Duration : 2 hr VAJIRAO \& REDDY INSTITUTE

Test Booklet Code: 721
Test Booklet No: 580081
Total Ques: 100

## 12 D

Ex. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka and the president of the council was Vasumitra, with Ashvaghosa as his deputy president. This council distinctly divided Buddhism into two sects, namely Mahayana and Hinayana.
13 A
Ex.
14 B
Ex. The correct chronological order of the above events is: Non-cooperation Movement (1920-22), Simon Commission (1927), Nehru Report (1928) and Quit India Movement (1942).
15 D
Ex. The Kumbha Mela is held on the bank of Godavari river at an interval of every twelve years. It is also held on the bank of Ganga at Haridwar, on the confluence place of the Ganga and Yamuna at Prayag, on the bank of River Kshipra (Shipra) at Ujjain.
16 D
Ex.
17 C
Ex. The Capital of Northern Panchala was Ahichhatra and Kampilya was the capital of southern Panchala. Hastinapura and Indraprastha were the capital of Kuru while Mahutra was the capital of Surasena.
18 A
Ex.
19 D
Ex.
20 C
Ex.
21 A
Ex. The Brahmi script was first deciphered through the letter inscribed on stone tablets. Sir James Prinsep was the first philologist who accomplished the task of deciphering the script of Ashokan inscription.

22 D
Ex. Kalinga war and the victory over Kalinga was the greatest event of Ashoka's reign. The 13th rock edict provides clear evidence of Kalinga war. It describes Kins Piyadasi (Ashoka) conquered Kalinga, eight years after his coronation, i.e. in 261 B.C. he described deep remorse for having conquered Kalinga on this edict.

## 23 C

Ex.
24 A
Ex. Saka Samvat has been adopted as the national calendar in India. It started in 78 AD . So in December, 2023 according to Saka Samvat 2023-78 $=1945$ will be the year of Saka Samvat.

25 A
Ex. Concerning the invaders in Ancient India, the correct chronological orders is Greeks ( 326 BC, Alexander)Sakas (Ceythians-1st century BC)-Kushans (1st century AD).

26 B
Ex.
27 B
Ex. King of Vakataka, Pravarsena-I had performed four Ashwamedhas. He also performed many Vedic oblations. Pravarsena-II, another ruler of the same dynasty, was interested in literature, who wrote 'Setubandha'.

## 28 B

Ex. Another name of Gupta ruler Chandragupta-II 'Vikramaditya' is found as Devagupta. Its evidence has been obtained from Sanchi and Vakataka inscriptions. Apart from the above mentioned names, he is also known as Devaraja and Devashri.

## 29 C

Ex.
30 A
Ex. The Tamralipti port in Bengal was a prominent port during the Gupta period from where trade was conducted with south-east Asia, China, Lanka, Java Sumatra as well as northern India. Western coast had an important port of Bhrigu Kachchha (Bharuch) from where Gupta rulers used to trade with western countries.

31 D
Ex.
32 B
Ex.
33 C
Ex. Brihat Samhita of Varaha Mihira is an encyclopedic work written during the Gupta period.

34 B
Ex.
35 B
Ex. Jejakabhukti was the ancient name of Bundelkhand. This region was named over Jay Singh or Jeja, grandson of Nannuk (founder Chandel King).
36 D
Ex.
37 C
Ex. Araghatta is a Persian wheel which was a mechanical water lifting device usually operated by animals like bullocks, buffaloes or camels, used in irrigation of land. It is mentioned in the Panchatantra and rajtarangini.

## 38 B

Ex. Bhimdeva was the ruler during that attack of Mahmud Gazhani on Somnath Temple (1025/26 AD). After Gazhani left with the loot of Somnath, Bhimdeva reconstructed the temple.
39 B
Ex.

40 B
Ex. The two types of taxes implemented by Alauddin Khalji were-'Ghari Tax' which was implemented on houses and huts and 'Grazing tax' on milk-giving animals.

Ex.
42 D
Ex. The ruins of Hampi (situated of Central Karnataka) represent the ancient capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Virupaksha temple, located in Hampi, was built during the Vijayanagara period. Hampi is a UNESCO world heritage site.
43 A
Ex. 'Kirti Stambha' of Chittor was constructed during the reign of Rana Kumbha. The pillar is a unique monument of his achievements. It was constructed by Rana Kumbha in the memory of his victory over Mahmud Khalji (Malwa).
44 A
Ex. Amir Khusrau was a prolific classical poet associated with the Royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate. He was the first Persian poet to depict Indian environment in his poetry.

45 A
Ex.
46 C
Ex. The Arya Samaj was founded by maharishi Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875. 'Al Hilal' was an Urdu weekly newspaper published by Maulana Abul Kalam in 1912. The famous Presidency College (former Hindu College) of Calcutta was established by Raja Ram Mohar Roy in 1817.

