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Content

    ❖ Sources of History   ❖ Religious Movements of the 6th Century

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Unit-IV : Chapter Wise Solved Papers (2011-2006)

English

Preposition

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Each item in this section has a sentence with a missing preposition. Select the correct preposition from the given options and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly.

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

1. Simulations of the 20th century by climate models that exclude the observed increase .... greenhouse gases fail to simulate the increase in temperature over the second half of the 20th century.
   (A) of (B) in
   (C) by (D) to

1. (B) The correct option is (B) *i.e.* "in".

2. In extremely poor societies, children can be put to work .... a young age and are therefore a source of income.
   (A) in (B) on
   (C) by (D) at

2. (D) The correct option is (D) *i.e.* "at".

3. People who are averse .... hard work, generally do not succeed in life.
   (A) to (B) about
   (C) at (D) on

3. (A) The correct option is (A) *i.e.* "to".
   Averse to – (phrasal verb) – having a strong dislike of or opposition to something.

4. I have known her .... long time.
   (A) since (B) for
   (C) at (D) before

4. (B) The correct option is (B) *i.e.* "for".
   Known for – having been so for a long time.

5. I accepted the offer .... certain conditions.
   (A) on
   (B) in
   (C) by
   (D) within

5. (A) The correct option is (A) *i.e.* "on".
   We generally use on the basis, on the grounds, on certain conditions etc.

6. She is a woman .... humble origin.
   (A) off (B) of
   (C) from (D) within

6. (B) The correct option is (B) *i.e.* "of".
   "Of" is used to define the origin.
   Ex– She is of rich family.

7. There is no cure .... the common cold.
   (A) for (B) of
   (C) to (D) on

7. (A) The correct option is (A) *i.e.* "for".
   Cure (n) – a substance or treatment that cures a disease or condition. (takes for).
   Cure (v) – the process of treatment. In this case 'of' will be used.

8. I ran .... John yesterday, and it was a pleasant surprise.
   (A) by (B) off
   (C) beside (D) into

8. (D) The correct option is (D) *i.e.* "into".
   Run into (phrasal verb) – to hit someone accidentally, collide.

9. My grandmother enjoyed boating .... the lovely lake.
   (A) in (B) on
   (C) beside (D) within

9. (B) The correct option is (B) *i.e.* 'on'.

10. He visits the needy to relieve them ...... their sufferings and poverty,
    (A) from (B) off
    (C) of (D) on

10. (C) The correct option is (C) *i.e.* "of".
    Relieve of – free from a burden, evil, or distress.

Common Errors

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (A), (B) and (C). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part. Indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter *i.e.*, (A) or (B) or (C). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (D)

[NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. Nursery Classes
   <u>(A)</u>
   for the children
   <u>(B)</u>
   starts on April every year
   <u>(C)</u>
   No error
   (D)

1. (C) In part (C) replace 'starts on April every year' with 'start on April every year;' as the subject Nursery classes in plural so it will take plural verb start (V_1) So, option (C) is correct.

2. The Pollution level is very
   <u>(A)</u>
   high in our city, and
   <u>(B)</u>
   becomes a health hazard
   <u>(C)</u>
   No error
   (D)

2. (C) In part (C) replace becomes a health hazard with 'a healthy hazard. The correct sequence of given phrase will be Article + Adjective + Noun. So, option (C) is correct.

3. India is a country of linguistic
   <u>(A)</u>
   and cultural diversity with
   <u>(B)</u>
   multiple ethnic and social groups
   <u>(C)</u>
   No error
   (D)

3. (B) In part (B) replace 'and cultural diversity' with 'with and cultural diversity' of it is a preposition related error. So option (B) is correct.

4. The lapse rate

 Why does the lapse rate
_____
(A)
effect the tendency
_____
(B)
of air to rise?
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

4. (B) In part (B) replace 'effect the tendency' with 'affect the tendency with' because we need a verb not a noun. Effect is a noun which means a phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon. So, option (B) is correct.

5. The thorax is the upper part
_____
(A)
of your body from the neck down
_____
(B)
to the bottom of the ribs and dia-
phragm
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

5. (B) In part (B), replace 'of your body from the neck down' with 'of your body from neck'. The use of down is unnecessary. So, option (B) is correct.

6. The practical uses of astrology
_____
(A)
have seldom been seriously
_____
(B)
studied outside India
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

6. (D) No error

7. She collected
_____
(A)
some armful of medicines and
_____
(B)
poured them down a drain
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

7. (B) In part (B), replace 'some armful of medicines and' with 'some armfuls of medicines'. Some means a certain amount of or a number of & it is used before uncountable nouns and plurals countable nouns. So option (B) is correct.

8. In many countries, the United Nations
_____
(A)
or other internationally organised
_____
(B)
peacekeeping forces are trying to keep
the peace
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

8. (C) In part (C), replace 'peacekeeping forces are trying to keep the peace' with 'peacekeeping forces are trying to maintain the peace. Maintain means to make 8th continue at the same level, standard etc.

9. Early cities rely on food and water
_____
(A)
from the surrounding countryside
_____
(B)
but today cities often depend on distant sources
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

9. (A) In part (A), replace 'Early cities rely on food and water' with 'Early cities relied on food and water'. Rely on/upon 5th/sb means to need sb/5th and not be able to live. So, option (A) is correct.

10. Climate change, whether it is
_____
(A)
natural or human-induced.
_____
(B)
is stressful for the people.
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

10. (A) In part (A) replace climate change with climate changes.

11. You don't have
_____
(A)
a monopoly on suffering;
_____
(B)
other people don't have problems too.
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

11. (C) Here 'don't' should not be used with 'too'.

12. If you say that someone
_____
(A)
you admire has feet of clay,
_____
(B)
you mean that they have hidden faults.
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

12. (C) Here 'they have' should be replaced with 'he has' become it is pointing out 'someone'. So it should be replaced with 'he' and singular helping verb, 'has'.

13. He refused to change his decision;
_____   _____
(A)   (B)
he refused it point out. No error
_____   _____
(C)   (D)

13. (C) Here 'point blank' should be replaced with 'point out', Point out means 'indicating something' while 'point blank' means 'clearly'.

14. The importance of trade in Mughal
times reinforced
_____
(A)
the cultural definition of wealth as
something
_____
(B)
comprising of movable property.
_____
(C)
No error
_____
(D)

14. (C) Here comprising should be replaced with consisting. ('Consisting of' is the correct phrase).

15. In the nineteenth century,
_____
(A)
most traditional scholars
_____
(B)
tried to stay clear from the
_____
imperial Government No error
_____   _____
(C)   (D)

15. (D) No error.

16.

$$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{He began his discussion by pointing over}}}$$

$$\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{that men and women}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{had different biological functions.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$$

16. (A) Here 'pointing over' should be replaced with 'pointing out' that means 'indicating something'.

17. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{Though he is poor,}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{but he is}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{honest}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$$

17. (B) 'Though' should not be used with 'but', but has not been used correctly.

18. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{My mother}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{has been doing}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{everything for the family.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$$

18. (B) Here has been doing, should be replaced with 'has done' to make complete sense.

19. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{When learning to dive}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{it is important}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{to relax in between and take breaks.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$$

19. (B) Here 'when' should be replaced with while because 'while' should be followed by v + ing (while + v + ing form)

20. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{I have the opportunity}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{to study}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{in America next year.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$$

20. (A) 'the' should be replaced with 'an'

21. $$\underset{(B)}{\underline{ \text{comprises of six houses,}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{three parking lots and one basement.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

21. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, "of" should be removed because "consist of" is equal to "comprise".

22. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{I look forward}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{to meet}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{you.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

22. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
The sentence has a phrasal verb, "look forward to" and the preposition "to" in it requires an object. The object can be a noun or a gerund. As "meet" is a verb, it cannot be an object to the preposition. The sentence requires the gerund "meeting" in place of "meet."

23. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{I cannot}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{cope up}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{with the pressure.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

23. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Cope with is phrasal verb and its meaning is to deal with situations. So, "up" should be removed.

24. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{I came}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{to this place}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{by walk.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

24. (C) The option (C), is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'on foot' should be used.

25. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{What is}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{the time}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{in your watch ?}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

25. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Time is an abstract concept, it does not have a body. So, it cannot be contained "in" watch or anything else. So, "by your watch" is the correct answer.

26. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{The price of my dress}}}$$

$$\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{is higher than that of}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{yours.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

26. (D) The correct option is (D).

27. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{My friend's}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{daughter-in-laws}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{have come.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

27. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, "daughter–in–law" is a singular noun and its plural is "daughters–in–laws.

28. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{I prefer}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{seafood}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{than Mediterranean food.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

28. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'to' should be used instead of 'than'. After Prefer and Preferable 'to' is used always.

29. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{We were}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{discussing about}}} \quad \underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{the issue.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

29. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here. "about should be removed after "discuss" because discuss meaning is to talk about.

30. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{Dispose off}}} \quad \underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{the garbage}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{from the shelves.}}} \quad \underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$$

30. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'of' should be placed instead of 'off'.
Dispose of 56/8th to throw, to get rid of 56/8th.

31. $$\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{He had arrived at Cairo}}}$$

$$\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{a few months before}}}$$

$$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{protests shook the Arab world.}}}$$

$$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$$

31. (A) The error his in past (A) Replace had arrived with arrined fecange whin 'febore' in fallaus an action that jhust heppened fefore protest shook the simple past tense. So, opttion (A) in correct.option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

32. Most of us who are older competitive
    <u>runners</u>
    (A)

    <u>are not able to race anywhere at
    the same speed</u>
    (B)

    <u>as we do when we were 30.</u>   <u>No error</u>
    (C)   (D)

32. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
    Here, did should be used instead of 'do', because it is talking about the past.

33. <u>Work hard</u> <u>lest you do not</u> <u>fail.</u>
    (A)   (B)   (C)

    <u>No error</u>
    (D)

33. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
    Here, "lest you should fail" should be used here because lest and should are a conjunctional pair and also we cannot use 'not' after should in this pair.

34. <u>The Eastern Ghats are home of 2600
    plant species</u>
    (A)

    <u>and this habitat fragmentation</u>
    (B)

    <u>can pose a serious threat to endemic
    plants.</u>
    (C)

    <u>No error</u>
    (D)

34. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect. 'Home to' will be used in place of 'home of'.

35. <u>Turbidity current is a fast-moving
    current</u>
    (A)

    <u>that sweeps down submarine canyons,</u>
    (B)

<u>carrying sand and mud into the deep sea.</u>
(C)

<u>No error</u>
(D)

35. (D) The option (D) is correct.

36. <u>Every one</u> <u>of the boys</u> <u>love to ride.</u>
    (A)   (B)   (C)

    <u>No error</u>
    (D)

36. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
    After indefinite pronouns, singular form of the verb is used always. So, here "loves" should be used instead of "love".

37. <u>Neither praise nor blame</u> <u>seem</u>
    (A)   (B)

    <u>to affect him.</u> <u>No error</u>
    (C)   (D)

37. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
    Here, singular form of the verb should be used *i.e.* "seems" because in neither–nor case verb is placed according to the nearest subject.

38. <u>Many a man</u> <u>has succumbed</u>
    (A)   (B)

    <u>to this temptation.</u> <u>No error</u>
    (C)   (D)

38. (D) The option (D) is correct.

39. <u>_____</u>

    <u>are allowed</u> <u>to each speaker.</u> <u>No error</u>
    (B)   (C)   (D)

39. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
    Here, 'is' should be used because the subject is also singular *i.e.,* "A time slot".

40. <u>He asked</u>
    (A)

    <u>whether either of the brothers</u>
    (B)

    <u>were at home.</u> <u>No error</u>
    (C)   (D)

40. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
    Here, 'was' should be used because of the given syntax:
    Either of + Plural subject + Singular verb.

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

41. <u>Opening his letters,</u>
    (A)

    <u>reading them carefully and sending
    for his clerk,</u>
    (B)

    <u>he dictated answers with them.</u>
    (C)

    <u>No error.</u>
    (D)

41. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
    Here, 'to' should be used instead of 'with' because after opening his letter he dictated answers to them that means he was delivering answers to them not with them.

42. <u>He was my school-friend,</u>
    (A)

    <u>but becoming a great man,</u>
    (B)

    <u>he has grown proud enough to forget
    his old friends.</u>
    (C)

    <u>No error.</u>
    (D)

42. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
    According to the given sentence the clause (B) states that after becoming a great man he has become proudy. So "but after becoming a great man" should be used instead of "but becoming a great man" to make the sentence contextually correct.

43. <u>Rabindranath Tagore,</u>
    (A)

    <u>a Nobel laureate and the author of the
    national anthem,</u>
    (B)

found Shantiniketan.   No error.
(C)   (D)

43. (B) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, "founded" should be used instead of "found" because the sentence is given in the past indefinite tense. So V_2 form of the verb should be used which "founded" and its meaning is–to establish or originate (an institution or organization).

44. The art of printing was introduced into England
(A)

during the reign of Edward IV
(B)

by William Caxton, a native of Kent.
(C)

No error.
(D)

44. (D) The option (D) is correct.

45. From thirty years
(A)

he devoted himself to public affairs
(B)

without taking a holiday.   No error.
(C)   (D)

45. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, 'for' should be used instead of 'from'.
For denotes a period of time.

46. If Ramesh will be promoted
(A)

he will get   a higher salary.   No error.
(B)   (C)   (D)

46. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

If + Present Indefinite Tense, Future Indefinite Tense.
If you play well, I will select you in my team.
Here, "If Ramesh is promoted" should be used.

47. My brother goes to the office
(A)   (B)

five day week.   No error.
(C)   (D)

47. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, "five days a week" should be used.

48. If you lend Mohan a pen
(A)

he will lend it to someone else
(B)

and never you will get it back.
(C)

No error.
(D)

48. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, "you will never get" should be used. The adverb should be placed before the main verb.

49. One of most widely spread   bad habits.
(A)   (B)

is the use of tobacoo.   No error.
(C)   (D)

49. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, 'the most' should be used because before superlative degree 'the' should be used to show the specification.

50. A great part   of Arabia   is desert.
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error.
(D)

50. (D) The option (D) is the correct option.

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

51. He appears to be   a honest man.
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error.
(D)

51. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, 'an' should be used instead of 'a' because before vowel sound 'an' is always used.

52. One of the members
(A)

expressed doubt if
(B)

the Minister was an atheist.   No error.
(C)   (D)

52. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, "doubt that" should be used instead of "doubt if".

53. This view has been taken
(A)

by one of the ablest persons
(B)

who has written on this subject.
(C)

No error.
(D)

53. (D) The option (D) is the correct answer.

54. Slow and steady   owns the race,
(A)   (B)

as the wise would say.   No error.
(C)   (D)

54. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, 'wins' should be used instead of "owns".

55. We often hear people say
(A)

that most human beings have not evolved
(B)

or grow up enough to stick to truth or non-violence.
(C)

No error.
(D)

55. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect .

'grown up' will be used in place of 'grow up' because the helping verb is 'have'. We use V(III) form with 'have'.

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

56. The politician lost face in his constituency
(A)

when he broke the pre-election promises
(B)

he made to his people. No error.
(C)   (D)

56. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect. Here, It should be in the past perfect tense; 'he had made to his people'. We use past perfect to talk about something that happened before another action in the past, which is usually expressed by the past simple ('lost face')

57. At the request of the Defence Attorney,
(A)

the jury were called
(B)

and their individual verdicts were recorded.
(C)

No error.
(D)

57. (D) The option (D) is correct *i.e.* No Error.

58. Frank Lloyd Wright
has been acclaimed   by colleagues
(A)   (B)

as the greater of all modern architects.
(C)

No error.
(D)

58. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect. Here, Wright is being compared by his colleagues with all modern architects, the superlative degree must be used. The correct usage would be 'as the greatest of all modern architects'.

59. In my younger days
(A)

I could run four miles   as a stretch.
(B)   (C)

No error.
(D)

59. (D) The correct option is (D) *i.e.* No error.

60. The owner   as well as his servants
(A)   (B)

is honest. No error.
(C)   (D)

60. (D) The correct option is (D) i.e., No error.

Q. No. 61 to 65

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

61. An electrical circuit
(A)

is the complete path
(B)

traversed by electric current. No error.
(C)   (D)

61. (D) The correct option is (D).

62. He waved us a by-by
(A)

as he boarded the train
(B)

which disappeared into the tunnel.
(C)

No error.
(D)

62. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, "bye-bye" should be used.

63. There was great deal that had to be scrapped, that must be scrapped;
(A)

but surely India could not have been what she undoubtedly was,
(B)

and could not have continued a cultured existence for thousands of years.
(C)

No error.
(D)

63. (A) The option is (A) grammatically incorrect
Here, "a" should be placed before "great". To represent the only deal "a" should be used.

64. With regard to interior decoration, it is the attention given to the less overt aspects of using space
(A)

that give it life, an identity, a quality
(B)

that makes it exciting and unusual.
(C)

No error.
(D)

64. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, "gives" should be used because the subject of the verb is singular.

