

SAMPLE PAPER 4

Maximum Marks : 200

Time : 45 Minutes

General Instructions :

- (i) This paper consists of 50 MCQs, attempt any 40 out of 50
- (ii) Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
- (iii) Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1)
- (iv) Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0)
- (v) If more than one option is found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to only those who have marked any of the correct options
- (vi) If all options are found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to all those who have attempted the question.
- (vii) Calculator / any electronic gadgets are not permitted.

1. The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India was in May:

- (1) 1964 (2) 1974
- (3) 1984 (4) 1994

2. Amrita Pritam was a prominent poet from:

- (1) Gujarat (2) Madras
- (3) Punjab (4) UP

3. What is the full form of SEATO ?

- (1) South East Asian Team Organization
- (2) South East Asian Tally organization
- (3) South East Asian Treaty organization
- (4) South East Asian Task organization

4. Nehru was our first Prime Minister as well as:

- (1) Health Minister (2) Foreign Minister
- (3) Education Minister (4) Finance Minister

5. The interim government formed under the cabinet mission plan was headed by

- (1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- (2) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- (4) Rajagopalachari.

Direction: In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
6. **Assertion:** Support for Pakistan came from the US and China. The US-China rapprochement that

began in the late 1960s resulted in a realignment of forces in Asia.

Reason: In order to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971.

7. Bharatiya Janata Party was formed in:

- (1) 1960 (2) 1970
- (3) 1980 (4) 1990

8. When did the Students' Movements start in Gujarat?

- (1) 1974 (2) 1970
- (3) 1980 (4) 1988

9. When were the general elections held after emergency?

- (1) 1978 (2) 1977
- (3) 1980 (4) 1981

10. Garibi Hatao slogan was given by the Congress in the elections of ...?

- (1) 1972 (2) 1990
- (3) 1960 (4) 1971

11. Which party did Morarji Desai belong?

- (1) Congress
- (2) Janata Dal
- (3) Bhartiya Janata Party
- (4) Congress

12. The expression 'South Asia' usually includes:

- (1) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- (2) Bangladesh, Ukraine, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- (3) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Utopia, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- (4) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Melbourne, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

13. When was European Union formed?
 (1) 1992 (2) 1990
 (3) 1991 (4) 1993
14. The main objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency are to promote the peaceful use of
 (1) Nuclear energy (2) Global trade
 (3) Military power (4) Veto power
15. When did the Cold War begin?
 (1) After the Second World War
 (2) During the Second World War
 (3) Between 1914 and 1918
 (4) Between 1939 and 1945
16. is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia.
 (1) Authorization (2) Democracy
 (3) Dictatorship (4) Socialism
17. What were the leaders of USSR worried about in 1961?
 (1) That USA will attack China
 (2) That USA will be the most powerful nation
 (3) That USA will develop more nuclear weapons
 (4) That USA will attack Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro
18. Atal Bihari Vajpayee served as the PM of India from:
 (1) 2000 to 2005 (2) 2003 to 2014
 (3) 1999 to 2004 (4) None of the above
19. What were the areas of dispute between India and China in 1962 conflict?
 (1) Jammu and Kashmir
 (2) Western Kashmir
 (3) West Bengal
 (4) Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh
20. East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called:
 (1) Bangladesh (2) Burma
 (3) West Pakistan (4) Afghanistan
21. Why BRIC turned into BRICS?
 (1) South Africa was included later
 (2) Somalia was included later
 (3) "S" stands for South Asian Alliance
 (4) None of the above
22. gave up the office because of the popular dissatisfaction against him.
 (1) Zubaida Jalal Khan
 (2) General Ayub Khan
 (3) Imran Khan
 (4) Benazir Bhutto
23. In which year NAM was planned out?
 (1) 1956 (2) 1960
 (3) 1990 (4) 1957
24. Who organised a nationwide Satyagraha forcing Indira Gandhi to resign?
 (1) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (2) Jay Prakash Narayan
 (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 (4) None of the above
25. For how many years Lal Bahadur Shastri remained cabinet minister prior becoming the PM?
 (1) four (2) three
 (3) five (4) ten
26. When did the assembly elections in Gujarat took place after the pressure of the protests?
 (1) July 1975 (2) June 1975
 (3) March 1973 (4) April 1974
27. Which of the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?
 (1) It was an ideological war between the superpowers.
 (2) It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
 (3) It triggered of an arms race.
 (4) The US and USSR were engaged in direct war.
28. Who persuaded Indira Gandhi to believe that she will win 1977 elections?
 (1) Her party
 (2) Exit polls
 (3) Her intelligence agencies
 (4) Her self-instincts
29. What was the concept of becoming more 'modern'?
 (1) Industrialized countries in West
 (2) Developing like an own identity of developed nation
 (3) Adopting globalization to a higher extent
 (4) Adopting western capitalist modal of economy
30. Expand LTTE.
 (1) Liberation Tactics of Tamil Eelam
 (2) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
 (3) Liberation Tier of Tamil Eelam
 (4) Liberation Team of Tamil Eelam
31. The economic situation in 1967 triggered off:
 (1) Price rise (2) Price fall
 (3) Economic progress (4) Military rise
32. Which UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?
 (1) The UN Committee on Disarmament
 (2) International Atomic Energy Agency
 (3) UN International Safeguard Committee
 (4) None of the above
33. The country that is Bhutan's biggest source of development aid is
 (1) the USA (2) Russia
 (3) India (4) Maldives
34. Independence movement begins in Lithuania in –
 (1) 1985 (2) 1988
 (3) 1989 (4) 1991

