

8th Social Science

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8th Social Science Lesson 1 Questions in English - History

1. Advent of Europeans

1. Who was dubash (translator) in Pondicherry to assist French trade?
 - a) Pachiyappa Mudaliyar
 - b) Avadhanam Paupiah
 - c) Ananda Rangam
 - d) Ananda Pandiyan
2. The national archives of india (NAI) is located in?
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Chennai
 - c) New Delhi
 - d) Calcutta
3. The first issue of the calendar of Madras records was published in year?
 - a) 1917
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1919
 - d) 1910
4. The first paper currency issued by RBI in year?
 - a) January 1928
 - b) January 1938
 - c) January 1935
 - d) January 1930
5. The first paper currency issued by RBI is 5 rupee notes bearing the portrait of ?
 - a) King George VI
 - b) Queen Victoria
 - c) King Edward VII
 - d) King Edward VIII
6. Who captured Constantinople in year 1453 AD(CE) ?
 - a) Turks
 - b) Romans
 - c) Ottamans
 - d) British
7. Which Portugal person known as "navigator" encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.
 - a) King john II
 - b) Prince henry
 - c) Prince geogre II
 - d) King Richard I
8. Who reached southern most point of Africa in 1487?
 - a) Christopher Columbus
 - b) Ferdinand Magellan
 - c) Bartholomew Diaz
 - d) William bligh
9. In Which year vasco da gama reached india?
 - a) 1500
 - b) 1492
 - c) 1498
 - d) 1479
10. Which ruler of Calicut received vasco da gama in 1498?
 - a) King zamorin
 - b) Mana Vikram
 - c) Asvati tirunal
 - d) Krishna varma
11. Which was the first capital of Portuguese east india company?
 - a) Diu
 - b) Goa
 - c) Calicut
 - d) cochin
12. In Which year vasco da gama died in calicut ?
 - a) December 1524
 - b) November 1540
 - c) December 1527
 - d) December 1515
13. In Which place King Zamorin attacked the Portuguese soldiers?
 - a) Calicut
 - b) Cochin
 - c) Madras
 - d) Kovalam
14. Where vasco da gama founded a training centre in india?
 - a) Calicut
 - b) Cochin
 - c) Cannanore
 - d) Kovalam
15. What are the places in Which vasco da gama established factory?
 - a) Cannanore and cochin
 - b) Calicut and kannanore
 - c) Calicut and cochin
 - d) Calicut and kovalam
16. Tamil nadu archieves (TNA) is located in Which area?
 - a) Pondicherry
 - b) Chennai
 - c) Madurai
 - d) Trichy
17. The danian record cover the period of Which years?

- a) 1727 – 1828
 b) 1738 – 1836
 c) 1777 – 1845
 d) 1771 – 1889
18. The largest museum in India Which was established in 1949 located In?
 a) Delhi
 b) Chennai
 c) Kolkata
 d) Mumbai
19. The first coinage in modern India under the crown was issued in year?
 a) 1870
 b) 1865
 c) 1862
 d) 1865
20. The Reserve Bank of India was formally set up in year?
 a) 1930
 b) 1935
 c) 1937
 d) 1934
21. Which was the first paper currency issued by RBI in January 1938 ?
 a) 1 Rupee note
 b) 2 Rupee note
 c) 5 Rupee note
 d) 10 Rupee note
22. Who was the the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India?
 a) Vasco da gama
 b) Francisco de Almeida
 c) Warren hastings
 d) Tony lovink
23. Who are the alliances of muslim combined fleet won a victory over the Portuguese fleet under Almeida's son?
 a) Egypt, turkey and Gujarat
 b) Egypt,Gujarat and Persia
 c) Egypt, turkey and Persia
 d) Persia, turkey and Gujarat
24. Where Almeida's son was killed in the navel battle against combined muslim fleet ?
 a) Near Calicut
 b) Near Diu
 c) Near Chaul
 d) Near Cochin
25. In Which year Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu ?
 a) 1500
 b) 1510
 c) 1507
 d) 1509
26. Who was the real founder of the Portuguese power in India ?
 a) Francisco de Almeida
 b) Nino de cunha
 c) Alfonso de Albuquerque
 d) Thomas best
27. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in year ?
 a) 1508
 b) 1511
 c) 1512
 d) 1510
28. Alfonso de Albuquerque maintained friendly relationship with Which empire?
 a) Mugals
 b) vijayanagar
 c) Rajput
 d) Bahmani
29. Who among the following moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530?
 a) Francisco de Almeida
 b) Alfonso de Albuquerque
 c) Nino de Cunha
 d) Joseph Francois Dupleix
30. In Which year Nino de Cunha acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
 a) 1524
 b) 1520
 c) 1534
 d) 1538
31. Which of the following is not captured by Portuguese ?
 a) Hooghly
 b) San thome
 c) Goa
 d) Mahe
32. Portuguese brought the cultivation of Which crop in India?
 a) Corn
 b) Sunflower
 c) Tobacco
 d) Mustard
33. The printing press was set up by the Portuguese at Goa in year?
 a) 1552
 b) 1557