65. A small parcel   of novels is
(A)   (B)

better than none. No error.
(C)   (D)

65. (D) The correct option is (D).

Q. No. 66 to 70

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

66. I can fly   if I will be   a bird   .
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error   .
(D)

66. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
In subjunctive sentense, 'were' is used.
The given sentence indicates an imaginary conditions so will be in to be replaced were.
For example - If I were a bird, I would fly to you.

67. As soon as the train arrived
(A)   (B)

the passengers entered the compartments.
(C)

No error   .
(D)

67. (D) The correct option is (D).

68. Never I have seen such a town   .
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error   .
(D)

68. (B) The option is (B) *i.e.* grammatically incorrect.
Here, Never have I seen such a town.
When the sentence starts from negative word in that case it is always followed by a helping verb.

69. He goes to his office | by bicycle
       (A)   (B)

every day | . No error .
  (C)   (D)

69. (D) The correct option is (D).

70. Far from being appreciated,
           (A)

his conduct was discussed
        (B)

and sharply commented . No error .
      (C)   (D)

70. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

Use preposition 'upon' after commented as it is a more formal term for on, especially in abstract sense.

Q. No. 71 to 80

[NDA and NA (II), 2016]

71. ———— ————————

———————— ————
       •

71. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, "driving" should be used because after be + habitual + of, V_4 form of the verb is always used.

72. ————————————

————————

——————————————

————
   •

72. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

Here. "It being a day" should be used because both clauses have different subject in that case "it being" should be used.

73. •————————————

——————————

73. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, "if you want" should be used. Syntax–If + Present Indefinite Tense, auxiliary + v_1.

74. •———————— •—— •

   •
————————————————

————
  •

74. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

The error lies in "I am advising him for a long time". The use of Present Perfect Continuous should replace it. This part can be rewritten as 'although I have been advising him for a long time'.

75. •————————————

————————————

———————————— ————
   •

75. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect 'most' is superfluous here. Essential itself a properwords to convey the complets sense.

76. •• •———— ——————————

———— ————
   •

76. (D) The correct option is (D).

77. ———— ———— ————————

————
 •

77. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, 'To' should be removed.

78. ————————— •———————

————————————————

————
 •

78. (B) The correct option is (B). The correct statement will be students have been on strike for the last fifteen days.

79. •————————————

——————————

——————————— ————
   •

79. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect. Here his own is superfluous. It is very clear that only the king has a queen. So remove his own.

80. •————————————

————————— •

————————————————
      •

————
 •

80. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.

Here, 'to' should be used instead of 'than'.

Q. No. 81 to 90

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

81. She said that | she was understanding
                (A)

his point of view | very well. | No error.
   (B)   (C)   (D)

81. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect. Here, had understood form of the verb should be used because the sentence is in Past Indefinite Tense.

82. All the houses
   having been washed away
   _____
   (A)
   by the floods,
   _____
   (B)
   the villagers sought shelter in the
   _____
   (C)
   panchayat office. No error.
   _____ _____
   (D)

82. (D) The option (D) is the correct option.

83. It is necessary for us to familiarize with
                               _____
                               (A)
   and get used to the ways of the people
   _____
        (B)
   among whom we live. No error.
   _____ _____
   (C)   (D)

83. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect. It should be familiarize ourselves.

84. The mother asked the child
   _____
   (A)
   why did she cry out   in her sleep.
   _____   _____
   (B)   (C)
   No error.
   _____
   (D)

84. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect. The interrogative sentence should be changed into affirmative statement in Indirect Narration.
   Verb + Subject is changed into Subject + Verb.

85. I asked him that   why he was angry
   _____   _____
   (A)   (B)
   but he did not answer. No error.
   _____ _____
   (C)   (D)

85. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect. Here, 'that' should be removed because already "why" as a relative pronoun is used in the given sentence.

86. Had I not taken ill, I would
   _____
   (A)
   have sent you my research paper
   _____
   (B)

much earlier. No error.
_____ _____
(C)   (D)

86. (D) Option (D) is correct.

87. The barn owl helps the farmer
   by destroying rats which could,
   _____
   (A)
   if left unchecked do a lot of
   _____
   (B)
   damage to the crops. No error.
   _____ _____
   (C)   (D)

87. (D) The option (D) is the correct option.

88. He had gone home three weeks ago
   _____
   (A)
   and was expected back yesterday, but
   _____
   (B)
   he has not come yet. No error.
   _____   _____
   (C)   (D)

88. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect. Here, "Past Indefinite Tense" should be used because the action was done in some time in the past. "He went home three weeks ago" should replace "He had gone."

89. We must sympathize   for others
   _____   _____
   (A)   (B)
   in their troubles. No error.
   _____   _____
   (C)   (D)

89. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
   sympathize: always use 'with' as a preposition.

90. The scientists in America
   _____
   (A)
   are trying for long
   _____
   (B)
   to discover the genes responsible for ageing.
   _____
   (C)
   No error.
   _____
   (D)

90. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
   Here, 'have been trying' should be used because the action began in the past and is still continuing.

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

91. I am told John is ill since Monday.
   _____ _____ _____
   (A)   (B)   (C)
   No error.
   _____
   (D)

91. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
   Use "John has been ill" in place of 'John is ill'. This is because of the presence of 'since' in part C which shows that the action is still continuing. Use 'I find a job' in place of 'I shall find a job'.

92. I shall leave school   as soon as
   _____   _____
   (A)   (B)
   I shall find a job. No error.
   _____   _____
   (C)   (D)

92. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
   When two such clauses are there in that case one should be of Future Indefinite Tense and the other which is connected with connector is must be of Present Indefinite Tense.
   Ex– I will complete this project if you help me.

93. He is a rich man: he is owning
   _____   _____
   (A)   (B)
   a number of buildings in Bombay.
   _____
   (C)
   No error.
   _____
   (D)

93. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
   Two clauses in a sentence need to be linked by a conjunction. However, in the given sentence, the clause 'He is a rich man' is followed by another clause 'he is owning a number of buildings in Bombay' without a conjunction in between. Hence, this is grammatically incorrect.
   If part (B) is changed to an adjective phrase *i.e.*, 'who owns', it can effectively describe the subject a rich man'. So, the modified sentence would be : (A) He is a rich man (B) who owns (C) a number of buildings in Bombay.

94. We were able to make it | in spite of
$\qquad$ (A) $\qquad$ (B)

a bad weather. | No error.
(C) | (D)

94. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here 'the' should be used instead of 'a'.

95. Neither of the two letters of credit
(A)

were useful | when he needed it.
(B) | (C)

No error.
(D)

95. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'was' should be used instead of 'were'. The word, 'neither' is a pronoun which requires a singular verb even though it appears (on the face of it) to refer to two things.
Syntax:
Neither of + Plural Subject + Singular verb.

96. Little he realized | that he wouldn't live
(A) | (B)

to see his grandson married. | No error.
(C) | (D)

96. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
The verb follows the subject.
The phrase, 'Little he realised' in the beginning of the sentence is grammatically incorrect. The subject is 'he'. The verb is 'realised'. The auxiliary to be used is 'did'. The correct inverted phrase is little did he realise'. It means the same as 'He did not realise'.

97. A difficult syllabus | is supposed to hurt
(A) | (B)

juvenile mind. | No error.
(C) | (D)

97. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'a' should be used before the juvenile mind.

98. The voice of sanity and patriotism
(A)

are important to dispel
(B)

the prevailing confusion. | No error.
(C) | (D)

98. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, the subject is "The voice", which is a singular noun. The phrase, 'of sanity and patriotism' acts as an adjective for the said noun. Hence, the verb which follows should agree with the singular noun and also be in singular form. --
So, the correct sentence is– The voice of sanity and patriotism is important to dispel the prevalent confusion.

99. You were going to explain
(A)

your late arrival. | isn't it ? | No error.
(B) | (C) | (D)

99. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. They are mainly used when we want to confirm that something is true or not. A positive statement is followed by a negative tag. The question tag is formed with the auxiliary/modal verb from the statement and the appropriate subject. In the given sentence, the subject is 'You' –singular second person pronoun. The auxiliary is "were". It a positive statement. So, the question tag will be negative using the words 'were' and you'. Hence, the correct question tag is 'weren't you ?'

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

100. Unless you stop to make noise at once,
(A)

I will have no option but to
(B)

bring the matter to the attention
of the police.
(C)

No error.
(D)

100. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here 'stop to make noise' will be replaced by 'stop making noise'.

101. He couldn't but help
(A)

shed tears at the plight of the villagers
(B)

rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone.
(C)

No error.
(D)

101. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'but' should be come after help, because two action verb cannot be used together.

102. Since it was his first election campaign, the candidate was confused;
(A)

none could clearly understand
(B)

either the principles he stood for or the benefits he promised.
(C)

No error.
(D)

102. (D) The correct option is (D).
As, the sentence is grammatically and contextually correct. So, No error is required.

103. It is an established fact that the transcendeltal American poets and philosophers,
(A)

who lived in the latter half of the nineteenth century,
(B)

were more influenced by Indian philosophy, in particular by Upanishadic Philosophy.
(C)

No error.
(D)

103. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here 'more' will be replaced by 'much' as no comparison is being made.

104. No sooner did I open the door
(A)

when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in
(B)

making us shiver from heat to foot.
(C)

No error.
(D)

104. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'than' should be used instead of 'when'. No sooner....than.

105. After opening the door
(A)

we entered into the room
(B)

next to the kitchen.   No error.
(C)   (D)

105. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'into' should be removed because 'enter' and 'into' can't be used together. Both used together make a superfluous sentence.

106. When the dentist came in
(A)

my tooth was stopped aching
(B)

out of fear that I might lose my tooth.
(C)

No error.
(D)

106. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'was' should be removed because the sentence is given in the Active Voice.

107. Emphasis on equality of life ensures
(A)

for the health and happiness
(B)

for every individual.   No error.
(C)   (D)

107. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'for' should be removed.

108. The students were   awaiting for
(A)   (B)

the arrival of the chief guest.
(C)

No error.
(D)

108. (B) The option (B) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'waiting for' should be used instead of 'awaiting for'.
The verb await must have an expressed object.
The object of await is usually a thing, not a person.
Example : I am awaiting your reply.

109. You will come   to my party tomorrow,
(A)   (B)

isn't it ?   No error.
(C)   (D)

109. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'won't you should be used because in question tag questions helping verb must be taken from the sentence.

110. Having read a number of stories
(A)

about space travel
(B)

his dream now is about to visit the moon.
(C)

No error.
(D)

110. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, remove the word "about".

111. The meeting adjourned abruptly
(A)

by the Chairman after
(B)

about three hours of deliberation.
(C)

No error.
(D)

111.(A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'Passive verb' should be used because the subject is not given and the object is placed before the verb.
The word 'was' should be used: "The meeting was adjourned abruptly ......"

112. Not one of the hundreds
(A)

of striking workers
(B)

were allowed to go near the factory.
(C)

No error.
(D)

112. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'was' should be used instead of 'were' because the subject is 'not one' which is singular.

113. If I had known   this earlier
(A)   (B)

I will have helped him.   No error.
(C)   (D)

113. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Had + V_3 + would have + V_3.
Here, 'would have helped' should be used.

114. Mr. Smith was accused for murder
(A)

but the court found him not guilty
(B)

and acquitted him.   No error.
(C)   (D)

114. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'accused of' should be used. 'Of' preposition is used with accused.

[NDA and NA (II), 2014]

115. (A) It was nearly thirty years ago, / (B) since this magazine / (C) was first published. / (D) No error.

115. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect. Here, 'when' should be used instead of 'since'.

116. (A) Ten years ago he was having an income/ (B) of over ten thousand rupees a month; / (C) he must indeed be a wealthy man by now./ (D) No error.

116. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect. Here, Past Perfect Tense should be used instead of Past Continuous Tense. It indicates that an action was already completed at some point in the past before something else happened. It should be "Ten years ago he had an income ....?

117. (A) In spite of the fact /(B) that the meeting was about to end, / (C) he insisted to ask several questions./ (D) No error.

117. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, the verb 'insist' always takes 'on' as a preposition followed by a gerund. "On asking" will be used in place of 'to ask!'

118. (A) Hardly had he entered into the room /(B) and taken his seat, /(C) when the girls began to giggle. /(D) No error.

118. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'into' should be removed because it makes the sentence superfluous. We can't use enter and into together because both carry the same meaning.

119. (A) I was disappointed /(B) when I came for seeing you last evening /(C) but could not find you at home./ (D) No error.

119. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect. Here, 'to see' should be used instead of 'for seeing'.

120. (A) The number of jobs /(B) that would be satisfactory in all respects /(C) are small. /(D) No error.

120. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect because after the number of singular form of the verb should be used.
Syntax: The number of + Plural Subject + Singular Verb.
'is small' will be used in place of 'are small'.

121. (A) I have found the man /(B) whom I know/ (C) is the thief./ (D) No error.

121. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect. Here, 'who' should be used in place of 'whom'.

122. (A) There is no reason /(B) why he should not come /(C) since he is in town and is free. /(D) No error.

122. (D) The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

123. (A) It is high time /(B) we cried a halt to the existing corrupt practices /(C) followed in the educational sphere. /(D) No error.

123. (D) The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

124. (A) The situation is perilous /(B) but if we are prepared promptly to act, / (C) there is still one chance of escape. / (D) No error.

124. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect. The adverb "promptly is qualifying the verb 'to act' so it should come after it. Hence, the use should be" We are prepared to act promptly ...."

[NDA and NA (I), 2014]

125. The pile of books are missing
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error
(D)

125. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'is' should be used. Pile is a collective noun and there is a single pile in the given sentence.

126. Either he or I are wrong. No error
(A)   (B) (C)   (D)

126. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'am' should be used instead of 'are' because when two or more subjects are connected with either... or in that case verb must be placed according to the nearest subject.

127. Please tell to him to do his work.
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error
(D)

127. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'to should be removed. After tell 'to'can't be placed.

128. ——————— ——— ——————

No error
(D)

128. (D) No error

129. The thief hit me suddenly and hardly.
(A)   (B)   (C)

No error
(D)

129. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
The sentence wants to convey that the thief hit the speaker in a very hard manner. However, 'hardly' does not convey this meaning as it means 'barely' or 'not at all'. Hence,' hardly' should be replaced with hard.

130. The number of books in our library
(A)   (B)

is less. No error
(C)   (D)

130. (C) The use of 'less' in part (C) is incorrect as less is used in comparison.

131. The general said,
(A)

''Soldiers, do not fire
(B)

till I will give the order." No error
(C)   (D)

131. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
The use of 'will' after I is incorrect. So 'will' has to be removed.

132. Neither of the candidates are good.
(A)   (B) (C)

No error
(D)

132. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect.
The sentence wants to convey that

both the candidates are bad. Hence, 'are' should be replaced with 'is' because neither of follows this syntax *i.e.* Neither of + Plural Subject + Singular verb.

133. This machine is more efficient
      (A)   (B)

than any other equipments in the
                workshop.
                (C)

No error
  (D)

133. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, equipment is an uncountable noun and can't be pluralized.

134. The tin deposits in that area
          (A)

would probably be exhausted
         (B)

in to near future. No error
    (C)   (D)

134. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect because of the incorrect usage of the preposition.

135. The operation of this machine
         (A)

is different to that of the other.
  (B)   (C)

No error
  (D)

135. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'from' should be used instead of 'to'. 'Different from is a fixed preposition.

Q. No. 136 to 138

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

136. Many a boy were happy
        (A)

dancing at the victory
      (B)

of our cricket team in Australia.
         (C)

No error
  (D)

136. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'was' should be used instead of 'were'.

Syntax:- Many a + Singular Subject + Singular Verb.

137. Even though she lost the beauty contest,
         (A)

she was still more prettier
     (B)

than the other girls. No error
    (C)   (D)

137. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect.
Two comparative degrees can't be used together.
Here, 'more' should be removed.

138. The differential attractions of the sun and the moon have a direct effect
         (A)

in the rising and falling of the tides.
   (B)   (C)

No error
  (D)

138. (B) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'rise and fall' should be used instead of 'rising and falling' because Present Indefinite Tense is used to represent universal actions.

Q. No. 139 to 143

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

139. Suppose if you were left along
        (A)

to live on a desert island
      (B)

what would you do ? No error.
    (C)   (D)

139. (A) The (B) part is grammatically incorrect.
Suppose and mean the same and are of them is unnecessary. So, option (A) is carrect. Deserted (adj) - forsaken by owner or inhabitants, uninhabited.

140. For so many years
     (A)

it is almost his habit
     (B)

to go to the bed at 10 p.m. daily.
        (C)

No error.
  (D)

140. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'the' should be removed because the sentence states the habit of the person and while representing the daily actions 'the' can't be used.
To go to bed - Routine action.

141. I see her   most weekends
   (A)   (B)

but not very often between. No error.
       (C)   (D)

141. (C) The (C) part is grammatically incorrect.
We have to use 'in between' instead of 'between'.

142. The deliberations by the committee
     (A)   (B)

are completely confidential. No error.
     (C)   (D)

143. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'of' should be used instead of 'by'.