35. When Indira Gandhi recommended dissolution of Lok Sabha?

- (1) December 1971 (2) November 1970
- (3) December 1970 (4) None of the above

36. Policy has been adopted by NITI Aayog.

- (1) Make in India (2) Come on India
- (3) Start-up India (4) Swachch Bharat

37. The Berlin wall fall in _____.

- (1) November 1989 (2) December 1989
- (3) January 1990 (4) February 1990

38. In 1946, who was chairman of the Planning Advisory Board?

- (1) K C Neogy (2) Sardar Patel
- (3) Dr. Ambedkar (4) None of the above

39. play an important role in the economy of developing countries like India.

- (1) Private sectors (2) Public sectors
- (3) Union ministers (4) State government

40. Farakka Agreement is related to which of the countries?

- (1) Indo-Pak (2) India- Bhutan
- (3) India- Bangladesh (4) India-Nepal

41. The Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971 :

- (1) got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.
- (2) had a clear ideological programme.
- (3) had a grand finish in the 1970 elections.
- (4) proved to be a great success.

42. The Warsaw pact was _____.

- (1) an economic alliance
- (2) an political alliance
- (3) a military alliance
- (4) none of the above

43. The US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Canada and Russia are the:

- (1) G8 members
- (2) D8 members
- (3) Cold War countries
- (4) Dominating members

44. Who is the single largest contributor to UN?

- (1) China (2) India
- (3) US (4) Europe

45. Bolshevik Communist party was founded by

- (1) Vladimir Lenin (2) Stalin
- (3) Nikita Khrushchev (4) Leonid Brezhnev

46. Who led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination?

- (1) Yahya Khan
- (2) Ayub Khan
- (3) Sheikh Mujib-Ur-Rahman
- (4) Zia-Ul-Haq

Case Based: Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes (Other Backward Classes or OBCs). Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. These parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. The United Front was similar to the National Front of 1989 for it included Janata Dal and several regional parties. This time the BJP did not support the government. The United Front government was supported by the Congress. This shows how unstable the political equations were. In 1989, both the Left and the BJP supported the National Front Government because they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress government but this time the Congress, supported it, as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power.

47. What is the full form of OBC?

- (1) Other Backward Castes
- (2) Other Backward Classes
- (3) Other Below Classes
- (4) None of the above

48. When was the United Front Government formed?

- (1) 1997 (2) 1998
- (3) 1990 (4) 1996

49. Who supported the United Front Government?

- (1) BJP
- (2) Communist Party of India
- (3) Congress
- (4) NDA

50. The Left and Congress continued to support United Front government:

- (1) because they wanted to keep BJP out of power.
- (2) because this was the most stable government of that time.
- (3) because it had the great support from people.
- (4) All of the above

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: During the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the first underground nuclear explosion occurred at Pokhran in Rajasthan on May 18, 1974

2. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Amrita Pritam was an Indian novelist and poet from Punjab. She is a prominent figure in Punjabi literature.

3. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: SEATO – South East Asian Treaty Organization.
It was considered necessary in the postwar period to protect member countries from Communist aggression and conspiracy in 1954.

4. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Nehru was the first prime minister and the longest-serving prime minister of India. His legacy has been hotly debated by Indian and international observers alike.

5. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Interim Government formed under the Cabinet Mission plan was headed by a position held by the Congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru.

6. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Pakistan, with the aid from US and China emerged as a threat to India. The treaty signed by India with USSR assured that if there was any attack on India, USSR will provide backup to India.

7. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The aftermath of the Emergency, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh had merged into the Janata Party. After the fall of the Janata Party and its break-up, the supporters of erstwhile Jana Sangh formed the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980. It embraced 'Gandhian Socialism' as its ideology.

8. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In January 1974 students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.

9. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: General elections were held in India between 16 and 20 March 1977 to elect the members of the 6th Lok Sabha. The elections took place during the Emergency period, which expired on 21 March 1977, shortly before the final results were announced.

10. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The slogan and the proposed anti-poverty programs that came with it were designed to give Gandhi independent national support, based on rural and urban poor, which would allow her to –pass the dominant rural castes both in and out of state and local government.

11. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Morarji Ranchhodji Desai was an Indian independence activist and politician who served as the fourth prime minister of India between 1977 and 1997 leading the government formed by the Janata Party.

12. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: South Asia, a sub-region of Asia consisting of Indo-Gangetic plain and peninsular India. It includes the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka; Afghanistan and the Maldives are often considered part of South Asia as well.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The European Union is set up to end the frequent and bloody wars between neighbours, which culminated in the Second World War. In 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically to secure lasting peace. It was formed in the year 1992.

14. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Peaceful nuclear uses help address other modern challenges

15. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Cold War began after the surrender of Nazi Germany in 1945, when the uneasy alliance between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other started to fall apart.

16. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In 2006, a successful uprising led to restoration of the monarchy and reduced the king to a nominal position, from the experience of Bangladesh and Nepal, we can say that democracy is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia.

17. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro

18. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Atal Bihari Vajpayee served three terms as the Prime Minister of India, first for a term of 13 days in 1996, then for a period of 13 months from 1998 to 1999, followed by a full term from 1999 to 2004.

19. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh

20. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: As of 16 December 1971, East Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan and became the newly independent state of Bangladesh.

21. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: BRICS started in 2001 as BRIC, an acronym coined by Goldman Sachs for Brazil, Russia, India, and China. South Africa was added in 2010.

22. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Ayub Khan was the second president of Pakistan.

23. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The roots of NAM went back to the friendship between Josip Broz Tito, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser who held a meeting in 1956.

24. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan organised a nationwide Satyagraha forcing Indira Gandhi to resign based on the verdict of the Allahabad High Court.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri laid the foundation of Mangalore Port in 1964 as a minister without a portfolio.

26. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: This protest happened demanding the creation of the state of Gujarat for Gujarati-speaking people from the bilingual Bombay state of India in 1956.

27. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States officially declared war on each other, both of them were trying to prove themselves as a superpower.

28. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: It is commonly believed that Indira Gandhi called for elections because the Intelligence Bureau told her that she would win 330 seats.

29. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Modern society of the West is industrial society. It is by undergoing the comprehensive transformation of industrialization that societies become modern.

30. Option (2) is correct.

31. Option (1) is correct.

32. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The main functions of the IAEA are to: encourage and assist research, development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; to establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that such activity assisted by the Agency is not used to further any military purpose.

33. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: India is Bhutan's largest development partner and the highest recipient of India's overseas aid.

34. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In the aftermath of the Russian Revolution of 1917, the council of Lithuania chaired by Jonas Basanavicius proclaimed the act of independence of Lithuania.

35. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws and undertook further land ceiling legislation. To end her dependence on other political parties and strengthen her party's position in the Parliament, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.

36. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: On 1st January 2015, Niti Aayog adopted Make In India policy to enhance skill development and protect intellectual property.

37. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Berlin Wall divided communist East Germany from West Germany crumbled.

38. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The function of an advisory board is to offer assistance to enterprises with anything from marketing to managing human resources to influencing the direction of regulators.

39. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Public sector is important for overall development of a country like India as they fulfill the basic necessities like water, electricity which private sector will provide with high rates.

40. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Farakka agreement was farakka water sharing treaty that was signed in 1996 between India and Bangladesh.

41. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Grand Alliance was an alliance between Congress and CPI in which they won 352 seats out of 375.

42. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The warsaw treaty organization officially the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

43. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Group of Eight + Five (G8+5) was an international group that consisted of the leaders of the heads of government from the G8 nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), plus the heads of government of the five leading emerging economies (Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa).

44. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The United States is the largest provider of financial contributions to the United Nations, providing 22 percent of the entire UN budget in 2020.

45. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: This party was a far-left revolutionary Marxist faction founded by Vladimir Lenin.

46. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman often shortened as Sheikh Mujib or Mujib and widely known as Bangabandhu, was a Bangladeshi politician.

47. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes that are educationally or socially disadvantaged.

48. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A coalition of 13 political parties formed in India after the 1996 general elections known as the United Front government. The government was headed by two Prime Ministers from Janata Dal – H. D. Deve Gowda, and Inder K. Gujral.

49. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The United Front (UF) government—a coalition of 13 parties—came to power in 1996 as a minority government with the support of the Congress Party.

50. Option (1) is correct.