Date: 20/01/2024 Duration: 2 hr

CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

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Test Booklet Code: 721 Test Booklet No: 360606 Total Ques: 100

1 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.

2 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.

3

Ex.

1

Ex. Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control has been released by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

5 C

Ex.

6

Ex. The largest body of water in Turkey, this triangular shaped lake contains salt water that is unsuitable for drinking or irrigation.

7 C

Ex.

8 ^A

Ex. The Global Environment Outlook is often referred to as UN Environment's flagship environmental assessment.

9

Ex. The M142 HIMARS is a light multiple rocket launcher developed in the late 1990s for the United States Army.

10 C

Ex.

11 C

Ex.

12 [/]

Ex. The Clarion-Clipperton Zone (CCZ) spans 4.5 million square kilometers (1.7 million square miles) between Hawaii and Mexico in Pacific ocean.

13 E

Ex. KASOL-TIRTHAN VALLEY is located in Himachal Pradesh.

14 C

Ex.

15 E

Ex. The Ministry of Jal Shakti released the report on the sixth census on minor irrigation schemes.

16 C

Ex. The fediverse is an ensemble of social networks, which, while independently hosted, can communicate with each other.

17 C

Ex.

18 B

Ex. Desiccation-tolerant vascular plants are a type of plants that are tolerant of extreme dehydration.

19 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.

20

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 dysfunction and were first reported in 2016 by U.S. and Canadian embassy staff in Havana, Cuba.

21 B

Ex.

22 C

Ex.

23 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".

24 C

Ex.

25

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.

26

Ex.

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27 ^l

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 Constitution-making body.

28 D

Ex.

29

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'.

30 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.

31 [/]

Ex.

32 B

Ex.

33

Ex.

34

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.

35

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.

36 E

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.

37 F

Ex.

38 E

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.

39 E

Ex. The correct chronological order of these events is as follows:

Nehru Report - 1928, August Offer - 1940, Cripps Mission - 1942, Wavell Plan - 1945.

40 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

41 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.

42 B

Ex. Regulating Act - 1773, Partition of Bengal - 1905, Establishment of Muslim League - 1906, Surat Split - 1907.

43 B

Ex.

44 C

Ex.

45 B

Ex.

46 B

Ex.

47 A

Ex. Hicky.

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

48 E

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.

49 E

Ex.

50 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.

51 [[]

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.

52

Ex. Jahangir particularly encouraged paintings depicting events of his own life, individual portraits and studies of birds flowers and animals.

53 C

Ex.

NSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUT

54 [[]

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.

55 (

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.

56 A

Ex.

57

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.

58 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).

59 [[]

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.

60 (

Ex.

61

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.

62 [|]

Ex.

63 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.

64

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.

65 D

Ex.

66 E

Ex. Jejakabhukti was the ancient name of Bundelkhand. This region was named over Jay Singh or Jeja, grandson of Nannuk (founder Chandel King).

67 B

Ex.

68 (

Ex. Brihat Samhita of Varaha Mihira is an encyclopedic work written during the Gupta period.

69 B

Ex.

70 D

Ex.

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.

72 Ex.

73 E

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.

74

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'.

75 B

Ex.

76 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).

77 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.

78 C

Ex.

79 [[]

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 King 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.

80 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.

81 C

Ex.

82 D

Ex.

83 A

Ex.

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84

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.

85 [[]

Ex.

86 [[]

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.

87 E

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).

88

Ex.

89 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.

an C

Ex. From the given kingdoms, Gautam Buddha was associated with Kosala and Magadha Kingdom. He visited these two kingdoms to propagates his teachings.

91

Ex.

92 (

Ex. In the post-Vedic period, this region of Kuru Panchala was considered as the axis of Aryan culture because here great achievements happened in Science, Mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy.

93

Ex. Boghaz-koi inscription which mentions four Vedic God namely Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatyas is the 14th Century B.C. inscription. It is important in Indian history because inscription of 14th century B.C. was discovered here.

94 D

Ex. During Vedic period, the gold necklace was called as 'Nishka' which later transformed the way for the gold coins.

95 E

Ex. From Dholavira, a huge Rock-cut reservoir is found, whose size is about 80.4 m × 12 m and 7.5 meters deep, having a huge capacity to store water. People of Dholavira were familiar with the advanced water management system. From the earliest evidence, people used to store water in this reservoir by building dams.

96

Ex.

97 ^A

Ex.

98 E

Ex. The megaliths usually refer to the burials made up of large stones in graveyards away from the habitation area. A large fraction of these is assumed to be associated with burial or post-burial rituals including memorials for those whose remains may or may not be available. Few types of these are; Chamber tomb, Dolmens, Stone alignment, Stone circle (cromlech), Pit-circles, etc.

99

Ex. The correct chronological order is given below:
The Jallianwala bagh Tragedy - 13 April 1919,
Formation of Swaraj Party - 1923, Formation of
Naujawan Bharat Sabha - March 1926, The Dandi March
- 12 March to 5 April 1930.

100 C

 ${\sf Ex.}$ The dates of Movements are arranged chronologically as

Khilafat Movement - 27 October 1919, Non-cooperation Movement - 1920-22, Civil Disobedience Movement -1930, Quit India Movement - 1942.