- c) 1560
d) 1556
34. By 1739 What are the area confined to Portuguese ?
a) Chaul, goa and daman
b) Diu, daman and chaul
c) Goa, diu and daman
d) Diu, daman and mahe
35. When dutch came to India?
a) 1600
b) 1604
c) 1602
d) 1605
36. Where did dutch found its first company in 1605?
a) Goa
b) Nagapatnam
c) Masulipatnam
d) Daman
37. What was the first capital of Dutch in india?
a) Masulipatnam
b) Goa
c) Pulicat
d) Patna
38. In year 1690, Dutch shifted capital was from pulicat to?
a) Masulipatnam
b) Nagapatnam
c) Patna
d) goa
39. Which of the following is not the important Indian commodities traded by the Dutch?
a) Silk
b) Rice
c) Opium
d) Wheat
40. In Which year, the Dutch cruelly killed ten English traders and nine Javanese in Amboyna?
a) 1640
b) 1636
c) 1623
d) 1616
41. In year 1759, Dutch was defeated by English in battle of?
a) Battle of Amboyna
b) Battle of Bedera
c) Battle of pullicat
d) Battle of Masulipatnam
42. The Portuguese control over Pulicat were over thrown by the Dutch in the year?
a) 1610
b) 1611
c) 1620
d) 1600
43. When Portuguese establish its control over pulicat?
a) 1507
b) 1502
c) 1510
d) 1505
44. In Which year Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of Merchants of London to trade with East Indies?
a) 1604
b) 1664
c) 1600
d) 1620
45. In Which year captain Hawkins visited jahangirs court to get certain concessions for the company?
a) 1610
b) 1608
c) 1609
d) 1607
46. In 1612, the English Captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over Whom?
a) Mughals
b) Dutch
c) Portuguese
d) Spanish
47. Which Mughal Emperor permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat?
a) Humayun
b) Akbar
c) Jahangir
d) Babar
48. Which Captain won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614?
a) Captain Hawkins
b) Captain Nicolas downton
c) Captain Thomas best
d) Captain william rovelt
49. Who was send to Jahangir's court by King James I of England in 1615?
a) Sir Thomas roe
b) Sir William Bentinck
c) Sir Nicolas Downton
d) Sir Thomas Richard
50. Which of the following is not the English trade centre?
a) Surat
b) Agra

- c) Daman
d) Broach
51. Where did the English established their first factory in 1611 ?
a) Surat
b) Masulipatnam
c) Agra
d) Calcutta
52. Which English merchant, obtained Madras as a lease from Chennappa Nayaka, the ruler of Chandragiri.
a) George
b) Charles
c) Francis day
d) Thomas roe
53. Which was the first fort built by east india company in india?
a) Fort st.George
b) Thalassery fort
c) Mahim fort
d) Fort sewri
54. Which was the headquarters for Whole of eastern belt for east India company ?
a) Thalassery fort
b) St.george fort
c) Mahim fort
d) Tranquebar fort
55. Who received the island of Bombay as a part of his dowry from the Portuguese King, on the occasion of his marriage with Catherine?
a) King George II
b) King charles II
c) King james II
d) King james I
56. In Which year the East India Company acquired the island at an annual rent of £ (pounds) 10 from Charles II?
a) 1664
b) 1649
c) 1662
d) 1668
57. In 1690,Where the factory was established by Job Charnock?
a) Surat
b) Mahim
c) Sutanuti
d) Agra
58. The Zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur was acquired by the British later grew into the Which city?
a) Calcutta
b) Bombay
c) Agra
d) Humpi
59. The factory at Sutanuti was fortified in 1696,it was names as What?
a) Fort st.george
b) Fort mahim
c) Fort William
d) Fort gelria
60. In Which year the Zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur was acquired by the British ?
a) 1698
b) 1690
c) 1700
d) 1695
61. After Which two battles east india company gained pollical power in india ?
a) Battle of Buxar and battle of assaye
b) Battle of Plassey and battle of assaye
c) Battle of madras and battle of buxar
d) Battle of Buxar and battle of Plassey
62. When India came under the direct administration of the British Crown?
a) 1858
b) 1884
c) 1860
d) 1856
63. In Which part of tamilnadu Danish established settlement ?
a) Madras
b) Pondicherry
c) Tranqueber
d) Karaikal
64. Which was the headquarters of Danish in india?
a) Tanquebar
b) Pullicat
c) Serampore
d) Daman
65. To Whom Danish sold all their settlements in india in 1845?
a) Vijayanagar kingdom
b) Mughals
c) British
d) French
66. When the King of Denmark, Christian IV, issued a charter and created a Danish East India company ?
a) March 17,1629
b) March 17, 1616

- c) March 17,1620
d) March 17, 1617
67. Who formed French east india company in 1664 ?
a) Colbert
b) Francois caron
c) Marcara
d) Thomas roe
68. In Which year French expedition came to India under Francois Caron?
a) 1664
b) 1665
c) 1668
d) 1667
69. Where Caron founded the first French factory in India?
a) Pondicherry
b) Mahe
c) Surat
d) Madras
70. Who founded second French factory at Masulipatnam in 1669?
a) Caron
b) Marcara
c) Francois martin
d) Colbert
71. The settlement of Pondicherry was founded by Whom under a grant from Sher Khan Lodi, the ruler of Bijapur?
a) Colbert
b) Marcara
c) Martin
d) Caron
72. What is the name of the fort built by Francois Martin in Pondicherry?
a) St.george
b) St.martin
c) St.thomas
d) St.louis
73. From Whom the French obtained permission to establish a township at Chandranagore, near Calcutta?
a) Aurangzeb
b) Shaista khan
c) Tippu sultan
d) Hari hara
74. By Whom the vision of the French power in India was further reinforced ?
a) Francois martin
b) Colbert
c) Joseph Francois dupleix
d) Marcara
75. Who succeeded dumas as the French governer of Pondicherry?
a) Joseph francois dupleix
b) Francois martin
c) Colbert
d) Francois caron
76. Which was the most important and prosperous French settlement in India ?
a) Surat
b) Pondicerry
c) Chandranagore
d) Madras
77. Which war ruined the French and rejuvenated the English to embark on a systematic territorial expansion?
a) Carnatic war
b) Opium war
c) Anglo-maratha war
d) Anglo-mysore war
78. Who was the last European country to come India as traders
a) Spanish
b) Danish
c) France
d) Dutch
79. Arrange the following in the ascending order based on the timeline they arrived in india
1) French
2) Dutch
3) British
4) Portuguese
a) 4,3,1,2
b) 4,2,3,1
c) 4,1,2,3
d) 3,2,1,4
80. After the advent of What numerous book were published in different languages?
a) Computer
b) Ink
c) Printing press
d) xylography
81. Which of the following statement is incorrect
1) The Europeans came to know about the immense Wealth of India from the accounts of Marco Polo and similar sources.
2) The diversity of India attracted Europeans to this country
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

82. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Ananda rangam recorded the events that took place in British India

2) His diaries contain the daily events from 1736 to 1760, Which are the only written secular record available

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

83. Which of the following statement about National Archives of India (NAI) is correct?

1) It is the chief storehouse of the records of the government of India

2) The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

84. Which among the following statement is incorrect about Tamil Nadu Archives (TNA)

1) It is one of the oldest and largest document repositories in Southern India.