Q. No. 144 to 147

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

144. Let us bring this discussion to close.
  (A)   (B)   (C)

No error
  (D)

144. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'to close' should be removed. Either 'to an end' or 'to conclusion' should be used to make the sentence grammatically or contextually correct.
For example, we usually say end this conversation not close this conversation.

145. I and Gopal   went to the meeting
   (A)   (B)

together. No error
  (C)   (D)

145. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'Gopal and I' should be used instead of 'I and Gopal' because of the 231 Rule of the Personal Pronouns.
Rule – 231 Rule.

When more than one person is used in a sentence and all Personal Pronouns are singular in that case the order should – 231.

2 — Second person
3 — Third person
1 — First person

Ex.– He and I are going to see the magic show.

146. $\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{In most villages}}}$ $\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{the roads are rough;}}}$

$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{isn't it?}}}$ $\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$

146. (C) The option (C) is grammatically incorrect.
According to the question tag rule, 'aren't they' should be used here because the subject of the verb in the sentence is 'Plural' *i.e.* Roads.

147. $\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{He applied for an employment}}}$ $\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{in}}}$

$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{an office.}}}$ $\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error}}}$

147. (A) The option (A) is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'an' should be removed before 'employment'.

Q. No. 148 to 150

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

148. $\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{None of the applicants have turned up}}}$

$\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{for the interview}}}$ $\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{on time.}}}$ $\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$

148. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'has' should be used instead of 'have' because the correct syntax of None of is as follows:
None of + Plural Subject + Singular Verb.

149. $\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{If the police would have worked}}}$ $\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{in time}}}$

$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{the riot would not have occurred.}}}$ $\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$

149. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect.
We will use 'had' in place of 'would have'.

150. $\underset{(A)}{\underline{\text{He was charged of murder}}}$

$\underset{(B)}{\underline{\text{though the evidence did every thing}}}$

$\underset{(C)}{\underline{\text{the convince the judge of his innocence.}}}$

$\underset{(D)}{\underline{\text{No error.}}}$

150. (A) The (A) part is grammatically incorrect.
Here, 'charge with' should be used instead of 'charge of'.
'Charge with' is the correct usage of the preposition. If means to be 'accused of a crime'.

Fill in the Blanks

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words given after the sentence. Select the word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. There was a time when West Germany was a distinct ....
(A) policy   (B) polity
(C) abstract   (D) hierarchy

1. (D) Here 'hierarchy' should be used to express complete sense.

2. I was .... with the film; I had expected it to be better.
(A) disappointed   (B) disappointing
(C) annoying   (D) prejudiced

2. (B) With respect to the movie, 'disappointed with' should be used to express its sense.

3. It was a .... experience. Everybody was shocked.
(A) terrified   (B) horrified
(C) terrifying   (D) denouncing

3. (C) Here 'terrifying experience' should be used to express its sense.

4. Elephants .... when they perceive danger.
(A) trumpet   (B) frolic
(C) whine   (D) sing

4. (A) Here trumpet (the sound of elephant) should be used.

5. The first film on Tagore was such a success that now they are going to make a ....
(A) serial   (B) sequence
(C) sequel   (D) sequential

5. (C) Latter part of the movie is called 'sequel'. Here 'sequel' should be used.

6. The United Nations had .... 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health.
(A) ruled   (B) ordered
(C) foretold (D) declared

6. (D) Here 'declared' should be used to express correct sense.

7. My brother is .... punctual, but he is late today.
(A) normatively (B) primarily
(C) normally   (D) basically

7. (C) 'normally' should be used to express the correct sense.

8. My son is very .... he trusts everyone
(A) fallible   (B) gullible
(C) sensible   (D) credible

8. (B) Here 'gullible' should be used to express the correct sense.
'Gullible' means 'one who believes easily'.

9. Mahatma Gandhi was a lover of humanity and a .... believer in the goodness of human nature.
(A) staunch   (B) powerful
(C) cheerful (D) hopeful

9. (A) Here 'staunch' should be used to express correct sense. 'staunch' means 'determined/firm')

10. I wish I .... her before we met.
(A) know   (B) have know
(C) knew   (D) known

10. (C) Here 'knew' should be used.
Here the sentence followed by I wish should be in Past Indefinite Tense
I wish + Past Indefinite Tense.

Q. No. 11 to 15

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

11. The Election Commission on Saturday .... that the Assembly elections in five States will be held from November 12 to December 7.
(A) pronounced   (B) announced
(C) promulgated (D) issued

11. (B) The correct option is (B) *i.e.* "Announced".
Announced means 'to declare'
Pronounced means very noticeable
Promulgated means put a law into effect.
Issued means 'supplied'

Chapter 1

History

Ancient Indian History

(Sources of History)

1. Which one of the following pairs of travellers and their nationality is **not** correctly matched ?
   (A) Ibn Battuta — Moroccan
   (B) Duarte Barbosa — Portuguese
   (C) Jean Baptiste Tavernier — Dutch
   (D) Niccolao Manucci — Venetian

   [NDA and NA (II), 2019]

1. (C) Jean–Baptiste Tavernier was a French diamond merchant and explorer in the seventeenth century.
   • Tavernier is best known for discovering or purchasing the 116–carat Tavernier Blue Diamond in 1666, which he later sold to Louis XIV of France for 120,000 livres in 1668.
   • He also compared India to Iran and Ottoman Empire.

2. The cylindrical stone seals were used in which civilization ?
   (A) Harappan   (B) Egyptian
   (C) Roman   (D) Mesopotamian

   [NDA and NA (II), 2016]

2. (D) A cylinderical seal is a small round cylinder with written characters or figurative scenes or bath, used in ancient times to roll an impression onto a two-dimensional surface, generally wet clay.

   Cylinder seals were probably invented in southern Mesopotamia about 3500 BC and were used until about 300 BC. They are found in all countries where cuneiform writing was used. Stamp seals were used even earlier, from about 6000 BC, and continued in use long after cylinder seals went out of fashion.

(Indus Valley Civilization)

1. Which one of the following Harappan sites was a specialised centre for making shell objects?

   (A) Lothal   (B) Balakot
   (C) Amri   (D) Kot Diji

   [NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (B) Balakot and Nageshwar were the two centres for making shell objects during the Harappan Civilisation. Both the settlements are located near the coast. These were specialised centres where shell objects, such as bangles, spoons, and inlay, were made and transported to other settlements.
   • Sculptures, seals, ceramics, gold jewellery, terracotta figurines, and other works of art have been discovered at several sites of the Harappan Civilisation. For example, bearded man's figure made of steatite, dancing girl made of bronze, and seals of Pashupati Mahadev have been found in Mohenjodaro.

2. In the Mesopotamian records, which one of the following terms was used for the Indus Valley (Harappans) ?

   (A) Dilmun   (B) Meluhha
   (C) Magan   (D) Failaka

   [NDA and NA (II), 2017]

2. (B) Meluhha was the Sumerian term for one of Sumer's most important trading partners during the Middle Bronze Age. The majority of scholars link it to the Indus Valley Civilization.
   • Magan, Dilmun, and Meluhha are three prominent trading centres mentioned repeatedly in Sumerian writings.
   • The Sumerian city of Magan is today widely recognised as the territory that includes the United Arab Emirates and Oman.
   • The current scholarly opinion is that Dilmun comprised Bahrain, Failaka Island, and the neighbouring coast of Eastern Arabia in the Persian Gulf, and that it traded with Mesopotamian civilizations.

   • In an inscription Gudea of Lagash (21st century BCE) mentioned the Meluhhans, who came to Sumer to trade gold dust, carnelian, and other items.

3. Harappan crafts display an amazing degree of standardization. According to Kenoyer, what was the possible reason for such an achievement '?
   (A) Availability of raw materials at local level
   (B) Centralized markets for crafts
   (C) Specialized training centres for craftsmen
   (D) State control

   [NDA and NA (I), 2015]

3. (D) Jonathan Mark Kenoyer is an American archaeologist. According to Kenoyer, the possible reason for achieving the high degree of standardization in Harappan crafts was because of the state control. They considered having a value in maintaining socio-economic or ritual order and used non local raw materials and highly complex technologies.

4. The terra–cotta plough of the Harappan civilization was found at :
   (A) Mohenjo–daro
   (B) Banawali
   (C) Kalibangan
   (D) Lothal

   [NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

4. (B) The terracotta 'plough was found in the Harappan site of Banawali. It is an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization period in Fatehabad district of Haryana.
   • The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia.
   • Sculptures, seals, ceramics, gold jewellery, terracotta figurines, and other works of art have been discovered at several sites of the Harappan Civilisation. For example, a bearded man's figure made of steatite, a dancing girl made of bronze, and seals of Pashupati Mahadev have been found in Mohenjo–Daro.

(Religious Movements of the 6th Century (Buddhism and Jainism)

1. Who among the following was associated with the formulation of the basic ideas of the *Mahayana* Buddhism?
(A) Nagarjuna
(B) Kashyapa Matanga
(C) Menander
(D) Kanishka

[NDA and NA (II), 2014]

1. (A) The Mahayana philosophical school termed as Madhyamaka was founded by the second century figure of Nagarjuna.

This philosophical tradition focuses on refuting all theories which posit any kind of substance, inherent existence or intrinsic nature.

Mahayana is a term for a broad group of Buddhist traditions, texts, philosophies, and practices.

Mahayana Buddhism developed in India and is considered one of the two main existing branches of Buddhism (the other being Theravada).

Mahayana accepts the main scriptures and teachings of early Buddhism, but also adds various new doctrines and texts such as the Mahayana Sutras and its emphasis on the bodhisattva path and Prajnaparamita.

2. Consider the following statements relating to Jain literature :
1. The sacred books of the Jainas are known as Siddhanta or Agama
2. The language of the earliest Jain texts is eastern dialect of Pali known as Ardha Magadhi

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2
[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

2. (A) The texts containing the teachings of Mahavira are called the Agamas, and are the canonical literature – the scriptures – of Svetambara Jainism. Mahavira's disciples compiled his words into texts or sutras, and memorised them to pass on to future generations.

● Both the Digambara and Shvetambara believe that the "purest" Jain teachings were contained within the Purvas, which have been mostly lost to antiquity. Of the surviving Jain scriptures, the Digambara tend to focus upon the Prakaranas; while the Shvetambara focus upon the Angas. Hence statement 1 is correct.

● The oldest surviving material is contained in the canonical Jain Agamas, which are written in Ardhamagadhi, a Prakrit (Middle–Indo Aryan) language. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

(Mauryan Period)

1. Which one of the following was **not** a part of the *dhamma* of King Ashoka?
(A) Honouring the king
(B) Tolerance of religions other than one's own
(C) Respecting Brahmanas
(D) Promoting the welfare of his subjects

[NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (A) King Ashoka's Dhamma did not include honouring the king, worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice. He believed he had are sponsibility to educate his subjects, just like a parent strives to teach his children. The Buddha's teachings also had an impact on him.

● Dhamma was an ethical code to inculcate a social responsibility among the people. It was different from various religions popular at that time. The ultimate goal of Dhamma was to create a harmonious environment where all people, irrespective of their caste and religion, lived in peace and harmony with each other so as to ensure the security and stability of the empire.

● For Ashoka, Dhamma was a way of life and was based on a high degree of social ethics and civic responsibility. Dhamma was meant to reach every member of the society for which Ashoka formed a different cadre of officers known as the 'Dhamma-Mahamattas'.

2. Ashoka's connection with Buddhism is evident from which one of the following edicts ?
(A) Major Rock Edict 13
(B) Rock Edict 6
(C) Minor Rock Edict 1
(D) Pillar Edict 4

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

2. (C) Edicts were inscriptions written by Ashoka to promote government policies and instructions while also serving as a symbol of Mauryan authority.

● The king's deep regret at seeing the destruction of Kalinga is reflected in Major Rock Edict 13.

● Emperor Ashoka was changed into a stable and peaceful emperor after his catastrophic battle with Kalinga, and he became a Buddhist patron.

3. Consider the following statements about Ashokan rock edicts :
1. Major Rock Edict XIII records Ashoka's remorse at the sufferings caused by his Kalinga campaign.
2. Major Rock Edict X records Ashoka's visit to Lumbini.
3. Major Rock Edict XII refers to *Dhamma Mahamattas* as a new category of officers instituted by Ashoka.
4. Major Rock Edict XII speaks about showing tolerance towards all sects.
Which of the statements given above are correct ?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

3. (D) The Rock Edicts was the first tangible evidence of how Buddhism spread under the patronage of the most powerful monarchs of Indian history. Edicts helped in decoding of practical institutions in running Kingdom such as the irrigation systems design and descriptions of Monarchs beliefs in peaceful moral behaviour. Major Rock Edict XII-It directed and determined request for tolerance among different religious sects. Major Rock Edict XIII-Its paramount importance is in understanding Ashoka's policy of Dhamma. This Rock edict pleads the way of conquest which is dhamma instead of war. This is logical culmination of the thorough processes which began from the 1st rock edict.

Major Rock Edict X disapproves the individual's desire for fame and glory and stressses on Dhamma. Hence statement 2 is incorrect and the correct answer is option (D).

4. Which one of the following is the common element among Rajagriha, Vaishali and Pataliputra ?

(A) Pali canon of the Sthaviravadins was compiled there

(B) Ashokan Major Rock Edicts were found there

(C) Places where Buddhist Councils were held

(D) Places associated with the compilation of Buddhist canons of the Mahasanghikas.

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

4. (C) The first Buddhist council, held at Rajagriha (modern Rajgir, Bihar state, India), is said to have taken place during the first rainy season following the Buddha's death.

The second council was held at Vaishali (Bihar state), a little more than a century after the Buddha's death. It was called to settle a dispute regarding the relaxed rules of discipline followed by the monks of Vaishali.

The third council, held during the reign of the emperor Ashoka at his capital, Pataliputra (modern Patna), about 247 BC, may have been confined to an assembly of the Theravadas.

Hence, all the given places were the venues of different Buddhist councils.

5. Which one among the following sects was associated with Gosala Maskariputra ?

(A) Vajrayana

(B) Ajivikas

(C) Sthaviravadins

(D) Mahasanghikas

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

5. (B) Ajivika was an ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism and lasted until the 14th century. The name may mean "following the ascetic way of life". It was founded by Goshala Maskariputra a friend of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism. His doctrines and those of his followers are known only from Buddhist and Jain sources, which state that he was lowdown and died after a quarrel with Mahavira shortly before the Buddha died.

(Gupta Period)

1. Which one among the following cities was the best producer of silk cloth under Gupta reign ?

(A) Pataliputra   (B) Murshidabad

(C) Ghazipur   (D) Varanasi

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

1. (D) Gupta Empire was controlled by members of the Gupta dynasty from roughly 320 to 550 AD and included most of North-central India, Gupta Empire (never included Pakistan); and what is now western India and Bangladesh. In science, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy, the Gupta Empire is referred to as the Golden Age of India.

● Banaras (Varanasi) has always been a big textile centre of silk weaving. Ralph Fitch (1583–91) describes Banaras as a thriving sector of the cotton textile industry.

2. Which one among the following cities was the best producer of silk cloth under Gupta reign ?

(A) Pataliputra   (B) Murshidabad

(C) Ghazipur   (D) Varanasi

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

2. (D) Gupta Empire was controlled by members of the Gupta dynasty from roughly 320 to 550 AD and included most of North-central India, Gupta Empire (never included Pakistan); and what is now western India and Bangladesh. In science, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy, the Gupta Empire is referred to as the Golden Age of India.

● Banaras (Varanasi) has always been a big textile centre of silk weaving. Ralph Fitch (1583–91) describes Banaras as a thriving sector of the cotton textile industry.

(Post Gupta Period)

Direction (Q. No. 1)

The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below :

[NDA and NA (II), 2014]

Code :

(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is **not** the correct explanation of Statement I

(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

1. Statement I :

The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Kushanas.

Statement II :

The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas

1. (D) The Indo-Greeks, who established control over the northwestern part of the subcontinent in the second century BCE, issued the first coins bearing the names and images of rulers. Hence, Statement I is not true.

The Kushanas issued the first gold coins in the first century CE. These coins were nearly identical in weight to those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran, and they have been discovered in several locations across north India and Central Asia. Hence, Statement II is true.

(Sangam period and South Indian States)

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

	List I (Dynasty)		List II (Architecture)
a.	Chalukyas	1.	Sun Temple, Konark
b.	Hoysalas	2.	Pattadakal Temples
c.	Pandyas	3.	Kesava Temple, Somnathpur
d.	Eastern Gangas	4.	Eastern gopura of Chidambararm Temple

Code:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	2	4	3	1
(D)	2	3	4	1

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

1. (D) Pattadakal Temples are known for Chalukya Architecture. The Keshava temple is one of the finest and most complete examples of Hoysala architecture and is also one of the best preserved Hoysala temples. Konark Sun Temple is a 13th–century sun temple at Konark in Orissa. It was built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1255 CE. East Gopura of Chidambaram Temple is associated with Pandyas. It is a Hindu temple dedicated to Nataraja "Shiva as the lord of dance."

