VIKRAMADITYA ACADEMY

Sainik School • Military School • RIMC Coaching | Day Boarding & Boarding
Plot No. 11, Wazirpur Road, Palwali, Sector-88, Greater Faridabad

RIMC ENTRANCE PREPARATION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

RIMC GK Complete Book

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PART 1

General Knowledge

History, Polity, Indian and World Geography, Biology PYQs and General Science Mock Tests 1–6, with answers.

27 pages

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CHAPTER 1 • HISTORY

Medieval History — Previous Year Questions

Medieval History — Previous Year Questions

1. The religious movement started by Emperor Akbar in the late 16th century was (a) Din-i-Ilahi (b) Jizya (c) Kharaj (d) Jauhar
2. Shivaji's strategy against the Mughals was (a) a large army (b) political supremacy (c) guerrilla warfare (d) naval warfare
3. The founder of the Gupta dynasty was (a) Chandragupta I (b) Sri Gupta (c) Samudragupta (d) Skandagupta
4. In the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), the Marathas were defeated by (a) Babur (b) Akbar (c) Ahmad Shah Abdali (d) Nadir Shah
5. The first Sultan of Delhi to begin associating Indian Muslims with the administration was (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khalji (c) Firuz Tughluq (d) Iltutmish
6. The musical style created by Amir Khusrau is (a) Thumri (b) Raga (c) Remix (d) Qawwali
7. The oldest dynasty among these is (a) Maurya (b) Gupta (c) Kushan (d) Kanva
8. The ancient king called the "Napoleon of India" is (a) Harshavardhana (b) Ashoka (c) Chandragupta (d) Samudragupta
9. The first Muslim invader of India was (a) Babur (b) Mahmud of Ghazni (c) Muhammad bin Qasim (d) Muhammad Ghori
10. Jantar Mantar at Delhi was built by (a) Akbar (b) Raja Sawai Jai Singh (c) Shah Jahan (d) Ranjit Singh
11. *The Namesake* was written by (a) Arundhati Roy (b) Jhumpa Lahiri (c) Kiran Desai (d) Anita Desai
12. The Alai Darwaza was built by (a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Akbar (c) Firuz Shah (d) Shah Jahan
13. The founder of the city of Agra was (a) Sikandar Lodi (b) Alauddin Khalji (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq (d) Firuz Shah Tughluq
14. The court of Alauddin Khalji was graced by the poet (a) Firdausi (b) Tulsidas (c) Amir Khusrau (d) Omar Khayyam
15. The commander of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's army who betrayed him at Plassey (1757) was (a) Mir Jafar (b) Mir Qasim (c) Mir Madan (d) Rai Durlabh
16. Emperor Akbar's tomb is at (a) Delhi (b) Agra Fort (c) Sikandra (d) Fatehpur Sikri
17. Which dynasty ruled Delhi for the longest period? (a) Khalji (b) Lodi (c) Slave (d) Tughluq
18. The Chola era is famous for (a) village assemblies (b) war with the Rashtrakutas (c) trade with Ceylon (d) Tamil culture

Answers: *1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d, 6-d, 7-a, 8-d, 9-c, 10-b, 11-b, 12-a, 13-a, 14-c, 15-a, 16-c, 17-d, 18-a*

CHAPTER 2 • HISTORY

Ancient, Modern History and Polity

Ancient History — Previous Year Questions

1. The remains of the Vijayanagara empire can be seen at (a) Golconda (b) Baroda (c) Bijapur (d) Hampi
2. The site for Amritsar was granted by Akbar to (a) Guru Amar Das (b) Guru Harkishan (c) Guru Ram Das (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur
3. The Saka era (78 CE) was founded by (a) Kanishka (b) Chandragupta Maurya (c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
4. Alexander defeated Porus in 326 BC in the Battle of (a) Thaneshwar (b) Tarain (c) Peshawar (d) Hydaspes (Jhelum)
5. The paintings of Ajanta depict stories of the (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata (c) Jatakas (d) Panchatantra
6. Words written on stone or metal are called (a) codes (b) inscriptions (c) artefacts (d) monuments
7. The Harappan culture belongs to the (a) Palaeolithic (b) Neolithic (c) Chalcolithic (Bronze) age (d) Iron age
8. The Indus Valley site located in Punjab (India) is (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal (c) Ropar (d) Mohenjodaro
9. The greatness of Sher Shah lies in his (a) victories against Humayun (b) superior generalship (c) administrative reforms (d) secular attitude
10. Which statement about Mohenjodaro is INCORRECT? (a) it was a well-planned city (b) buildings were of varying sizes (c) bathrooms were important features of most houses (d) there was no drainage system

