



CAREER POINT

PRE FOUNDATION DIVISION

FACULTY SELECTION TEST

SOCIAL SCIENCE

[Time : 2 Hr.]

[Max. Marks : 100]

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Indicate your answer on the question paper itself.
3. Each question has four options. Out of these only one is the correct answer.
4. Each correct answer carries +1 marks. for each wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.

- Q.1** The first jute mill in India was established in
(A) Bombay (B) Bengal (C) Madras (D) Kanpur
- Q.2** The body in France which consisted of the elected representatives and led the Revolt was
(A) Councils of clergies (B) General Assembly
(C) National Assembly (D) People.s Assembly
- Q.3** The Khilafat Movement subsided because
(A) The Congress withdrew its support on account of suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement.
(B) Britain granted the main demands of the Khilafatists.
(C) Mustafa Kamal Pasha came to power in Turkey and abolished the Caliphate.
(D) Support to the cause of Khilafat was a great blunder on the part of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Q.4** The Tamil Novel .Ponniyin Selvan. was written by
(A) Chandu Menon (B) Muhammad Basheer
(C) Viresalingam (D) R.Krishnamurthy
- Q.5** The economy of Vietnam was based on
(A) cotton and rice cultivation (B) jute and sugar cultivation.
(C) rice and rubber cultivation (D) sugar and rice cultivation
- Q.6** The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in
(A) 1944 (B) 1945 (C) 1946 (D) 1947
- Q.7** The first Act that kept the children in London city out of the industrial work was
(A) Compulsory Elementary Education Act in 1870
(B) Factories Act
(C) Child Labour Act
(D) Anti-Labour Act

- Q.8** The news paper 'Kesari' was started by the Indian freedom-fighter
 (A) Balgangadhar Tilak (B) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) SriAurobindo
- Q.9** 'Hind Swaraj' was written by -
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam
 (C) Nelson Mandela (D) None of these
- Q.10** The first written 'Laws of Cricket' were drawn up in the year
 (A) 1742 (B) 1743 (C) 1744 (D) 1745
- Q.11** The artist who was described as 'Artist of the dust bowl' by the 'Life Magazine'. Was
 (A) Alexander Cunnighum (B) Alexander Hess
 (C) Alexander Hogue (D) Alexander Wright
- Q.12** The autumn crop harvested between September and October is known as
 (A) 'kharif' (B) 'kharif' (C) 'rabi' (D) 'samba'
- Q.13** Gujjar Bakarwals great herders of goat and sheep are found in
 (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 (C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
- Q.14** The most important activity of Banjara community is
 (A) Wandering in search of pastures (B) Moving over a long distance
 (C) Exchange of goods or barter trade (D) They acted as messengers between people
- Q.15** Indian colonial state cleared large areas of natural forests to make way for the plantations of
 (A) alfalfa, lespedeza and clover (B) cocoa, pineapple and banana
 (C) tea, coffee and rubber (D) tobacco, figs and sisal
- Q.16** Swidden agriculture is another name for
 (A) Bamboo agriculture (B) Shifting cultivation
 (C) Taungya cultivation (D) Bhil agriculture
- Q.17** The 'Mein Kampf' is the biography of
 (A) Hitler (B) Lenin (C) Mussolini (D) Stalin
- Q.18** Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union was called
 (A) Operation Barbarossa (B) Operation white
 (C) Operation Stalingrad (D) Operation Russia

