

TEACHERS RECRUITMENT BOARD, CHENNAI – 6

WRITTEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR

POST GRADUATE ASSISTANTS (2006-2007) – H-08 – A Series

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

HISTORY

Total Marks : 150

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| <p>1. In Indian history, who is known as 'Indian Napoleon'?
 A) Asoka B) Chandragupta II
 C) Chanakya D) Samudragupta</p> <p>2. Who of the following is associated with the theory of "Laissez-faire" in Economics?
 A) Malthus B) Marshall
 C) Adam Smith D) Keynes</p> <p>3. The boundary line between India and China is known as
 A) Radcliffe line B) Durand line
 C) McMahon line D) Maginot line</p> <p>4. Which of the following countries is called the "Land of White Elephants"?
 A) Malaysia B) Thailand
 C) Canada D) Ethiopia</p> <p>5. Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?
 A) Raja Rammohan Roy B) Rabindranath Tagore
 C) Keshab Chandra Sen D) M. G. Ranade</p> <p>6. Malaria is caused by
 A) Plasmodium B) Virus
 C) DNA D) Bacterium</p> <p>7. Article 14 of the Constitution of India deals with
 A) Equality before law
 B) Abolition of untouchability
 C) Freedom of speech
 D) Freedom of religion</p> <p>8. Dynamo is a device for converting
 A) electricity to mechanical energy
 B) mechanical energy to electrical energy
 C) magnetism to electricity
 D) electricity to magnetism</p> <p>9. Which of the following dynasties was not in power during the Sangam age?
 A) Pandyas B) Cheras
 C) Cholas D) Pallavas</p> <p>10. Which country did Italy beat in the finals of the FIFA World Cup 2006?
 A) Germany B) France
 C) Portugal D) Spain</p> <p>11. A useful teaching-learning method for slow learners is
 A) Lecture B) Self-learning
 C) Memorising D) Group learning</p> <p>12. There is a story about a fox, who unable to reach some grapes, proclaimed that they were sour. This is a kind of</p> | <p>A) intellectualization B) rationalization
 C) negativism D) egocentrism</p> <p>13. Attempts to train defectives and delinquents, so as to make them, as far as possible, useful and efficient members of the community is called
 A) Remedial instruction
 B) Programmed instruction
 C) Physical instruction
 D) Religious instruction</p> <p>14. In an intelligence test a ten year old boy is found to have a mental age of 11. This I.Q. is calculated as
 A) 100 B) 120 C) 110 D) 90</p> <p>15. DIET stands for
 A) District Institute for Employment of Teachers
 B) District Institute of Education and Training
 C) District Institute of Elementary Teacher Education
 D) District Institute of Educational Technology</p> <p>16. Self actualisation is defined as "the full development of personal potential" by
 A) Rotter B) Maslow
 C) McClelland D) Hull</p> <p>17. Educationist Froebel is
 A) an idealist B) a naturalist
 C) a realist D) a pragmatist</p> <p>18. School started by Madam Montessori was known as
 A) Children's House B) Boys' School
 C) Summer Hill School D) Girls' School</p> <p>19. MLL represents
 A) Marginal Level of Learning
 B) Maximum Level of Learning
 C) Motor Learning Level
 D) Minimum Level of Learning</p> <p>20. The name of the educational policy of Gandhiji is
 A) Social Education B) Basic Education
 C) Technical Education D) Rural Education</p> <p>21. A period showing no progress in a learning curve is termed as
 A) error B) inhibition
 C) plateau D) terminal point</p> <p>22. Group factor theory of intelligence was proposed by
 A) Spearman B) Thorndike
 C) Thurstone D) Guilford</p> |
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23. I.Q. can be calculated using the formula

- A) $\frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Chronological Age}} \times 100$
 B) $\frac{\text{Chronological Age}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$
 C) $\frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Chronological Age}}$
 D) $\frac{\text{Chronological Age}}{\text{Mental Age}}$

24. Which type of thinking is very essential for creativity?

- A) Positive thinking B) Convergent thinking
 C) Practical thinking D) Divergent thinking

25. Robert Gagne's theory of hierarchical learning consists of

- A) 7 types of learning B) 2 types of learning
 C) 8 types of learning D) 10 types of learning

26. Which Article of the Constitution of India advocates free and compulsory school education?

- A) Article 354 B) Article 45
 C) Article 30 D) Article 31

27. The most effective way of character formation in students is to

- A) advise the students frequently
 B) narrate about the lives of great men and women
 C) organise religious functions in the school
 D) make them sing songs