2) The most of the records in the Tamil Nadu archives are in English

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

85. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) The national museum in mumbai is the largest museum in India Which was established in 1949

2) Many paintings and statues are the main sources of modern Indian history

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

86. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) The Reserve Bank of India was formally set up in 1935

2) Edward VII ascended after Queen Victoria and the coins issued by him bore his model.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

87. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Amongst the entire European nations Portugal was the foremost to make a dynamic attempt to discover a sea route to India.

2) King john II encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

88. From Where vasco da gama sailed to India with the help of an Indian pilot?

a) Mossel bay

b) Cape of good hope

c) Mozambique

d) Constantinople

89. Which of the following statement is correct

1) In AD (CE) 1498, vasco da game reached Calicut, Where he was cordially received by King Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut.

2) A second Portuguese navigator, Francisco de Almeida , sailed towards India, following the route discovered by Vasco da Gama

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) none

90. Where Portuguese tried to break the Arab's monopoly trade, it negatively impacted on the trade interests of Egypt and Turkey?

a) Bay of Bengal

b) Arabian sea

c) Indian ocean

d) Constantinople

91. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) In 1515, he established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf.

2) He encouraged the marriages of the Portuguese with Indian women

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

92. Who remained engaged in rivalry with the Portuguese and the Dutch throughout the 17th century?

a) Mughals

b) English East india company

c) French

d) Vijayanagar kingdom

93. Under Whose pressure Jahangir cancelled the permission of east india companies settlement at Surat?
- Vijayanagar
 - Dutch
 - Portuguese
 - Sultanate
94. Which of the following statement is correct
- 1) Sir Thomas roe remained at Agra for three years and succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with the emperor
 - 2) In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by queen Elizabeth
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
95. Chennappa nayaka was the ruler of _____
- Golconda
 - Chandragiri
 - Mysore
 - Madurai
96. Sher khan lodi was the ruler of _____
- Madras
 - Hyderabad
 - Bijapur
 - Mysore
97. What is the name of the fort, Dutch build in pulicat?
- Fort novo
 - Fort geldria
 - Fort st.loius
 - Fort Thomas
98. What was exported by Dutch from Pulicat to the western countries?
- Tobacco
 - Rice
 - Gold
 - Diamond
99. Where does st. david fort in Tamilnadu located?
- Pondichery
 - Cuddalore
 - Madras
 - Mahe
100. How many voyage does vasco da gama made in india ?
- 2
 - 1
 - 3
 - 5
101. From Whom did Nino de Cunha acquired Bassein in 1534?
- Bahadur shah of Gujarat
 - Bahadur shah of Delhi
 - Bahadur shah of Punjab
 - Bahadur shah of Patna
102. Which of the following is correct statement?
- 1) The Dutch cruelly killed ten English traders and nine Javanese in Amboyna
 - 2) Dutch company captured Amboyna from the Portuguese in 1605 and established its supremacy in the Spice Islands.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
103. Francisco de Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as?
- Rich water policy
 - Agua policy
 - Blue water policy
 - Sea water policy

8th Social Science Lesson 2 Questions in English - History

2. From Trade To Territory

1. In ____ Century, Europe witnessed an era of geographical discoveries through land and sea routes
 - a) 15th
 - b) 13th
 - c) 14th
 - d) 17th
2. In ____, Vasco Da Gama of Portugal discovered a new sea route from Europe to India.
 - a) 1498
 - b) 1598
 - c) 1488
 - d) 1490
3. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The main motive behind those discoveries was to maximize profit through trade and to establish political supremacy.
 - 2) The main interest of the company in India was territorial and commercial expansions.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
4. The rule of East India Company in India became effective after the conquest of ____
 - a) Bombay
 - b) Bengal
 - c) Madras
 - d) Poona
5. In Which year Alivardi Khan died?
 - a) 1756
 - b) 1776
 - c) 1766
 - d) 1746
6. Siraj-ud-daula was ____ to Alivardi Khan
 - a) Son
 - b) Son-in-law
 - c) Father
 - d) Grandson
7. In Which year Black Hole tragedy took place?
 - a) 1776
 - b) 1756
 - c) 1764
 - d) 1778
8. Black Hole tragedy took place in ____
 - a) Fort St. George
 - b) Fort William
 - c) Fort Mathew
 - d) Fort Peter
9. How many british prisoners were killed in Black Hole tragedy?
 - a) 123
 - b) 146
 - c) 132
 - d) 164
10. How British Prisoners of war were kept in fort during Black Hole tragedy?
 - a) 123
 - b) 146
 - c) 132
 - d) 163
11. On Which day Fort William surrendered?
 - a) 20th June 1756
 - b) 20th June 1757
 - c) 20th June 1764
 - d) 20th June 1760
12. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The British taking advantage of the New Nawab's weakness and unpopularity seized power
 - 2) Siraj-ud-daulah decided to teach them (British) a lesson by attacking over their political settlement of Calcutta.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
13. Who recovered Calcutta from Siraj-ud-daulah?
 - a) Robert Clive
 - b) Robert Brown
 - c) Mathew Perry
 - d) Mat-lev-Blanc
14. Treaty of Alinagar was signed on ____
 - a) 9th February 1757
 - b) 19th February 1764
 - c) 9th February 1756
 - d) 19th February 1757
15. The battle of Plassey took place between ____
 - 1) British East India Company
 - 2) Nawab of Bengal
 - 3) French allies
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3