- Q.19** The most important global influence of Russian revolution was the
 (A) formation of comintern
 (B) formation of communist parties in many countries of the world
 (C) encouragement to colonial people in anti-colonial struggles
 (D) global importance to socialism
- Q.20** The ideas of liberty, freedom and equality became popular during the
 (A) American Revolution (B) French Revolution
 (C) Industrial Revolution (D) Russian Revolution
- Q.21** When the uprising broke in Nasirabad ?
 (A) 1857 (B) 1858 (C) 1850 (D) None
- Q.22** The first Muslim invasion of India was led by –
 (A) Mahmud Ghazni (B) Muhammad Ghori
 (C) Muhammad bin Kasim (D) Timur lung
- Q.23** The Great wall of China was built in –
 (A) 214 BC (B) 600 BC (C) 315 BC (D) 230 BC
- Q.24** Who was last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne ?
 (A) Bahadur Shah Zafar (B) Aurangzeb
 (C) Muhammad Shah (D) Shah Alam II
- Q.25** During the Nazi rule, the article which gave the president the right to impose emergency was article no.
 (A) 48 (B) 72 (C) 67 (D) 87
- Q.26** National Consumers Day is observed on
 (A) July 7 (B) October 5 (C) October 17 (D) December 24
- Q.27** Right to Information Act was enacted by the Government of India in
 (A) October 2003 (B) October 2004 (C) October 2005 (D) October 2006
- Q.28** For setting up MNCs the basic requirement is
 (A) high tax rate (B) availability of cheap labour
 (C) existence of other MNCs (D) availability of costly labour
- Q.29** Credit activities in formal sector are supervised by the
 (A) Central government (B) State government
 (C) State Bank of India (D) Reserve Bank of India

- Q.30** Employees get medical allowances in the
 (A) primary sector (B) secondary sector
 (C) unorganised sector (D) organised sector
- Q.31** Income of a country means
 (A) cash receipts from exports
 (B) income earned by residents, outside the domestic territory
 (C) income of non residents of that country
 (D) total value of goods and services produced
- Q.32** Employment programmes greatly contribute to food security by -
 (A) increasing income of the poor (B) ensuring health facilities
 (C) ensuring child development (D) increasing awareness among people
- Q.33** The people below poverty line on an average in India are about –
 (A) 20% of the total population (B) 25% of the total population
 (C) 30% of the total population (D) 35% of the total population
- Q.34** Working population refers to the age group between
 (A) 15 to 55 years (B) 15 to 59 years
 (C) 18 to 55 years (D) 18 to 59 years
- Q.35** Which of the following state has the highest literacy rate -
 (A) Kerala (B) West Bengal
 (C) Maharashtra (D) Bihar
- Q.36** The organisation that collects data on poverty is
 (A) Planning Commission (B) National Sample Survey Organisation.
 (C) Non-governmental Organisations (D) Reserve Bank of India.
- Q.37** World Bank publishes
 (A) poverty line report (B) human resources report
 (C) world development report (D) world resources report
- Q.38** NREGA stands for
 (A) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
 (B) National Real Employment Guarantee Act.
 (C) National Report Ensuring Guarantee Act.
 (D) National Report Ensuring Guarantee Act.

- Q.39** After independence, India adopted a new strategy in agriculture resulting in a revolution named as
 (A) Farm Revolution (B) White Revolution
 (C) Golden Revolution (D) Green Revolution
- Q.40** Price lower than the market price is called
 (A) product price (B) minimum price
 (C) issue price (D) maximum price
- Q.41** Economic planning is a subject of
 (A) Union list (B) State list
 (C) Concurrent list (D) Not specified in any special list
- Q.42** The best way to irradicate the price rise –
 (A) By punishing the culprit (B) Increasing production
 (C) Fixed price of goods (D)All
- Q.43** Capitalist economy is also called -
 (A) Free market economy (B) Closed economy
 (C) Planned economy (D) All of above
- Q.44** Which of the following crop's production increased in India by Green Revolution :
 (A) Mustard & Groundnut (B) Sugarcane and Sunflower
 (C) Wheat and Rice (D) Tea and Coffee
- Q.45** When was W.T.O. founded ?
 (A) 1985 (B) 1995 (C) 1975 (D) 1991
- Q.46** In India the beginning of globalization and liberalization -
 (A) 1999 (B) 1991 (C) 1992 (D) 1996
- Q.47** The quantity of tea exported to England from India in 1785 was about
 (A) 13million pounds (B) 14 million ponds
 (C) 15 million pounds (D) 16 million pounds
- Q.48** Consumer Protection Act was passed in :
 (A) 1947 (B) 1950 (C) 1951 (D) 1986
- Q.49** Most abundant factor of production is
 (A) land (B) labour (C) capital (D) entrepreneur