28. A loud explosion is heard as you are teaching the class. What would you do?

- A) Stay in the class and send the class leader to find the details
 B) Walk out of the class to know details
 C) Run to neighbouring class for information
 D) Advise the students to get away from the class in an orderly manner

29. The agency which helps to improve the quality of school education at state level is

- A) NCERT B) NCTE C) SCERT D) DTE

30. Education leads to the modification of

- A) Attitude B) Behaviour
 C) Life D) Interest

31. Value Education means

- A) Religious Education B) Moral Education
 C) Cost Education D) Economics of Education

32. Punishment is

- A) Reinforcement B) Negative Reinforcement
 C) Positive Reinforcement D) Encouragement

33. Growth and development of the child are determined by two factors

- A) heredity and school B) school and home
 C) home and society D) heredity and environment

34. Learning in free atmosphere was advocated by

- A) Montessori B) Gagne
 C) J. Krishnamurthy D) Gandhiji

35. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is conducted to test the

- A) intelligence of a person
 B) personality of a person
 C) memory of a person
 D) achievement of a person

36. 'There is a tendency for all of us to seek our faults in others' is termed as

- A) introjection B) repression
 C) projection D) rationalisation

37. What is the principle behind individualised instruction?

- A) Reinforcement and learning
 B) Accommodation
 C) Adaptation
 D) Schemes

38. Who advocated the method of 'Learning by doing'?

- A) A.S. Neil B) John Dewey
 C) Bertrand Russell D) Kilpatrick

39. Which of the following plays the major role in social development of a child?

- A) School B) Family
 C) Society D) Neighbours

40. An objective factor which determines attention in the classroom is

- A) interest B) novelty
 C) sentiment D) attitude

41. "It was Mazzini who heated the iron, Cavour held it, Garibaldi wielded the hammer and Victor Emmanuel made possible the welding". This Quotation is applicable to

- A) unification of Europe B) unification of Austria
 C) unification of Italy D) unification of France

42. The great force that inspired the Russians to stage a revolution against their ruthless and autocratic rulers was

- A) the writings of Kari Marx B) the Czars of Russia
 C) Trotsky D) Leo Tolstoy

43. Archduke Francis Ferdinand (heir to the Austrian throne) and his wife were assassinated at Serajevo on

- A) 20th June, 1914 B) 12th June, 1914
 C) 28th June, 1914 D) 30th June, 1914

44. Which one of the following was the most powerful organ of the League?

- A) Secretariat
 B) Assembly
 C) Council
 D) Permanent Court of International Justice

45. Kemal Pasha revolted against the humiliating treaty of

- A) Sevres B) Versailles
 C) Vienna D) Berlin

46. Hitler converted Germany into a

- A) Democratic country B) Socialist country
 C) Monarchy D) Totalitarian state

47. During his early days, Mussolini served as

- A) Teacher
 B) Soldier
 C) Ward Boy
 D) Editor of the Proletariat paper 'Avanti'

