

History

L-1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- ① choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic & Social Republic.
- (a) German ~~(b)~~ Swiss (c) French (d) American
- ② Pick out the correct definition to define the term plebiscite.
- (a) plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- (b) plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
- (c) plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
- (d) plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- ③ The Civil code of 1804 in France is usually known as:
- (a) The French Revolutionary code
~~(b)~~ Napoleonic code
 (c) European Imperial code (d) The French Civil code
- ④ The Napoleonic code was exported to which of the following regions?
- (a) England (b) Spain ~~(c)~~ Regions under French control
 (d) Poland
- ⑤ Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? [Delhi 2012]
- (a) Otto von Bismarck ~~(b)~~ Giuseppe Mazzini
 (c) Metternich (d) Johann Gottfried Herder.

(6) The term 'universal suffrage' means:

- (a) The right to vote & get elected, granted only to men
- (b) The right to vote & get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
- (c) The right to vote for all adults
- (d) The right to vote & get elected, granted only to educated men & women.

(7) The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation

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|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Vienna 1815 | (b) Constantinople 1832 |
| (c) Warsaw 1814 | (d) Leipzig 1813 |

(8) Three wars over seven years with Austria Denmark, Germany & France, ended in

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|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Danish victory | (b) Prussian victory |
| (c) French victory | (d) German victory |

(9) Who was Proclaimed the Emperor of Germany in 1871?

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|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Otto von Bismarck | (b) Victor Emmanuel II |
| (c) Count Cavour | (d) Kaiser William I of |

(10) Who was responsible for the unification of Prussia, Germany?

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|------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Count Cavour | (b) Bismarck |
| (c) Garibaldi | (d) Giuseppe Mazzini |

(11) The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of Oak leaves was a:

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|---------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Marianne | (b) Union Jack |
| (c) Britannia | (d) Germania |

(12) A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Russian Empire | (b) Ottoman Empire |
| (c) German Empire | (d) Habsburg rulers |

- (13) When did the French Revolution start?
 (a) 1789 (b) 1879 (c) 1780 (d) 1769
- (14) When was Ireland forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom?
 (a) 1798 (b) 1801 (c) 1800 (d) 1799
- (15) Which area was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
 (a) Southern Europe (b) mid Europe
 (c) Balkan States (d) Eastern states.
- (16) In which year did Louis Philippe flee & the National Assembly was proclaimed a Republic?
 (a) 1846 (b) 1848 (c) 1845 (d) 1847
- (17) When did the Treaty of Vienna take place and who were the Participants?
 (a) 1816, Britain, Russia, Prussia
 (b) 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria
 (c) 1820, Britain & Russia
 (d) 1817, Russia, Prussia, Austria.
- (18) When was Napoleon defeated?
 (a) 1815 (b) 1820 (c) 1817 (d) 1821
- (19) What did the Customs Union or Zollverein do?
 (a) abolished tax
 (b) abolished tariff barriers & reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two
 (c) abolished tariff charges & reduced the currencies to 5
 (d) only abolished tariff barriers.
- (20) A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through - - -
 (a) 11 customs barriers (b) no custom barriers
 (c) 6 " " " (d) 3 " "

(21) what is suffrage?

- (a) Right to Property
~~(c)~~ Right to vote

- (b) Right to Justice
 (d) Right to complain

(22) what was the civil code of 1804 also known as?

- ~~(a)~~ The Administrative code
 (c) The Napoleonic code

- (b) Code of Justice
 (d) The National code

(23) what did the civil code of 1804 bring about?

- (a) Right by birth to all facilities of state
~~(b)~~ did away with all privileges based on birth,
 established equality before the law & secured the right
 to property.

- (c) NO right to property

- (d) NO right to Equality

(24) what was the purpose of the Jacobin clubs?

- (a) To democratise the people

- (b) to speak against France

- ~~(c)~~ to hold activities and campaigns

- (d) to socialise among different races.

(25) what was the new name of the Estates General?

- ~~(a)~~ Federal Assembly (b) State Assembly

- ~~(c)~~ National "

- (d) People's "

(26) By whom were the Estates general elected?

- (a) Men & women ~~(b)~~ active citizens

- (c) Women

- ~~(d)~~ senior citizens

(27) what type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe?

- ~~(a)~~ Autocratic

- (b) Democratic

- (c) Aristocratic

- ~~(d)~~ Dictatorial

(28) who said 'when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi

- (b) Bismarck

- (c) Mazzini

- ~~(d)~~ Duke Metternich

- (29) who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?
- German Emperor (formerly king of Prussia) - Kaiser William I
 - Otto von Bismarck (Prussian chief minister)
 - Johann Gottfried Herder - German philosopher
 - Austrian chancellor - Duke Metternich
- (30) what does 'Absolutist' mean?
- A Philosophy
 - A Theory
 - Monarchical Government
 - A Painting
- (31) what does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?
- Peace
 - Equality
 - Justice
 - Liberty
- (32) what was the main intention behind Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
- Restore republics
 - Restore democracies
 - Restore monarchies
 - None of these
- (33) Name the customs union formed by Prussia to abolish tariff barriers
- Elle
 - Zollverein
 - Zwischen
 - La patrie
- (34) what did 'Das Volk' stand for?
- Democracy
 - Factory workers
 - Slum dwellers
 - Common people
- (35) which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?
- concept of government by consent
 - Freedom of markets
 - Cultural movements
 - Freedom of an individual

- (36) who were the Junkers?
(a) soldiers (b) Large landowners (c) Aristocracy (d) Nobility

- (37) The ideas of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution were expressed by the French as:
(a) La patrie (b) Le citoyen (c) Both a, b (d) None

- (38) Socially & politically dominant class in Europe during mid - 18th century was
(a) The nobility (b) The landed aristocracy
(c) The church (d) The absolute monarchs.