47 B
Ex. In 1580 A.D., an Ulema, Mulla Muhammad Yazdi from Jaunpur issued a 'Fatwa' against the Mughal emperor Akbar and asked all Muslims to rebel against the Mughal emperor, Akbar.
48 C
Ex.
49 C
Ex. Jahangir particularly encouraged paintings depicting events of his own life, individual portraits and studies of birds flowers and animals.

50 B
Ex. The English East India Company established its first temporary factory in India during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir in Masulipatnam, in 1611. The first permanent British factory was established at Surat in 1613.

51 A
Ex. Assasination of curzon Wyllie-1909, Execution of Khudiram Bose-1908, Startign of 'Kesari' by Bal Gangadhar Tilak-1881, Starting of 'Al Hilal' by Abul Kalam Azad-1912.
52 B
Ex.

53 B
Ex. The Anglo-Nepal (1814-16) War took place during the reign of Lord Hastings which came to an end by the Treaty of Sugauli in 1815.
54 A
Ex. Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780. It was published for two years. Founded by James Augustus Hicky.
55 B
Ex.
56 B
Ex.
57 C
Ex.
58 B
Ex.
59 B
Ex. Regulating Act-1773, Partition of Bengal-1905, Establishment of Muslim League - 1906, Surat Split 1907.

60 A
Ex. The correct chronology of events is following : August Offer - 1940, Cripps Mission - March 1972, Quit India Movement - August 1942, Desai-Liaquat Pact 1945.

61 A
Ex. The correct chronological order of the above events is as follows:
August Offer - Lord Linlithgow (August 8, 1940), Quit India Movement - 1942, INA (Indian National Army) Trial - 1945, The Royal Indian Naval Ratings Revolt 1946
62 B
Ex. The correct chronological order of these events is as follows:
Nehru Report - 1928, August Offer - 1940, Cripps Mission-1942, Wavell Plan-1945.

63 B
Ex. The correct chronological order of events is as follows : Simon Commission - February 1928 (Appointed in 1927), Poona Pact - September 1932, Cripps Mission March 1942, Cabinet Mission plan - March 1946.
64 A
Ex.
65 B
Ex. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909 provided for communal representation in British India. Indian Council Act of 1909 is also known as Morley-Minto Reform. Lord Minto is known as the Father of Communal Electrote in India.
66 C
Ex. In the Central Assembly at the midnight of August 14/15, 1947, Sucheta Kriplani sang 'Jan-gan-man' "Sare Jahan se Acchha Hindostan Hamara" write by Iqbal.

67 A
Ex. Dr. Kitchlew then the president of Punjab Regional Congress Committee was in strong opposition to partition. He termed the partition of India as "Surrender of the Nationalism in favour of Communalism". He isolated himself from Congress and associated himself with the Communist Party of India.
68 C
Ex.
69 B
Ex.
70 A
Ex.
71 C
Ex. Wavell Plan-14 June 1945, Simla Conference - 25 June to 14 July 1945, Naval Mutiny - 18-23 February 1946, INA Trial - November 1945.

72 C
Ex. Rabindranath Tagore bestowed Subahsh Chandra Bose with the title of 'Desh Nayak' or 'National Leader' in 1938 at Shantiniketan, after Subhash Chandra Bose became the President of INC. Mahatma Gandhi called him 'Patriot of Patriots'.
73 D
Ex.
74 B
Ex. According to Cripps Mission, India was proposed to be entered in Dominion State after Second World War. Cripps Mission also proposed to make a Constitutionmaking body.
75 A
Ex.
76 C
Ex. Mahatma Gandhi participated as the only official representative of Congress in 2nd Round Table Conference held on 7 September, 1931 to 1 December 1931. Sarojini Naidu and Madan Mohan Malviya and Annie Besant also participated in this Conference.

77 C
Ex.
78 B
Ex. Under the Salt Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi village on April 5, 1930. While addressing the domestic and foreign journalists, he said : "I want world sympathy in this battle of Right against Might".
79 C
Ex.
80 B
Ex.
81 C
Ex. Havana syndrome is a cluster of idiopathic symptoms experienced mostly abroad by U.S. government officials and military personnel. The symptoms range in severity from pain and ringing in the ears to cognitive dysfunctior and were first reported in 2016 by U.S. and Canadian embassy staff in Havana, Cuba.

82 A
Ex. The Uruguay round is the eighth round of trade negotiations of GATT that had been held in Uruguay which led to the formation of WTO.