- 48. The Japanese airplanes suddenly attacked for American fleet in Pearl Harbour (Hawaii) and heavily bombed on**
 A) 7th December, 1941 B) 1st December, 1941
 C) 31st December, 1945 D) 26th December, 1944
- 49. In 1960, how many Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were enjoying consultative status in the U.N.O.?**
 A) 333 B) 3,000 C) 250 D) 400
- 50. Owing to Cold War (war of words and of nerves) and international tension, world was divided into**
 A) four power blocs B) two power blocs
 C) five power blocs D) three power blocs
- 51. Who, among the following, condemned the procedure and questioned the whole system of indulgences?**
 A) Zwingli B) John Huss
 C) Erasmus D) Martin Luther
- 52. Who said : "I am the State"?**
 A) Louis XV B) Louis XVI
 C) Napoleon D) Louis XIV
- 53. Frederick II was the greatest**
 A) Hohenzolern king B) Italian king
 C) King of Germany D) King of Austria
- 54. "Intentions were good and ideals high, his rule was failure". Identify this ruler.**
 A) Mustafa Kemal Pasha B) Bismarck
 C) Victor Emmanuel D) Joseph II
- 55. Powerloom was invented by**
 A) John Kay B) Cartwright
 C) Crompton D) Elias Howe
- 56. Crop rotation system was introduced by**
 A) Tull B) Franklin
 C) Townshend D) Bakewell
- 57. The most powerful cause for the outbreak of the French Revolution was**
 A) absence of Constitution in France
 B) bankruptcy of kings
 C) inequality in the society
 D) the writings by great writers
- 58. "If the military conquests of Napoleon were ephemeral, his civilian work was built upon granite". This statement was made by**
 A) Grant and Temperley B) S. H. Roberts
 C) H. Zink D) T. Cole
- 59. Prince Metternich, the Chancellor of Austria was the dominating person of**
 A) Congress of Laibach B) Congress of Verona
 C) Congress of Vienna D) Congress of Berlin
- 60. Which Customs Union had formed the basis for the achievement of German unification?**
 A) Customs Union of Austria
 B) Customs Union of Berlin
 C) Customs Union of Frankfurt
 D) Zollverein Customs Union
- 61. Tirumalai Nayakkar transferred the capital to Madurai. His original capital was situated at**
 A) Kanchipuram B) Uraiyur
 C) Tirunelveli D) Trichinopoly
- 62. 'Agnew Proclamation' condemned the activities of Marudhu Brothers. It was issued on**
 A) 13th June, 1801 B) 12th June, 1801
 C) 29th May, 1801 D) 31st May, 1801
- 63. 'Desabhimana Sangam' (Union of Patriots) to kindle the nationalist fervour of the people, was founded by**
 A) G. Subramania Iyer B) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
 C) C. Vijayaraghavachari D) Vanchinathan
- 64. Who, among the following, came to be called 'Vaikom Veerar'?**
 A) C. Rajagopalachari B) E.V. Ramasamy
 C) C.N. Annadurai D) E.V.K. Sampath
- 65. In 1936, Dravidian School was established at Nungampakkam by**
 A) Srinivasan B) E.V. Ramasamy
 C) M.C. Raja D) C.N. Annadurai
- 66. Noon Meal Scheme as government scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu by**
 A) K. Kamaraj B) M.G. Ramachandran
 C) M. Bakthavathsalam D) C.N. Annadurai
- 67. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act was passed by**
 A) A. Subbarayalu B) M. Bakthavathsalam
 C) K. Kamaraj D) C.N. Annadurai
- 68. The atomic electric plant at Koodamkulam was started in collaboration with**
 A) Korea B) U.S.A. C) Germany D) Russia
- 69. Which country ranked foremost among the powers as a pioneer in discovery and exploration?**
 A) Portugal B) England
 C) France D) Russia
- 70. The magnificent frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel represent the most brilliant achievement of**
 A) Martin Luther B) Leonardo da Vinci
 C) Michelangelo D) Raphael
- 71. Mudra Rakshasa of Visakha Datta is useful to know the history of**
 A) Guptas B) Mauryans
 C) Kushanas D) Vijayanagar rulers
- 72. The region between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats is known as**
 A) Coromandel
 B) Deccan plateau
 C) Bharatavarsha
 D) Konkani, Kanara and Malabar coasts
- 73. The Indus script which originated in India was taken to**
 A) Egypt B) Sumer C) Babylonia D) Assyria
- 74. The six systems of Hindu Philosophy – Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisesika, Purva and Uttara Mimamsa constitute the base for**
 A) The Puranas B) The Epics
 C) Kamba Ramayanam D) The Upanishads
- 75. The predecessor of Parshvanath was**
 A) Bimbisara B) Ajatasatru
 C) Kalkavarnin D) Mahavira
- 76. The Third Buddhist Council convened in 251 B.C. at Pataliputra was presided over by**
 A) Moggaliputta Tissa B) Maha Kashyap
 C) Vasumitra D) Asvaghosha