(Pre-Medieval Period)

1. At which one of the following places was a Shiva temple **not** constructed under the patronage of the Chola rulers?
   (A) Chidambaram
   (B) Thanjavur
   (C) Gangaikonda Cholapuram
   (D) Naneghat

1. (D) Naneghat is a locality in Maharashtra's Western Ghats near, near Pune, where the Chola empire did not expand and so no temples were built during their reign.
   ● The Chola rulers were not only mighty conquerors and great administrators, but also great builders. During their reign, the most magnificent temples and exquisite bronzei cons were created in South India. These temples of Southern India represent an outstanding creative achievement in the architectural conception of the pure form of the Dravidian type of temples which are now known as the Great Living Chola Temples.

   Chola temple at Thanjavur:
   ● Brihadisvara Temple is one of the biggest Shiva temples in Tamil Nadu.
   ● Palaivananathar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in Papanasam, Tamilnadu.

   Chola temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram:
   ● Brihadisvara Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva in Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Tamil Nadu. It was completed in 1035 AD by Rajendra Chola I.

Chola temple at Chidambaram:
   ● The Nataraja Temple thrived under the rule of the Cholas. Chidambaram was the capital of the Chola dynasty. The Cholas constructed the temple in the 10th century.

2. Which of the following clans are included in the Agnikula Rajputs ?
   1. Pratiharas   2. Chaulukyas
   3. Paramaras   4. Chahamanas
   Select the correct answer from the code given below :
   (A) 1 and 3 only
   (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
   (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
   (D) 2 and 4 only

2. (C) The four Rajput clans from Ajni-kula were Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmaras and Pratiharas. Hence, option C is correct.
   Some theorist says that Rajputs were of foreign origin, particularly Hunas and Saka because they worshipped fire, (The main diety of Honas and Shakas)

(Miscellaneous)

1. Which of the following is/are **not** historical biography /biographies ?
   1. Dipavamsa
   2. Harshacharita
   3. Vikramankadevacharita
   4. Prithvirajavijaya
   Select the correct answer from the code given below :
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 and 3 only
   (C) 2, 3 and 4 only
   (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

1. (A) Dipavamsa is one of the most important works in Pali Literature. It details the tooth relic and Bodhi Tree's arrival in Sri Lanka. It is not a historical biography. It mentions that Buddha visited Kelaniya and Dighavapi in Sri Lanka. All the other options are biographies about kings.

Medieval Indian History
(Rise of Delhi Sultanate)

1. Which one of the following travelogues has given an insight on the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ?

(A) Ibn Battuta's *Rihla*
(B) Francois Bernier's *Travels in the Mogul Empire*
(C) Niccolao Manucci's *Storia do Mogor*
(D) Tavernier's *Travels in India*

1. (A) *In Rihla*, Ibn Batuta discusses and documents his journeys and incursions in the modern Islamic world during the mediaeval period.
   ● He was named both the Qazi of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq and the Ambassador to China. Ibn Batuta provides data regarding the later part of his work in his writings.
   ● From 1325 to 1351, Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq reigned over Delhi. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the eldest son of Ghiyas-ud-Din-Tughlaq, the Tughlaq dynasty's founder.
   ● Some reforms in the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq :
      (a) **Taxation in the Doab :** He expanded the rate of duty as well as restored and made some extra Abwabs or cessess.
      (b) **Transfer of Capital (1327) :** After two or three years, Muhammad Tughlaq chose to forsake Daulatabad basically on the grounds that he soon found out that he couldn't control south India from Delhi and he couldn't control north from Daulatabad.
      (c) **Introduction of Token Currency (1330) :** Muhammad bin Tughlaq decided to present bronze coins that were equal in value to silver ones.
      (d) **Quarachi Expedition :** This campaign was propelled to counter Chinese attacks.

2. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's experiment of introducing token currency could not succeed on account of :
   (A) rejection of token coins by foreign merchants
   (B) shortage of copper for minting token coins
   (C) large–scale minting of spurious coins
   (D) poor quality of token currency

2. (C) Mohammad bin Tughlaq issued token currency in the form of brass and copper coins worth the same as gold and silver coins. This experiment failed because most of the citizens at the time were

goldsmiths and thus knew how to make fake coins. As a result, the value of coins fell.

- Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351. He was interested in medicine and was skilled in several languages — Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Sanskrit.

- Ibn Battuta, the famous traveler and jurist from Morocco, was a guest at his court and wrote about his suzerainty in his book.

(Bahmani and Vijayanagara Empire)

1. The ruins of Vijayanagara (Hampi) were brought to public light in the year 1800 by the, following British surveyor and engineer :
   (A) James Prinsep
   (B) Colin Mackenzie
   (C) James Rennell
   (D) Charles Metcalfe

   [NDA and NA (II), 2019]

1. (B) The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.

   - He prepared the first survey map of the site. Much of the initial information he received was based on the memories of priests of the Virupaksha temple and the shrine of Pampadevi.

   - As early as 1836 epigraphists began collecting several dozen inscriptions found at this and other temples at Hampi to reconstruct the history of the city and the empire.

2. Which one of the following statements regarding King Krishnadevaraya is NOT correct ?
   (A) He was a great scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit
   (B) Foreign travellers Paes and Nuniz visited his court
   (C) Barbosa praised him for the great justice and equity prevailing in his empire
   (D) He wrote his magnum opus Amuktamalyada in Sanskrit

   [NDA and NA (I), 2017]

2. (D) Krishnadeva Rays was an emperor of the Vijaynagara Empire who reigned from 1509-1529. On the basis of given options, statement (D) is incorrect because. Amuktarmalyada is an epic poem in Telugu composed by Krishnadeva Raya of the Vijaynagar dynasty.

3. The Vijayanagara Empire received its death blow at the battle of :
   (A) Talikota in 1565
   (B) Panipat in 1661
   (C) Talikota in 1665
   (D) Raichur in 1510

   [NDA and NA (II), 2015]

3. (A) The Vijayanagara Empire (also called karnata Empire, and the Kingdom of Bisnegar by the Portuguese) was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty. In battle of Talikota (1565)
   The Vijayanagara Empire received its death blow. It was fought between the forces of Hindu Raja of Vijayanagara and four allied muslim sultans of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmadnagar and Golconda.

(Rise and Fall of the Mughal Dynasty)

1. Which one of the following statements about the *Ain-i-Akbari* is **not** correct?
   (A) It was written by Abu'l Fazl.
   (B) It is a part of a larger work called Akbar nama.
   (C) It describes the Mughal Empire as having a diverse population and a composite culture.
   (D) It was later revised by Sadullah Khan on the orders of Shah Jahan.

   [NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (D) Akbarnama was revised by Sadullah Khan on the orders of Shah Jahan. The Ain-i-Akbari is the third volume of the Akbarnama containing information on Akbar reign in the form of administrative reports.The Ain-i-Akbari is divided into five books. It was written by Abul Fazl in the Persian language in the 16th century.

   - The Akbarnama is the official chronicle of the reign of Akbar,

the third Mughal Emperor (r. 1556–1605), commissioned by Akbar himself by his court historian and biographer, Abu'l-Fazl. It was written in Persian.

The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below :

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

Code :
(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is NOT the correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

2. **Statement I :** Abul Fazl shaped, represented and articulated the ideas associated with the reign of Akbar.
   Statement II : The qualities of Abul Fazl impressed Akbar who found the former suitable as an adviser and spokesperson for his policies.

2. (A) Abul Fazl was the grand vizier of the Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes. He was also one of the Nine Jewels of Akbar's royal court.

   - Abul Fazl helped Akbar with the framing of vision of governance with Sulh-i-kul. It was about peaceful and harmonious relationship among the different religion in his administration. Hence both tea statements are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.

3. What is the name of the award given to meritorious men in the Mughal Court in the form of a robe of honour that was once worn by the Emperor ?
   (A) Sarapa
   (B) Patka
   (C) Padma murassa
   (D) Khilat

   [NDA and NA (I), 2018]

3. (D) Khilat was a garment once worn by the emperor and imbued with his benediction. It was given to the meritorious men in the Mughal Court. It is also known as Robe of Honour.

4. Who among the following was the author of Humayun Name ?
   (A) Roshanara Begum
   (B) Ruquaiya Sultan Begum
   (C) Gulbadan Begum
   (D) Gauhara Begum

4. (C) Gulbadan Begum was the author of Humayun-Nama the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun.

5. Who among the following was the author of the Badshah Nama ?
   (A) Abdul Hamid Lahori
   (B) Abul Fazl
   (C) Shah Jahan
   (D) Sadullah Khan

5. (A) Abdul Hamid Lahori was the author of the "Badshahnana". It is a genre of work written as the official visual history of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
   ● Shah Jahan was the fifth Mughal emperor, and reigned from 1628 to 1658. Under his regin, the Mughal Empire reached the peak of its cultural glory. Shah Jahan commissioned many monuments, the best known of which is the Taj Mahal in Agra, in which is entombed his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
   ● He owned the royal treasury and several precious stones such as the Kohinoor and has thus often been regarded as the wealthiest person in history.

6. Which one of the following statements about Fatehpur Sikri is NOT correct ?
   (A) It was located on the direct road to Ajmer
   (B) Akbar commissioned the building of a marble tomb for Sheikh Salim Chisti next to the Friday mosque at Fatehpur Sikri
   (C) The arched gateway or Bulund Darwaza was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Gujarat
   (D) In 1585, the capital of the Mughal emperor shifted from Fatehpur Sikri to Delhi

6. (D) Fatehpur Sikri, a city predominantly made in red sand-stone, situated at a distance of 37 kms from Agra, was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar. In this question statement (D) is incorrect because the capital of the Mughal empire shifted from Fatehpur Sikri to Lahore in 1585.

7. Who among the following was associated with the Mughal Court as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh?
   (A) Hakim Afzal Khan
   (B) Ibn Battuta
   (C) Francois Bernier
   (D) Duarte Barbosa

7. (C) Francois Bernier was associated with the Mughal court as a Physician to Prince Dara Shikoh. He was briefly personal physician to Mughal prince Dara Shikoh, the elder son of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

8. Consider the following statements about the travellers who visited India :
   1. Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi from Herat visited Delhi and Daulatabad.
   2. Ibn Battuta provides detailed accounts of both Delhi and Daulatabad.
   3. According to Francois Bernier there was no private property in land in Mughal India.
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
   (A) 1 only   (B) 1, 2 and 3
   (C) 1 and 3 only (D) 2 and 3 only

8. (D) Abdur Razzaq visited the Hampi during the reign of Deva Raya II. He was the ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia to Calicut, India, from January 1442 to January 1445. He wrote a 45–page narrative of this mission to India.

Direction (Q. No. 9)
The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below :

Code :
(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is **not** the correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

9. **Statement I :**
Jahandar Shah's reign came to an early end in January 1713. .
Statement II :
He was defeated at Agra by Farrukhsiyar, his nephew.

9. (A) Jahandar Shah was a Mughal Emperor who ruled for a brief period in 1712–1713.
   He was defeated in the battle at Agra on 10 January, 1713 by Farrukhsiyar, his nephew and the second son of Azim-ush-Shan, with the support of the Sayyid Brothers.
   He fled to Delhi where he was captured and handed over to the new Emperor, who confined him along with Lal Kunwar. He lived in confinement for a month, until 11 February, 1713, when professional stranglers were sent to murder him.
   Hence, both the statements are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

[(Religious Movements (Bhakti, Sufi, etc.)]

1. Which of the following statements about Saguna bhakti traditions is/are correct?
   1. Saguna bhakti traditions focus on the worship of specific deities such as Vishnu or his avatars.
   2. In Saguna bhakti traditions, Gods and Goddesses are conceptualised in anthropomorphic forms.
   Select the correct answer using the code given below :
   (A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

1. (C) Saguna bhakti is the practice of devotion to God in form. God in form exists in all physical presence from the planet, the moon, the sun to all objects and beings in nature. The devotion to God in form recognizes that the appearance of God seems limited by form; however, the presence of God is unlimited.
   ● Religious historians have divided bhakti traditions into two categories:
     ● Saguna – It focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars.

- Nirguna – It focused on the worship of an abstract form of god.

2. Consider the following statements related to the Virashaiva tradition in Karnataka :
   1. The Virashaiva movement was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna, a minister in the court of the Kalachuri ruler in the twelfth century.
   2. The Virashaivas encouraged practices, approved by the Dharmashastras, like Post–puberty marriages and remarriage of widows.
   Which of the statement's given above is/are correct ?
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2
   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

   [NDA and NA (II), 2019]

2. (A) In Karnataka, a new movement led by a Brahman named Basavanna emerged in the 12th century.
   - His followers were known as Virashaivas, and they worshipped Shiva's embodiment known as Linga.
   - The devotee will be merged with Shiva on death, according to Lingayats, and will not return to this world. As a result, they do not follow the Dharamashastras' death customs, such as cremation.

3. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

Bhakti Saint		Philosophy
(A) Shankara	:	Avadhuta
(B) Ramananda	:	Kevaladvaita
(C) Ramanuja	:	Vishishtadvaita
(D) Chaitanya	:	Advaita

   [NDA and NA (II), 2018]

3. (C) Vishishtadvaita, or Qualified non-dualism, was given by Ramanuja.
   - Shankara's philosophy is advaita, which is also known as Kevala advaita.
   - Achintya Bheda Abheda is Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's philosophy.
   - Avadhuta is linked to the Krishna Yajurveda and the renunciation concept.
   - The Sankhya Philosophy was founded by Kapila.
   - Yoga Philosophy was founded by Patanjali.
   - Nyaya Philosophy was founded by Gautam.
   - Vaisesika Philosophy was founded in Kannada.
   - Carvaka is linked to the Lokayat school.

4. Which one of the following was **not** a Chishti Sufi saint ?
   (A) Khwaja Moinuddin
   (B) Baba Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
   (C) Nizamuddin Auliya
   (D) Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya

   [NDA and NA (II), 2017]

4. (D) The Chishti silsila was one of the most powerful orders in the world.
   - Which has a long line of masters, including Ajmer's Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, Delhi's Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, Punjab's Baba Farid, also known as Baba Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar, Delhi's Khwaja Nizama uddin Auliya, and Gulbarga's Banda Nawaz Gesudaraz.
   - From the eleventh century onwards, a huge number of Sufis from Central Asia settled in Hindustan.
   - After the formation of the Delhi Sultanate, several significant Sufi centres sprang up across the subcontinent, bolstering this process.

5. Consider the following statements about Sufism in India :
   1. Pilgrimage called ziyarat to tombs of Sufi saints is an important feature.
   2. The most influential group of Sufis in India were the Chishtis.
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2
   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

   [NDA and NA (I), 2016]

5. (C) Sufism is a mystical form of Islam, a school of practice that focuses on the spiritual search for god and shuns materialism. One of the most popular rituals in sufism is visiting of grave- tombs of Sufi saints. This ritual of visiting tombs is called Ziyarat. The most influential group of Sufis in India were the Chishtis.

6. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of appearance of the poet-saints of the Bhakti-Sufi tradition?
   (A) Basavanna-Appar-Mira Bai-Lal Ded
   (B) Appar–Mira Bai-Lal Ded-Basavanna
   (C) Appar-Basavanna-Lal Ded-Mira Bai
   (D) Basavanna-Mira Bai-Lal Ded-Appar

   [NDA and NA (II), 2014]

6. (C) Appar was an aiva Tamil poet-saint who lived in the seventh century and was one of the sixty-three Nayanars.

Basavanna was a social reformer and a 12th century Lingayat philosopher, statesman, and Kannada poet in the Niraakaara Shiva-focused Bhakti movement.
Lal Ded, a Kashmiri mystic of the Kashmir Shaivism school of philosophy, was born in 1320.
Mira Bai, a Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Krishna, was born in 1498.

(Miscellaneous)

1. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of *ziyarat* ?
   (A) Pilgrimage to the tombs of sufi saints
   (B) The practice of revenue farming
   (C) The death anniversary of a sufi shaikh
   (D) A form of Islamic divorce

   [NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (A) Ziyarat is an Arabic term which is used to refer to a form of pilgrimage to sites associated with Muhammad, his family members and descendants, his companions and other venerated figures in Islam such as the prophets, Sufi Saints and Islamic scholars.
   Sites of pilgrimage include mosques, graves, battlefields, mountains, and caves. Amongst these, the most revered shrine is that of Khwaja Muinuddin, popularly known as "Gharib Nawaz".
   Ziyarat can also refer to a form of supplication made by the Shia, in which they send salutations and greetings to Muhammad and his family.

2. Who among the following was considered to be the preceptor of Mirabai?
   (A) Dadu
   (B) Raidas
   (C) Ramanand
   (D) Surdas

   [NDA and NA (I), 2021]

2. (B) Mira Bai was a Hindu mystic and poet whose lyrical songs of devotion to the god Krishna are widely popular in northern India. Guru Raidas was the preceptor of Mirabai.
   - Ravidas (Raidas) was a mystic poet-sant of the Bhakti movement of Sri Hari and his incarnations. He founded the Ravidassia sect during the 15th to 16th century CE. His devotional Verses were included in

the Sikh scriptures known as Guru Granth Sahib. He taught removal of social divisions of caste and gender, and promoted unity in the pursuit of personal spiritual well known.

