



Government of West Bengal

West Bengal State Haj Committee (WBCS Coaching & Guidance Cell)

Haj Tower-cum-Empowerment Centre
VIP Road, Kaikhali, Kolkata-700 052



West Bengal Civil Service Mains Examinations'22

GENERAL STUDIES-I MOCK TEST

Mock Test Set-6

30/12/2022

Time

9:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Marks : 200

- The reign of Chandragupta-I started in the year-
A. 367 A.D B. 305 A.D C. 307 A.D D. 319 A.D
- Which was the largest empire in India?
A. Mughal empire B. Maurya empire C. Maratha empire D. Kushan empire
- What was the major economic source of the Indus valley civilization?
A. Making weapons B. Agriculture C. Trading D. All of the above
- What is the source of Hindu Philosophy?
A. Law books B. Vedas C. Puranas D. Upanishads
- In which of the following books, Yashovarman has been praised?
A. Gaudavaho B. Mattavilasa Prahasana C. Amaru Shataka D. Kadambari
- Which of the following texts was not composed by Vasubandhu?
A. Abhidharmakosa B. Tarkshastra C. Paramartha Saptati D. Vasavadatta
- Which of the following sites is located in the Balochistan province of Pakistan?
A. Harappa B. Jalilpur C. Dabarkot D. Mohenjo-Daro
- Which of the following places is situated on the bank of the Hindon river?
A. Alamgirpur B. Lothal C. Dholavira D. Rangpur
- Evidence of plowing fields has been found from which of the following sites?
A. Chanhudaro B. Kalibangan C. Harappa D. Dholavira
- The central or main point of Ashoka's Dhamma was –
A. Loyalty to the king B. Peace and nonviolence
C. respect to elders D. Religious toleration
- Which king is known as 'Constantine of Buddhism'?
A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Bindusara
C. Vishnu Gupta D. Asoka
- Which was the famous education center of the Mauryan period?
A. Varanasi B. Takshasila C. Patliputra D. Nalanda

13. Who is known for conquered the land between Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal?
 A. Ashika B. Kanishka C. Bindusara D. Samudragupta
14. How much extended the Mauryan Empire in the northwest?
 A. Hindukush B. Afghanistan C. Europe D. Greece
15. Which Gupta king earned the title ‘Mahendroditya’?
 A. Visnu Gupta B. Rama Gupta C. Skandagupta D. Kumargupta
16. Which Gupta ruler was invaded by the Huns?
 A. Chandragupta B. Chandragupta II C. Samudragupta D. kumaragupta
17. Saka king “Rudrasimha” was defeated by
 A. Srigupta B. harsabardhana C. Chandragupta II D. Kumargupta
18. The symbol of Gupta Empire was, –
 A. Tiger B. Elephant C. Garuda D. Bali
19. Gautama Buddha was born on –
 A. 563 BC B. 663 BC C. 566 BC D. 586 BC
20. ‘Aryasatya’ enunciated by Buddha has
 A. 3 Truth B. 4 Truth C. 5 Truth D. 6 Truth
21. What is the meaning of the title ‘Maharajadhiraj’?
 A. King of All B. King of People C. King of Kings D. King of States
22. Samudragupta was unique among Hindu rulers due to his –
 A. Passion for conquest and empire building B. Desire to conquest all over India
 C. Desire to create big buildings D. Gupta empire lasted over two hundred years
23. What was the main reason for Fahien to visit India?
 A. Record Gupta Administrative system B. Learn the economic condition of India
 C. to visit Buddhist monasteries D. To trade with India
24. Which Gupta king performed the horse-sacrifice to show strength?
 A. Rama Gupta B. Srigupta C. Kumargupta D. Adityasena
25. The foreigner absorbed a great part of Indian society from which period?
 A. Maurya Period B. Gupta Period C. Sultan period D. Mughal period
26. Colossal images of Buddha were works of which of the following art?
 A. Gupta Art B. Mauryan Art C. Shaka Art D. Gandhara Art
27. Use of white marble was the characteristics features of –
 A. Amravati School Art B. Taxila School Art
 C. Nalanda Art D. Gandhara School Art
28. Who was the first monarch of Magadh in 16th century B.C.
 A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Bimbisara C. Sishunaga D. Devadutta