77. Who attempted to abolish war as a policy of state?
A) Bindusara B) Ajatasatru
C) Asoka D) Chandragupta Maurya
78. During Mauryan rule, severe punishments such as cutting of limbs and death sentence were awarded. This we learn with the help of
A) Indica of Megasthenes B) Kautilya
C) Mahavamsa D) Dipavamsa
79. Which was the most significant event of the reign of Kanishka?
A) War against China B) War against Sakas
C) War against Magadha D) War against Afghanistan
80. Who described Samudragupta as Indian Napoleon?
A) Prof. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri B) Dr. Ishwari Prasad
C) P. E. Roberts D) Dr. V. A. Smith
81. 'Vatapikondan' was the title assumed by
A) Narasimhavarman I B) Nandivarman II Pallavamalla
C) Rajasimha D) Aparajita
82. A Jain monastery was established at Tiruppadiripuliyur. It is situated in
A) Bihar B) Cuddalore
C) Mysore D) Uttar Pradesh
83. The lands donated to Brahmins (during Pallava period) known to be called
A) Agraharas B) Chaturvedimangalams
C) Brahmadeya lands D) Devadana lands
84. The battle of Thirupurambium marked the revival of
A) Pallava Power B) Imperial Chola Power
C) Second Pandyan Dynasty D) Kalabhras
85. Raja Raja I annexed the northern part of Ceylon and converted it into a Chola province. Its capital was
A) Vatapi B) Kanchipuram
C) Aihole D) Polonnaruwa
86. 'Kadaram Kondan' was the title assumed by
A) Rajendra I B) Raja Raja I
C) Raja Raja III D) Rajendra III
87. Which of the following has been declared as World heritage monument?
A) Gangaikonda Cholaपुरam temple
B) Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore
C) Brahmapuriswara temple
D) Mukundeswara temple
88. 'Emmandalamum Kondaruliya' was the title assumed by
A) Jatavarman Kulasekhara I
B) Maravarman Sundara Pandya
C) Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I
D) Maravarman Kulasekhara I
89. Who, among the following, gave a clear account of the socio-economic life of the people of the Second Pandyan Empire?
A) Wassuff B) Nuniz
C) Paes D) Marco Polo
90. Jalaluddin Hasan Shah founded the Sultanate of Madurai in
A) A.D. 1335 B) A.D. 1336
C) A.D. 1236 D) A.D. 1446
91. Who among the following was primarily responsible for the passing of the Hindu Code Bill?
A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C) Sardar Vallabhai Patel D) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
92. Nehru laid the foundation stone to the first ever Indian National Physical Laboratory on
A) 4th January, 1947 B) 14th January, 1947
C) 24th January, 1947 D) 28th January, 1947
93. The first Five-Year Plan was introduced in the year
A) 1951 B) 1952 C) 1953 D) 1954
94. Non-alignment was the pet policy of
A) Gandhiji B) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
C) Mountbatten D) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
95. 'Panchsheel' were first enunciated in the Sino-Indian Treaty on Tibet in
A) April 1954 B) May 1954
C) January 1955 D) March 1956
96. Indo-Soviet Treaty of friendship and co-operation was signed on
A) 3rd August, 1971 B) 13th August, 1972
C) 8th August, 1971 D) 9th August, 1971
97. "Mattavilasa Prahasana" was written by
A) Bharavi
B) Mahendravarman I
C) Narasimhavarman I
D) Nandivarman II Pallavamalla
98. Kakkaipadiniyar was a woman poet who lived during the
A) Pallava period B) Kalabhra period
C) Imperial Chola period D) Sangam period
99. Which worship came to be developed (in later times) into the worship of Mariamman and Bhagavathi?
A) Worship of Kannagi
B) Worship of Lakshmi
C) Worship of Saraswati (Goddess of Education)
D) Worship of Parvati
100. The great Sanskrit poets Bharavi and Dandin adorned the court of
A) Simhavishnu B) Mahendravarman I
C) Narasimhavarman II D) Nandivarman III
101. Who, among the following first declared that 'Swaraj' is my birthright?
A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Swami Dayanand
102. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi in the year
A) 1929 B) 1930 C) 1931 D) 1932
103. Who, among the following was described by the British as the father of Indian dissatisfaction?
A) B.C. Pal B) Aurobindo Ghosh
C) Lala Lajpat Rai D) B.G. Tilak
104. Who, among the following, attended all the three Round Table Conferences held at London?
A) M. A. Jinnah B) B.R. Ambedkar
C) M. N. Joshi D) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
105. Provincial Autonomy was provided by
A) The Indian Councils Act of 1892
B) The Act of 1909
C) The Act of 1919
D) The Government of India Act of 1935