- d) 1, 3
16. Battle of Plassey was fought on_____
- 23 June 1757
 - 13 June 1757
 - 2 June 1757
 - 23 June 1764
17. The English East India Company's forces under_____
- Robert Brown
 - Robert Clive
 - William Oram
 - Iree Cooty
18. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- After the collapse of Bengal, the company gained a huge amount of wealth from the treasury of Bengal and used it to strengthen its military force.
 - The beginning of the British political sway over India may be traced from the Battle of Plassey.
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
19. _____ was the most decisive battle that marked the initiation of British rule in India for the next two centuries
- Battle of Plassey
 - Battle of Buxar
 - Carnatic war
 - Fourth Anglo Maratha war
20. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the company was granted undisputed right to have free trade in_____
- Bengal
 - Bihar
 - Orissa
 - Madras
- 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 1, 3
21. Company received the place of ___ parganas in Bengal
- 24
 - 30
 - 36
 - 27
22. Mir Qasim ceded _____ to company
- Burdwan
 - Midnapore
 - Chittagong
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 1, 3
23. Who shifted his capital to from Mursidabad to Monghur?
- Mir Qasim
 - Mir Jafar
 - Siraj-ud-daulah
 - Shuja-ud-daulah
24. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Mir Qasim revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing the destakes (free duty passes)
 - However, having been defeated by the British, he fled to Awadh, Where he formed a confederacy with Siraj-ud-daulah and Bahadur Shah
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
25. Battle of Buxar was fought on_____
- October 22, 1764
 - October 22, 1757
 - October 2, 1764
 - October 2, 1757
26. Which river is located near Buxar?
- Yamuna
 - Ganga
 - Brahmaputra
 - Indus
27. Shuja-ud-daulah, Shah Alam and Mir Qasim were defeated by_____
- General Hector Munro
 - Robert Clive
 - Robert Munro
 - Robert Brown
28. On Mir Jafar's death, his son_____ was placed on the throne
- Mir Qasim
 - Siraj-ud-daulah
 - Nizam-ud-daulah
 - Shuja-ud-daulah
29. Allahabad Treaty was signed on_____
- 20th February 1764
 - 20th February 1763
 - 20th February 1757
 - 20th February 1765

30. _____ concluded two separate treaties with Shuja-ud-daula and Shah Alam II.

- Robert Clive
- Robert Brown
- Hector Munro
- William Brown

31. Carnatic wars Were fought between _____

- British
- French
- Indian rulers

- 1, 2
- 2, 3
- 1, 2, 3
- 1, 3

32. In Which century Carnatic wars took place?

- 17th
- 18th
- 15th
- 16th

33. Which of the following statement is correct?

- Traditionally, Britain and France were rival countries in Europe.
- Their rivalry continued in India over trade and territories.

- 1 alone
- 2 alone
- 1, 2
- None

34. Carnatic wars Which spanned from _____

- 1746 to 1763
- 1746 to 1764
- 1744 to 1763
- 1746 to 1760

35. Which of the following is correct?

- On the outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe the English and the French were on opposite camps increased the hostility between these two forces.
- The echo of this war was felt in India.

- 1 alone
- 2 alone
- 1, 2
- None

36. Battle of Adyar took place in _____

- 1746
- 1745
- 1744
- 1743

37. Which of the following is incorrect about Battle of Adayar (1746)?

1) A small French army under Captain Paradise defeated the strong Indian army under Mahfuz Khan at San. Thome on the banks of the River Adyar

2) This was the first occasion When the superiority of the well-trained and wellequipped European army over the Indian army was proved beyond doubt