29. Between which of the following was the ancient town of Takshasila Located?
 A. Ganga and Yamuna
 B. Mahanadi and Godavari
 C. Indus and Jhelum
 D. Krishna and Kaveri
30. Which of the following book describes the organization of the Sikh community?
 A. Dabistan-e-Majahib
 B. Siyar-ul-Arfin
 C. Kitab-e-Naurus
 D. None of the above
31. Which of the following Sikh Gurus was the first to establish “Gurgaddi in Khadur”?
 A. Guru Nanak
 B. Guru Angad Dev
 C. Guru Gobind Singh
 D. None of the above
32. Which of the following Sikh Gurus opposed “Purda Pratha” and “Sati Pratha”?
 A. Guru Amar Das
 B. Guru Angad Dev
 C. Guru Gobind Singh
 D. none of the above
33. Who among the following established the “Kalandaria sect”?
 A. Abdul Aziz Makki
 B. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
 C. Shankaracharya
 D. Vallabhacharya
34. Which of the following Sufi silsila adopted music?
 A. Ferdowsi
 B. Naqshbandi
 C. Qadiri
 D. Chishti
35. Which of the following Mughal rulers were the children of Hindu mothers?
 A. Jahangir
 B. Shahjahan
 C. Ahmad shah
 D. All of the above
36. Which of the following Mughal emperors ruled for the shortest time?
 A. Muhammad Shah Rangeela
 B. Shah Alam II
 C. Rafi ud darajat
 D. Jahangir
37. Which of the following was the original name of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan?
 A. Shahabuddin
 B. Mohiuddin
 C. Mu’azzam
 D. Roshan Akhtar
38. One of the following writers has said that “Humayun came rolling down and rolling away from the world.”
 A. Stanley Lane-Pool
 B. Khwandamir
 C. Irfan Habib
 D. None of the above
39. Who was the first Mughal emperor to conquer Gujarat?
 A. Babar
 B. Humayun
 C. Akbar
 D. Jahangir
40. Which of the following ruler is also known as Hatim II?
 A. Qutbuddin Aibak
 B. Iltutmish
 C. Alauddin Khalji
 D. None of the above
41. In which of the following books the magnetic compass is mentioned?
 A. Adab-ul-Mulk
 B. Adab-ul-Shujaat
 C. Jawami-ul-Hikayat
 D. None of the above
42. Who was the founder of the Bahmani kingdom?
 A. Alauddin Bahmanshah
 B. Muhammad Shah I
 C. Tajuddin Firuz Shah
 D. Ahmad shah

43. Which of the following rulers did not collect Jizya the tax from Hindus?
 A. Alauddin Bahmanshah
 C. Tajuddin Firuz Shah
 B. Muhammad Shah I
 D. Kaleemullah Shah
44. Which sultan of Delhi was able to defeated mangols?
 A. Ala-ud-din Khilji
 C. Mohammad Ghori
 B. Jalal-ud-din Khilji
 D. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
45. Which sultan of Delhi referred as Clemency?
 A. Jalaluddin Khilji
 C. Iltutmish
 B. Mohammad bin Tughlaq
 D. Alauddin Khalji
46. Which among the following title Alauddin Khilji had taken?
 A. Second Alexander
 C. Protagonist of Alexander
 B. diverse Alexander
 D. Associated Alexander
47. Which among the following fort was created by Alauddin?
 A. Sri fort
 B. Delhi fort
 C. Surla fort
 D. Agra fort
48. Arrange by correct sequence.
 (i) Rowlatt Act (ii) Gandhi Erwin Pact (iii) Morley Minto reforms (iv) Elbert Bill
 A. iv – iii – i – ii
 B. iv – ii – iii – I
 C. iv – iii – ii – I
 D. iii – i – ii – iv
49. Name the person who wrote the history of Aurangzeb in total secrecy. What was the name of the work?
 A. Aquil Khan Razi's Zafar Namah-i-Alamgiri
 C. Khafi Khan's Munta Khab-ul-Lubar
 B. Mirza Muhammad Kazim's Alamgir naham
 D. Muhammad Saqi's Masir-i-Alamgiri
50. On whose silver coins, Zodiac was depicted?
 A. Jahangir
 B. Akbar
 C. Humayun
 D. Shahjahan
51. Which among the following was lady representative from India in the second round table conference?
 A. Sarojini Naidu
 B. J. P Kripalini
 C. Sucheta Kripalani
 D. Lakshmi Ghosh
52. Viceroy of India during Jallianwala Bagh Massacre –
 A. Lord Curzon
 B. Lord Chelmsford
 C. Lord Bentick
 D. Lord Minto
53. The first movement against the British in India was –
 A. Swadeshi Movement
 C. Quit India movement
 B. Khilafat Movement
 D. Non-Cooperative movement
54. Why the British shifted the capital from Calcutta to Delhi?
 A. It was not possible to control the western part of India from Calcutta.
 B. Calcutta was the hotbed of revolutionaries.
 C. The weather in Delhi was more suitable than Calcutta.
 D. To prevent the advent of Portuguese
55. Why the Haripura Congress in 1938 remains a milestone in Indian freedom struggle?
 A. Because In this congress all Indian leaders declared war against the British.
 B. Because Jawaharlal Nehru was selected for the future PM of India.
 C. Because congress introduced the idea of a planning commission.