- 106. Regarding the accession of Junagadh with India, who favoured the idea of sending Indian troops there?**
 A) Sardar Vallabhai Patel B) Mountbatten
 C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) C. Rajagopalachari
- 107. Who, among the following, was put in-charge of the accession of Kashmir with India?**
 A) Sardar Vallabhai Patel B) Sheikh Abdullah
 C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Shah Nawaz Bhutto
- 108. Gandhiji, when he was inching to his evening prayer meeting in the gardens of Birla House in Delhi, he was shot dead by Nathuram Godse on**
 A) 13th January, 1948 B) 30th January, 1948
 C) 27th January, 1948 D) 31st January, 1948
- 109. Who among the following, was elected as the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?**
 A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 C) K.M. Munshi D) T.T. Krishnamachari
- 110. Regarding the division of power, there are 97 items on the Union List and 66 items on the State List. How many items are there in the Concurrent List?**
 A) 90 items B) 67 items
 C) 47 items D) 30 items
- 111. Wellesley was not the originator of Subsidiary Alliance. Actually, it was earlier formed by**
 A) Albuquerque B) Alexander Dumas
 C) Dupleix D) La Bourdonnais
- 112. Who, among the following, suppressed the power of the Marathas?**
 A) Warren Hastings B) Cornwallis
 C) Lord Hastings D) Lord Amherst
- 113. Who, among the following, argued in favour of introducing English language in India?**
 A) Sir Charles Trevelyan B) Lord Canning
 C) Raja Rammohan Roy D) Macaulay
- 114. William Bentinck attempted to reform Hindu society by legally abolishing a few social evils. Which among the following, was not included in them?**
 A) Widow remarriage
 B) The System of Sati
 C) Infanticide and human sacrifice
 D) Thugl
- 115. The remarriage of Hindu widows was first legalised during the Governor Generalship of**
 A) Lord Dalhousie B) William Bentinck
 C) Lord Canning D) Lord Ripon
- 116. Which, among the following was the charge against Mangal Pandey who became the first martyr in the revolt of 1857?**
 A) He attacked his officers
 B) He refused to use greased cartridges
 C) He disobeyed his officers
 D) He incited other soldiers for revolt
- 117. Which, among the following important places of the Revolt, was captured first by the English?**
 A) Jhansi B) Lucknow C) Delhi D) Kanpur
- 118. Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the first Arya Samaj in 1875 at**
 A) Bombay B) Ahmadnagar
 C) Nagpur D) Lahore
- 119. Who, among the following, was the founder of Ramakrishna Mission?**
 A) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 B) Swami Vivekananda
 C) Devendranath Tagore
 D) Keshav Chandra Sen
- 120. Who, among the following was the first President of the All India Congress?**
 A) W.C. Banerjee B) A.O. Hume
 C) B.C. Pal D) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 121. Sheikh Salim Chisti, the most prominent saint of Sufism, was liked very much by**
 A) Humayun B) Akbar
 C) Jahangir D) Shah Jahan
- 122. The subjects of Rajput paintings were the scenes from**
 A) Ramayana and Mahabharata
 B) Rasa Gangadhar
 C) Ganga Lahari
 D) Alankar Manjari
- 123. Shivaji visited Agra and was imprisoned there in the year**
 A) A.D. 1664 B) A.D. 1665
 C) A.D. 1668 D) A.D. 1670
- 124. The influence of the English was established in Bengal after the battle of**
 A) Buxar B) Plassey C) Allahabad D) Mysore
- 125. Clive solved all political and administrative problems of the company in**
 A) 1765 B) 1777 C) 1767 D) 1774
- 126. Warren Hastings was impeached by the British Parliament in view of the case pertaining to**
 A) Mir Jafar B) Nanda Kumar
 C) Nawab Alivardi Khan D) Nawab Sirajuddaula
- 127. The committee appointed as per the Regulating Act of 1773 to give advice to the Governor General, comprised**
 A) 20 members B) 15 members
 C) 13 members D) 4 members
- 128. Who, among the following, was primarily responsible for the introduction of Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793?**
 A) Sir John Shore B) Lord Cornwallis
 C) James Grant D) Lord Hastings
- 129. Tipu Sultan was recognised by the English as one of their allies by the**
 A) Treaty of Mangalore B) Treaty of Allahabad
 C) Treaty of Srirangapatnam D) Treaty of Bangalore
- 130. Who, among the following, was responsible to end the influence of the French in India forever?**
 A) Cornwallis B) Wellesley
 C) Warren Hastings D) Lord Hastings