3. Consider the following statements about merchant guilds of South India :

1. Ayyavole merchant guild was originally established in Aihole.

2. Manigraman merchant guild was subordinated to the Anjuvannam merchant guild in the 13th century.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

3. (A) The most important merchant guilds from South India were Ayyavole and Manigraman.

● Other such merchant guilds were Nanadesi, Padinenvisayatar, Chitrameli, Periyanattar, Valanjiyar and Anjuvarattar.

● Anjuvannam was another body of merchants in South India, which was amongst the ones represented as an association of foreign merchants.

● They were in no way superior to the Monogram merchant guild. Anjuvannam interacts both with local merchants, as well as Ayyavole and Manigraman merchant guilds.

Modern Indian History

(Advent of European Companies)

1. Which one of the following crops was introduced by the Portuguese in India ?
(A) Opium   (B) Coffee
(C) Betel leaf   (D) Chili

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

1. (D) Chilli was brought to the rest of the world by Christopher Columbus who discovered America in 1493.

● Columbus had set from Spain to reach India to bring spices such as black pepper back to his country. Columbus not only mistook America for India but also mistook chilli as a 'black pepper'. That is how the chilli got the name 'Chilli pepper'.

● Portuguese had made a significant impact on Indian Agriculture in ancient times. They introduced several crops in India and their cultivation became very prevalent.

● The main crops which they had introduced were: Cashew Nuts, Improved Variety of Mango, Citrus, Papaya, Pineapple, Black Pepper, Tea (improved), Tobacco, Chill Pepper, Rajma or Kidney Bean, Potato, Tomato, Maiz, Groundnuts, Corn, Guava.

2. The place of English East India Company settlement. In Madras was known as

(A) Fort William

(B) Fort St. George

(C) Elphinstone Circle

(D) Marble Palace

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

2. (B) The English East India Company was founded in Madras at Fort St. George and was initially known as "The Merchant of London Trading into the East Indies."

● By the mid-seventeenth century, the British East India Company had established a monopoly in trading.

● It was decided that an English Fort would be necessary to protect English commercial interests, and therefore Fort St. George was built in 1644.

● The British East India Company, under the direction of John Goldsborough, began construction on Fort William in 1696.

3. Consider the following statements about the early modern technology in India :

1. The Portuguese brought European movable metal types to Goa in 1550.

2. The first Indian script of which types were prepared was Tamil.

3. The English Company's first experiment with printing press was at Calcutta.

4. The English Company imported printing press to India in 1674-75 at the request of Bhimji Parak.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 3 and 4

(D) 1, 2 and 4

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

3. (D) The Portuguese were the ones who bought European movable metal types to Goa in 1550. Malayalam was first written in the Vattelutty alphabet, an ancient script of Tamil. In 1674-75, a printing press was brought to the island of Bombay for the first time.
Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

Direction (Q. No. 4)

Directions : The following question consist of two statements, statement I and statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below :

Code :

(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

(B) Both the Statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

4. **Statement I :** In the 19th century, India was the largest British colony.

Statement II : India became a big market for British manufactured goods and a field of investment for foreign capital in the 19th century.

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

4. (B) Imperialism and colonialism are related ideologies. The country, which is under the capitalist country and its political and economic activities are conducted by the ruling country, then it is called its 'colony' and what happens in the colony is called 'colonialism'.

● Colonialism in India can be divided into three stages
  o First stage (1757-1813 AD)
  o Second stage (1813-1860 AD)
  o Third stage (1860-1947 AD)

● British policy in Asia during the 19th century was chiefly concerned with expanding and protecting its hold on India, viewed as its most important colony and the key to the rest of Asia. Thus in the 19th century, India was the largest British colony.

● India served as both a significant supplier of raw goods to British manufacturers and a large captive market for British manufactured

goods and a field of investment for foreign capital in 19th century.

- Hence both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

(Indian States and Society in the 17th and 18th Century)

1. Who among the following was the founder of the Avadh Kingdom in the 18th century ?
   (A) Murshid Quli Khan
   (B) Saadat Khan
   (C) Alivardi Khan
   (D) Sarfaraz Khan

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

1. (B) Awadh is a region in the modern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, which was before independence known as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

- It was established as one of the twelve original subas under 16th-century Mughal emperor Akbar and became a hereditary tributary polity around 1722, with Faizabad as its initial capital and Saadat Ali Khan as its first Subadar Nawab.
- Murshid Quli Khan was the founder of the Bengal Province.
- Alivardi Khan was the Nawab of Bengal from 1740 to 1756.

2. Which one among the following was not one of the causes of the Third Anglo–Maratha War ?

   (A) The Maratha Chiefs, particularly the Peshwa desired to throw off the restrictions imposed on them by the treaties with the English.
   (B) The determination of the English to give a finishing blow to the Maratha power
   (C) The Pindari designs to seek support from the Marathas to drive the English away from India
   (D) The attack of Peshwa Baji Rao on the residency at Khirki

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

2. (C) The Third Anglo–Maratha War (1817–1819) was the final and decisive conflict between the British East India Company (EIC) and the Maratha Empire in India. The war left the Company in control of most of India.

- The chief reason for this war was the British conflict with the Pindaris

whom the British suspected were being protected by the Marathas.

- Peshwa Baji Rao II's forces, supported by those of Mudhoji II Bhonsle of Nagpur and Malharrao Holkar III of Indore, rose against the East India Company.

   Pressure and diplomacy convinced the fourth major Maratha leader, Daulatrao Shinde of Gwalior, to remain neutral even though he lost control of Rajasthan.

3. Which one among the following wars ended by the Treaty of Salbai ?
   (A) First Maratha War
   (B) Second Maratha War
   (C) Third Maratha War
   (D) Fourth Mysore War

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

3. (A) The "Treaty of Salbai " was signed on 17 May, 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War

- It was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia. Under its terms, the Company retained control of Salsette and Broach and acquired guarantees that the Marathas would defeat Hyder Ali of Mysore and retake territories in the Carnatic.
- The Marathas also guaranteed that the French would be prohibited from establishing settlements on their territories. In return, the British agreed to pension off their protege, Raghunath Rao, and acknowledge Madhavrao II as Peshwa of the Maratha Empire.

(The British Conquest of India)

1. The British Officer who was a representative of the Governor General and who lived in a State which was not under direct British rule was called :
   (A) Collector   (B) Viceroy
   (C) Resident   (D) Agent

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

1. (C) A Resident, or in full Resident Minister is a government official required to take up permanent residence in another country. A Resident could be posted to more than one native state, or to a group of states which the European power decided for its convenience. In other words the Resident of British India

were Political offices, each managed by a Resident which dealt with the relations between British India and large number of Princely states.

Administrative Structure and Structure of British Empire in India (1757-1857)

1. Which of the following statements about the Law Commission headed by Lord Macaulay is/are correct?
   1. It attempted to codify the laws.
   2. It was opposed to uniform system of Courts.

   Select the correct answer using the code given below :
   (A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. (A)
   - The Law Commission of India is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India. Its major function is to work for legal reforms. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. It works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.
   - The first Law Commission was established in 1834 under the Charter Act of 1833. It was established under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay.
   - Thomas Babington Macaulay was India's First Law member of the GovernorGeneral's Council. He recommended codification of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
   - The commission was assigned the following tasks :
     1. Codification of penal law;
     2. The law applicable to non-Hindus and non-Muslims in respect of their various rights (Lex Loci Report);
     3. Codification of civil and criminal procedural law etc, etc.
   - On 2nd February, 1835, He presented his 'Minute on Indian Education that sought to establish the need to impart English education to Indian 'natives'.

2. What was the consequence of Permanent Settlement on rural society in Bengal ?
(A) The zamindars invested capital and enterprise to improve agriculture along lines of British yeoman farmers
(B) A group of rich peasants known as jotedars succeeded in consolidating their position in the villages
(C) The ryots prospered as a result of fixed revenue levy imposed on them
(D) The system of Collectorate introduced by the Company for exercising supervisory control on zamindars failed to take off

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

2. (B) • The Permanent Settlement, also known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenue from land that had far–reaching. implications for both agricultural methods and production throughout the British Empire
• It was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.
• The main consequence of Permanent settlement on rural society in Bengal was the rise of a group of rich peasants known as Jotedars as they succeeded in consolidating their positions in the villages.

3. Which one of the following statements is not true about ijarah System ?
(A) It was a system of revenue farming
(B) It encouraged the role of middlemen
(C) Under this system, land revenue was fixed for the peasant
(D) The ijaradar paid a fixed amount to the State treasury

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

3. (C) In the Ijarah system there was no fixed revenue generation.
• The system was introduced by Warren Hastings in 1773 at Bengal.
• According to this system the revenue collection right was auctioned to the highest bidder.
• This system was abolished by the permanent settlement under the Cornwallis Code, 1793.

4. Who among the following introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 ?

(A) Lord Cornwallis
(B) Lord Ripon
(C) Robert Clive
(D) John Adam

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

4. (A) The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. Under this system Zamindars or landlords were made the owners of the land, and the farmers were reduced to the status of tenants.

5. Which one among the following Acts for the first time allowed Indians, at least theoretically, entry to higher posts in British Indian administration ?
(A) Charter Act, 1813
(B) Charter Act, 1833
(C) Charles Wood's Education Despatch, 1854
(D) Indian Councils Act, 1861

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

5. (B) The Charter Act, 1833 was passed in the British parliament which renewed the East India company's charter for another 20 years. This was also called the saint Helena Act, 1833. This was the first Act which made provision to freely admit the natives of India to share administration in the country. This act also provided that Haileybury College of London should make quota to admit future civil servants.

6. Which one among the following countries is **not** touched by the Stilwell Road constructed during the World War II ?
(A) Myanmar   (B) Thailand
(C) China   (D) India

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

6. (B) The Ledo Road was an overland connection between India and China, built during World War II to enable the Western Allies to deliver supplies to China and aid the war effort against Japan.
• After the Japanese cut off the Burma Road in 1942 an alternative was required, hence the construction of the Ledo road.
• It was renamed the Stilwell Road, after General Joseph Stilwell of the U.S. Army, in early 1945 at the suggestion of Chiang Kai-shek.
• It passes through the Burmese towns of Shingbwiyang, Myitkyina and Bhamo in Kachin state. Of the 1,726

kilometres (1,072 mi) long road, 1,033 kilometres are in Burma and 632 kilometres in China with the remainder in India.
• Hence the correct answer is option B.

(Economic and Socio-Cultural Policy and Its Impact)

1. In which one of the following years did the British demarcate a large area of land as Damin-i-koh for settling the Santhals?
(A) 1810   (B) 1793
(C) 1885   (D) 1832

[NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. (D) • Damin-i-koh in the Rajmahal area was a large area of land demarcated and declared to be the land of the Santhals. Damin-i-koh is in the area of Sahebganj, Pakur, and Godda districts in Jharkhand.
• The British persuaded the local tribe of Rajmahal Hills *i.e.* Santhals to live in the foothills of Rajmahal by giving land to them.
• The Rajmahal Hills are located in the Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand, India.
• "Damin-i-koh" is a Persian term that means "skirts of the hills'.
• In 1832, a large number of areas were demarcated as Damin-i-koh or Santhal Pargana by the Britishers.
• The Santhals are native to the Indian states of Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.

2. Which of the following features of the Permanent Settlement of 1793 is / are correct?
1. The Permanent Settlement vested Land ownership rights in the peasants
2. The Permanent Settlement vested land ownership rights in the Zamindars
3. The Zamindars had to pay a fixed amount of rent by a particular date
4. The Zamindars benefited hugely from the Permanent Settlement while the peasants suffered
Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 4   (D) 1, 2 and 3

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

2. (B) The Permanent settlement was an agreement between the East Indian Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land. That had far reaching consequences for both agricultural methods and productivity.

  • The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.

3. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the working of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
1. The traditional Zamindars lost their lands.
2. The reason for the Zamindars' inability to pay up land revenues was that the Ryots defaulted on payment of revenue.
3. A new group of farmers-the Jotedars-became influential.
4. The Collector replaced the Zamindars as the alternative focus of authority.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

[NDA and NA (II), 2014]

3. (D) The Zamindars were recognised as land proprietors, the government permanently fixed the land revenue demand, and the Zamindars worked as mediators between the peasants and the government assertions about Permanent Settlement.
The East India Company, led by Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, implemented the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793.
This was simply a land revenue arrangement between the corporation and the Zamindars.

4. Which of the following statements about Ryotwari system is/are correct ?
1. The government collected the revenue directly from the individual cultivatom.
2. The cultivators were not recognized in law as the owners of the land.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

4. (A) Ryotwari System was a way of collecting tax revenues (in British controlled areas in India) directly from cultivators of farmland. Under the Ryotwari system, the peasant as owners of land paid revenue directly to the state officials. The system was first introduced in Madras.

  ● It was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820 based on system administered by Captain Alexander Read in the Baramahal District.

  ● Hence only statement 1 is correct.

(Revolt of 1857 and Its Effects)

1. Which one of the following statements about the ishtahars issued during the Revolt of 1857 is correct?
(A) They glorified the Muslim rule in India.
(B) They glorified the co-existence of different communities under the Mughal Empire.
(C) They glorified the message of Islam.
(D) They glorified the role of Queen Victoria.

[NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. (B) ● The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was the first expression of organised resistance against the British East India Company. It began as a revolt of the sepoys of the British East India Company's army.

  ● The immediate factor of the revolt was the incident of greased cartridges of the 'Enfield' rifle.

  ● The revolt is known by several names : the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, and the Revolt of 1857.

  ● Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in his 1909 book The History of the War of Indian Independence termed it as the First War of Independence.

  ● 'Ishtahars' means notifications were issued by rebel leaders to propagate their ideas and persuade people to join the revolt. Ishtahars brought up the memories of Hindu-Muslim unity and glorified the co-existance of different communities under the Mughal Empire.

  • During the revolt religious division between Hindus and Muslims was hardly noticeable despite the attempt of the British government.

2. Which one of the following statements about the Revolt of 1857 is not correct ?
(A) It was a Revolt carefully organised and planned by the Rajas, Nawabs and Taluqdars
(B) Rumours and prophecies did not play any role in its outbreak, and spread
(C) The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed.
(D) The British succeeded in quickly and easily controlling the rebels

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

2. (D) ● The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of population irrespective of their cast and creed. Hence, Statement C is correct.

  ● Rumours and prophecies played a huge role in inciting the sentiments of masses against the Britishers. Hence, statement B is incorrect.

  ● Britishers found it very difficult to suppress the revolt due to huge participation of masses alongside rebels in Awadh area. Hence, statement D is incorrect.

  ● This revolt was initiated by the sepoys. Some Rajas did participate in the revolt but most of the nobility kept themselves aloof from the rebellion. Hence, statement A is incorrect.

3. The Azamgarh Proclamation of August 25, 1857 stressed on which one of the following issues ?
(A) Hindu-Muslim divide
(B) Support to the English Government
(C) The return of the Badshahi
(D) The imposition of heavy Jumas (revenue demand)

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

3. (C) The Azamgarh Proclamation of August 25, 1857 stressed on the return of the Badshahi. This declaration was issued by Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal Emperor who fought in Awadh, and aims to set out a manifesto for what the rebels were fighting for. Rebels

- wanted full power to be vested in the hands of the king.
- The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857-58 against the rule of the British East India Company. The rebellion began on 10 May, 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut.

4. Who among the following died in exile ?
(A) Rani Laxmibai
(B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(C) Tantia Tope
(D) Nana Saheb

4. (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar was the twentieth and final Mughal Emperor of India (24 October, 1775 – 7 November, 1862).
- When his father, Akbar II, died on September 28, 1837, he was the second son and became his father's heir.
- He died on 7 November, 1862 (aged 87) Rangoon, Burma Province, British India due to his health illness.
- Tantia Tope was hanged on 18 April, 1859.
- Nana Sahib died in combat with the British troops in Nepal hills.

5. Name the rebel who fought against the British in the battle of Chinhat in the course of the 1857 Revolt ?
(A) Ahmadullah Shah
(B) Shah Mal
(C) Mangal Pandey
(D) Kunwar Singh

5. (A) The Battle of Chinhat was fought between the British forces and Indian rebels. at smailganj, near Chinhat. The British were led by The Chief Commissioner of oudh Sir Henry Lawrence. The insurgent force which consisted of mutineers from the East India Company's army and retainer of local landowners was led by Barkat Ahmad, a mutineer officer of the Company's army. Ahmadullah Shah was the commander in the battle.

6. Which of the following statements about the first act of the Revolt of 1857 is/are true ?

1. It occurred in Meerut when two sepoys stole a superior officer's rifle.
2. It began when the Rani of Jhansi declared war on the British.
3. It began when Mangal Pandey fired at a European officer in Meerut.
4. It began when Mangal Pandey fired at a European officer in Barrackpore.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 4 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

6. (C) The Indian Mutiny of 1857-59 was a wide spread but unsuccessful rebellion against the rule of British East India Company in India which functioned as a sovereign on behalf of the British Crown. Mangal Pandey played a key role in the events that led to the revolt of 1857. On 29th March, 1857, Mangal Pandey fired at an European officer in Barrackpore.