- Q.50** Tertiary sector includes
 (A) farming (B) banking (C) manufacturing (D) fishing
- Q.51** In Belgium, 59% people living in the Flemish region speaks
 (A) Spanish language (B) English language (C) Dutch language (D) Sinhala language
- Q.52** European Union Parliament is in
 (A) Switzerland (B) Denmark (C) Belgium (D) Germany
- Q.53** In Sri Lanka, Sinhala was recognized as an official language in
 (A) 1950 (B) 1952 (C) 1954 (D) 1956
- Q.54** One factor responsible for maintaining the balance of power between the Centre and the States is
 (A) historical (B) geographical (C) political (D) economical
- Q.55** More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life. These movements are called _____ movements.
 (A) Women's (B) Social (C) Feminist (D) Political
- Q.56** The Nepalese royal massacre of 2001 occurred in
 (A) Blenheim Palace (B) Palacio Real Palace
 (C) Palacio de Oriente (D) Narayanhity Royal Palace
- Q.57** King Birendra was killed in the year
 (A) 2001 (B) 2002 (C) 2004 (D) 2006
- Q.58** The Scandinavian countries, where, there is very high participation of women in public life are
 (A) Belgium, Norway and Walloon (B) Norway, Ireland and Finland
 (C) Spain, Sweden, and Walloon (D) Sweden, Norway and Finland
- Q.59** Which party has been in power continuously for 30 years in a state ?
 (A) BSP (B) Indian National Congress
 (C) BJP (D) CPI (M)
- Q.60** Match the List I to List II :
- | List I | List II |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. BJP | (i) Mayavati |
| B. BSP | (ii) L.K.Advani |
| C. NCP | (iii) Sharad Pawar |
| D. INC | (iv) Sonia Gandhi |
| (A) A-ii; B-i; C-iii; D-iv | (B) A-i; B-ii; C-iii; D-iv |
| (C) A-iii; B-ii; C-iv; D-i | (D) A-iv; B-iii; C-ii; D-i |

- Q.61** A vital symbol of democracy is
 (A) denial of voting rights (B) unrepresentative government
 (C) restrictions on media (D) rights to the citizens
- Q.62** How the citizens participate in the democratic government?
 (A) Parliamentary Committees (B) Initiative of NGOs
 (C) Elections (D) with the help of judiciary
- Q.63** The form of government which is practised in China is
 (A) Presidential form (B) Parliamentary democracy
 (C) Communism (D) Monarchy
- Q.64** Ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians was on the rise in –
 (A) Yugoslavia (B) Nigeria (C) Morocco (D) Sri Lanka
- Q.65** Identify the correct feature of the communist rule in Poland –
 (A) criticism of the government was not allowed
 (B) military dictatorship.
 (C) foreign intervention in domestic affairs.
 (D) people enjoyed basic political freedom.
- Q.66** The leader who fought for the rights of the minorities in the Constituent Assembly was
 (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (C) Pt. J. L. Nehru (D) Shri K.M. Munshi
- Q.67** Identify the country, where elections are not held after every five years.
 (A) India (B) China (C) Mexico (D) Kenya
- Q.68** Identify the president who had changed the Constitution several times to increase his powers
 (A) President Musharaff (B) Mohammad Doud Khan
 (C) Robert Mugabe (D) Julius Nyrere
- Q.69** In India the Election Commission was a single member body till
 (A) 1991 (B) 1989 (C) 1988 (D) 1991
- Q.70** Elections are a mechanism used to
 (A) choose people's representatives (B) kill political competition
 (C) spend national wealth fruitfully (D) dissolve the current government
- Q.71** Some rights, which are mentioned in the Constitution, are fundamental to
 (A) democracy (B) foreigners (C) our life (D) prisoners