- 131. Who among the following permitted the Portuguese to build a fort at Mutkal?**
 A) Achyutaraya B) Harihara II
 C) Krishnadevaraya D) Devaraya II
- 132. Which battle had weakened the Vijayanagar Empire very much?**
 A) Battle of Takkolam B) Battle of Thirupurambium
 C) Battle of Talaikota D) Battle of Raichur
- 133. The power of the Afghans was broken by Babur at**
 A) Khanwa B) Chanderi
 C) Gogra D) Panipat
- 134. "Humayun tumbled through life and tumbled out of it". This statement was made by**
 A) Stanley Lane-Poole B) Kamran
 C) Hindal D) Askari
- 135. Who is described as forerunner of Akbar?**
 A) Hasan Khan B) Nazam Khan
 C) Jalal Khan D) Sher Shah
- 136. The much hated Jizya or poll tax on non-Muslims was abolished by Akbar in**
 A) 1560 B) 1575 C) 1564 D) 1579
- 137. On the death of a Hindu or a Muslim, his property was to go in inheritance to their next inheritants without any state interference. The only Mughal Emperor who enforced this was**
 A) Shah Jahan B) Jahangir
 C) Akbar D) Aurangzeb
- 138. Who was called the "Prince of Builders" or "Engineer King"?**
 A) Humayun B) Akbar
 C) Shah Jahan D) Aurangzeb
- 139. The Mughal ruler who introduced the system of direct settlement with the cultivators (Ryotwari system) was**
 A) Akbar B) Shah Jahan
 C) Aurangzeb D) Shah Alam II
- 140. Which society was organised on feudal basis?**
 A) Maratha society B) Mughal society
 C) Vijayanagar society D) Sikh society
- 141. Who proved that earth moves round its axis?**
 A) Aryabhatta B) Vasubhandu
 C) Asanga D) Dignaga
- 142. The Prayag Assembly is a glorious example of the generosity of**
 A) Asoka B) Kanishka
 C) Pushyamitra Sunga D) Harshavardhana
- 143. "The Arabs had conquered Sindh but the conquest was only an episode in the history of India and of Islam, a triumph without result". Who made this statement?**
 A) Dr. Ishwari Prasad B) R.C. Majumdar
 C) Stanley Lane-Poole D) Dr. V.A. Smith
- 144. The Celestial Bride, which is described as "a wonder of the East" was one of the most important buildings of**
 A) Muhammad of Ghori B) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
 C) Mahmud of Ghazni D) Muhammad-Bin-Qasim
- 145. Who among the following tried to establish a permanent Turkish Empire in India?**
 A) Alauddin Khilji B) Balban
 C) Mahmud of Ghazni D) Muhammad of Ghori
- 146. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque at Delhi was built by**
 A) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak B) Balban
 C) Alauddin Khilji D) Iltutmish
- 147. Who wanted to reinforce and consolidate the Turkish Empire with the help of the 'Famous Forty'?**
 A) Mahmud of Ghazni B) Muhammad of Ghori
 C) Balban D) Sultana Raziya
- 148. Who failed to take steps to make the mint the monopoly of the state?**
 A) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq B) Ghiasuddin Tughluq
 C) Firoz Tughluq D) Khizr Khan
- 149. Who constructed the Yamuna-Hissar canal?**
 A) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq B) Bahlol Lodi
 C) Firoz Tughluq D) Jalal Khan
- 150. Delhi Sultanate was**
 A) Theocratic state B) Secular state
 C) Benevolent state D) Welfare state

TRB PG ASSISTANTS 2006-07 – HISTORY – ANSWERS

1 D	2 C	3 C	4 B	5 A	6 A	7 A	8 B	9 D	10 B
11 D	12 A	13 A	14 C	15 B	16 B	17 B	18 A	19 D	20 B
21 C	22 C	23 A	24 D	25 C	26 B	27 B	28 B	29 A	30 B
31 B	32 B	33 D	34 C	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 B	39 C	40 A
41 C	42 B	43 C	44 A	45 C	46 D	47 B	48 A	49 B	50 B
51 D	52 D	53 D	54 C	55 B	56 C	57 D	58 A	59 C	60 A
61 D	62 C	63 *	64 B	65 C	66 A	67 C	68 D	69 A	70 C
71 A	72 D	73 B	74 D	75 D	76 A	77 C	78 A	79 A	80 D
81 A	82 B	83 D	84 B	85 D	86 A	87 B	88 C	89 D	90 A
91 D	92 A	93 A	94 D	95 A	96 D	97 B	98 D	99 D	100 C
101 B	102 B	103 D	104 B	105 D	106 A	107 B	108 B	109 A	110 C
111 C	112 C	113 D	114 D	115 C	116 B	117 D	118 A	119 B	120 A
121 B	122 A	123 B	124 B	125 A	126 B	127 D	128 B	129 C	130 C
131 A	132 C	133 C	134 A	135 D	136 D	137 D	138 C	139 A	140 C
141 A	142 D	143 A	144 B	145 D	146 A	147 C	148 A	149 C	150 C