7. Which one-among the following statements is not true about Bahadur Shah Jafar II ?

(A) The rebels of 1857 proclaimed their loyalty to him
(B) He was killed by Lt. Hodaon, a cavalry officer in Delhi
(C) He was reluctant to lead the Revolt of 1857 in Delhi
(D) He was a poet

7. (B) Bahadur Shah Jafar II was the last Mughal emperor and a member of the Timurid dynasty. Zafar was the son of Mirza Akbar Shah II and Lalbai, who was a Hindu Rajput and became Mughal emperor when his father died on 28th September, 1837.
- He was a titular Emperor, as the Mughal Empire existed in name only and his authority was limited only to the walled city of Old Delhi.
  Bahadur Shah died in exile on 7th November, 1862 in Rangoon, (now Yangon). He was buried in Yangon's Dagon township near the Shwedagon pagoda, at the site that later became known as Bahadur Shah Zafar Dargah.

8. Who among the following has described to uprising of 1857 as the First Indian War of Independence ?

(A) S.N. Sen
(B) R.C. Majumdar
(C) B. G. Tilak
(D) V. D. Savarkar

8. (D) VinayakDamodarSavarkar has described the uprising of 1857 as the First Indian War of Independence in his book 'The Indian War of Independence'. The book was first published in 1909. Initially, it was written in Marathi in response to celebration in Britain of the 50th anniversary of 1857 Revolt.
- Vinayak D. Savarkar was an Indian pro-independence activist, politician, poet, writer as well as playwriter. He was associated with the Indian. House and founded Abhinav Bharat society and Free India society. He was arrested in 1910 and send to cellular jail, Andaman and Nicobar islands but released in 1921.

9. Which one among the following prominently rose in revolt against the British in 1857 ?
(A) Punjab Army
(B) Madras Regiment
(C) Bengal Army
(D) Awadh Regiment

9. (C) The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.
- Mangal Pandey is largely regarded as the forerunner to India's first fight of independence, the 1857 insurrection against the British.
- As a soldier in the East India Company's army's 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment, he led the sepoy mutiny that finally led to the 1857 revolt.

(Social and Religious Reforms)

1. The founders of the Paramhansa Mandali founded in Maharashtra believed in which one of the following?
(A) Social distancing along caste lines
(B) Glorification of caste system
(C) Forbidding widow remarriage
(D) One God and in breaking caste rules

1. (D)
- The Paramahansa Mandali was a secret socio-religious group established in 1849 in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It was founded by Dadoba Pandurang, Durgaram Mehtaji and Bal Shastri Jambhekar. The aim of the Paramahansa Mandali was to break caste rules.
- The Paramhansa Mandali was based on seven principles of Dadoba given in his book Dharma Vivechan :
  1. God alone should be worshipped
  2. Real religion is based on love and moral conduct
  3. Spiritual religion is one
  4. Every individual should have freedom of thought
  5. Our actions and speech should be consistent with reason
  6. Mankind is one caste
  7. Right kind of knowledge should be given to all.

2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  1. was opposed to the worship of idols of Gods and Goddesses.
  2. regarded the Vedas as infallible.
  3. had met and had discussions with Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1, 2 and 3　　(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only　(D) 1 and 2 only

2. (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati was a religious leader of India who left deep impact on the Indian society. His idea of denouncing the caste system inherited by oneself in lieu of their birth was nothing short of radical.
- He brought about a complete overhaul of the education system by introducing Anglo-Vedic schools to offer Indian students an updated curriculum teaching both the knowledge of the Vedas along with contemporary English education. He founded the Arya Samaj that brought about changes in the religious perception of Indians.
- He voiced his opinions against idolatry and the pointless emphasis on empty ritualism, and man-made dictates that women are not allowed to read the Vedas. He was given

the epithet of Maharishi and is considered as one of the Makers of Modern India.
- He met Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1873.

3. Consider the following statements related to Dayanand's idea of social reform :
  1. Dayanand's reform envisaged a social order, where different castes performed functions suitable to their status determined by merit.
  2. Dayanand's 'robust Vedic counterpart' challenged the masculine West that had enslaved the Aryavarta.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

3. (C) Dayanand Saraswati ji strongly backed the granting of equal rights for all, emphasised the need for the social uplift of women and of the underprivileged sections.
- He also denounced superstitions and practices such as animal sacrifice.
- He was given the title of Maharishi and is considered one of the prominent makers of modern India.
- In April 1875, Dayanand established the Arya Samaj in Bombay. Formed with the motto Krinvanto Vishvam Aryam, the socio–cultural movement aimed to reform society by raising awareness among people about Vedic knowledge.

4. Who among the following social reformer started a society for the encouragement of widow remarriage in 1866 in Maharashtra ?

(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(B) Jyotirao Phule

(C) Vishnushastri Pandit

(D) Pandita Ramabai

4. (C) Vishnushastri Pandit established an association to further the cause of widow remarriage in 1866. The association was called Punarvivah Uttejak Mandal.

5. The Theosophical Society was led by :

(A) A. O. Hume

(B) Arthur Griffith

(C) Annie Besant

(D) Lord Dufferin

5. (C) Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott created the Theosophical Society in New York in 1875.
- In January 1879, the founders arrived in India and established the Society's headquarters in Adyar, near Madras.
- Mrs. Annie Besant became a member of the Society in England in 1888. Her membership proved to be the Society's most valuable asset. Theosophy was founded on three principles:
  (A) The concept of universal brotherhood.
  (B) Comparative religion and philosophy is a field of study.
  (C) Investigations into natural principles in order to decipher the unexplained mystic laws.

6. Who among the following was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement ?

(A) Henry Vivian Derozio

(B) David Hare

(C) Dwarkanath Tagore

(D) Prasanna Kumar Tagore

6. (A) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, who came to Calcutta in 1826 and was hired as a teacher of English literature and history at the Hindu College, founded the Young Bengal Movement. Apart from that, he was the editor of Hesperus and the Calcutta Literary Gazette. He was also associated with India Gazette.
- Long after his death (by cholera at the age of 22), his legacy lived on among his former students, who came to be known as Young Bengals and many of whom became prominent in social reform, law, and journalism.
- The associations of the Young Bengal group were forerunners of later organisations such as the Landholders' Society, British India Society, and British Indian Association with all of which the Young Bengal group had links.

7. Which of the following statements about Brahmo Samaj is/are correct ?
  1. The Brahmo Marriage Act of 1872 allowed inter-caste and widow re-marriage only if the contracting parties declared themselves to•be non-Hindus.

2. Keshub Chandra Sen arranged the marriage of his minor daughter with the Maharaja of Burdwan.
3. Keshub Chandra Sen's followers broke away to form the Naba Brahmo Samaj.
4. The Brahmo Samaj grew from a 'small elite group to a mass movement in the 19th century.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
(A) 1 only   (B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

7. (A) The Brahmo Marriage Act was passed in 1872. It allowed inter-caste and widow remarriage if the contracting parties declared themselves to be non-Hindus. The Brahmo Samaj was a monotheistic sect of Hinduism. The movement began through meeting of Bengalis in Calcutta in 1828. One of the leading figures was Ram Mohan Roy. This group was known as a Brahmo Sabha. Keshub Chandra Sen arranged marriage of his minor daughter with Maharaja of Cooch Behar. This enraged his follower and they formed Sadhaman Brahmo Samaj.

8. Which one of the following organizations was started by Jyotirao Phule in 1873 ?
(A) Prarthana Samaj
(B) Bahujan Samaj
(C) Justice Party
(D) Satyashodhak Samaj

[NDA and NA (II), 2016]

8. (D) Jyotirao Phule was an Indian activist, thicker, social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. He established the first girl's school. He worked hard to eradicate untouchability and the caste system.

September, 1873 Phule, alogn with his followers, formed the Salyashodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth) to attain equal rights for peasants and people from lower castes.

9. Who among the following founded the Rajahmundri Social Reform Association in 1878 in support of widow remarriage?
(A) Vishanshastri Pandit
(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(C) Pandita Ramabai
(D) Veeresalingam Pantulu

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

9. (D) Veeresalingam Pantulu founded the Rajahmundri Social Reform Association in 1878. Through this Association be fought against hiring nautch girls and spearheaded a campaign for widow remarrizage. Under this association,Kandukuri Veeresalingam organized the first widow remarriage on December 11, 1881 of Gogulapati Sreeramulu and Gowramma.

Direction (Q. No. 10)

Directions : The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statemet II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below :

Code :
(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

10. Statement I : Intellectual criteria which informed the reform movements were rationalism and religious universalism.

Statement II : Social relevance was not judged by a rationalist critique.

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

10. (C) Rationalism, religious universalism, and humanism were important criteria which informed the reform movement.
- Social relevance was judged by a rationalist critique. Raja Ram Mohan Roy upheld the principle of causality linking the whole phenomenal universe and demonstrability as the sole criterion of truth.
- This perspective enabled them to adopt a rational approach to tradition and evaluate the contemporary socio-religious practices from the standpoint of social utility and to replace faith with rationality.
- BrahmoSamaj, Paramahansa Mandali, Prarthana Sabha, Arya Samaj etc. are important reform movements which promoted rationalism and religious universalism.
- Hence Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

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11. The Jury Act of 1827 was opposed by many Indians. One of the grounds for opposing it was that it denied both to the Hindus and Mohammedans the honor of a seat on the Grand Jury. Which among the following was known for his opposition to the Jury Act ?
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Lord Sinha
(C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(D) Raja Rammohan Roy

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

11. (D) Ram Mohan Roy was an Indian reformer who was one of the founders of the Brahmo Sabha, the precursor of the Brahmo Samaj, a social-religious reform movement in the Indian subcontinent.
- He was given the title of Raja by Akbar II, the Mughal emperor. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration, education and religion.
- He was known for his efforts to abolish the practices of sati and

  child marriage.Roy is considered to be the "Father of the Bengal Renaissance" by many historians.
- Raja Rammohan Roy circulated petitions opposing the Jury Act of 1947, which were signed by Hindus and Muslims alike. According to this Bill, any Hindu or Muslim could be tried by Christian jurists. They might be either European or Indian in origin. Christians, on the other hand, were exempt from trial by non-Christian jurists.

(Development of Press and Education)

1. Consider the following statements :
1. Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrassa for the study and teaching of Muslim law related subjects.
2. Jonathan Duncan started a Sanskrit College at Varanasi for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

1. (C) Madrasah-i-Aliah or Calcutta Madrassa was the first educational institution set-up in India in 1780 by Warren Hastings. He was the first Governor General of British India. He also established the system of civil administration that was the basis of Anglo Indian Society. The Sanskrit college was set-up by Jonathan Duncan in 1791 at Varansai for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy.

2. What was the common element among the following three newspapers ?
   (i) The Servant of India
   (ii) Dnyan Prakash
   (iii) Hitawad
   (A) They were newspapers brought out the Indian National Congress
   (B) They were newspapers under to influence of socialism
   (C) They were newspapers of moderate views brought out by the Servants India Society
   (D) They represented the Trade Union Movement in India
   [NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

2. (C) 'The Servant of India' was a weekly newspaper published by the Servants of India Society. It was founded by freedom fighter Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Poona.
   ● The Hitawad (The People's Paper) was also English daily newspaper of Central India of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
   ● DnyanPrakash was also published by the Servants of India Society. Hence, all three newspapers were newspapers of moderate views brought out by the Servants of India Society.

(Tribal, Civil and Peasant Movements)

1. Which of the following statements about the Deccan Riots Commission is/are correct?
   1. The Commission did not hold enquiries in the districts which were not affected.
   2. The Commission did record the statements of ryots, sahukars and eye-witnesses.
   Select the correct answer using the code given below:
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2
   (D) Neither 1 nor 2
   [NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (C) Debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders was the focus of the Deccan Riots of 1875. The rioters' stated goal was to seize and destroy the moneylenders' bonds, decrees, and other documents.
   ● When the insurrection spread across the Deccan, the Bombay government was first unconcerned. However, the Government of India, concerned about the events of 1857, pressed the Bombay government to establish a commission of inquiry to explore the reasons of the riots. In 1878, the panel gave a report to the British Parliament.
   ● The commission conducted investigations in the districts affected by the riots, recording testimony from ryots, sahukars, and eyewitnesses, compiling statistical data on revenue rates, prices, and interest rates in various locations, and collating district collectors' reports. Hence, both the statements are correct.

2. Consider the following statements :
   1. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded at Aligarh by Sayyid Ahmad Khan.
   2. Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a great believer in religious toleration, and Hindus, Parsis and Christians had contributed to the funds of his college.
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2
   (D) Neither 1 nor 2
   [NDA and NA (I), 2021]

2. (C) Sayyid Ahmed Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875. It was afterwards renamed as Aligarh Muslim University. His goal was to create a college that followed the British educational system while maintaining Islamic beliefs.
   ● Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a strong proponent of religious tolerance. He believed that there was an underlying commonality in all religions that may be referred to as practical morality. Hindus, Parsis, and Christians had generously contributed to the funding of his college, which was open to all Indians.

3. Consider the following movements :
   1. Moplah Rebellion
   2. Bardoli Satyagraha
   3. Champaran Satyagraha
   4. Salt Satyagraha

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above in ascending order ?
   (A) 1-3-4-2
   (B) 3-1-2-4
   (C) 2-3-1-4
   (D) 4-2-1-3
   [NDA and NA (II), 2017]

3. (B) The Champaran Satyagraha took place in 1917 and was the first satyagraha movement taken up by Mahatma Gandhi in India to fight against the injustice meted out to peasants.
   ● The Moplah Rebellion took place in 1921 against the hindu landlords and british in Malabar.
   ● Bardoli Satyagraha took place in 1928 and was led by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.
   ● Salt Satyagraha took place in 1930 led by Mahatma Gandhi.

4. The 19th Century Faraizi Movement in eastern Bengal developed under the leadership of :
   (A) Titu Rai
   (B) Haji Shariatullah
   (C) Shah Sayyid Ahmad
   (D) Dudu Miyan
   [NDA and NA (II), 2015]

4. (B) The Faraizi Movement was a movement led by Haji Shariatullah in Eastern Bengal to give up un–Islamic practices and act upon their duties as a Muslim. The movement protected the rights of tenants to a great extent.

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I (Peasant Movement)	List-II (Region)
a. Mappila outbreak	1. Maharashtra
b. Ramosi peasant force	2. Bengal
c. Kuka revolt	3. Malabar
d. Pabna revolt	4. Punjab

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	3	1	4	2
(B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	2	1	4	3

   [NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

5. (A) Mappila Outbreak or Mappila Riots refers to a series of riots by the Mappila (Moplah) Muslims of

Malabar, South India in 1836-1921 against native Hindu ruling class. The ruling class treated them as animals or untouchables.

- Ramosi Uprising (1822, 1825-26): The Ramosis, who served in the 'lower ranks of Maratha army and police, revolted in Satara in 1822 under the leadership of Chittur Singh in protest against heavy assessment of land revenue and very harsh methods of its collection. In 1825-26, they again rose in rebellioN under the banner of Umaji on account of acute famine and scarcity in Pune. The British Government pacified not only by condoning their crimes but by offering them land grants and recruiting them in the Hill Police.

- Kuka Movement founded in 1840 in the Western Punjab, turned into a political struggle against the British. It was led by Baba 'Balak Singh and Bhagat Jawahar Mal. The Kuka Revolt also came to be known as Namdhari Movement.

- Pabna Peasant Uprising was a resistance movement by the peasants (Ryots) against the lords of the lands in Bengal (zamindars) in the YusufshahiPargana (now the Sirajganj District, Bangladesh) in Pabna.

6. Consider the following statements about Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy :

1. He was a politician, social activist and an important figure in the Dravidian movement in South India.

2. He championed the cause of caste upliftment, nationalism and the rights of women.

3. He was contemporary of the Maharashtrian anti-caste reformer, Jyotiba Phule.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?

(A) 1 only   (B) 3 only

(C) 1 and 3   (D) 1 and 2

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

6. (D) Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy((17 September 1879 – 24 December 1973)) was a politician, Indian independence and social activist, who started the self-respect movement or the Dravidian Movement and proposed the creation of an independent state called Dravida Nadu, comprising the State of South India. He was also the founder of the socio-cultural organisation, Dravidar Kaihagam.

- Jyotirao Govindrao Phule (11 April 1827 – 28 November 1890) was an Indian social activist, thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra.He and his wife, Savitribai Phule, were pioneers of women's education in India. He started his first school for girls in 1848.

- Periyar E.V.R.amaswamy was not the contemporary of Jyotiba Phule.

7. Kandh Revolt against the British was led by :

(A) Chakra Bishoyi

(B) Dandasena

(C) Tomma Dora

(D) Birsa Munda

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

7. (A) The KandhRevolt (1846) was the retaliationunder Chakra Bishoyi against the British efforts to put an end to the Kandh's practice of human sacrifice (Mariah), first through persuasion and later through force. The Kandhs fought with tangis (axe), bows and arrows and even swords.The revolt was suppressed by British in 1855.