D. Because people boycotted foreign goods and liquor.

56. Which one of the following was the Emperor of India when British East India Company was formed in London?

- A. Akbar B. Jahangir C. Shah Jahan D. Aurangzeb

57. Which of the following privileges under the royal firman of 1717 proved to be the bone of contention?

1. Freedom to trade without paying custom duties all over India
2. Permission to rent additional territories around Calcutta
3. Exemption of payment of all custom duties and taxes as in Surat
4. Freedom to trade without dastak.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 4 only B. 1, 2 and 4 only C. 3 only D. 2 only

58. At which one of the following places in India did the Portuguese build their first fortress?

- A. Anjdiv B. Cannanore C. Cochin D. Goa

59. The secret of success of East India Company in India was

- A. Absence of Nationalism in India
B. The company army received Western training and they had modern arms
C. Indian Soldiers had lackness of fidelity consequently who play them sufficient could have them on his service
D. All above three

60. Indigo revolt was fought in which year?

- A. 1855 B. 1857 C. 1859 D. 1864

61. Among the following, who was the leader of the Pabna Agrarian League?

- A. Madar Pasi B. Digambar Biswas C. Praful Chaki D. Ishan Chandra Roy

62. When was Bengal Tenancy act passed?

- A. 1870 B. 1875 C. 1885 D. 1880

63. When did Deccan Riots take place?

- A. 1860 B. 1870 C. 1865 D. 1859

64. Who was the leader of the Eka Movement?

- A. Madar Pasi B. Digambar Biswas C. Durgapal Singh D. Ramchandra

65. When did the Komagatamaru incident take place?

- A. 1914 B. 1931 C. 1935 D. 1940

66. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct related to the Indian National Congress?

- I. The Poorna Swarajya resolution was passed in Lahore session of the Congress held in December
II. The Congress Working Committee which met on January 2, 1930, decided that January 26, 1930, should be observed as the Poorna Swarajya Day

- A. Only I B. Only II C. Both I and II D. Neither I nor II

67. In the absence of Gandhi, the Quit India Movement had been led by

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Sarojini Naidu C. Aruna Asaf Ali D. Dadabhai Naoroji