- 1 alone
- 2 alone
- 1, 2
- None

38. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle took place in _____

- 1748
- 1749
- 1750
- 1723

39. Battle of Ambur took place in _____

- 3 August 1749
- 3 August 1740
- 3 August 1759
- 3 August 1743

40. Chanda Sahib rewarded the French with the grant of _____ villages around Pondicherry.

- 80
- 90
- 100
- 30

41. Muhammad Ali, the son of Anwar-ud-din, fled to _____

- Vellore
- Tanjore
- Trichinopoly
- Travancore

42. Muzaffar Jang was assassinated by his own people in _____

- 1751
- 1756
- 1760
- 1765

43. Who among the following formed the alliance and killed Anwar-ud-din Khan?

- Dupleix
- Chanda Sahib
- Muzaffar Jang

- 1, 2, 3
- 2, 3
- 1, 2
- 2, 3

44. _____ brother of Nasir Jang was raised to the throne by Bussy

- a) Chanda Sahib
b) Muzaffar Jang
c) Salabat Jang
d) None
45. Who granted Northern Circars excluding the Guntur District to the French?
a) Salabat Jang
b) Nasir Jang
c) Muzaffar Jang
d) Chanda Sahib
46. Battle of Arcot took place in____
a) 1762
b) 1751
c) 1771
d) 1761
47. Robert Clive defeated the French at_____
1) Arni
2) Kaveripak
3) Adyar
a) 1, 2
b) 2, 3
c) 1, 2, 3
d) None
48. ____ was made the Nawab of Arcot under British protection.
a) Muhammad Ali
b) Chanda Sahib
c) Muzaffar Jang
d) Anwar-ud-din Khan
49. With Whose assistance Chanda Sahib was killed?
a) Muzaffar Jang
b) Anwar-ud-din Khan
c) Nasir Jang
d) Lawrence
50. Treaty of Pondicherry was signed in_____
a) 1755
b) 1745
c) 1764
d) 1777
51. Dupleix was succeeded by____ Who agreed the treaty of Pondicherry.
a) Godeheu
b) Robert Clive
c) Robert Brown
d) William Oram
52. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The second Carnatic war also proved inconclusive.
2) The English proved their superiority on land by appointing Mohammad Ali as the Nawab of Carnatic
- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
53. The outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe led to the_____
a) 1st Carnatic War
b) 2nd Carnatic War
c) 3rd Carnatic War
d) None
54. Who easily captured Fort St. David?
a) Count de Lally
b) Robert Clive
c) Dupleix
d) Godeheu
55. Taking advantage of Who's departure, Robert Clive sent Colonel Forde from Bengal to occupy the Northern Circars?
a) Bussy
b) Count de Lally
c) Salabat Jang
d) All the above
56. The decisive battle of the third Carnatic war was fought on_____
a) January 22, 1769
b) January 22, 1760
c) January 22, 1789
d) January 22, 1762
57. _____ totally routed the French army under Lally.
a) Robert Clive
b) General Eyre Coote
c) Hector Munro
d) None
58. The Seven Years' War was concluded by the_____
a) Treaty of Pondicherry
b) Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
c) Treaty of Adayar
d) Treaty of Paris
59. Which of the following is correct about Treaty of Paris?
1) The French settlements including Pondicherry were given back to the French.
2) The French dominance in India practically came to an end.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
60. Treaty of Paris was signed in_____

- a) 1773
b) 1763
c) 1753
d) 1783
61. Haider Ali reign was_____
- a) 1760-72
b) 1760-82
c) 1750-82
d) 1770-82
62. Tipu Sultan reign was_____
- a) 1787-99
b) 1782-87
c) 1782-99
d) 1782-97
63. Which of the following is incorrect about Haider Ali?
- 1) In 1761, he became the de facto ruler of Mysore
2) He also proved to be the most formidable enemy of the English in India
- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
64. Which of the following is correct cause for First Anglo Mysore war?
- 1) Haider Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.
2) The Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haider Ali.
- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
65. With Who's help Nizam invaded Mysore in 1767?
- a) General Joseph Smith
b) Robert Clive
c) Robert Brown
d) Hector Munro
66. In Which year Haider Ali attacked Madras?
- a) March 1759
b) March 1760
c) March 1770
d) March 1769
67. Treaty of Madras was signed in_____
- a) 1769
b) 1759
c) 1709
d) 1779
68. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- 1) First Anglo-Mysore War - 1767 – 1773
2) Fourth Anglo-Mysore War – 1800
- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
69. In Which year 3rd Anglo Mysore war held?
- a) 1790 – 1792
b) 1789 – 1791
c) 1790 – 1792
d) 1780 – 1792
70. In Which year after Treaty of Madras Haider's territories were attacked by Maratha's?
- a) 1771
b) 1773
c) 1763
d) 1770
71. Who among the following fought on the side of Haider in Second Anglo-Mysore War?
- 1) Nizam
2) Marathas
3) English
4) French
- a) 1, 2, 3
b) 2, 3, 4
c) 1, 2
d) 1, 4
72. In 1781, the British General Sir Eyre Coote defeated Haider Ali at_____
- a) Madras
b) Arcot
c) Port Novo
d) Calcutta
73. In Which year Haider Ali died?
- a) 1782
b) 1772
c) 1785
d) 1791
74. Second Anglo Mysore war ended with_____
- a) Treaty of Calcutta
b) Treaty of Madras
c) Treaty of Mangalore
d) Treaty of Bombay
75. _____ saved the newly established British dominion from the wrath of powerful enemies like Marathas and Haider Ali.
- a) Warren Hastings
b) Robert Clive
c) Sir John Lawrence

d) William Cavendish

76. Which of the following is the cause for 3rd Anglo-Mysore war?

1) Tipu was trying to seek alliance of foreign powers against the English and for that purpose he had sent his ambassadors to France and Turkey.

2) Tipu attacked on Travancore in 1789 Whose ruler was an ally of the British.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

77. Who among the following formed Triple Alliance in Third Anglo-Mysore War?

- 1) Tipu Sultan
- 2) English
- 3) Nizam
- 4) Marathas

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 4

78. ____ captured all the hillforts Which obstructed his advance towards Srirangapatam and reached near its outer wall.

- a) William Henry
- b) William Cavendish
- c) Cornwallis
- d) Warren Hastings

79. Treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed in ____

- a) 1799
- b) 1792
- c) 1789
- d) 1798

80. Which of the following are not in the effects of Treaty of Srirangapatnam?

- a) Tipu surrendered half of his kingdom to the allies
- b) Tipu agreed to pay 3.6 crore of rupees to the English as war indemnity and surrendered two of his sons as hostages to the English.
- c) The English acquired Malabar, Coorg, Dindigul and Baramahal
- d) Fateha Hyder was made the ruler

81. Who's alliance were sought by Tipu in Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

- 1) Arabia
 - 2) Turkey
 - 3) Afghanistan
 - 4) French
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4

b) 1, 2, 4

c) 1, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 4

82. Wellesley declared war against Tipu in ____

- a) 1799
- b) 1800
- c) 1801
- d) 1806

83. The Madras army, during Fourth Anglo Mysore war was led by ____

- a) Henry
- b) Arthur Wellesley
- c) William Brown
- d) Hector Munro

84. On ____ Srirangapatnam was captured

- a) 4th May 1799
- b) 14th May 1799
- c) 4th May 1800
- d) 14th May 1799

85. Which of the following is/are correct about the results of Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

- 1) The English occupied Kanara, Wynad, Coimbatore, Darapuram and Srirangapattinam.
 - 2) Krishna Raja Odayar of the former Hindu royal family was brought to the throne.
 - 3) Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Rangoon
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

86. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Holkars at Indore
 - 2) Scindias at Gwalior
 - 3) Peshwa at Baroda
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

87. After the death of Narayan Rao ____ became the Peshwa

- a) Nana Phadnavis
- b) Raghunath Rao
- c) Ganga Bai
- d) None

88. The Treaty of Surat between the English and Raghunath Rao was concluded in ____

- a) 1775
- b) 1776
- c) 1765

d) 1757

89. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The majority of the Supreme British Council in Calcutta was opposed to the Surat treaty

2) The council sent Colonel Upton to Poona to negotiate a peace with the Poona regency.