- Q.72** Freedom to form associations and unions comes under
 (A) Right to Freedom (B) Right to Equality
 (C) Cultural and Educational Rights (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Q.73** Reorganisation of Indian states on linguistic basis was done in –
 (A) 1952 (B) 1953 (C) 1954 (D) 1956
- Q.74** Rajya Sabha can delay the money bill for –
 (A) One month (B) Two month (C) Six month (D) 14 days
- Q.75** The custodian of the Indian Constitution is –
 (A) The President (B) The Parliament
 (C) The Supreme Court (D) The people of India
- Q.76** The resources that are being utilized at present in a given region is known as
 (A) non-renewable resources (B) developed resources
 (C) biotic resources (D) national resources
- Q.77** The most important renewable resource is
 (A) sun (B) water (C) wind (D) soil
- Q.78** The number of districts of Rajasthan that declared Bhairodev dakav sonchuri was
 (A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 9
- Q.79** A movement that strive to conserve local seed diversity is called
 (A) Joint Forest Management Programme (B) Chipko Movement
 (C) Beej Bachao Andolan (D) Navdanya Andolan
- Q.80** 'Manas' national park is situated in -
 (A) Assam (B) West Bengal
 (C) Karnataka (D) Rajasthan
- Q.81** Longest dam of the world is
 (A) 3 gorges dam China (B) Akhori dam in Pakistan
 (C) Hirakud dam India (D) Naurek damTajikistan
- Q.82** The movement started by Vinobha Bhave, known as Blood-less revolution is commonly called -
 (A) Padyatra Movements (B) Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement
 (C) Shram Daan Movement (D) Godan Movement

- Q.83** The institutions established by Government of India that helped in modernization of Agriculture is
(A) World Trade Organization (B) Kissan Credit Card
(C) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (D) Indian Institute of Agronomy
- Q.84** An example of a conventional source of energy
(A) Atomic energy (B) Tidal energy
(C) Biogas energy (D) Solar energy
- Q.85** Minerals used for generating atomic/nuclear energy are
(A) anthracite; lignite (B) mica; manganese
(C) uranium; thorium (D) magnetite; hematite.
- Q.86** The common factor among cotton textile industry, Sugar industry and jute industry is that
(A) all are mineral-based industries
(B) all are agro-based industries
(C) all are information technology industries
(D) all are ownership industries
- Q.87** The manufacturing industries are a scale to judge –
(A) social strength of a country (B) cultural strength of a country
(C) political strength of a country (D) economic strength of a country
- Q.88** The trade between two or more countries is known as –
(A) Internal trade (B) External trade
(C) International trade (D) Local trade
- Q.89** The authority certifying both Indian and foreign films is
(A) Doordarshan (B) Akashvani
(C) Airtel (D) The Central Board of Film Certification
- Q.90** The model of government put into force in the USA was proposed by the philosopher
(A) Jean Jacques Rousseau (B) John Locke
(C) Montesquieu (D) Voltaire
- Q.91** Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General On –
(A) 5 May 1786 (B) 5 May 1787
(C) 5 May 1788 (D) 5 May 1789
- Q.92** Call for industrial action by the Assembly of Russian workers was taken at the
(A) Moscow public works (B) Putilov Iron Works
(C) margerta steel factory (D) Russian mill works

- Q.93** In the early part of the twentieth century the percentage of people involved in agriculture in Russia was
 (A) 90 (B) 85 (C) 65 (D) 75
- Q.94** Nazis were masters of Art of Propaganda. Match Column-I with column-II
- | Column-I | Column-II |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Special treatment | (i) Mass killing of people |
| B. Euthanasia | (ii) For the Jews |
| C. Final solution | (iii) Most famous film |
| D. The Eternal Jew | (iv) For the disabled in concentration camps |
| (A)A -(i), B-(iv), C- (ii), D-(iii) | (B) A-(v), B-(v), C-(iii), D-(ii) |
| (C)A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i) | (D) A- (i), B-(ii), C- (iv), D-(v) |
- Q.95** The kind of society that Hitler wanted to establish in Germany was a -
 (A) Society of Nordic Aryans (B) Society of Communists
 (C) Society of Jews (D) Society of Christians
- Q.96** The nomadic communities such as the Korava, Karacha and Yerukula were from the region of
 (A) Benga (B) Bomaby (C) Madras (D) Punjab
- Q.97** The Bastar kingdom merged with Kanker kingdom in the year
 (A) 1947 (B) 1978 (C) 1988 (D) 1967
- Q.98** H.S. Gibson was the Deputy Conservator of Forests in
 (A) Darjeeling (B) Nilgari (C) Ooty (D) Ootacamund
- Q.99** Those rights that people know and which are related to custom and tradition are known as
 (A) birth rights (B) customary rights
 (C) natural rights (D) regional rights
- Q.100** According to the British rule in India, the major source of government income was
 (A) cattle taxes (B) commercial revenue
 (C) forest taxes (D) land revenue