68. The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in February 1922 on account of
- the Chauri Chaura incident
 - Hindu Muslim riots
 - arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his imprisonment for six years
 - all the above
69. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle?
- The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave popular indignation and led to the JalianwallaBagh Massacre
 - Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc
 - Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association
 - In 1931 the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact
70. Which of the following was the main part of Aurobindo's programme to achieve independence?
- Organisation of secret societies
 - Passive resistance
 - Constitutional agitation
 - Terrorism
71. One of the earliest and the best known mutinies before the Revolt of 1857 was
- the Native Infantry Mutiny (1824)
 - Indian Soldiers Mutiny at Vellore (1806)
 - Sholapur Mutiny (1838)
 - Assam Soldiers Mutiny (1824)
72. Which among the following place, was not an important centre of the Revolt of 1857 ?
- Agra
 - Kanpur
 - Jhansi
 - Lucknow
73. I. The rebels lacked effective leadership.
 II. They did not get the support of the civilian people anywhere in the country.
 III. There was no central organisation to guide them.
 IV. Their military equipment was inferior to that of the English.
 Which of these statements is/are correct related the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857?
- I III IV
 - I II III
 - III IV
 - II III IV
74. The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and
- Robert Clive
 - Cornwallis
 - Dalhousie
 - Warren Hastings
75. Under an agreement with which of the following countries did Subhas Chandra Bose organize the Indian soldiers, taken as prisoners by the Axis Powers, into the Azad Hind Fauj?
- China
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
76. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain when the Quit India Movement started?
- Lord Linlithgow
 - Churchill
 - Mountbatten
 - None of the above
77. Which of the following freedom fighter who popularised the movement in Orissa and led the Salt Satyagraha in the coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts?
- Gopabandhu Chaudhari
 - Tarun Ram Phookan
 - NC Bardoloi
 - Jadunandan Sharma
78. Who among the following was popularly known as 'Lokahitawadi'?
- Jyotiba Phule
 - Pt. Iswar Chandra Vidhyasagar
 - Gopal Hari Deshmukh
 - Mahadev Govind Ranade
79. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with the reference of Singh Sabha Movement?
- It aimed for modern Western education for Sikhs
 - It was formed to counter proselytising activities in Sikhs by Hindu revivalists

- C. The Akali Movements was an off-shoot of this movement
D. All of the above

80. Which of the following is correctly paired?

- A. Bengal Regulation banning Sati -1830
B. Sarda Act- 1939
C. Special Marriage Act -1955
D. Hindu Succession Act- 1956

81. Who among the following founded the Nirankari Movement?

- A. Baba Dyal Das B. Baba Ram Singh C. Mahmud Hasan D. Jagat Mithra

82. Who was the president of Indian National Congress when the song Vande Mataram was first sung at the 12th session of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Badruddin Tyabji
B. Rahimtulla M Sayani
C. Rabsbehari Ghosh
D. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar

83. Who was the president of Indian National Congress Session that was held in Jaipur after Independence?

- A. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Acharya JB Kriplani
C. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
D. Sarojini Naidu

84. Which of the following occurred last?

- A. Subsidiary Alliance
B. Permanent Settlement
C. Partition of Bengal
D. Annexation Policy

85. Anti-partition movement of Bengal was initiated on _____.

- A. 7th November, 1905
B. 16th October, 1905
C. 7th August, 1905
D. 20th July, 1905

86. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal at the time of Partition of Bengal was _____.

- A. A.T. Arundel B. Brodrick C. H.H. Risley D. Sir Andrew Fraser

87. Who was the first to suggest the boycott of British goods in Bengal?

- A. Satish Chandra Mukherjee
B. Motilal Ghosh
C. Krishna Kumar Mitra
D. Aurobindo Ghosh

88. Partition of Bengal was done mainly for _____.

- A. For the development of Bengal
B. To weaken the growth of Nationalism in Bengal
C. For administrative convenience
D. To divide the Hindu and Muslims

89. The treaty of Mangalore was signed between

- A. the English East India Company and Haidar Ali
B. the English East India Company and Tipu Sultan
C. Haidar Ali and the Zamorin of Calicut
D. the French East India Company and Tipu Sultan

90. To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated

- A. Ghurids B. Arabs C. Karkotakas D. Hindushahis

91. There were widespread risings against the British in the 1820s. Which one of the following did not revolt in the 1820s?

- A. Santhals B. Ahoms C. Pagal Panthis D. Ramosi

92. Velu Thampi led a revolt against the British in state of

- A. Travancore B. Baroda C. Hyderabad D. Mysore

93. Under the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 the people of ____ were given the right to decide through a plebiscite whether they wished to join Pakistan or India.