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

90. Treaty of Purandhar signed in_____

a) 1775

b) 1774

c) 1776

d) 1756

91. In 1781, Warren Hastings dispatched British troops under_____

a) Robert Clive

b) Irew Coote

c) Captain Popham

d) Robert Brown

92. Treaty of Salbai was signed between_____

a) Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia

b) Warren Hastings and Tipu Sultan

c) Warren Hastings and Shivaji

d) Warren Hastings and Ragunatha Rao

93. Which of the following is correct about Treaty of Salbai?

1) Raghunath Rao was made the Peshwa

2) Salsette was given to the British

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

94. _____ grew fond of power, jealous of Mahadaji Scindia and became progressively

inclined to seek the support of the English.

a) Madhav Rao II

b) Madhav Rao I

c) Nana Fadnavis

d) Bajji Rao

95. Mahadaji Scindia died in_____

a) 1774

b) 1794

c) 1792

d) 1782

96. Mahadaji Scindia was succeeded by_____

a) Nana Fadnavis

b) Raghunath Rao

c) Madhav Rao II

d) Daulat Rao Scindia

97. Peshwa Madhav Rao II committed suicide in_____

a) 1793

b) 1795

c) 1794

d) 1799

98. Who succeeded Madhav Rao II?

a) Raghunath Rao

b) Bajji Rao II

c) Bajji Rao I

d) Nana Phadnavis

99. Nana Phadnavis died in_____

a) 1800

b) 1799

c) 1789

d) 1799

100. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) Jaswant Rao Holkar and Daulat Rao Scindia were fighting against each other

2) The combined forces of Scindia and the Peshwa were utterly defeated in 1802 and captured the city

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

101. _____ approached Lord Wellesley, the then Governor-General of India, for help.

a) Bajji Rao II

b) Bajji Rao I

c) Jaswant Rao Holkar

d) Daulat Rao Scindia

102. Treaty of Bassein was signed between_____

a) Lord Wellesley and Bajji Rao I

b) Lord Wellesley and Bajji Rao II

c) William Brown and Bajji Rao I

d) Lord Mayo and Bajji Rao II

103. After accepted the subsidiary alliance by the Peshwa ___and___ attempted to save Maratha's independence

a) Daulat Rao Scindia and Raghoji Bhonsle

b) Daulat Rao Scindia and Bajji Rao II

c) Bajji Rao II and Raghoji Bhonsle

d) Daulat Rao Scindia and Bajji Rao I

104. English under___ defeated the combined armies of Schindhia and Bhonsle at Assaye and Argaon.

a) Robert Clove

b) Arthur Wellesely

c) William Brown

d) William Oram

105. Treaty of Deogaon and the Treaty of Surji-Arjungaon signed in_____

- a) 1806
- b) 1803
- c) 1801
- d) 1799

106. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Holkar plundered the territory of Jaipur and, in 1804, the English declared war against him
- 2) Yashwant Rao Holkar made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the British.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

107. Which among the following are principal institutions of British Indian administration?

- 1) Civil Services
- 2) Army
- 3) Police
- 4) Judiciary

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- d) 1, 3

108. Last Peshwa of Maratha was given an annual pension of_____ rupees

- a) 10 Lakh
- b) 8 Lakh
- c) 3 Lakh
- d) 2 Lakh

109. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The term 'civil service' was used for the first time by the East India Company to distinguish its civilian employees from their military counterparts.
- 2) Translating law into action and collecting revenue were the main jobs of the civil service.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

110. The civil service was_____

- a) Commercial
- b) Public service
- c) Initially Commercial later Public service
- d) None

111. Who enforced the rules against private trade?

- a) William Hawkins

b) Cornwallis

c) Sir John Shore

d) Robert Clive

112. Cornwallis become Governor general in_____

- a) 1776
- b) 1770
- c) 1786
- d) 1767

113. Lord Wellesley become Governor general in_____

- a) 1764
- b) 1799
- c) 1798
- d) 1805

114. In 1800_____ established the College in Fort William at Calcutta to provide training in literature, science and languages

- a) Wellesley
- b) Cornwallis
- c) Robert Clive
- d) Hector Munro

115. East India College, established at Haileybury in England in_____

- a) 1809
- b) 1806
- c) 1803
- d) 1800

116. The idea of competition for recruitment of Civil service was introduced first by the_____

- a) Charter Act 1813
- b) Charter Act 1833
- c) Charter Act 1853
- d) Charter Act 1883