Answers: *1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-c, 6-b, 7-c, 8-c, 9-c, 10-d*

Modern History — Questions and Answers

1. Why did Gandhiji start the Dandi March (1930)? — **To break the salt law**
2. The slogan made famous by Bhagat Singh — **Inquilab Zindabad**
3. A state NOT annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse — **Mysore** (Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and Sambalpur were annexed)
4. Which is NOT associated with Mahatma Gandhi: Champaran, Sabarmati Ashram, Dandi March, Chairman of Rajya Sabha? — **Chairman of Rajya Sabha**
5. Congress President when India became free — **J.B. Kripalani**
6. Founder of the Arya Samaj — **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** (1875)
7. *Unto This Last*, which influenced Gandhiji deeply, was written by — **John Ruskin**
8. Founder of the Brahmo Samaj — **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** (1828)
9. The first Europeans to establish trade relations with India by sea — **the Portuguese** (Vasco da Gama, 1498)
10. Leader who played an important role in bringing the Muslim League and Congress together in 1916 (Lucknow Pact) — **B.G. Tilak**
11. Who attended all three Round Table Conferences? — **B.R. Ambedkar**
12. The Cripps Mission visited India (1942) during the viceroyalty of — **Lord Linlithgow**
13. The first territorial possession of the Portuguese in Asia — **Goa** (1510)
14. The first Governor-General of free India — **Lord Mountbatten**
15. The Battle of Waterloo (1815) was fought between — **Napoleon's French army and the British-led allied army (with Prussia)**
16. The Revolt of 1857 started from — **Meerut** (10 May 1857)
17. The freedom fighter who started the newspaper *Kesari* — **B.G. Tilak**
18. The movement launched with the Dandi March — **Civil Disobedience Movement**
19. The Urdu newspaper started by Lala Lajpat Rai from Lahore in 1920 — **Bande Mataram** (he also founded *The People*; *The Punjabee* was associated with him earlier)

20. The Swaraj Party was formed by — **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru** (1923)
21. The Governor-General who shifted the capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911 — **Lord Hardinge**
22. The summer capital of India during British rule — **Shimla**
23. King of France at the time of the French Revolution (1789) — **Louis XVI**
24. Leader of 1857 captured and hanged by the British — **Tantia Tope**
25. India's first complete (synchronous) census was held in — **1881**
26. Commander who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey (1757) — **Mir Jafar**
27. English was introduced as the medium of education in India under — **Lord William Bentinck** (1835)
28. Governor-General during the Revolt of 1857 — **Lord Canning**
29. The Dual Government in Bengal was abolished by — **Warren Hastings** (1772)
30. The battlefield of Plassey is in — **West Bengal**
31. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged (1931) during the viceroyalty of — **Lord Irwin**

Polity — Previous Year Questions

1. Holding a "bandh" was first declared illegal by the High Court of (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra
2. The UIDAI (Aadhaar) was first set up under the (a) Planning Commission (b) Home Ministry (c) PMO (d) Health Ministry
3. The first hour of every sitting of the Lok Sabha is called (a) zero hour (b) question hour (c) adjournment (d) recess
4. The "Fourth Estate" refers to the (a) backward states (b) judiciary (c) press (d) tea estates
5. The first law officer of the Government of India is the (a) Chief Justice (b) Advocate General (c) Law Minister (d) Attorney General
6. The world's first woman Prime Minister was (a) Golda Meir (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Mary Eugenia Charles (d) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
7. Which is NOT a way of becoming a citizen of India? (a) birth (b) descent (c) naturalisation (d) acquiring property
8. The index "Sensex" belongs to the (a) BSE (b) NSE (c) RBI (d) SEBI