- A. Assam B. Punjab
C. Bengal D. N.W.F.P and the Sylhet district of Assam

94. The title given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which he surrendered during the non-cooperation movement was

- A. Hind Keasri B. Kaiser-e-Hind C. Rai Bahadur D. Rt. Honorable

95. The system of Dual Government during the latter half of the 18th century AD is associated with the name of

- A. Clive B. Cornwallis C. Warren Hastings D. William Bentinck

96. In which year partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon was cancelled?

- A. 1907 B. 1906 C. 1904 D. 1911

97. Who was the founder leader of 'Muslim Faqirs' ?

- A. Majnun Shah B. Dadu Mian C. Tipu D. Chirag Ali Shah

98. Who among the following founded the Indian Society of Oriental Art to revive the ancient art traditions of India?

- A. Abanindranath Tagore B. Ravindranath Tagore C. Surendranath Ganguly D. Mukul Dey

99. Which of the following dispute made Gandhi ji to undertake a fast for the first time?

- A. Minto-Morley Reforms B. Ahmedabad Mill Strike C. Punjab Unrest D. Poona pact

100. Consider the following statements:

1. Both WPI and IIP are released by CSO
2. Both WPI and IIP exist since British Era

Which among the above statements is are correct ?

- A. Only 1 is Correct B. Only 2 is Correct C. Both are Correct D. Both are incorrect

101. Guwahati is situated on the banks of the river?

- A. Brahmaputra B. Ganga C. Yamuna D. Godavari

102. Which of the following geographical term related with the "piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water"?

- A. Peninsula B. Gulf C. Strait D. Island

103. Which of the following pass has been created by the Indus River?

- A. Rohtas Pass B. Nathula Pass C. Baralachala Pass D. Banihal Pass

104. The principal copper deposits of India lie in which of the following places?

- A. Hazaribag and Singbhum of Bihar B. Khetri and Daribo areas of Rajasthan
C. Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh D. Siwaliks in Uttar Pradesh and in Karnataka

105. India is located on which part of Indo-Australian Plate
 A. Northern B. Sothern C. Eastern D. Western
106. Ratzel's work was based on the concept
 A. Physical environment controlled human activities
 B. There is a dichotomy between physical and cultural aspects of geography
 C. Geography is a scientific discipline
 D. Geography is necessarily descriptive
107. In which State is the Guru Shikhar peak located ?
 A. Gujarat B. Madhya Pradesh C. Maharashtra D. Rajasthan
108. Durand Line demarcated the Indian boundary with which of the following countries?
 A. Burma B. Nepal C. Tibet D. Afghanistan
109. What is the height of parasnath Hill ?
 A. 1565 Meter B. 1365 Meter C. 1260 Meter D. 1600 Meter
110. Mana Pass is located in
 A. Uttarakhand B. Jammu and Kashmir C. Himachal Pradesh D. Uttar Pradesh
111. Shivalik series was formed in
 A. Paleozoic B. Mesozoic C. Cenozoic D. Eozoic
112. Which hill station's name means 'place of the thunderbolt' ?
 A. Shillong B. Oottacamand C. Darjeeling D. Gangtok
113. In comparison to Eastern Himalaya the value of height of tree-line in Western area is
 A. Less B. Same C. Unrelated variable D. More
114. Which one of the following is not associated with Monsoon climate in India?
 A. South-equatorial warm currents of Indian Ocean B. Western disturbances
 C. Cyclones of Bay of Bengal D. El Nino temporary warm currents
115. Which one of the major source of irrigation in India?
 A. Canals B. Wells and Tubewells C. Other sources D. Tanks
116. The 'Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary' is situated in the Indian State of
 A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Tripura C. Sikkim D. Assam
117. Which Rivers are flowing in South Odisha and North Andhra Pradesh Coast?
 A. Rishikulya B. Vamsadhara C. Nagavali D. All the above
118. Almatti Dam is situated on which river?
 A. Krishna River B. Cauvery River C. Tungabhadra River D. Malaprabha River
119. Which of the following statements are correct in relation to the vast plains of India?
 1. India has the world's largest alluvium deposit
 2. Bangar has new alluvium as compared to Khadar region
 3. Khadar region is located in low altitude areas
 A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

120. Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river
 A. Ganga B. Cauvery C. Narmada D. Godavari
121. 'Mahi Sugandha' is a variety of which crop?
 A. Rice B. Cotton C. Maize D. Wheat
122. In which one of the following is Saddle Peak situated?
 A. North Andaman B. South Andaman C. Middle Andaman D. Great Nicobar
123. Which one of the following rivers was named 'Parushni' in Ancient Literature?
 A. Satluj B. Chenab C. Beas D. Ravi
124. The source of Cauvery River lies in
 A. Brahmagiri Hills B. Gavaligarh Hills C. Amarkantak D. Sahyadri
125. Which of the following lakes of India is located in Jammu and Kashmir?
 A. Kolleru lake B. Anchar lake C. Hamirsar lake D. Phuljhar lake
126. Surface water resources are highest in
 A. North-Eastern India B. Peninsular India C. Indus plains D. Ganga plains
127. Mundra Thermal Power Station is located in which of the following states?
 A. Jharkhand B. Gujarat C. Chhattisgarh D. West Bengal
128. Damdama lake is in which state?
 A. Punjab B. Rajasthan C. Haryana D. Uttar Pradesh
129. There are nine coastal states in India but half of the sea salt is manufactured in the coast of Gujarat because-
 A. Gandhiji started Salt Satyagrah in Gujarat
 B. Less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water
 C. Salt is exported from kandla port
 D. The Salinity of Water near coast of Gujarat is very high
130. Leading Lac producing state in India is -
 A. Chhattisgarh B. West Bengal C. Madhya Pradesh D. Jharkhand
131. 'Spring Tide' occurs on -
 A. Only Full Moon B. Only New Moon
 C. Both Full Moon and New Moon D. Neither Full Moon nor New Moon
132. October and November months give more rainfall to :
 A. Chota Nagpur Plateau B. Coromandal Coast
 C. Malwa Plateau D. Eastern Hills
133. Which showers are favourable to the rabi crops in Punjab during winter ?
 A. Mango showers B. Kal-baisakhi
 C. Showers caused by Jet streams D. Showers caused by western disturbances
134. Mangrove forest are found in the deltaic part of which of the following rivers?
 (i) Ganges
 (ii) Godavari

(iii) Krishna

- A. Only (i) B. (i) and (ii) C. (i) and (iii) D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

135. When was Indian Railways nationalised?

- A. 1951 B. 1952 C. 1953 D. 1954

136. The widest gap across the Western Ghats is

- A. Khandwa Gap B. Bhore Ghat C. Thal Ghat D. Pal Ghat

137. Jawai Dam is in which state?

- A. Haryana B. Madhya Pradesh C. Rajasthan D. Gujarat

138. Which of the following states has major deposits of Tin Ore?

- A. Assam B. Jammu and Kashmir C. Chhattisgarh D. West Bengal

139. Which one of the following is the driest region in India?

- A. Marwar B. Marathwada C. Telangana D. Vidarbha

140. Tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal are most frequent during

- A. May–June B. March–April C. October–November D. January–February

141. Which Indian State is the leading cotton producer ?

- A. Gujarat B. Andhra Pradesh C. Maharashtra D. Madhya Pradesh

142. Which one is an example of ‘Parallel Cropping’?

- A. Potato + Rice B. Cotton + Wheat C. Wheat + Mustard D. Sorghum + Potato

143. Which of the following factor that made Dhariwal (Punjab)?

- A. Cotton textiles B. Woollen goods C. Machine tools D. Fertilizers

144. Which one of the following sectors has the greater proportion of the total water used in India?

- A. Irrigation B. Domestic use C. Industries D. Mining and coal field

145. Which one of the following States has the majority and the major oil fields in India?

- A. Assam B. Gujarat C. Jharkhand D. Tamil Nadu

146. Which one of the following minerals has another name called ‘brown diamond’?

- A. Iron B. Manganese C. Lignite D. Mica

147. Select the correct non-renewable source of energy?

- A. Hydel B. Thermal C. Solar D. Wind power

148. Which of the following is not one of the factors for industrial location and development?

- A. Market B. Population Density C. Capital D. Power

149. Which of the following is the India’s earliest Iron and Steel Company?

- A. IISCO B. TISCO
C. Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works D. Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

150. What was the reason for development of the first modern cotton mill in Mumbai?

- A. Mumbai is a port B. It is located near cotton growing area
C. Mumbai was the financial centre D. All of the above.

