Instructions for Candidates

1. Use **Black Ballpoint Pen** only for writing particulars of this Question Booklet and marking responses on the OMR Answer Sheet.

2. This test is of **2 hours and 30 minutes** duration and consists of **150 MCQ-type questions**. Each question carries **1 mark**.

3. There is no negative marking for any wrong answer.

4. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Booklet for the same.

5. The answers are to be recorded on the OMR Answer Sheet only. Mark your responses carefully since there is no chance of alteration/correction.

6. Use of eraser or whitener is strictly prohibited.

7. Candidates should note that each question is given in bilingual form (English and Bengali). In case of any discrepancy or confusion in the medium/version, the English Version will be treated as the authentic version.

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Name of the Candidate (in Capitals) :  
পরীক্ষার্থীর নাম (বড় অক্ষর)  

Roll No. :  
রোল নং  

Full Signature of the Candidate with date  
পরীক্ষার্থীর সম্পূর্ণ বাড়ন তারিখীসহ  

OMR Answer Sheet No. :  
OMR উত্তরপত্রের নং  

Signature of the Invigilator with date  
নিয়েক্ষার বাড়ন তারিখীসহ  

/8
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct option.

1. The author of the *Rajatarangini* was
   (A) Bilhana
   (B) Kalhana
   (C) Nagarjuna
   (D) None of them

2. Which one is a pre-Mauryan inscription?
   (A) Boghaz Koi Inscription
   (B) Junagarh Inscription
   (C) Hathigumpha Inscription
   (D) None of the above

3. The author of *Si-yu-ki* was
   (A) Fa-Hien
   (B) Hiuen Tsang
   (C) I-tsing
   (D) None of them

4. The most important feature of Neolithic Age is
   (A) domestication of animals
   (B) food production
   (C) use of weapons
   (D) None of the above

5. The use of which one of the following was not known to the people of Indus Valley Civilization?
   (A) Bronze
   (B) Iron
   (C) Copper
   (D) None of the above
6. Which one of the following is the first Veda among the four Vedas?
   (A) Yajurveda
   (B) Samaveda
   (C) Rigveda
   (D) Atharva Veda

7. Where did Buddha give his first sermon?
   (A) Ujjain
   (B) Vaishali
   (C) Kapilavastu
   (D) Sarnath

8. Among 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism, Parshvanath was the
   (A) 1st
   (B) 12th
   (C) 23rd
   (D) 24th

9. Which of the following were included in the Sixteen Mahajanapadas?
   Koshal, Anga, Kalinga, Panchal
   (A) 2 of the above
   (B) 3 of the above
   (C) All of the above
   (D) None of the above

10. All of Girivraja, Rajagriha and Pataliputra were the capitals of which kingdom?
    (A) Kashi
    (B) Kuru
    (C) Matsya
    (D) Magadha
11. Who was the ruler of the kingdom between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab?
(A) Alexander
(B) Darius III
(C) King Porus
(D) None of them

12. Who was known as 'Devanampiya Piyadasi'?
(A) Bimbisara
(B) Bindusara
(C) Ajatashatru
(D) None of them

13. The author of the book, *Arthashastra* was
(A) Bishakhadatta
(B) Kautilya
(C) Chandragupta Maurya
(D) Megasthenes

14. The religion patronised by Kanishka was
(A) Jainism
(B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism
(D) None of the above

15. Who were known as 'Andhra-Bhrityas'?
(A) Chalukyas
(B) Pallavas
(C) Satavahanas
(D) Cholas
16. Kalidasa was not the author of
(A) Malabikagnimitram
(B) Raghuvansam
(C) Kiratarjuniyam
(D) Meghadutam

17. Which king of Thaneswar was killed by Sasanka?
(A) Rajyavardhana
(B) Prabhakarvardhana
(C) Harshavardhana
(D) None of them