Answers: *1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d, 6-d, 7-d, 8-a*

9. India is also called in the Constitution (a) Hindustan (b) Bharatvarsh (c) Bharat (d) Aryavarta
10. The right to property is now a (a) fundamental right (b) legal (constitutional) right (c) directive principle (d) social right
11. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was (a) K.V.K. Sundaram (b) S.P. Sen Verma (c) T. Swaminathan (d) Sukumar Sen
12. The smallest Lok Sabha constituency in terms of voters is (a) Lakshadweep (b) Goa (c) Diu (d) none
13. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before its term by (a) the PM on the Speaker's advice (b) the President on the advice of the Prime Minister/Cabinet (c) the Speaker (d) the Chief Justice
14. A joint sitting of Parliament is presided over by the (a) Vice-President (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (c) President (d) PM
15. The Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly was (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) J.B. Kripalani (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
16. The first Chairman of the Planning Commission was (a) Gulzarilal Nanda (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) C.D. Deshmukh (d) K.C. Neogy
17. As per the order of precedence, who ranks highest? (a) Union Ministers (b) Governor of a state (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha (Vice-President)
18. The minimum age to contest Lok Sabha elections is (a) 18 (b) 25 (c) 28 (d) 35 years

Answers: *9-c, 10-b, 11-d, 12-a, 13-b, 14-b, 15-c, 16-b, 17-d, 18-b*

- Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister after Lal Bahadur Shastri (1966). The first elected Parliament came into being after the general elections of **1951–52**.

Ancient and Medieval History — Fill in the Blanks

1. The study of inscriptions is called **epigraphy**.
2. **Chandragupta Maurya** defeated the Greek king **Seleucus Nicator**.
3. **Lothal** was an ancient port of the Indus civilisation.
4. The **Atharva Veda** contains charms and spells to ward off evils and diseases.
5. **Dhanurveda** (science of archery) is the upaveda of the **Yajurveda**.
6. Copper was first used in the **Chalcolithic** age.
7. **Mohenjodaro** means "mound of the dead".
8. The Aryans are believed to have come to India from **Central Asia**.
9. The relics of the Buddha are preserved in **stupas**.
10. **Pataliputra** was the largest urban centre of early ancient India.
11. The court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan was **Chand Bardai** (*Prithviraj Raso*).
12. The Lodi ruler who introduced a system of auditing accounts — **Sikandar Lodi**.
13. *Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi* was written by **Abbas Khan Sarwani**.
14. The court language of the Mughals was **Persian**.
15. The Peacock Throne was made for **Shah Jahan**.
16. Babur's tomb is at **Kabul**.
17. **Aurangzeb** was known as "Zinda Pir" (living saint).
18. The founder of the Sayyid dynasty was **Khizr Khan**.

Match the Following

	Khajuraho temples	Chandellas
1	Lingaraja temple	Odisha (Bhubaneswar)
2	Pulakeshin II	Chalukyas
3	Prayag (Allahabad) pillar	Samudragupta's prashasti
4	Madurai	Pandyas
5	Gandharva Veda	music
6	Harappa	river Ravi
7	Bimbisara	Magadha empire
8	Satavahanas	lead coins
9	Chandragupta II Vikramaditya	defeated the Shakas
10	Samudragupta	defeated 12 kings of the south
11	Ashoka	Priyadarshi
12	Kanishka	Devaputra

Modern History — Fill in the Blanks

1. In 1757, Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated by **Robert Clive** at Plassey.
2. The first poet to use Hindavi/Urdu as a medium of poetic expression was **Amir Khusrau**.
3. India's first women's university (SNDT, 1916) was founded by **D.K. Karve**.
4. **Choudhry Rahmat Ali** coined the name and idea of "Pakistan" (1933).
5. The capital was shifted to Delhi (1911) during the reign of **Lord Hardinge**.
6. The **Hunter Commission** was appointed after the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** (1919).
7. **Annie Besant** was the first woman President of the INC (1917).
8. The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" was coined by **Maulana Hasrat Mohani** and made popular by **Bhagat Singh**.