117. The system of recruitment on the basis of open competitive examination was introduced in_____

- a) 1853
- b) 1854
- c) 1883
- d) 1833

118. The maximum age for competitors was fixed at_____

- a) 23
- b) 18
- c) 30
- d) 25

119. East India College at Haileybury was abolished in_____

- a) 1883
- b) 1858
- c) 1853

d) 1889

120. By the Regulation of 1860 the maximum age was lowered to_____

a) 22

b) 24

c) 19

d) 18

121. By the Regulation of 1876 the maximum age was lowered to_____

a) 18

b) 19

c) 23

d) 21

122. Who among the following cleared I.C.S. examination in 1869?

a) Surendra Nath Banerje

b) Ramesh Chandra Dutt

c) Bihari Lal Gupta

d) All the above

123. Who was the first Indian to pass the I.C.S. Examination in 1863?

a) Surendra Nath Banerje

b) Ramesh Chandra Dutt

c) Bihari Lal Gupta

d) Satyendranath Tagore

124. In 1892, the minimum age limit for appearing for the Civil Service Examination was raised to_____

a) 18

b) 21

c) 23

d) 19

125. Royal Commission on Public Service was appointed in_____

a) 1913

b) 1921

c) 1912

d) 1918

126. Royal Commission on Public Service report was submitted in_____

a) 1917

b) 1913

c) 1912

d) 1921

127. In 1918, Montague and Lord Chelmsford recommended that_____% Indian should be recruited in Indian Civil Services

a) 50

b) 33

c) 12

d) 75

128. _____ Commission recommended the immediate establishment of a Public Service Commission.

a) Lee

b) William

c) Montague

d) Montague and Lord Chelmsford

129. _____made provisions for the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission at the Centre and the Provincial Public Service Commissions in the various provinces.

a) Act of 1935

b) Act of 1919

c) Act of 1909

d) None

130. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) The army was the second important pillar of the British administration in India.

2) The East India Company started recruiting its own army, which came to be known as the sepoy (from sipahi or soldier) army.

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

131. In 1857, the Indians constituted about____ percent of the total strength of the Company's army.

a) 75

b) 86

c) 50

d) 60

132. The highest rank an Indian could ever reach was that of a_____

a) Sepoy

b) Commander

c) Subehdar

d) None

133. Mughal police system was under the control of_____

a) Commander

b) Subehdar

c) Faujdars

d) None

134. The police system was created by Lord_____

a) Wellesley

b) Cornwallis

c) Mayo

d) Robert Clive

135. The daroga system was extended to Madras in_____

- a) 1773
- b) 1802
- c) 1813
- d) 1833

136. In Which year Superintendent of Police was appointed for each division?

- a) 1808
- b) 1838
- c) 1890
- d) 1780

137. Dual Government was abolished in_____

- a) 1772
- b) 1774
- c) 1794
- d) 1764

138. By the_____, a Supreme Court was set up in Calcutta.

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Regulating Act of 1753
- c) Pitts India act of 1784
- d) Charter act of 1833

139. Supreme Court was established in Madras in_____

- a) 1801
- b) 1823
- c) 1873
- d) 1799

140. Who started jury system in Bengal?

- a) Cornwallis
- b) Sir John Shore
- c) William Bentinck
- d) Robert Clive

141. According to Which act three High Courts were set up?

- a) Charter Act 1813
- b) Charter Act 1833
- c) Charter Act 1853
- d) Indian High Courts Act, 1861

142.____ was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal.

- a) Sir Elija Impey
- b) William Oram
- c) Sir Thiruvarur Muthusamy Iyyar
- d) None

143. ____ was the first Indian Chief Justice of the Madras High Court

- a) Sir Thiruvarur Muthusamy Iyyar
- b) Krishanaswamy Iyyar
- c) Muthulakshmi

d) None

144. _____ introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Cornwallis
- d) William Bentick

145. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The princely state was called 'the protected state' and the British came to be referred as 'the paramount power'

2) It was not the duty of the British to safeguard the state from external aggression and to help its ruler in maintaining internal peace.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

146. Which of the following is incorrect about Subsidiary Alliance?

1) A British Resident would stay in his capital.

2) All the non-English European officials should be turned out of his state

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

147. The first Indian state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was_____

- a) Bhonsle
- b) Auadh
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Tanjore

148. In Which year Tanjore was brought under Subsidiary Alliance?

- a) 1790
- b) 1799
- c) 1768
- d) 1798

149. _____ was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India

- a) Cornwallis
- b) William Bentick
- c) Wellesley
- d) Dalhousie

150. Who adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire?

- a) William Bentick
- b) Dalhousie
- c) Wellesley

d) Cornwallis

151. By applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy, Satara was annexed in_____

- a) 1848
- b) 1858
- c) 1851
- d) 1834

152. By applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy, Jhansi was annexed in_____

- a) 1853
- b) 1854
- c) 1953
- d) 1849

153. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- 1) Vellore Rebellion (1809)
 - 2) Great Rebellion (1857)
 - 3) South Indian rebellion (1800-01)
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

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Answer Key – History

1. Advent of Europeans																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	B	A	A	B	C	C	A	D	A	B	C	C	B	C	A	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	A	C	D	C	D	B	C	C	D	C	D	C	C	C	C	B	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	A	B	C	B	C	C	B	A	C	B	C	A	B	B	D	C	A	C	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	A	C	C	C	B	A	D	C	B	C	D	B	C	A	B	A	C	B	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	B	C	D	A	D	A	C	A	C	C	B	C	A	B	C	B	D	B	C
101	102	103																	
A	C	C																	
2. From Trade to Territory																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	C	B	A	D	B	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	C	A	B	D	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	B	C	A	C	A	D	A	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	D	A	A	C	C	A	A	B	B	D	C	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	C	D	C	A	D	A	D	C	A	C	C	A	C	A	C	B	C	B	D
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	C	C	A	B	C	B	D	B	B	A	D
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A	B	A	B	B	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	A	B	B	A	A	B	A
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
B	D	D	B	C	A	B	A	A	D	B	C	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	C
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153							
D	A	A	B	A	D	C	B	D	B	A	A	A							
3. Rural Life and Society																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	B	C	B	D	D	C	B	B	D	D	D	D	B	A	D	B	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	D	C	D	D	B	B	D	A	B	D	A	B	D	B	D	C	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
C	D	A	C	B	B	C	A	A	C										
4. People's Revolt																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	D	D	A	C	B	A	C	D	C	B	B	C	D	C	A	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	B	C	D	D	B	C	A	B	B	B	C	A	C	A	D	C	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	C	B	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	C	D	C	A	C	C	C	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	B	C	B	C	A	C	D	A	C	A	B	A	B	C	C	D	D	A	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

