

How to use this sheet. Anchor constitutional articles to short phrases, and freedom movement events to their years.

Quick reference — Article 79=Parliament, Article 32=Remedies, Rajya Sabha cap=250 · Plassey 1757, Jallianwala Bagh 1919, Quit India 1942

Section A

1. Article 79 of the Indian Constitution establishes:

(1) The Supreme Court (2) Parliament of India (3) The Election Commission (4) The office of the Governor

2. The Parliament of India consists of:

(1) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only (2) The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (3) The Prime Minister and Lok Sabha only (4) The President and Rajya Sabha only

3. Who is the constitutional head of the Indian state?

(1) Prime Minister (2) Chief Justice of India (3) President (4) Speaker of Lok Sabha

4. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by which Amendment?

(1) 24th Amendment (2) 42nd Amendment (3) 44th Amendment (4) 73rd Amendment

5. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in which Part of the Constitution?

(1) Part II (2) Part III (3) Part IV (4) Part V

6. Article 32, which allows citizens to move the Supreme Court directly to enforce their Fundamental Rights, is associated with:

(1) Right to Equality (2) Right to Constitutional Remedies (3) Right to Education (4) Freedom of Religion

7. The minimum age required to become President of India is:

(1) 25 years (2) 30 years (3) 35 years (4) 40 years

8. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the:

(1) House of the People (2) Council of States (3) Federal Assembly (4) Council of Ministers

9. Under Article 80, the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is:

(1) 220 (2) 240 (3) 250 (4) 270

10. The Governor of a state is appointed by the:

(1) President of India (2) Prime Minister (3) Chief Minister of the state (4) Chief Justice of India

Section B

11. The Mauryan Empire, one of ancient India's largest empires, was founded by:

(1) Ashoka (2) Chandragupta Maurya (3) Bindusara (4) Samudragupta

12. The Battle of Plassey, which paved the way for British control in Bengal, was fought in:

(1) 1757 (2) 1857 (3) 1764 (4) 1707

13. The Permanent Settlement in Bengal, a land revenue system, was introduced by:

(1) Warren Hastings (2) Lord Cornwallis (3) Lord Dalhousie (4) Robert Clive

14. The Quit India Movement was launched in:

(1) 1930 (2) 1942 (3) 1920 (4) 1947

15. Who gave the slogan "Do or Die" during the Quit India Movement?

(1) Subhas Chandra Bose (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (3) Jawaharlal Nehru (4) Mahatma Gandhi

16. The Dandi March of 1930 was associated with which movement?

(1) Civil Disobedience Movement (Salt Satyagraha) (2) Non-Cooperation Movement (3) Quit India Movement (4) Khilafat Movement

17. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 with significant early involvement from:

(1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Jawaharlal Nehru (3) A. O. Hume (4) Subhas Chandra Bose

18. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in:

(1) Bombay (2) Calcutta (3) Madras (4) Allahabad

19. Who is popularly known as the "Iron Man of India"?

(1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (2) Bhagat Singh (3) Subhas Chandra Bose (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

20. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in which year?

(1) 1909 (2) 1919 (3) 1929 (4) 1942

Section C

21. The longest river in India (by length within India) is the:

(1) Yamuna (2) Brahmaputra (3) Ganga (4) Godavari

22. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

(1) 6 (2) 10 (3) 8 (4) 12

23. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?

(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Gujarat (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Maharashtra

24. The highest peak located entirely within India is:

(1) Mount Everest (2) Nanda Devi (3) K2 (4) Kangchenjunga (partially within India)

25. Which river is popularly known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" due to its frequent flooding?

(1) Ganga (2) Kosi (3) Son (4) Gandak

26. The Western Ghats are also known as the:

(1) Eastern Hills (2) Sahyadri (3) Vindhyas (4) Aravalli

27. Which soil type is most suitable for cotton cultivation in India?

(1) Black (regur) soil (2) Red soil (3) Laterite soil (4) Alluvial soil

28. The largest freshwater lake in India is:

(1) Chilika Lake (2) Sambhar Lake (3) Wular Lake (4) Dal Lake

29. The Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, are primarily located in:

(1) West Bengal (and parts of Bangladesh) (2) Odisha (3) Kerala (4) Tamil Nadu

30. The Indian Standard Meridian (82.5° E) passes through Mirzapur in which state?

(1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Bihar (3) Uttar Pradesh (4) Chhattisgarh

Answer key: 1. (2) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (2) 5. (3) 6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (2) 9. (3) 10. (1) 11. (2) 12. (2) 13. (2) 14. (2) 15. (4) 16. (1) 17. (3) 18. (1) 19. (4) 20. (2) 21. (3) 22. (3) 23. (2) 24. (4) 25. (2) 26. (2) 27. (1) 28. (3) 29. (1) 30. (3)

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