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Ex. सोमपुरा झील 52 एकड़ 7 गुटा में फैली हुई है। यह पक्षियों, विशेष रूप से ग्रे हॉर्नबिल और मछलियों की कई प्रजातियों के लिए एक प्रा.तिक आवास है।

Ex. WHO की रिपोर्ट MPOWER उपायों की शुरुआत के बाद से विश्व स्तर पर हुई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करती है - WHO द्व ारा तंबाकू के उपयोग और स्वास्थ्य पर इसके हानिकारक प्रभावों से निपटने के लिए विकसित रणनीतियों का एक सेट।

3

Ex.

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।

5

Ex.

Ex. तूर्की में पानी का सबसे बडा भंडार, इस त्रिकोणीय आकार की झील में खारा पानी है जो पीने या सिंचाई के लिए अन्पय्क्त है।

С 7

Ex.

8

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

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।

10

Ex.

11 C

Ex.

12

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।

कसोल-तीर्थन घाटी हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित है।

14

Ex.

15

Ex. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर छठी जनगणना पर रिपोर्ट जारी की।

फेडिवर्स सामाजिक नेटवर्क का एक समूह है, जो स्वतंत्र रूप से होस्ट होने पर एक-दूसरे के साथ संचार कर सकता है।

С 17

Ex.

18

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

19

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

20

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 दर्व 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।

В 21

Ex.

С 22 Ex.

23

Ex.

С 24

Ex. 25

С Ex.

26

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Ex.

27 Ex. В

28

Ex.

С 29

Ex.

С 30

Ex.

31 Ex.

32

Ex.

С 33

Ex.

34

Ex. С

35 Ex.

36

В

Ex.

37

Ex.

В 38

Ex.

```
В
                                                                                  В
39
                                                                            62
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
                                                                                  В
40
                                                                            63
                                                                      INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUT
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
41
                                                                            64
                                                                                  मध्यकाल में अरघट्टा भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए प्रयुक्त जलचक्र
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
                                                                                  (वाटर व्हील) था।
42
Ex.
                                                                                  D
                                                                            65
     В
43
                                                                            Ex.
Ex.
                                                                            66
     С
44
                                                                                  जेजाकभुक्ति बुंदेलखंड का प्राचीन नाम था। चंदेल वंश के
                                                                            Ex.
Ex.
                                                                                  संस्थापक नन्नुक के पौत्र जय सिंह या जेजा के नाम पर यह
     В
45
                                                                                  प्रदेश जेजाकभुक्ति कहलाया।
Ex.
                                                                            67
46
     В
                                                                            Ex.
Ex.
                                                                            68
47
                                                                                  बृहतृसंहिता गुप्तकाल में वाराहमिहिर द्वारा संस्कृत में रचित
                                                                            Ex.
Ex.
                                                                                  एक विश्वकोश है।
48
                                                                            69
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
49
                                                                                  D
                                                                            70
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
50
                                                                            71
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
51
                                                                                  С
                                                                            72
Ex.
                                                                            Ex.
     С
52
                                                                            73
Ex.
                                                                                  गुप्त शासक चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय 'विक्रमादित्य' का एक अन्य नाम
     С
53
                                                                                  देवगुप्त मिलता है। उसके अन्य नाम देवराज तथा देवश्री भी
Ex.
                                                                                  मिलते हैं।
54
                                                                            74
Ex. 1580 ई. में जौनपुर के एक धर्म गुरु या काजी (मुल्ला
                                                                            Ex.
     मुहम्मद यजदी) ने सभी मुस्लिमों को अकबर के विरुद्ध विद्रोह
     करने के लिए फतवा जारी किया था।
                                                                            75
                                                                            Ex.
     С
55
                                                                            76
Ex.
                                                                                  भारत में बाह्य आक्रामकों के कालों का सही कालानुक्रम निम्न
                                                                            Ex.
56
                                                                                  प्रकार है— यूनानी (326 ई.पू. सिकंदर महान), शक (प्रथम
Ex.
                                                                                  शताब्दी ई.पू.) कुषाण (पहली शताब्दी ई.)।
57
                                                                            77
Ex
                                                                                  दिसंबर, 2023 में शक संवत् का वर्ष 2023 — 78 = 1945
58
                                                                                  होगा।
Ex.
                                                                                  С
                                                                            78
59
Ex. हम्पी के खंडहर (वर्तमान कर्नाटक में अवस्थित) विजयनगर
                                                                            Ex.
     साम्राज्य की प्राचीन राजधानी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
                                                                                  D
                                                                            79
     विजयनगर काल में बना विरुपाक्ष मंदिर यहीं पर अवस्थित हैं
                                                                            Ex.
     हम्पी यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत स्थलों की सूची में भी
                                                                            80
     सम्मिलित है।
                                                                            Ex.
     С
                                                                                  С
                                                                            81
60
                                                                            Ex.
Ex.
                                                                                  D
61
                                                                            82
Ex. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी द्वारा लगाए गए दो नवीन कर थे- 'घरी
                                                                            Ex.
     कर' जो कि घरों एवं झोपडियों पर लगाया जाता था तथा
                                                                            83
     'चराई कर' जो कि दुधारू पशुओं पर लगाया जाता था।
                                                                            Ex.
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Ex. उत्तरी पांचाल की राजधानी अहिच्छत्र थी तथा दक्षिणी
    पांचाल की राजधानी काम्पिल्य थी। इंद्रप्रस्थ कुरु की
    राजधानी थी, जबिक मथुरा, शूरसेन की राजधानी थी।
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।
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)
    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।
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85 Ex.

91 Ex. 92

В 93 Ex. 94

95 Ex. 96 Ex. 97 Ex. 98 Ex. 99 Ex. 100 C Ex.

D 86 Ex. 87 Ex. 88 Ex. 89 Ex. 90