18. The author of the book, Pabandut was
(A) Bijaypal
(B) Dhoyi
(C) Bishaldev
(D) Ramchandra

19. Kulinism in Bengal was introduced by
(A) Ballala Sena
(B) Lakshmana Sena
(C) Vijaya Sena
(D) Samanta Sena

20. Which ruler of the Gupta dynasty took the title of 'Kaviraja'?
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(B) Siam  
(C) Champa  
(D) None of the above |
| 22. Where can Chariot Temple be found? | (A) Kanchi  
(B) Madurai  
(C) Mamallapuram  
(D) Tanjore |
| 23. The founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was | (A) Gobinda I  
(B) Dhruba  
(C) Gobinda III  
(D) Dantidurga |
| 24. The struggle between Harsha-vardhana and Pulakesin II is mentioned in | (A) Aihole Inscription  
(B) Allahabad Inscription  
(C) Nasik Prashasti  
(D) None of the above |
| 25. Vikramshila Mahavihara was established by | (A) Sasanka  
(B) Harshavarman  
(C) Devapala  
(D) None of them |

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| 21. আঞ্চলিকট কোথায় অবস্থিত? | (A) কম্‌বোজ  
(B) শাম  
(C) চল্মা  
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয় |
| 22. রথ-মণ্ডল কোথায় দেখতে পাওয়া যায়? | (A) কাঞ্জি  
(B) মাদুরাই  
(C) মামল্লাপুরাম  
(D) তঞ্জোর |
| 23. রাষ্ট্রকুট রাজবংশের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা হলেন | (A) প্রথম গোবিন্দ  
(B) প্রথম  
(C) তৃতীয় গোবিন্দ  
(D) দান্তিদুর্গ |
| 24. হর্ষবর্ধন ও দ্বিতীয় পুলকেশীর মধ্যে সংঘর্ষের উল্লেখ রয়েছে | (A) আইহলে লেখাতে  
(B) এলাহাবাদ লেখাতে  
(C) নাসিক প্রাপ্তিতে  
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয় |
| 25. বিক্রমশিলা মহাবিহারের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা হলেন | (A) শস্নক  
(B) হর্ষবর্ধন  
(C) দেবপাল  
(D) এদের কেউই নন |
26. Who was credited for establishing democracy in Athens?
(A) Pheidippides  
(B) Pericles  
(C) Themistocles  
(D) Socrates

27. Which of the following is not correct?
(A) Gerousia was a Spartan Council of elders  
(B) It comprised of men over the age of 60, except two  
(C) Spartan kings were not its members  
(D) Lycurgus was its founder

28. Who was Spartacus?
(A) He led the Slave Revolt against the Roman rulers  
(B) A gladiator  
(C) Both (A) and (B) are true  
(D) None of the above

29. The serfs in a feudal system were
(A) soldiers  
(B) missionaries  
(C) explorers  
(D) labourers

30. The poet of Italian Renaissance is
(A) Shakespeare  
(B) Petrarch  
(C) Thomas Moore  
(D) None of them
31. Who painted ‘Mona Lisa’?
   (A) Donatello
   (B) Michelangelo
   (C) Raphael
   (D) Leonardo da Vinci

32. Who started the Reformation Movement in Europe?
   (A) Martin Luther
   (B) Martin Luther King
   (C) John Wycliffe
   (D) None of them

33. Which Pope announced the First Crusade?
   (A) Eugene III
   (B) Urban II
   (C) Innocent III
   (D) Gregory VIII

34. Who was the voyager to reach Calicut in 1498?
   (A) Columbus
   (B) Magellan
   (C) Vasco da Gama
   (D) None of them

35. The two Roman rulers whom Cleopatra married were
   (A) Julius Caesar and Ptolemy XII
   (B) Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony
   (C) Mark Anthony and Octavian
   (D) None of them
36. Who was known as Nur Jahan?
(A) Nur-un-Nisa Begam
(B) Mehr-un-Nisa Begam
(C) Zeenat-un-Nisa Begam
(D) None of them

37. Who was defeated in the First Battle of Tarain?
(A) Muhammad Ghori
(B) Prithviraj Chauhan
(C) Ibrahim Lodi
(D) Jai Chand

38. Who is considered to be the real founder of the Slave dynasty?
(A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(B) Balban
(C) Iltutmish
(D) None of them

39. Muhammad bin Tughluq shifted his capital from
(A) Delhi to Devagiri
(B) Devagiri to Delhi
(C) Devagiri to Daulatabad
(D) Daulatabad to Delhi