- The Kandh is an aboriginal tribe of India predominantly residing in Orissa and the Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. This tribe was stretched from Bengal to Tamil Nadu covering central provinces. They are the largest tribal groups of Orissa. They are locally known as 'Kui'.

Rise of Nationalism (1858-1905) [Political Parties before Congress, Indian National Congress etc.]

1. Who among the following had organised, in 1904, a secret society of revolutionaries named *Abhinav Bharat* ?

(A) Khudiram Bose

(B) Shyamji Krishna Verma

(C) Har Dayal

(D) V. D. Savarkar

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

1. (D)
- In connection with the celebration of Ganpati festival, the Mitra Mela was established in Nashik by VD Savarkar in 1899.

- The Mitra Mela itself was transformed into Abhinav Bharat Samaj in 1904.

- This Abhinav Bharat, founded by Savarkar, was the first among the Maharashtra revolutionary organizations.

- Vinayak Damodar "Veer" Savarkar was an Indian politician, activist. and writer. He developed the Hindu nationalist political ideology of Hindutva while

  imprisoned at Ratnagiri in 1922. He was a leading figure in the Indian independence movement and the Hindu Mahasabha.

2. Name the first major voluntary association representing primarily Indian landlord interests that was set up in Calcutta in 1851 ?

(A) British Indian Association

(B) Landholder's Society

(C) Madras Native Association

(D) Bombay Association

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

2. (A) British Indian Association was the first major voluntary association representing primarily Indian landlords that was set up in Calcutta in 1851 with Raja Rodhakanta Dev and Debendranath Tagore as its president and secretary. Respectively.

3. Which one of the following associations was founded in London by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 ?

(A) The Bengal British India Society

(B) The East India Association

(C) The British Indian Association

(D) The Madras Native Association

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

3. (B) Dadabhai Naoroji formed the East India Association in 1866. Lord Lyveden was the Association's first President. Meetings were held in Westminster's Caxton Hall. Its members were Indians and retired British officials

- In 1949, the EIA merged with the National Indian Association to form the Britain, India, and Pakistan Association. In 1966 it amalgamated with the Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society, and became the Royal Society for India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

- Dadabhai Naoroji, also known as the "Grand Old Man of India", was an Indian political leader. He

is best known for his efforts in the Indian National Congress, where he was a founding member and was elected president three times: in 1886, 1893, and 1906. His book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" popularised his notion of the "wealth drain" from India to Britain.

4. Which one of the following statements about the Ilbert Bill is correct ?

(A) It proposed that the Indian magistrates would try Europeans in criminal cases.

(B) It allowed Indians to file criminal cases against Europeans.

(C) It authorized Indian ICS officers to try Europeans in courts.

(D) It was an agitation led by Ilbert in support of the nationalists.

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

4. (A) Sir C.P. Ilbert was the Law member of the executive council of the governor-general. He introduced a bill, popularly known as Ilbert Bill in 1883.

● According to the then prevailing law, a European could be tried only by a European Judge/Magistrate.

● The bill was introduced to remove racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code. It proposed that the Indian magistrates would try Europeans in criminal cases.

● Europeans strongly opposed the Ilbert bill. Lord Rippon was forced to amend the bill to satisfy the English men in India, that they wouldn't be tried by the Indian Magistrates.

● Ultimately, the bill was withdrawn only to be reintroduced and enacted in 1884.

5. Soon after the formation of Indian National Congress, the British became suspicious of nationalists. Who among the following called Congress representing only the elite —'a microscopic minority' ?

(A) Lord Napier   (B) Lord Dufferin
(C) Lord Ripon   (D) Lord Lytton

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

5. (B) Lord Dufferin initially did not take Congress much seriously. He initially called Congress as representative of "microscopic minority of India" but later in the fourth session of Allahabad, the Government servants were disallowed to take part in the proceedings of the Congress.

6. Who among the following was associated with the Gudem-Rampa Rebellion ?

(A) Birsa Munda

(B) Kushal Konwar

(C) Alluri Sitarama Raju

(D) Mangal Pandey

[NDA and NA (I), 2014]

6. (C) Alluri Sitarama Raju was an Indian freedom activist and revolutionary.

● The 1882 Madras Forest Act imposed limits on tribal peoples' freedom of movement in the forest, preventing them from practising their traditional Podu agricultural practices of shifting cultivation.

7. Consider the following statement :

''No Indian could have started the Indian National Congress ... if the founder of the Congress had not been a great Englishman and a distinguished ex-official, such was the distrust of political agitation in those days that the authority would have at once found some way or the other to suppress the movement.''

Who among the following gave the statement on the establishment of Indian National Congress ?

(A) W. Wedderburn

(B) G. K. Gokhale

(C) R. Palme Dutt

(D) Allan Octavian Hume

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

7. (B) On the issue of why Indians were not visible at the forefront of the campaign to start the Congress in the 1880s, Gopal Krishna Gokhale made the above statement in 1913.

● Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume on 28th December, 1885.

● The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28 to 31 December, 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil Service officer Allan Octavian Hume.

● Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an Indian liberal political leader and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and the founder of the Servants of India Society.

8. The Indian National Congress was founded during the Viceroyalty of :

(A) Lord Lytton

(B) Lord Ripon

(C) Lord Dufferin

(D) Lord Mayo

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

8. (C) During the period of Lord Dufferin, the Indian National Congress was founded on 28th December, 1885 by A.O.Hume, a retired British officer. Its objective was to obtain a greate share in government for educated Indians and to create a platform for civic and political dialogue between educated Indians and the British Raj.

● A.O. Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay with the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin. Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee was the first President of the Congress. The first session was held from 28-31 December, 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates

[Nationalist Movement (1905-1917) Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi, Boycott etc.]

1. Which colonial administrator made the following declaration about the partition of Bengal in 1904 ? "Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in different ways. That is perfectly true and one of the merits of the scheme"

(A) Lord Curzon

(B) H. H. Risley

(C) Lord Minto

(D) Sir Lancelot Hare

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

1. (B) H. H. Risley who was the Home Secretary to the Government of India made this statement, intended to curb Bengali influence by not only placing Bengalis under two administrations but also by making them a minority in this own state.

● The first Partition of Bengal (1905) was a territorial reorganization of the Bengal Presidency implemented by the authorities of the British Raj.

● Announced on 19 July, 1905 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, and implemented on 16 October, 1905, it was undone a mere six years later.

2. Mahatma Gandhi's Hind Swaraj is essentially :

(A) a critique of Western modernity

(B) an outline of his philosophy of Satyagraha

(C) an invocation to Indians to free themselves from the British

(D) a blueprint of Gram Swaraj

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

2. (A) M. K. Gandhi's critique of Western civilization is expressed in his book Hind Swaraj which he wrote in 1909 on his return voyage from London to South Africa. By that time, the British were firmly rooted in the Indian soil and they were spreading their influence in all aspects of life. Firstly, Gandhi was against the modern Western ideal of the nation-state. Secondly, Gandhi was thoroughly convinced that industrialization as it manifested in the West was simply devastating for India. Thirdly, Western civilization was mostly focused on improving material comforts, but it had nothing to offer in the way of moral advancement. To conclude, Gandhi was critical of pursuit of materialism, opposed big machinery, and favoured, on the contrary, a life of labour for everyone in the society.

3. Consider the following statements :

1. Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress.

2. The historic Lucknow session of the Congress in 1916 was presided by Madan Mohan Malviya.

3. Mahatma Gandhi presided over the annual session of Congress only once at Belgaum in 1924.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?

(A) 1, 2 and 3

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1 only

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

3. (C) AmbikaCharanMajumdar presided over the Congress Session of Lucknow in 1916.Thus statement 2 is incorrect. This session was important for two reasons

(I) The extremists rejoined Congress.

(ii) Congress and Muslim League formed a pact.

- Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress. She presided over the1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. Mahatma Gandhii became the president of Indian National Congress in 1924 at the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress. Hence, only statement 1 and 3 are correct.

(Satyagraha, Rowlatt Act Jallianwalla Massacre, Non-Cooperation Movement, etc.)

1. Where and when did Mahatma Gandhi make his first public appearance in India on coming back from South Africa after two decades?

(A) Champaran in 1917

(B) Lucknow in 1916

(C) Banaras Hindu University in 1916

(D) Ahmedabad in 1918

[NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (C) Mahatma Gandhi made his first public appearance after returning from South Africa in Banaras Hindu University in 1916. He addressed the audience in BHU, mostly consisting of impressionable youths. The Maharaja of Darbhanga was in the Chair.

- Champaran Satyagraha was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 in the Champaran district of Bihar. The cultivators were forced by Europeans to grow indigo. They could not grow the food they needed, nor did they receive adequate payment for the indigo.

- Ahmedabad Mill Strike was one of the initial movements led by Gandhiji. It was a strike in cotton mill where Gandhi used the weapon of hunger strike.

2. Where did Gandhiji initially forge the techniques of *Satyagraha* ?

(A) England   (B) South Africa

(C) North Africa   (D) India

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

2. (B) • Gandhiji organized his first campaign of satyagraha or mass civil disobedience in South Africa in 1906 to protest against the Asiatic Registration Act.

- Gandhiji travelled to South Africa in early 1893 to practice law under a one–year contract.

- Settling in Natal, he was subjected to racism and South African laws that restricted the rights of Indian laborers.

- When his contract expired, he spontaneously decided to remain in South Africa and launch a campaign against legislation that would deprive Indians of the right to vote.

- He formed the Natal Indian Congress and drew international attention to the plight of Indians in South Africa.

- After seven years of protest, he negotiated a compromise agreement with the South African government.

3. Which Indian businessman favoured 'healthy capitalism' in helping Gandhiji to work towards a 'common object' ?

(A) Ghanshyam Das Birla

(B) Ambalal Sarabhai

(C) Sir Biren Mookerjee

(D) T. T. K. Krishnamachari

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

3. (A) Ghanshyam Das Birla favoured 'health capitalism' in helping Gandhiji. On August 1934, Ghanshyam Das Birla wrote to Thakurdas, "Vallabhbhai, Raja Ji and Rajendra Babu all fighting Communism and Socialism. It is therefore necessary that some of us who represent healthy capitalism should help Gandhiji as far as possible and work with common object."

- Mahatma Gandhi was a forerunner in pointing out the excesses and abuses that can (and do) afflict capitalism, and he sought to weed them out early using a moral, ethical framework. He was one of the first proponents of aware and concerned capitalism in that sense.

4. Which among the following struggles, based on Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha, involved the industrial working class ?

(A) Champaran   (B) Kheda

(C) Ahmedabad   (D) Bardoli

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

4. (C) The mill strike in Ahmedabad occurred about the 1917 plague bonus.

- Mill owners wanted to take the bonus away at the same time as workers demanded a 50% salary increase.

- The mill owners agreed to only provide a 20% raise.
- Gandhiji adopted the weapon of hunger strike for the first time during this mill strike. Workers received a 35 per cent raise in the end. The demonstration was entirely non-violent.

5. Which one of the following characteristics does NOT describe the Khilafat movement ?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi sought to link it to the Non-co-operation movement

(B) It was not supported by the Congress

(C) It demanded that the Turkish Sultan must retain control over Muslim sacred spaces in the erstwhile Ottoman empire

(D) It was led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

5. (B) The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with Indian nationalism in the years following world war I. Among the given options statement (B) is incorrect because this movement was supported by Congress as well.

6. Which of the following thinkers and movements influenced the development of Gandhiji's political ideas ?
1. Henry David Thoreau
2. John Ruskin
3. John Milton
4. Jainism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
(A) 1 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

6. (C) Mahatma Gandhi's life and methods of struggle impact people now also. As we know that the greatness of a man is realised when his life influences people to change for the better. Mahatma Gandhi's life is the best example for this. But Gandhiji himself was greatly influenced by thinkers like John Ruskin, Leo Tolstoy, Henry David Thoreau.

7. What is the common element among Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri ?
(A) They threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April, 1929

(B) They were the founder members of 'Swaraj Party'
(C) They were the founders of Hindustan Republican Association
(D) They were associated with Kakori Conspiracy case

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

7. (D) The Kakori conspiracy was a train robbery took that place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow, on 9th August 1925. It was organised by Hindustan Republican Association.

The people included here were, Swaran Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Bhagavati Charan Vohra and others.

Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

8. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, tribals in Chota Nagpur :
1. gave up opium consumption
2. wore Khadi
3. gave up drinking liquor and eating meat

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(A) 1 and 3 only   (B) 1 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3   (D) 2 and 3 only

[NDA and NA (I), 2014]

8. (D) Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

- The tribal inhabitants of Chota Nagpur began wearing khadi and abstaining from drinking liquor and eating meat after Gandhi's influence.

- On March 12, 1930, Gandhi set off on foot from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad with 78 other Ashram members for Dandi, a village on India's western seacoast about 385 kilometres from Ahmedabad.

- Following the defiance of the salt law, the Civil Disobedience Movement spread across the country.

9. The Swadeshi Movement evoked serious responses in :
(A) Madras and Hyderabad
(B) Bengal and Maharashtra
(C) Bihar and Orissa
(D) the Princely States

[NDA and NA (I), 2014]

9. (B) In Bengal and Maharashtra, the Swadeshi Movement was a huge success.

- In Bengal, even the landlords joined the movement, which was significant. Picketing was organised by women and students.

- Students were adamant about not using books printed on foreign paper.

- The Swadeshi Movement was founded in opposition to partition and was formally declared on August 7, 1905 at an assembly held at the Calcutta Town Hall.

- Krishan Kumar Mitra's newspaper Sanjivani suggested it in AD 1905.

- Swadeshi leaders call on Indians to boycott government services, courts, schools, and universities, as well as foreign commodities, to promote Swadeshi goods.

- To promote national education by establishing national schools and institutions. As a result, it was not only a political but also an economic movement.

10. Arrange the following events that took place in the first decade of the 20th century in chronological order :
1. Indian National Congress, Bombay Session
2. Establishment of All India Muslim League
3. Partition of Bengal
4. Indian National Congress, Surat Session

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1-2-3-4   (B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 4-3-2-1   (D) 2-4-1-3

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

10. (B) The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28 to 31 December, 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil Service officer Allan Octavian Hume.

- The Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16th October, 1905 and separated the largely Muslim Eastern areas from the largely Hindu Western areas. Due to the political protests in around the country, the two parts of Bengal were reunited in 1911.

- The All-India Muslim League was a political party established in 1906 in British India. Its strong advocacy, from 1930 onwards, for the establishment of a separate Muslim-majority nation-state, Pakistan, successfully led to the partition of India in 1947 by the British Empire.

- The Congress Session of Surat in 1907 led the split of the Congress party into 'Moderates' and 'Extremists' after a violent clash at the session. The President of the Surat Session was Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. The extremists were led by LokmanyaTilak, LajpatRai and Sri Aurobindo and the moderates were led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjee.

11. Consider the following statements :
1. Gandhiji Salt Satyagraha in 1930 was against the State monopoly of the manufacture and sale of salt
2. The American news magazine Time covered the progress of Gandhiji's walk to Dandi on the Salt Satyagraha
3. The Viceory of India at the time of the Salt Satyagraha was Lord Ripon
4. Gandhiji did not complete the Dandi March due to ill-health.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?

(A) 1, 2 and 3   (B) 4
(C) 2 only   (D) 1 and 2 only

11. (D) Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha of 1930 was against the British monopoly of manufacture of salt.
- The twenty-four day march lasted from 12 March, 1930 to 5 April, 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly.
- The 'Time' magazine covered the progress of Gandhiji's walk to Dandi and named him its 1930 'Man of the year!'
- Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India at the time of Salt Satyagraha. The Gandhi-Irwin pact ended the satyagraha in exchange for several concessions.

12. Consider the following statements :
1. Gandhiji launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha in 1919 because of the British measures to impose censorship on the press.
2. Gandhiji launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha because of the British policy of permitted detention without trial
3. The Rowlatt Act was restricted to Bombay and Madras Presidency
4. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act reached climax with the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar

Which of the statements given above are corect ?

(A) 1, 2 and 3   (B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4   (D) 1 and 4 only

12. (C) The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act was enacted in light of a perceived threat from revolutionary nationalists.The Imperial Legislative Council passed this law in March 1919, giving them the authority to arrest anyone without a trial.The whole of British India was the territorial extent of this Act.
- In 1919, Gandhiji gave a call for a Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act, passed by the British. The Act restricted the freedom of expression, and strengthened police powers. Satyagraha Sabhas were set-up all over India against the Rowlatt act. It was the first all-India struggle against the British Government.
- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April, 1919. A large but peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab to protest against the arrest of pro-Indian independence leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satya Pal.