A	B	C	D	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	B	C	D	A	B	B	D	C	D
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114						
B	D	B	A	D	B	C	A	C	A	C	C	A	C						
5. Educational Development in India																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	C	C	A	A	B	A	D	D	C	B	A	B	C	D	B	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	B	B	C	C	B	C	B	C	D	B	B	D	B	C	A	C	C	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	B	D	B	D	A	A	D	B	D	B	A	C	B	D	D	B	A	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	C	D	B	C	A	C	D	D	B	D	A	C	D	B	A	C	D	B	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	B	A	D	B	B	C	A	C	B	B	D	C	A	C	C	B	D	A	B
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111									
B	C	B	C	B	D	A	B	A	D	C									
6. Development of Industries in India																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	D	A	C	B	D	B	C	C	B	D	B	C	B	D	C	B	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	B	D	C	D	C	D	B	C	A	C	B	D	B	A	C	B	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	D	B	C	C	A	B	B	C	C	C	B	C	D	D	C	D	B	B
61	62	63	64																
C	C	C	D																
7. Urban Changes During the British Period																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	D	C	C	C	D	A	B	C	C	B	A	B	D	C	B	A	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	B	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	C	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
B	D	B	B	A	D	B	B	A	A										
8. Status of Women in India through the Ages																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	B	A	C	D	B	A	C	D	C	A	B	A	B	B	C	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	A	A	A	C	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	D	C	B	A	B	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
D	C	A	B	A	A	B	C	C	B										

Answer Key – Civics

1. How the State Government Works?																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	B	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	D	C	D	B	C	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	B	A	C	C	D	D	B	A	B	A	C	D	A	D	B	B	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	A	B	D	B	A	D	D	E	B	A	B	C	C	D	A	C	B	A

61	62	63																	
D	D	D																	
2. Citizens and Citizenship																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	A	C	C	C	D	B	A	A	C	C	B	B	A	C	C	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32								
D	B	A	A	A	D	C	A	C	C	A	A								
3. Understanding Secularism																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	D	A	B	C	D	A	D	B	A	D	C	E	A	C	D	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
C	D	A	A	D	E	C	A	A	C	D	C	A	A	D	B	A	D		
4. Human Rights and UNO																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	E	C	A	D	C	A	C	E	C	B	D	C	C	B	D	C	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	D	A	B	A	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	C	B	A	C	A	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	C	C	A	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	B	C	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70										
B	A	A	B	C	C	E	D	C	B										
5. Road Safety Rules and Regulations																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	B	A	D	A	D	C	A	D	B	B	C	A	A	D	C	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	D	B	C	A	B	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	D	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	B	C	D	A	A	D	A	D	A	B	A	B	B	D	D	B	B	A
6. Defence & Foreign Policy																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	C	D	D	B	C	A	C	C	D	A	B	D	C	A	C	D	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	D	A	C	C	B	B	D	D	B	C	D	A	A	B	C	A	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	D	C	D	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	B	C	C	D	C	C	B	B	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70										
C	A	B	C	B	D	C	C	B	D										
7. The Judiciary																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	C	B	C	A	B	A	B	C	A	C	A	B	A	D	D	B	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	B	A	A	A	C	B	D	A	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	E	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
A	A	E	A	A	B	A	A	B	B	D	A	A	D	D					

Answer Key – Geography

1. Rocks and Soils																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	A	B	D	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	C	A	D	C	B	C	A	D	D	B	A	C	D	C	C	D	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	B	D	A	C	C	B	D	C	B	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73							
A	A	C	D	A	D	A	C	D	B	D	B	D							
2. Weather and Climate																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	A	D	D	B	A	C	A	C	B	D	D	C	B	C	C	D	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	A	D	C	B	A	D	C	D	A	B	C	B	C	A	B	B	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	D	A	C	A	D	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	C	D	A	C	B	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76				
C	A	D	B	B	C	B	A	B	A	C	B	A	C	B	C				
3. Hydrological Cycle																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	A	B	A	C	D	C	A	B	A	D	A	A	B	B	D	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	D	A	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	B	A	D	C	A	D	B	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52								
D	C	B	B	A	D	B	C	D	A	B	A								
4. Migration and Urbanisation																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	A	C	D	A	B	D	B	A	A	D	C	C	A	B	C	D	D	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	A	A	B	C	B	D	A	C	D	A	B	D	B	B	D	C	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	D	C	B	C	D	B	A	C	D	A	D	A	B	C	D	A	D	B
61	62																		
A	C																		
5. Hazards																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	C	A	C	D	B	B	A	B	B	C	D	C	A	D	D	A	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	D	B	C	B	D	C	C	D	B	B	A	D	B	D	C	B	D	C	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	A	B	A	B	C	D	B	C	C	B	D	B	A	B	D	A	B	A
61	62	63	64	65															
C	C	D	B	A															
6. Industries																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	B	B	D	B	C	D	A	D	C	D	D	C	C	C	B	C	A

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	C	B	C	B	B	C	B	A	D	B	D	A	B	B	D	A	A	D
41	42	43	44																
C	A	D	B																

Answer Key – Economics

1. Money, Saving and Investments																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	A	A	C	D	C	D	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	C	A	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	A	A	C	B	C	D	D	C	C	D	B	A	C	D	C	D	A	C
41																			
A																			
2. Public and Private Sectors																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	D	C	B	C	B	D	D	A	D	C	B	A	D	C	C	D	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	A	A	A	D	D	B	C	E	C	B	C	A	D	E	C	D	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	C	B	D	B	B	C	A	B	D	A	B	B	D	C	C	A	A	A