40. Which kingdom was established on the southern banks of Tungabhadra river in 1336 AD?
(A) Taluva kingdom
(B) Vijayanagar kingdom
(C) Saluva kingdom
(D) Bahmani kingdom
41. The correct chronological order of Bhakti Saints is
(A) Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mira Bai, Chaitanya
(B) Kabir, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak, Mira Bai
(C) Kabir, Guru Nanak, Chaitanya, Mira Bai
(D) None of the above

42. Where do you find the Dargah of Muin-ud-din Chisti?
(A) Delhi
(B) Faizabad
(C) Lahore
(D) Ajmer

43. What were the 'Sarkars' in Sher Shah's administration?
(A) Villages
(B) Districts
(C) Provinces
(D) All of the above

44. The Ryots in the Mughal period who inherited land for cultivation and resided permanently in their villages were called
(A) Paikasths
(B) Mujarian
(C) Khudkasths
(D) None of the above

45. His mother was Hamida Banu, he had imbibed Sufism in his childhood and withdrew Jizia tax levied upon the Hindus. Who was this Mughal emperor?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Humayun
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Akbar
46. In Mughal architectural style, what was 'Pietra Dura'?
   (A) Fountains built in gardens
   (B) Huge gateways
   (C) The domes on the palaces
   (D) Decorative use of marble and precious stones

47. The Sultan of Bijapur, a contemporary of Shah Jahan, was
   (A) Fateh Khan
   (B) Muhammad Adil Shah
   (C) Qutb Shah
   (D) None of them

48. What was common among the following people?
   Bishendes, Abdus Samad Khan, Manohar, Ustad Mansur
   They were
   (A) painters
   (B) sculptors
   (C) musicians
   (D) None of the above

49. Who was called a 'Zinda Pir' in Mughal India?
   (A) Akbar
   (B) Aurangzeb
   (C) Jahangir
   (D) None of them

50. Who introduced Malzamini and Nankar system in Bengal?
   (A) Alivardi Khan
   (B) Murshid Quli Khan
   (C) Mir Quasim
   (D) Siraj-ud-daula
51. By the Treaty of Srirangapattam
(A) the Third Anglo-Mysore War was ended
(B) Tipu handed over half of his territory to the East India Company
(C) the treaty was conducted by Lord Wellesley
(D) Tipu also handed over two of his sons to the Company

52. Absentee Landlordism in Bengal arose out of which land revenue system?
(A) Ryotwari
(B) Mahalwari
(C) Jagirdari
(D) Zamindari

53. The first Indian ICS was
(A) Ramesh Chandra Datta
(B) Satyendranath Tagore
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose
(D) None of them

54. The author of the book, Poverty and un-British Rule in India is
(A) Rajani Palme Dutt
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji
(D) None of them

55. Strachey Commission (1880) was appointed in India to recommend combat of which of the following?
(A) Flood
(B) Famine
(C) Drought
(D) None of the above
56. Guarantee system was associated with the expansion of which of the following?
(A) Steel industries
(B) Cotton-textiles industries
(C) Railways
(D) Telecommunication

57. Who was known as 'the stormy petrel' of the Bengal Renaissance?
(A) H. V. L. Derozio
(B) Michael Madhusudan Datta
(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) None of them

58. Vidyasagar was not associated with which of the following?
(A) Sanskrit College as a Principal
(B) Women's emancipation
(C) Establishment of Hindu College
(D) Modernization of Bengali Prose

59. The pioneer of the Aligarh Movement was
(A) Theodore Beck
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Muhammad Iqbal
(D) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan

60. The Wahabi leader of Bengal was
(A) Mir Nisar Ali
(B) Abdul Wahab
(C) Sayyid Ahmad Khan
(D) None of them
61. Which of the following rebellions was led by Sidhu and Kanhu?
(A) Munda
(B) Santhal
(C) Kol
(D) Indigo

62. Who did not participate in the Revolt of 1857?
(A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(B) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(C) Jayaji Rao Sindhia
(D) Bahadur Shah II

63. The First President of Indian National Congress was
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) A. O. Hume
(C) Surendranath Bandyopadhyay
(D) W. C. Bonnerjee

64. Rakhi Bandhan Utsab, initiated by Rabindranath Tagore, was observed on
(A) 16th October, 1905
(B) 19th July, 1905
(C) 15th October, 1905
(D) 15th July, 1905