151. Which is the second largest sugar producing state in India?
 A. Maharashtra B. Bihar C. Uttar Pradesh D. West Bengal
152. Which of the following statement related to the regional planning?
 A. Development of various sectors of economy. B. Area specific approach of development.
 C. Area differences in transportation network. D. Development of rural areas.
153. What is the abbreviation of ITDP?
 A. Integrated Tourism Development Programme B. Integrated Travel Development Programme
 C. Integrated Tribal Development Programme D. Integrated Transport Development Programme
154. Which one of the following factor was responsible for the development in Indira Gandhi Canal?
 A. Agricultural development B. Eco-development
 C. Transport development D. Colonisation of land
155. When the first radio programme was broadcasted?
 A. 1911 B. 1927 C. 1936 D. 1923
156. Which of the following is a Trans- Himalayan river?
 A. Ganga B. Yamuna C. Indus D. Ravi
157. Duncan passage is situated between
 A. Minicoy and Amindiv B. Minicoy and Maldives
 C. Little Andaman and car Nicobar D. South Andaman and Little Andaman
158. Kapildhara Falls is situated on which river?
 A. Tapi B. Sharavati C. Narmada D. Indravati
159. The Kulu Valley is situated between
 A. Ladakh and Pirpanjal B. Ranjoti and Nag Tibba
 C. Lesser Himalayas Siwalik D. Dhauladar and Pirpanjal
160. Railway passenger coaches are manufactured at
 A. Varanasi B. Chittaranjan C. Perambur D. Kolkata
161. Which among the following cities of India will have midday Sun exactly overhead only once a year
 A. Delhi and Chennai B. Srinagar and Darjeeling
 C. Hyderabad and Kohima D. Nagpur and Kolkata
162. The Salal Project is constructed on the river:
 A. Chenab B. Bhima C. Krishna D. Manjra
163. The 'Blue Revolution' is associated with
 A. Agriculture B. Irrigation C. Iron and Steel Industry D. Fishing
164. Which one of the following organisms can serve as a biofertilizer for rice crop?
 A. Blue-green algae B. Mycorrhizal fungi C. Rhizobiumsp D. Azotobacter
165. India produces more than its need
 A. Tea B. Petroleum C. Foodgrains D. Petro-chemicals

166. The region known as the Rice Bowl of India is
 A. Kerala and Tamil Nadu
 B. North-East region
 C. Delta region of Krishna – Godavari
 D. Indus Gangetic Plain
167. Name the food crop which gives highest output in India.
 A. Wheat
 B. Maize
 C. Jowar
 D. Rice
168. Rajasthan receives very little rain because
 A. It is too hot
 B. there is no water available and thus the winds remain dry
 C. the monsoons fail to reach this area
 D. the winds do not come across any barrier to cause the necessary uplift to cool the winds
169. Which of the following sets of cities is located on the reference longitude for Indian standard time
 A. Bangalore – Varanasi
 B. Chennai - Varanasi
 C. Kakinada - Pondicherry
 D. Pondicherry - Varanasi
170. Kanha National Park belongs to which one among the following biogeographical areas in the world?
 A. Tropical Sub-humid Forests
 B. Tropical Humid Forests
 C. Tropical Dry Forests
 D. Tropical Moist Forests
171. Which of the following does not belong to biosphere reserves set up so far
 A. Nilgiris
 B. Sundarbans
 C. Nanda devi
 D. Reuna
172. Which of the following is the leading sediment transporting river in India
 A. Brahmaputra
 B. Yamuna
 C. Ganges
 D. Indus
173. Which of the following is the east of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 A. Thailand
 B. Sri Lanka
 C. Indonesia
 D. All of these
174. The Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which state ?
 A. Madhya Pradesh
 B. Haryana
 C. Bihar
 D. Punjab
175. Largest area under jute cultivation in India is in
 A. Assam
 B. Bihar
 C. West Bengal
 D. Meghalaya
176. The National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) is located at
 A. Kolkata
 B. Howrah
 C. Durgapur
 D. Asansol
177. In which year West Dinajpur district of West Bengal was divided into two districts namely North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur?
 A. 1991
 B. 1990
 C. 1992
 D. 1994
178. The largest Arsenic decontamination/purification plant in West Bengal is located at—
 A. Gangasagar
 B. Kolkata
 C. Asansol
 D. Farakka
179. Drought is occasionally experienced in the plateau region of West Bengal because of
 A. Lateritic Soil
 B. Extremely low rainfall
 C. Excessive evapotranspiration
 D. Inefficient water management

