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**General Knowledge**

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**Indian History**  
(Practice Assignment 01)

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## Indian History Practice Assignment 01

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1-40:** Mark the best option:

1. In Faizabad, the revolt of 1857 was led by  
A) Ahmadullah Shah    B) Bakht Khan  
C) Khan Bahadur Khan    D) Nana Saheb
2. Purusukta, which refers to the origin of caste, is found in the  
A) Atharvaveda                      B) Rigveda  
C) yajurveda                      D) Samveda
3. In whose reign, Guru Nanak Dev established Sikhism?  
A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq    B) Sikandar Lodi  
C) Humayun                      D) Akbar
4. Why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafat movement?  
A) The khalifa had given shelter to Indian revolutionaries  
B) Gandhiji wanted to win the support of the Indian Muslims against the British



- C) The khalifa supported Indian struggle for freedom
- D) The Khalifa was a Personal friend of Gandhiji
5. 'Tripitika' texts are related to which religion?
- A) Vedic                      B) Buddhism
- C) Jainism                      D) Vaishnavism
6. Who defeated Humayun in the famous battle of Chausa?
- A) Malik Kafur              B) Sher Shah Suri
- C) Malik Amber              D) Raja Man Singh
7. After the year 1853, a substantial amount of British capital had been invested in
- A) Tea Plantations              B) The Railways
- C) Coal Mining              D) Jute Mills
8. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between
- A) Hemu and Akbar
- B) Humayun and Sher Shah
- C) Maratha and Ahmad Shah Abdali
- D) Nadir Shah and Mughals



9. The 1st Census in India during the British Period was initiated during the tenure of
- A) Lord Dufferin                      B) Lord Lytton  
C) Lord Lawrence                      D) Lord Ripon
10. Which British Prime Minister sent Cripps Mission to India?
- A) James Ramsay McDonald  
B) Stanley Baldwin  
C) Neville Chamberlain  
D) Winston Churchill
11. Harisena was the court poet of
- A) Samudragupta                      B) Chandragupta II  
C) Ramgupta                              D) Ashoka
12. Which temple in India was given the name "Black Pagoda" by the Portuguese?
- A) Sun Konark Temple    B) Trayambkeshwar  
C) Somnath                              D) Badrinath
13. To which dynasty did Ashoka belong?
- A) Sathvana                              B) Chola  
C) Mauryan                              D) Gupta



14. The Hunter Commission was appointed by the British Government which was compelled to look into:
- A) Bardoli Satyagraha
  - B) Chauri – Chaura
  - C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
  - D) None
15. The National Song (Vande Mataram) was composed by
- A) Rabindra Nath Tagore
  - B) Bankim Chandra Charterjee
  - C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - D) None of the above
16. The concept of Eight-fold path forms the theme of
- A) Dipavamsa
  - B) Divyavadana
  - C) Mahaparinibban Sura
  - D) Dhrama Chakra Pravartana Sutta



17. Both Buddhism and Jainism do not believe in  
A) Soul      B) Ahimsa      C) God      D) Salvation
18. who of the following historical personalities also known as Vishnugupt?  
A) Bilhana                      B) Chanakya  
C) Patanjali                      D) Kalidasa
19. Indian who played a very important role in World Communist Movement:  
A) Jyoti Basu                      B) M.N. Roy  
C) A.K. Gopalan                      D) Prakash Karat
20. Which Delhi Sultan built the City of Agra?  
A) Ibrahim Lodi                      B) Sikandar Lodi  
C) Kutbuddin Aibak                      D) Allauddin Khilji
21. Bicameral Legislature was first provided to India by the  
A) Pitt's India Act, 1793  
B) Council Act of 1861  
C) Government of India Act of 1919  
D) Government of India Act of 1935



22. Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy took place in the year  
A) 1919    B) 1925    C) 1929    D) 1909
23. Which of the following was not a member of the Swaraj Party?  
A) C. R. Das                                      B) Motilal Nehru  
C) Vittalbhai Patel                              D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
24. The title of 'Mahatma' was conferred on Gandhi by  
A) Einstein  
B) Rabindranath Tagore  
C) Bankimchandra Chatterjee  
D) Vivekananda
25. Mansabdari system was introduced mainly for which purpose in medieval India  
A) Ensuring religious harmony  
B) Ensuring clear administration  
C) making recruitment to the army  
D) Facilitating revenue collection



26. During the Mughal period which of these traders first came to India?
- A) Portuguese                      B) English  
C) Dutch                              D) Danish
27. The Operation Polo was associated with the annexation of which one among the following Princely States into Indian Union?
- A) Hyderabad                      B) Junagarh  
C) Kashmir                          D) Travancore
28. One of the following rebels of 1857 was killed in the jungles of Nepal.who was he/she?
- A) Rani Jhansi                      B) Mangal Pandey  
C) Kunwar Singh                  D) Tantiya Tope
29. The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on :
- A) Dimitrov Thesis  
B) Lord Clive's report  
C) Simon Commission  
D) Lord Curzon Commission





30. Identify the personality



- A) Lal Bahadur Shastri    B) B.R. Ambedkar  
C) B.N. Rau                      D) Rajendra Prasad

31. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of?

- A) Mysore                      B) Hyderabad  
C) Madurai                      D) Vijayanagar

32. Dadabhai Naoroji, in his book "Poverty and Un-British rule in India" in 1867 explained about

- A) Brain Drain Theory  
B) Economic Drain Theory  
C) Wants and Means of India  
D) Benefits of British Rule

33. The Universities of Delhi, Madras and Calcutta were set up in the same year. Which was the year?

- A) 1818    B) 1857    C) 1947    D) 1860



34. The Shimla Conference was held in?  
A) 1943    B) 1945    C) 1942    D) 1944
35. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information on the administration of the  
A) Pallavas                                  B) Cholas  
C) Chaulakyas                              D) Satavahanas
36. Which one of the following statements is not true in respect of A.O. Hume?  
A) He founded the Indian National Congress  
B) He presided over the Congress Annual Sessions twice.  
C) He was an ornithologist  
D) He was a member of the Indian Civil Service
37. Which of the following movements saw the biggest peasant guerilla war on the eve of independence?  
A) Punnapra Vayalar Movement  
B) Telangana Movement  
C) Noakhali Movement  
D) Tebhaga Movement



- 38.** Neel-Darpan by Din Bandhu Mitra portrays the plight of :
- A) Bengali Artisans      B) Indigo Planters  
C) Landless Labourers   D) All of the above
- 39.** The Gandhara School of art is also known as the
- A) Buddhist-Roman art  
B) Dravidian-Roman art  
C) Greco-Roman art  
D) Greco-Roman-Buddhist art
- 40.** Which General, who commanded the British forces against the Americans in their War of Independence later became Governor- General of India?
- A) Dalhousie                      B) William Bentinck  
C) Wellesley                      D) Cornwallis



## Answer Key

Q. No.	Key	Q. No.	Key
1.	A	21.	C
2.	B	22.	A
3.	B	23.	D
4.	B	24.	B
5.	B	25.	B
6.	B	26.	B
7.	B	27.	A
8.	C	28.	D
9.	C	29.	C
10.	D	30.	A
11.	A	31.	A
12.	A	32.	B
13.	C	33.	B
14.	C	34.	B
15.	B	35.	B
16.	D	36.	B
17.	C	37.	B
18.	B	38.	B
19.	B	39.	D
20.	B	40.	D