65. 'Gadr' means
(A) socialism
(B) revolution
(C) independence
(D) equality
66. Gandhiji was born on
(A) 2nd October, 1861
(B) 2nd October, 1863
(C) 2nd October, 1869
(D) None of the above

67. Who among the following did not participate in the Quit India Movement?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Laxmi Sehgal
(C) Aruna Asaf Ali
(D) None of them

68. In which conspiracy case was Ram Prasad Bismil an accused?
(A) Meerut Conspiracy
(B) Kanpur Conspiracy
(C) Lahore Conspiracy
(D) Kakori Conspiracy

69. The First President of All India Trade Union Congress was
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

70. Where was the First Conference of All India Kisan Sabha held?
(A) Patna
(B) Delhi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bombay
71. Morley and Minto were respectively
   (A) Secretary of State of India and Viceroy
   (B) Viceroy and Secretary of State of India
   (C) Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Viceroy
   (D) None of the above

72. Azad Hind Government was founded on
   (A) 2nd October, 1943
   (B) 21st November, 1943
   (C) 21st October, 1943
   (D) None of the above

73. The name of the ship of the Royal Indian Navy that revolted in 1946 was
   (A) Talwar
   (B) Tarowal
   (C) Tarabari
   (D) None of the above

74. In which year did Muslim League adopt the Pakistan Proposal?
   (A) 1930
   (B) 1935
   (C) 1946
   (D) 1940

75. Which of the following organizations was founded in 1925?
   (A) Hindu Mahasabha
   (B) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha
   (C) Jana Sangha
   (D) None of the above
76. Who among the following did not participate in the Tebhaga Movement?
(A) Shantisudha Ghosh
(B) Kalpana Datta
(C) Bina Das
(D) None of them

77. Who among the following was not a Member of the Cabinet Mission?
(A) Lord Wavell
(B) Strafford Cripps
(C) A. V. Alexander
(D) Pethick Lawrence

78. Tripura acceded to Indian Union on
(A) 15th August, 1947
(B) 15th October, 1949
(C) 26th January, 1950
(D) None of the above

79. The author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was
(A) Harriet Beecher Stowe
(B) Abraham Lincoln
(C) Mark Twain
(D) None of them

80. Bastille was stormed on
(A) 14th July, 1879
(B) 14th July, 1789
(C) 14th July, 1897
(D) 14th July, 1798
81. The Treaty of Tilsit was signed between France and
(A) Prussia
(B) England
(C) Russia
(D) None of the above

82. Who represented Austria in the Vienna Congress?
(A) Alexander I
(B) Metternich
(C) Talleyrand
(D) None of them

83. Who was the ruler of France on the eve of July Revolution?
(A) Charles IX
(B) Napoleon III
(C) Louis XVIII
(D) Charles X

84. The author of the book, Organization of Labour was
(A) St. Simon
(B) La Martine
(C) Thiers
(D) None of them

85. Take-off theory in relation to Industrial Revolution was propagated by
(A) Eric Hobsbawm
(B) W. W. Rostow
(C) Phyllis Dean
(D) None of them
81. The Treaty of Tilsit was signed between France and
(A) Prussia
(B) England
(C) Russia
(D) None of the above

82. Who represented Austria in the Vienna Congress?
(A) Alexander I
(B) Metternich
(C) Talleyrand
(D) None of them

83. Who was the ruler of France on the eve of July Revolution?
(A) Charles IX
(B) Napoleon III
(C) Louis XVIII
(D) Charles X

84. The author of the book, Organization of Labour was
(A) St. Simon
(B) La Martine
(C) Thiers
(D) None of them

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86. The 'Young Italy Movement' was initiated by</td>
<td>(A) Garibaldi (B) Cavour (C) Victor Emanuel III (D) Mazzini</td>
<td>(B) Cavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. Frankfurt Parliament was convened in</td>
<td>(A) 1850 (B) 1871 (C) 1866 (D) None of the above</td>
<td>(D) None of the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Congo was the colony of which of the following countries?</td>
<td>(A) England (B) Germany (C) France (D) Belgium</td>
<td>(D) Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Who were the signatories of 'Triple Entente'?</td>
<td>(A) France-Russia-England (B) France-Russia-Germany (C) Germany-Russia-England (D) None of the above</td>
<td>(A) France-Russia-England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Which of the following Treaties was not signed in the Paris Peace Conference?</td>
<td>(A) Versailles (B) Sevres (C) Brest Litovsk (D) Trianon</td>
<td>(D) Trianon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. The author of the book, Ten Days that Shook the World was</td>
<td>(A) Lenin (B) Tolstoy (C) Gorkey (D) John Reed</td>
<td>(D) John Reed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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92. Who had been identified as 'Il Duce'?
   (A) Mussolini
   (B) Franco
   (C) Bismarck
   (D) None of them

93. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (A) *Mein Kampf* is an autobiography
   (B) It is written in German language
   (C) The author is Kaiser William II
   (D) The book was published in 1935

94. The invasion of which country prompted Italy to leave the League of Nations in 1937?
   (A) Greece
   (B) Abyssinia
   (C) France
   (D) None of the above

95. Where is the headquarters of United Nations Organization situated?
   (A) London
   (B) New York
   (C) Paris
   (D) Geneva

96. The Treaty of Nanking was signed between China and
   (A) England
   (B) France
   (C) USA
   (D) None of the above

97. The leader of the Taiping Rebellion was
   (A) Fengyun Sun
   (B) Yan-Shiu-Ching
   (C) Wei-Chang-Hui
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98. Who led the historic Long March?
(A) Li-tao-Chao
(B) Mao Tse-tung
(C) Chen Tu-shiu
(D) None of them

99. The war between which two countries ended with the Treaty of Portsmouth?
(A) China and Japan
(B) Japan and Korea
(C) Japan and Russia
(D) None of the above

100. Why was the Washington Conference (1921-22) held?
(A) To find a solution for the reparation problem
(B) To find a solution for the disarmament problem
(C) To establish the League of Nations
(D) None of the above

101. Pearl Harbour was important as it was the
(A) Japanese armed base
(B) British air base
(C) US naval base
(D) None of the above

102. People's Republic of China was established on
(A) 1st October, 1949
(B) 15th October, 1950
(C) 7th November, 1949
(D) None of the above
103. Yasser Arafat was
(A) the leader of Palestine Liberation Movement
(B) the First President of Israel
(C) the leader of Young Turk Movement
(D) None of the above

104. Israel was born in
(A) 1947
(B) 1948
(C) 1939
(D) 1950

105. Which of the following statements regarding the nationalization of Suez Canal is wrong?
(A) Gamal Nasser nationalized the Canal
(B) Enmity between Egypt and Israel deepened due to the nationalization
(C) Britain did not oppose the nationalization
(D) France opposed the nationalization

106. Who led the famous Battle of Dien Bien Phu?
(A) N. V. Thieu
(B) Ho Chi Minh
(C) Naguyen Giap
(D) None of them

107. The main aim of Truman Doctrine was
(A) elimination of communism
(B) reconstruction of Western Europe after World War II
(C) assistance to British colonies in Africa
(D) None of the above
108. When was the Korean War fought?
(A) 1950–53
(B) 1945–50
(C) 1950–56
(D) None of the above

109. Who was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee of India?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

110. Which one of the following is not the Fundamental Right of an Indian citizen?
(A) Right to freedom
(B) Right to equality
(C) Right to job
(D) None of the above

111. Who is the author of the book, Planned Economy for India?
(A) M. Visvesvaraya
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose
(D) None of them

112. Fourteen banks were nationalized in
(A) 1950
(B) 1964
(C) 1966
(D) 1969

113. The First President of Independent Indonesia was
(A) Sukarno
(B) Suharto
(C) Muhammad Hatta
(D) None of them
114. Where was the First Conference of Non-Aligned Movement held?
(A) Cairo
(B) Lusaka
(C) New Delhi
(D) Belgrade

115. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the leader of
(A) Awami Party
(B) National Awami Party
(C) Awami League
(D) None of the above

116. Where was the First Conference of SAARC held?
(A) New Delhi
(B) Rawalpindi
(C) Colombo
(D) Dhaka

117. He was considered as the father of Telugu literature and journalism, encouraged women’s education and widow remarriage in South India, was one of the members of the Indian National Congress in 1885. Who was he?
(A) Veersalingam
(B) Narayanguru
(C) Raghupati Venkatraman
(D) None of them