83 B
Ex. Desiccation-tolerant vascular plants are a type of plants that are tolerant of extreme dehydration.
84 C
Ex.
85 C
Ex. The fediverse is an ensemble of social networks, which, while independently hosted, can communicate with each other.

86 B
Ex. The Ministry of Jal Shakti released the report on the sixth census on minor irrigation schemes.
87 C
Ex.
88 B
Ex. KASOL-TIRTHAN VALLEY is located in Himachal Pradesh.

89 A
Ex. The Clarion-Clipperton Zone (CCZ) spans 4.5 million square kilometers ( 1.7 million square miles) between Hawaii and Mexico in Pacific ocean.
90 C
Ex.
91 C
Ex.
92 C
Ex. The M142 HIMARS is a light multiple rocket launcher developed in the late 1990s for the United States Army.
93 A
Ex. The Global Environment Outlook is often referred to as UN Environment's flagship environmental assessment.
94 C
Ex.
95 C
Ex. The largest body of water in Turkey, this triangular shaped lake contains salt water that is unsuitable for drinking or irrigation.
96 C
Ex.
97 C
Ex. Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control has been released by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).
98 C
Ex.
99 A
Ex. The report by WHO evaluates the progress made globally since the introduction of the MPOWER measures - a set of strategies developed by WHO to combat tobacco use and its detrimental effects on health.

100 A
Ex. Sompura Lake is spread over 52 acres and 7 guntas. It is a natural habitat for birds, especially grey hornbills, and many species of fish.

## Test Booklet No: 580081 <br> Total Ques: 100

Test Booklet Code: 721

1 C
Ex.
2 D
Ex.
3 B
Ex.
4 A
Ex.
5 A
Ex.
6 B
Ex.
7 D
Ex. वैदिक काल में सोने के हार को 'निष्क' कहा जाता था। किंतु परवर्ती काल में इसका प्रयोग विनिमय के माध्यम (सिक्कों) के रूप में किया जाने लगा।

8 B
Ex.
9 C
Ex. उत्तर वैदिक काल में नगरीकरण की प्रक्रिया आरंभ हो चुकी थी। कुरु, पांचाल इस समय के प्रमुख नगर बन गए थे तथा ये नगर उत्तर वैदिक सभ्यता के मुख्य केन्द्र या धुर (Hub) थे।

10 A
Ex.
11 C
Ex. विकल्प में दिए गए महाजनपदों में से कोसल एवं मगध महाजनपदों का संबंध बुद्ध के जीवन से था। गौतम बुद्ध ने अपनी शिक्षा के प्रचार—प्रसार हेतु मगध एवं कोसल दोनों राज्यों में भ्रमण किया था।

12 D
Ex.
13 A
Ex.
14 B
Ex.
15 D
Ex.
16 D
Ex.
17 C
Ex. उत्तरी पांचाल की राजधानी अहिच्छत्र थी तथा दक्षिणी पांचाल की राजधानी काम्पिल्य थी। इंद्रप्रस्थ कुरु की राजधानी थी, जबकि मथुरा, शूरसेन की राजधानी थी।

18 A
Ex.
19 D
Ex.
20 C
Ex.
21 A
Ex.

22 D
Ex.
23 C
Ex.
24 A
Ex. दिसंबर, 2023 में शक संवत् का वर्ष $2023-78=1945$ होगा।

25 A
Ex. भारत में बाह्य आक्रामकों के कालों का सही कालानुक्रम निम्न प्रकार है- यूनानी (326 ई.पू. सिकंदर महान), शक (प्रथम शताब्दी ई.पू.) कुषाण (पहली शताब्दी ई.)।
26 B
Ex.
27 B
Ex.
28 B
Ex. गुप्त शासक चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय 'विक्रमादित्य' का एक अन्य नाम देवगुप्त मिलता है। उसके अन्य नाम देवराज तथा देवश्री भी मिलते हैं।

29 C
Ex.
30 A
Ex.
31 D
Ex.
32 B
Ex.
33 C
Ex. बृहतृसंहिता गुप्तकाल में वाराहमिहिर द्वारा संस्कृत में रचित एक विश्वकोश है।

34 B
Ex.
35 B
Ex. जेजाकभुक्ति बुंदेलखंड का प्राचीन नाम था। चंदेल वंश के संस्थापक नन्नुक के पौत्र जय सिंह या जेजा के नाम पर यह प्रदेश जेजाकभुक्ति कहलाया।
36 D
Ex.
37 C
Ex. मध्यकाल में अरघट्टा भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए प्रयुक्त जलचक्र (वाटर व्हील) था।

38 B
Ex.
39 B
Ex.
40 B
Ex. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी द्वारा लगाए गए दो नवीन कर थे- 'घरी कर' जो कि घरों एवं झोपड़ियों पर लगाया जाता था तथा 'चराई कर' जो कि दुधारू पशुओं पर लगाया जाता था।
41 C
Ex.