- (39) Name one kind of revolt that started in Europe in 1848.
(a) Linguistic revolt in Germany
(b) Artisans, industrial workers & peasants revolted against economic hardships.
(c) Revolt against monarchy in Switzerland
(d) Revolt for freedom in Greece.

- (40) Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon's defeat?
(a) Fascism (b) Conservatism (c) Nazism (d) Communism

- (41) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was discovered through
(a) Folk songs, folk poetry, folk dances
(b) Common people - das Volk
(c) Vernacular language
(d) All the above

- (42) Which of the following power was not interested in Balkan peninsula?
(a) England (b) Germany (c) Russia (d) Japan

- (43) who amongst the following Italian leader was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat?
 (a) Mazzini (b) Cavour (c) Garibaldi (d) Victor Emmanuel II
- (44) who among the following was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of social order' by Duke Metternich?
 (a) Louis Philippe (b) Karol Kurpiniski
 (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Johann Gottfried
- (45) Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure:
 (a) cloth (b) thread (c) Land (d) Height
- (46) which one of the following countries was appreciated as 'cradle of European civilisation' by poets & artists?
 (a) Greece (b) Italy (c) France (d) Switzerland
- (47) who led the protest movement against the Protestants in Ireland?
 (a) Garibaldi (b) Wolfe Tone (c) Mazzini (d) Cavour
- (48) who was the King of France at the time of French Revolution?
 (a) Louis XVI (b) Czar Nicolas (c) Marie Antoinette
 (d) Edward II
- (49) who founded the revolutionary militia Red Shirt?
 (a) Garibaldi (b) Wilson (c) Tsar Alexander II (d) Metternich
- (50) what was Helairia Philike?
 (a) A secret society (b) A political party
 (c) An Allegory (d) A custom union.

Geography

L-1 Resources & Development

- ① which of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?
(a) contour ploughing (b) strip cropping
(c) creating shelter belts (d) ploughing up & down the slopes.
- ② which one of the following is a renewable resource?
(a) coal (b) petroleum (c) solar energy (d) fossil fuels.
- ③ Burial ground is a
(a) community owned resource (b) national resource.
(c) individual resource (d) international resource.
- ④ Black soil is deficient in
(a) calcium carbonate (b) Magnesium
(c) Potash (d) phosphoric contents.
- ⑤ which of the following soils has self-aeration capacity?
(a) Alluvial (b) Red soil (c) Black soil (d) Mountain soil
- ⑥ which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
(a) Extensive cultivation (b) Deforestation
(c) overgrazing (d) over-irrigation
- ⑦ Soil formed by intense leaching is:
(a) alluvial soil (b) red soil
(c) laterite soil (d) desert soil
- ⑧ which cold desert is relatively isolated from the rest of country?
(a) Leh (b) Kangri (c) Ladakh (d) Dhar
- ⑨ what is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?
(a) 43% (b) 23% (c) 33% (d) 27%

- (10) what is arrangement of soil in different layers or horizons known as?
 (a) Soil composition (b) Soil erosion
 (c) Soil profile (d) Soil texture
- (11) When running water cuts through clayey soil & makes deep channels, they lead to:
 (a) Gully erosion (b) Sheet erosion (c) Deforestation (d) Afforestation
- (12) Under which of the following types of resource can tidal energy be put?
 (a) Human made (b) Biotic (c) Non-renewable (d) Some
- (13) Fossil fuels are examples of which of the following types of resources?
 (a) Renewable (b) Flora (c) Biological (d) Non-renewable
- (14) Which are the main factors that determine creation of a resource?
 (a) Nature & technology (b) Nature & Human beings.
 (c) Nature, human beings & technology.
 (d) Technology & Human beings
- (15) How much desired area is required for forest in our country?
 (a) 16% (b) 20% (c) 23.2% (d) 33%
- (16) Laterite has been derived from the Greek word 'later' which means:
 (a) Mountain (b) Brick (c) Rock (d) Stone
- (17) The process in which bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw, is called.
 (a) Mulching (b) Contour carriers (c) Shelter belts
 (d) Intercropping
- (18) Deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season to conserve loss of moisture through.
 (a) Transpiration (b) Evaporation
 (c) Both transpiration & evaporation (d) None

- (27) Red laterite soil is suitable for growing which of the following crops?
 (a) coffee (b) tea (c) wheat (d) cashew nut
- (28) Geothermal energy in Rupa valley & Parvati valley are:
 (a) stone resources (b) developed resources
 (c) revenue " (d) potential "
- (29) In which of the following states terrace cultivation is practised?
 (a) Punjab (b) plains of U.P (c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand
- (30) Which state among the North-Eastern states has been fully surveyed for its land use?
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur
 (c) Tripura (d) Assam