118. The Manikya king who proclaimed himself as ‘Tripurendra’ in his coins is
(A) Ratna Manikya
(B) Dhanya Manikya
(C) Dhwaja Manikya
(D) None of them
119. Vijaya Manikya was the contemporary of which of the following Mughal kings?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) None of them

120. Who was appointed as the First Political Agent of Tripura?
(A) A. W. B. Power
(B) B. W. A. Power
(C) A. B. W. Power
(D) None of them

121. Agartala Municipality was instituted in
(A) 1870
(B) 1871
(C) 1875
(D) 1900

122. Who established Victoria Memorial Hospital at Agartala?
(A) Bir Bikram Manikya
(B) Bir Chandra Manikya
(C) Radha Kishore Manikya
(D) Birendra Kishore Manikya

123. Whose scheme was 'Vidyapattan'?
(A) Umakanta Das
(B) Bir Bikram Manikya
(C) Radha Kishore Manikya
(D) None of them
124. Why did the leader of the Reang Revolt, Ratan Muni Reang, create a 'Dharmagola'?

(A) To preach 'Dharma', i.e., religion to common people
(B) To assemble people to get ready for a holy war
(C) To feed the famine-stricken people of Agartala
(D) None of the above

125. Who were known as 'Jiratia Prajas'?

(A) People who came to Tripura from British territory temporarily for cultivation
(B) Tribal cultivators of Tripura
(C) Nontribal cultivators of Tripura
(D) Tribal serviceholders

126. It usually begins on the last days of Chaitra; Ochai performs the Puja; paddy, rice, eggs, etc., are the ingredients of the Puja. The Puja is

(A) Ker Puja
(B) Kharchi Puja
(C) Garia Puja
(D) None of the above

127. Who abolished 'slavery' in Tripura?

(A) Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya
(B) Maharaja Ishan Chandra Manikya
(C) Maharaja Radha Kishore Manikya
(D) None of them

128. When was the Tripura Rajya Jana Siksha Samiti established?

(A) December 1945
(B) October 1949
(C) August 1947
(D) December 1949

125. 'জিরাতিয়া প্রজা' কারা?

(A) গাছের 'উদ্যেশ্য' ব্রিটিশ শাসনধীর অঞ্চল থেকে ত্রিপুরায় আগত আর্হারী কৃষক
(B) ত্রিপুরার উপজাতি কৃষক
(C) ত্রিপুরার অন্য উপজাতি কৃষক
(D) উপজাতি চাষুরিয়ীর

126. সাধারণত চেত্রের শেষ দিনগুলিতে এই পূজা শুরু হয়; উটোই এই পূজা সম্পন্ন করেন; ধান, চাটল, ভিজ হতারি এই পূজার উপকরণ। পূজাটি হল

(A) কের পূজা
(B) খার্চি পূজা
(C) গারিয়া পূজা
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

127. ত্রিপুরায় 'দাসমায়া' কে বিক্রোধ করেন?

(A) মহারাজা বীর এদ্দা মারিকা
(B) মহারাজা ঈশ্বর চন্দ্র মারিকা
(C) মহারাজা রাখা কুন্দার মারিকা
(D) এদের কেউই নন

128. কেবে ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য অনান্ধভাব সমীক্ষিত প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল?

(A) জানুয়ারি ১৯৪৫ ত্রিপুরাবে
(B) অক্টোবর ১৯৪৯ ত্রিপুরাবে
(C) আগস্ট ১৯৪৭ ত্রিপুরাবে
(D) ডিসেম্বর ১৯৪৯ ত্রিপুরাবে
129. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chattopadhya was the author of
(A) *Kirat Jana Kriti*
(B) *Kirat Jana Kirti*
(C) *Kirat Jibani Kirti*
(D) None of the above

130. The general meaning of historiography is
(A) *writing history*
(B) *constructing history*
(C) *both writing history and constructing history*
(D) None of the above

131. In which school of historiography do Ranajit Guha, Eric Hobsbawm, Shahid Amin and Gautam Bhadra belong?
(A) *Subaltern*
(B) *Nationalist*
(C) *Colonial*
(D) None of the above

132. Gautami Balasri was associated with which inscription?
(A) *Rummendey*
(B) *Nasik*
(C) *Junagarh*
(D) None of the above