42 D
Ex. हम्पी के खंडहर (वर्तमान कर्नाटक में अवस्थित) विजयनगर साम्राज्य की प्राचीन राजधानी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। विजयनगर काल में बना विरुपाक्ष मंदिर यहीं पर अवस्थित हैं हम्पी यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत स्थलों की सूची में भी सम्मिलित है।

43 A
Ex.
44 A
Ex.
45 A
Ex.
46 C
Ex.
47 B
Ex. 1580 ई. में जौनपुर के एक धर्म गुरु या काजी (मुल्ला मुहम्मद यजदी) ने सभी मुस्लिमों को अकबर के विरुद्ध विद्रोह करने के लिए फतवा जारी किया था।

48 C
Ex.
49 C
Ex.
50 B
Ex.
51 A
Ex.
52 B
Ex.
53 B
Ex.
54 A
Ex.
55 B
Ex.
56 B
Ex.
57 C
Ex.
58 B
Ex.
59 B
Ex.
60 A
Ex.
61 A
Ex.
62 B
Ex.
63 B
Ex.
64 A
Ex.
65 B
Ex.

66 C
Ex.
67 A
Ex.
68 C
Ex.
69 B
Ex.
70 A
Ex.
71 C
Ex.
72 C
Ex.
73 D
Ex.
74 B
Ex.
75 A
Ex.
76 C
Ex.
77 C
Ex.
78 B
Ex.
79 C
Ex.
80 B
Ex.
81 C
Ex. हवाना सिंड्रोम प्रारम्भिक लक्षणों का एक समूह है जो ज्यादातर अमेरिकी सरकारी अधिकारियों और सैन्य कर्मियों द्व ारा विदेशों में अनुभव किया जाता है। लक्षणों की गंभीरता दव और कानों में घंटियाँ बजने से लेकर संज्ञानात्मक शिथिलता तक होती है और पहली बार 2016 में हवाना, क्यूबा में अमेरिकी और कनाडाई दूतावास के कर्मचारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई थी।

82 A
Ex. उरुग्वे दौर GATT की व्यापार वार्ता का आठवां दौर है जो उरुग्वे में आयोजित किया गया था जिसके कारण WTO का गठन हुआ।

83 B
Ex. शुष्कन-सहिष्णु संवहनी पौधे एक प्रकार के पौधे हैं जो अत्यधिक निर्जलीकरण के प्रति सहनशील होते हैं।

84 C
Ex.
85 C
Ex. फेडिवर्स सामाजिक नेटवर्क का एक समूह है, जो स्वतंत्र रूप से होस्ट होने पर एक-दूसरे के साथ संचार कर सकता है।
86 B
Ex. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर छठी जनगणना पर रिपोर्ट जारी की।

87 C
Ex.
88 B
Ex. कसोल-तीर्थन घाटी हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित है।
89 A
Ex. क्लेरियन-क्लिपर्टन जोन (CCZ) प्रशांत महासागर में हवाई और मैक्सिको के बीच 4.5 मिलियन वर्ग किलोमीटर ( 1.7 मिलियन वर्ग मील) तक फैला है।
90 C
Ex.
91 C
Ex.
92 C
Ex. M142 HIMARS एक हल्का मल्टीपल रॉकेट लांचर है जिसे 1990 के दशक के अंत में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सेना के लिए विकसित किया गया था।

93 A
Ex. वैश्विक पर्यावरण आउटलुक को अक्सर संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण के प्रमुख पर्यावरण मूल्यांकन के रूप में जाना जाता है।

94 C
Ex.
95 C
Ex. तुर्की में पानी का सबसे बड़ा भंडार, इस त्रिकोणीय आकार की झील में खारा पानी है जो पीने या सिंचाई के लिए अनुपयुक्त है।
96 C
Ex.
97 C
Ex. आक्रामक विदेशी प्रजातियों और उनके नियंत्रण पर मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं (IPBES) पर अंतर सरकारी मंच द्वारा जारी की गई है।

98 C
Ex.
99 A
Ex. WHO की रिपोर्ट MPOWER उपायों की शुरुआत के बाद से विश्व स्तर पर हुई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करती है - WHO द्वारा तंबाकू के उपयोग और स्वास्थ्य पर इसके हानिकारक प्रभावों से निपटने के लिए विकसित रणनीतियों का एक सेट।
100 A
Ex. सोमपुरा झील 52 एकड़ 7 गुंटा में फैली हुई है। यह पक्षियों, विशेष रूप से ग्रे हॉर्नबिल और मछलियों की कई प्रजातियों के लिए एक प्रा.तिक आवास है।