180. The renowned white sand beach especially know for the migratory bird is:

- A. Junput Beach
C. Shankarpur Beach
- B. Frazergunj Beach
D. None of the above

181. In which of the following districts of West Bengal the decadal growth in population has been higher than the states decadal growth—

- A. Kolkata
B. Malda
C. Purulia
D. Uttar Dinajpore

182. The Kharif crops in India are -

1. Wheat
2. Paddy
3. Mustard
4. Gram
5. Groundnut
6. Maize

The correct answer is -

- A. 1, 2, and 6 only
B. 2, 5, and 6 only
C. 2, 3, and 6 only
D. 1, 2, and 4 only

183. The Digha Beach of West Bengal is the most famous beach of West Bengal. Lord Hastings referred to it as:

- A. Pride of Bengal
B. Brighton of the East
C. Pearl of Bengal
D. Diamond of East

184. Barren Island is located in which of the following direction from the Port Blair capital city?

- A. Northeast
B. Southwest
C. Eastern
D. Western

185. Which of the following is in the correct descending order of the districts of West Bengal in terms of area (201 I)?

- A. Paschim Medinipur – Burdwan – Bankura
B. Paschim Medinipur-Burdwan-South 24 Parganas
C. South 24 Parganas-Paschim Medinipur-Burdwan
D. South 24 Parganas-Paschim Medinipur-Bankura

186. Which city of West Bengal is called the gateway of North-East India?

- A. Jalpaiguri
B. Coochbehar
C. Siliguri
D. Alipurduar

187. The soil of Sundarban of west Bengal is

- A. Red Soil
B. Laterite soil
C. Alluvial Soil
D. Clay saline soil

188. Coalmine disaster in westbengal are due to cause of

- A. Slumping
B. Faulting
C. Inadequate Stowing
D. Flooding

189. Most superior variety industrial coal of west Bengal is

- A. Anthracite
B. Bituminous
C. Pit
D. Lignite

190. Which of the following types of climate of westbengal experiesces

- A. Tropical Monsoon
B. Semi Arid
C. Sub tropical dry
D. Humid

191. Singalila National Park is now located in

- A. Jalpaiguri
B. Kalimpong
C. Alipurduar
D. None of these

192. Largest tobacco producing district in west bengal is

- A. Darjeeling
B. Purulia
C. South 24 Pargana
D. Coochbehar

193. Which district covers the highest forest area in Bengal?

- A. Darjeeling B. Jalpaiguri C. South 24 Pargana D. Jhargram

194. Which is the correct statement in connection of wb

- A. 15 national parks and 6 wildlife sanctuaries B. 6 national parks and 12 wildlife sanctuaries
C. 6 national parks and 15 wildlife sanctuaries D. None of the statements are right.

195. The eastern part of Teesta river known as

- A. Tarai B. Duars C. Tal D. Diara

196. The headquarter of central inland waterway transport of India is in

- A. New Delhi B. Durgapu C. Kolkata D. Noida

197. West bengla land reform act came into force in

- A. 1955 B. 1958 C. 1963 D. 1978

198. In wb Karst landforms are found in

- A. Purulia B. Bankura C. Jalpaiguri D. South 24 Pargana

199. Which National Highway connect Sevok-Namthang up to Sikkim Border

- A. NH 31 B. NH 31 A C. NH 31C D. NH 35

200. Which is not a tidal river of west bengal

- A. Jalangi B. Hooghly C. Rupnarayan D. Damodar