133. Where did Rani Durgabati reign?
(A) *Gondwana*
(B) *Malab*
(C) *Ambar*
(D) None of the above
134. Which of the following books was not written by Sir Jadunath Sarkar?
(A) History of Aurangzeb
(B) Shivaji and His Times
(C) Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court
(D) Military History of India

135. The Battle of Buxar was fought between East India Company and
(A) Mir Quasim, Nawab of Awadh, Shah Alam II
(B) Mir Jafar, Bahadur Shah, Nawab of Awadh
(C) Mir Quasim, Nawab of Awadh, Bahadur Shah
(D) None of the above

136. Who among the following did not participate in the Brahmo Samaj Movement?
(A) Keshab Chandra Sen
(B) Radhakanta Deb
(C) Shibnath Shastri
(D) Debendranath Tagore

137. Calculate University conferred her the title 'Pandita', an emancipator of women education, a poet, went to England to have medical training. Who was she?
(A) Kadambini Ganguly
(B) Chandramukhi Basu
(C) Rama Bai
(D) Tara Bai Sindhe

138. Who was known as 'Bagha Jatin'? 
(A) Jatindranath Mukhopadhyya
(B) Jatindra Mohan Sengupta
(C) Jatin Das
(D) None of them
139. Whose followers were known as 'Lal Kurta Brigade'?
(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
(C) Badruddin Tyabji
(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

140. Kanaklata Baruah was the martyr of which movement?
(A) Quit India Movement
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement
(C) Tebhaga Movement
(D) None of the above

141. Egyptian god worshipped by Nefertiti was
(A) Aten
(B) Amun
(C) Anubis
(D) None of the above

142. The immediate cause of the First World War was
(A) murder of German President in Berlin
(B) murder of Austrian Prince
(C) fall of Turkish empire
(D) revolution in Russia under the leadership of Lenin

143. Anti-Commintern Pact (1936) was signed between
(A) Germany and Japan
(B) Germany and Poland
(C) Italy and Russia
(D) England and Russia

144. Which of the following Princely States did not agree to accept 'Instrument of Accession'?
(A) Alwar
(B) Junagadh
(C) Bharatpur
(D) Tripura
145. The British Prime Minister known for his 'policy of appeasement' was
(A) Churchill
(B) Anthony Eden
(C) Chamberlain
(D) Stanley Baldwin

146. The three statesmen who participated in the Yalta Conference were
(A) Roosevelt–Chamberlain–Stalin
(B) Churchill–Stalin–De Gaulle
(C) Roosevelt–Churchill–Stalin
(D) Stalin–de Gaulle–Churchill

147. Which country was not included in NATO?
(A) Britain
(B) Soviet Russia
(C) USA
(D) Canada

148. Rabindranath Tagore came to Agartala for the first time in
(A) 1898
(B) 1899
(C) 1900
(D) 1902

149. Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?
(A) German Bible
(B) English Bible
(C) Latin Bible
(D) None of the above

150. Which of the following statements is correct?
Gandhiji
(A) was elected President of Indian National Congress in 1930
(B) led the Satyagraha Movement in Champaran
(C) welcomed the partition of India
(D) None of the above
READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Out of the four alternatives for each question, only one circle for the correct answer is to be darkened completely with Black Ballpoint Pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. The answer once marked is not liable to be changed.

2. The candidates should ensure that the OMR Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your Roll No. anywhere else except at the specified space on the OMR Answer Sheet.

3. Handle the Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet with utmost care, as under no circumstances (except technical defect), another set will be provided.

4. The candidates will write the correct Question Booklet Number and the OMR Answer Sheet Number in the Attendance Sheet.

5. Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic devices or any other material except the Admit Card and Photo Identity Card inside the Examination Hall/Room.

6. Each candidate must show his/her Admit Card and Photo Identity Card to the Invigilator/Examination Officials.

7. No candidate, without special permission of the Centre Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his/her seat.

8. Candidates will have to sign twice in the Attendance Sheet presented by the Invigilator on duty; first after taking their seats in the Examination Hall/Room and second at the time of handing over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.

9. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall/Room without handing over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and signed the Attendance Sheet twice. Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet a second time will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case.

10. Use of any type of calculating device is prohibited.

11. The candidates are governed by all rules and regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall/Room. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per rules and regulations of the Board.

12. No part of the Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.

13. On completion of the test the candidate must hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the Hall/Room. The candidates are allowed to take away this Question Booklet with them.

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