 I. Bhonsie                      - Berar  
 II. Holkar                      - Indore  
 III. Scindia                      - Baroda  
 IV. Peshwa                      - Poona  
 Of these  
 a. II, III and IV are correct                      **b. I,II and IV are correct**  
 c. I, III and IV are correct                      d. I, II and III are correct
80. Consider the following statements:  
 I. V.D.Savarkar organized the Abhinay Bharat  
 II. V.D. Savarkar sent secretly pistols from London in 1909 to kill the Nasik District Magistrate  
 III. V.D. Savarkar killed Ashe in June, 1911  
 IV. V.D.Savarkar was shot dead by the British in 1919  
 Of the statements:  
 a. I alone is correct                      **b. I and II are correct**  
 c. I, II and III are correct                      d. All are correct
81. Consider the following statements:



Assertion(A): The Jallianwala Bagh massacre made Gandhi to involve deeply in the freedom movement.

Reason(R): The massacre deeply wounded the feelings of Gandhiji.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

82. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I	List II
a. 1885	1. Khilafat movement
b. 1915	2. Gandhi – Irwin pact
c. 1920	3. Home rule movement
d. 1931	4. Formulation of Indian National Congress

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
a.	2	1	4	3
<b>b.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
c.	3	2	4	1
d.	1	2	4	3

83. Match List I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I	List II
a. Sarojini Naidu	1. Meerut
b. Non-Alignment	2. General Dyre
c. Sepoy mutiny	3. Nightingale of India
d. Jallianwala Bagh massacre policy	4. Indian foreign

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
<b>a.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
b.	2	1	3	4
c.	4	2	3	1
d.	1	4	2	3

84. Sardar Vallah Bhai Patel is remembered in history for

- a. he was a successful barrister
- b. he was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha
- c. he was the Deputy Prime Minister of India
- d. he bought political unity of India**

85. Which one of the following is considered to have sparked off the revolt of 1857 A.D.?

- a. Annexation of Oush
- b. The introduction of greased cartridges for the new Enfield rifle**
- c. The anti-sati legislation

d. All of these

86. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

a. Das Chittaranjan - Grand old man

b. Malavia Madhan Mohan - Deshbandhu

**c. Lala Lajpat Rai - Shere-e-Punjab**

d. Dadabhai Naoroji - Mahamanya

87. Consider the following statements:

I. India was divided according to the Indian Independence Act, 1947

II. The two Independent dominions came into existence of August 14 – 15, 1947

III. Jinnah became the first Governor – General of Pakistan

IV. C.Raja Gopalachari became the first Governor-General of free India.

Of the statements:

a. I alone is correct

b. I and II are correct

**c. I,II & III are correct**

d. All are correct

88. Consider the following statements:

Assertion(A): The Lucknow pact reunited the extremists and the moderates in the congress.

Reason(R): The Lunknow pact recognized communal electorates.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

**b. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**

c. (A) is true, but (R) is false

d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

89. The person who called the revolt of 1857 as the first war of Indian ‘Independence’ was

a. R.C. Majumdar

b. Tarachand

c. S.N.Sen

**d. V.D.Savarkar**

90. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I

List II

a. Pondicherry

1. Quit India movement

b. Gandhiji

2. Union territory

c. 1<sup>st</sup> Round Table conference

3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

d. Vande Mataram

4. November, 1930

Codes:

a      b      c      d

a.    4      2      3      1

**b.    2      1      4      3**

c.    1      3      2      4

d.    3      4      1      2

91. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I

List II

a. Lord Wavell

1. Communal Award

b. Lord Willington

2. Cripps Mission