13. Which one among the following works of Mahatma Gandhi provides a critique of modern machine–oriented civilization ?
(A) The Story of My Experiments with Truth
(B) Hind Swaraj
(C) Constructive Programme
(D) Anasakti Yoga (Commentary on 'Gita')

13. (B) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. In it he expresses his views on Swaraj, modern civilization, mechanisation etc. The book was banned in 1910 by the British government in India as a seditious text. In the text he is deeply critical of western civilization.
- He wrote this book in his native language, Gujarati, while traveling from London to South Africa on board SS Kildonan Castle. It has also been translated to French.
- The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas K. Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly installments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929

14. Which one among the following statements relating to the Home Rule movement is **not** correct ?
(A) The movement, instead of going forward after its great advance in 1917, gradually declined in 1918
(B) Annie Besant, the leader of the movement did not oppose the entry of Extremists
(C) The movement became weaker and weaker because of the continuous differences of opinion among the nationalist leaders
(D) The movement was again revived by Mahatma Gandhi

14. (D) The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements.
- The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the educated English speaking upper class Indians.
- In 1921 All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.
- The movement was not revived by Mahatma Gandhi.

[Struggle for Swaraj (1925-1939) (Simon Commission, Lahore Session, Gandhi Irwin Pact, etc.)]

1. When and where was the demand for "Purna Swaraj" or complete independence made by the Indian National Congress ?
(A) Bombay, 1885
(B) Lahore, 1929
(C) Kheda, 1917
(D) Bombay, 1942

1. (B) The Indian National Congress promulgated the 'Purrna Swaraj' declaration, or declaration of the independence of India, on 19th De cember, 1929, at the Lahore Session. This session was presided by Jawahar Lal Nehru.

- Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Indian flag on the banks of the Ravi River in Lahore, Pakistan, on 31st December, 1929. It was declared that 26th January, 1930 would be celebrated as Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. The Indian flag was hoisted in public around the country by Congress volunteers, nationalists, and the general people.
- The declaration was passed due to the breakdown of negotiations between leaders of the freedom movement and the British over the question of dominion status for India.

2. Which of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi's anti-untouchability campaign is/are correct?
1. The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh was founded for this purpose.
2. The campaign was to root out untouchability, since it did not enjoy the sanction of the Hindu shastras.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

2. (C) • Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. 2nd October, 2021 marked the 152nd birth anniver-sary of Mahatma Gandhi. The International Day of Non-Violence is observed on 2nd October.
- Mahatma Gandhi worked for the upliftment of untouchables. He gave them a new name 'Harijan' meaning the children of God.
- The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh is an independent organisation, also known as the All India Anti-Untouchability League. It was founded on September 30, 1932 by Mahatma Gandhi to eradicate untouchability in India. It is headquartered at Kingsway Camp in Delhi.
- The objective of Harijan Sevak Sangh was eradication of untouchability in Hindu society by truthful and nonviolent means as it did not enjoy the sanction of the Hindu shastras.
- The All India Harijan Sevak

Sangh helped depressed classes of the Indian society to access public places and facilities.

3. Which of the following statements about the resolution adopted in the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress with regard to fundamental rights and economic policy is/are correct?
1. It was opposed by Ambalal Sarabhai
2. Its 20 points included demands for civil liberties and adult suffrage.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

3. (B) • The Karachi Resolution was passed by the Indian National Congress at its 1931 Karachi session. The Karachi session was presided over by Sardar Patel.
- In the Karachi Session 1931, the Indian National Congress adopt-ed a resolution on fundamental rights. It was later known as the Karachi Resolution.
- It had 20 points. Some of them are :
  1. Freedom of speech and the expression of opinion
  2. Protection of language, culture and script of minorities.
  3. Equality before law irrespec-tive of religion, caste, creed or gender.
  4. Equality of opportunity in public employment, office of power, honour etc.
  5. Universal adult franchise.
  6. Freedom of movement, to stay and settle in any part of the country and follow any occupation, and acquire property.
  7. Provision of free and compul-sory education by the state.
- The document appears in the official government-published compilations of the Collected Works Mahatma Gandhi (where the editors concede that it was 'presumably written by Gan-dhi') and the Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru (in which the editor notes it was drafted by Jawaharlal with changes by Mahatma Gandhi').
- Ambalal Sarabhai did not oppose the resolution.

4. In the year 1928, a committee of Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India.

The Committee was headed by :
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) T. B. Sapru
(C) Motilal Nehru
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

4. (C) • Keeping in view the demonstrations against the Simon Commission in India, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, on 24 November, 1927, challenged the Indians to prepare a constitution for themselves which would be universal.
- The Indians accepted the challenge of the Secretary of State for India and in the 1928 Congress meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Ansari; it was proposed to form a committee consisting of nine members.
- The report of this committee is known as the Nehru Report because it was headed by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Direction (Q. No. 5 to 6)

The following question items consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below :

Code :
(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is NOT the correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

5. Statement I : The Kisan manifesto adopted by the All India Kisan Sabha in August, 1936 contained radical demands

Statement II : The All India Kisan Sabha was a part of the Congress and maintained close relationship with the Provincial Congress Committees.

5. (B) All India Kisan Sabha was the name of the peasant front of the Communist Party of India. It was formed by Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936.
- The formation of Congress Socialist Party (CSP) in 1934 helped the Communists to work together with the INC. All India Kisan Sabha was formed at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress with

Sahajanand Saraswati as its first President.

- The Kisan Manifesto released in August, 1936 contained radical demands. These demands were the abolition of the zamindari system and cancellation of rural debts. Soon, its leaders became increasingly distant with Congress, and repeatedly came in confrontation with Congress governments, in Bihar and United Province.
- Hence, both the statements are individually correct but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

6. The Karachi resolution of Congress in 1931 advocated which one of the following issues ?

(A) State shall not own or control key industries and services

(B) State shall handover the key industries and services to the Indian business groups

(C) State should allow the Indian business group to invest fifty per cent of the capital

(D) State shall own or control key industries and services

6. (D) At its Karachi session in 1931, the Indian National Congress enacted the Karachi Resolution. The Session took place against the backdrop of three key events.

- First, after his Salt Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi had just been freed from prison. Second, the Gandhi-Irwin deal had just been signed, thus ending the civil

disobedience movement. Third, Bhagat Singh and two of his accomplices were executed by the British authorities a week before the session in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy case.

- ◆ Karachi Resolution of Congress, 1931 had the following aspects -
- ◆ Basic civil rights like freedom of speech, free assembly, freedom of association, free press.
- ◆ Equality before law
- ◆ Elections based on Universal Adult Franchise.
- ◆ Free and compulsory primary education.
- ◆ Better living conditions for workers

- ◆ Government ownership of key industries and services, mines, and transport. Hence, statement 4 is correct.
- ◆ Protection of women and peasants
- ◆ Protection of Minorities.
- ◆ The Karachi Session was presided over by Sardar Vallabhoi Patel.

7. Who among the following is one of the authors of the book "Philosophy of the Bomb ?"

(A) Bhagat Singh

(B) Jawaharlal Nehru

(C) Surya Sen

(D) Yashpal

7. (D) The book "Philosophy of the Bomb" was co-authored by Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Chandra Shekhar Azad and Yashpal. This book contains the manifesto of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

- Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organisation. It was founded by Ram Prasad Bismil, Sachindra Nath Bakshi, Sachindranath Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee. Previoulsy, it was known as the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), whose written constitution and published manifesto titled. The Revolutionary were produced as evidence in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925.
- Naujwan Bharat Sabha was a left-wing Communist association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was a more public face of the Hindustan Republican Association.

8. Who launched the Bardoli Satyagraha on 4th February, 1928 ?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi

(B) Vallabhbhai Patel

(C) Rajendra Prasad

(D) Kalyanji Melita

8. (B) The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

9. Which one of the following Princely States did NOT support the Congress during the course of the Civil Disobedience Movement ?

(A) Bhavnagar   (B) Mysore

(C) Junagadh   (D) Kathiawar

9. (B) Mysore did not support the congress during the course of Civil Disobedience Movement because in this movement. Congress formally extended the call for launching a struggle against the Princely States as well, which upset Mysore which therefore supported British.

Direction (Q. No. 5 to 10)

The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below :

Code :

(A) Both die statement. arc individually true and Statement II is the correct explanalwn of Statement I

(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is nor the correct explanation Statement I

(C) Statement I is true but Statement H is false

(D) Statement I is false but Suitemcnt 11 Ls tnic

10. **Statement I :** Chartism was the political reform campaign for democratic rights which swept over Britain between 1838 and 1848.

Statement II : The trade union movement declined by the 1830s as it failed to fulfil the aspirations of the working class.

10. (A) The Chartist movement was the first mass movement driven by the working class. It grew following the failure of the 1832 Reform act to extend the voting right beyond those qusning property. The Trade Union Movement declined by the 1830s as it failed to fulfil the aspriations of the working class. Here both the statements are individualy correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

11. Which one of the following powers of the Prime Minister of India is codified in the Constitution of India itself ?

(A) The power of advising the President as regards the appointment of other Ministers

(B) The power to allocate business amongst the Ministers

(C) The power to summon the meeting of the Cabinet

(D) The power to transfer a Minister from one Department to another

[NDA and NA (II), 2016]

11. (A) The Primeminister is the senior-most member of cabinet in the executive of government in a parliamentary system.
Power of Prime Minster are a follow :
(i) He has the power power of selecting other Ministers and also of advising the President to dismiss anyone of them individually or require anyone of them to resign.
(ii) The Prime Minster takes decisions with regard to assignment of various ministeries to individual ministers.
(iii) The Prime Minister stands between the President and the Cabinet.

12. While opposing the Pubic Safety Bill, 1928 who among the follwing said that it was 'a direct attack on Indian nationalism, on the Indian National Congress' and as 'the Slavery of India, Bill No. 1' ?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) T Prakasam
(D) Diwan Chaman Lal

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

12. (A) Motilal Nehru said that it was 'a direct attack on Indian nationalism, on the Indian National Congress' and as 'the Slavery of India, Bill No.1'. The Public Safety bill, 1928 was passes to curb the activities of socialists and communists. It was mainly to stop Communist movement in India by cutting it off from British & foreign communist organizations.

13. The Indian States Committee was formed in 1928 under :
(A) The Raja of Junagadh
(B) Ian Copland
(C) Sir Harcourt Butler
(D) Motilal Nehru

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

13. (C) The Indian states committee appointed a committee under the

Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler which was popularly known as ' the Butler Committee, It was a three member committee which fully endorsed that the Viceroy and not the Governor General should remain the Crown agent in dealing with the native states.

14. Consider the following statements :
1. Dadabhai Naoroji first put forward 'the theory of drain of wealth'.
2. The Indian National Congress adopted a resolution to criticize the drain of wealth in its annual session at Calcutta in 1896.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

14. (C) DadabhaiNaoroji was the first man to say that internal factors were not the reasons of poverty in India, but poverty was caused by the colonial rule that was draining the wealth and prosperity of India.

● In 1867, DadabhaiNaoroji put forward the "Drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the British was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

● The drain theory of DadabhaiNaoroji was formally accepted in 1896 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. This session was presided by Rahimtulla M. Sayani, who became Second Muslim to become President of Indian National Congress after BadruddinTaiyyabji

Lat Phase of Independence Movement (1940-1947) [August Offer, Cripps Mission, Quit India, Cabinet Mission Plan Mountbatten Plan etc.]

1. The principle that the framing of the new Constitution for independent India should be primarily (though not solely) the responsibility of Indians themselves, was for the first time conceded in the :
(A) Government of India Act, 1935
(B) August Offer of Viceroy Linlithgow
(C) Cripps Proposals
(D) Cabinet Mission

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

1. (B) ● The principle that the framing of a new Constitution for Independent India should be primarily (though not solely) the responsibility of Indians themselves was for the first time conceded in the August offer of Viceroy Linlithgow.

● It was made on 8th August, 1940. It also offered the expansion of the Viceroy's executive council besides the establishment of an advisory war council.

● However, the Congress Party rejected the offer as it provided dominion status.

2. Who among the following historians have described the Quit India Movement as a 'spontaneous revolution' ?
(A) Gordon Johnson
(B) David Arnold
(C) F. G. Hutchins
(D) Peter Robb

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

2. (C) F. G. Hutchins described the Quit India Movement as a 'spontaneous movement'. According to him, the event was responsible for the British Political Parties to resign and leave quickly.

● The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August, 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India.

● Gandhiji gave the call "Do or Die" during the Quit India Movement in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.

3. Which one of the following was a significant feature of the Quit India Movement ?
(A) Women did not play an important role in the movement
(B) Nasik in Maharashtra was an important regional base during the movement
(C) It was marked by anti-zamindar violence
(D) It was marked by the emergence of parallel governments in different parts of India

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

3. (D) In August 1942, Gandhiji started the "Quit India Movement" and decided to launch a mass civil disobedience movement. He gave the "Do or Die" call to the Indians to force the British to leave India. It was marked by the emergence of parallel governments in different parts of India. Other options are incorrect.

4. The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged a :
(A) Federation
(B) Confederation
(C) Unitary form of Government
(D) Union of States

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

4. (D) The cabinet mission plan of 1946 suggested establishing a Union of India, which would be responsible for defence, foreign affairs, and communications.
- It stipulated that all members of the Interim cabinet would be Indians, and the Viceroy would be kept to a minimum.
- It also established a constituent assembly based on the democratic principle of population.

5. Which of the following was/were the, new feature/features visible in the Quit India Movement (1942)?
1. Large-scale movements in some of the industrial areas
2. Large-scale mass involvement in some of the Princely States
3. Increase in the activities of the Kisan Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(A) 1, 2 and 3   (B) 1 only
(C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 3 only

[NDA and NA (I), 2014]

5. (C) Following the defeat of the Cripps mission in April, 1942, the Indian people began their third major mass movement for independence. The Quit India movement is the name given to this struggle.
- At a meeting in Bombay on August 8, 1942, the All India Congress Committee passed a resolution.
- This resolution stated that the quick end of British rule in India was necessary for the good of India and the success of the cause of

freedom and democracy, which the UN countries were fighting against fascist Germany, Italy and Japan for.
- The resolution called for the British military presence in India to be withdrawn.
- It stated that once India was free, she would enter the war on the side of those countries fighting fascist and imperialist aggression with all of her resources.

<div style="text-align:center">**Direction (Q. No. 6)**</div>

Directions : The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statemet II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below :

Code :
(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

6. Statement I : In the year 1946, the Council of the Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Statement II : The Muslim League proposed to join the Interim Government.

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

6. (B) The Cabinet Mission (1946) came to India with the intention of discussing the transfer of powers from the British government to the indian leadership in order to preserve India's unity and grant independence.
- Jinnah wished for equality between Pakistan and India. Despite his preference for only two groups, the Muslim League's Council accepted the mission's proposals on June 6, 1946, after obtaining a guarantee from Wavell that the League would be placed in the interim government if the Congress refused the proposal.
- Hence both the statements are true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

7. Consider the following statements about Cripps Proposals of 1942 :
1. Provision was to be made for participation of Indian States in the Constitution–making body.

2. British Government undertook to accept and implement the Constitution
3. All provinces of British India were to give an undertaking about the acceptance of the Constitution
4. In the ongoing World War, no resources of British India would be used.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?
(A) 1 and 2 only   (B) 2 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4   (D) 1, 3 and 4

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

7. (A) In March, 1942, a mission led by Stafford Cripps was dispatched to India with constitutional proposals in order to gain Indian support for World War II.
- Main proposals of the mission : An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes. Hence, all members would be Indians. Hence Statement 1 is correct.
- British Government undertook to accept and implement the Constitution.

8. Plan Balkan was :
(A) a plan devised by Mountbatten to transfer power to separate provinces or confederation of provinces, with the Bengal and Punjab Assemblies being given the options to vote for partition of their provinces
(B) The plan devised by Pethick Lawrence to give autonomy to Indian princes and provinces
(C) A plan devised by the Muslim League and the Congress to provide autonomy to Indian provinces to form confederations
(D) A plan devised by Mountbatten to allow Indian princes the freedom to either be independent or to join either India or Pakistan

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

8. (A) Lord Mountbatten conceived of the Balkan Plan.
- This plan called for the devolution of power to different provinces, with Punjab and Bengal given the chance to vote on partition.
- The partitioned units thus formed will have the choice to join India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- The 3 June, 1947 Plan was also known as the Mountbatten Plan. The British government proposed a plan, announced on 3 June, 1947, that included these principles: Principle of the partition of British India was accepted by the British Government. Successor governments would be given dominion status.

(Governor General and Viceroy)

1. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Gandhiji's Dandi march ?
(A) Lord Irwin   (B) Lord Linlithgow
(C) Lord Reading   (D) Lord Willingdon

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

1. (A) • The Viceroy of India at the time of Dandi March was Lord Irwin, whose term was from 1926–1931.
- Gandhiji started the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March) on 12 March, 1930.
- He started the Dandi Pad Yatra from Sabarmati Ashram with his 78 supporters.
- After 24 days he reached Dandi on 5th April, 1930 and broke the law by making salt on 6th April.
- The Simon Commission (1928) came to India during the time of Lord Irwin.
- The Royal Commission (1928) was appointed, the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) was started by Gandhiji and the First Round Table Conference was organized.

2. Which one among the following American news magazines was highly sceptical of Gandhiji's Dandi march initially but within a week completely changed its opinion and saluted him as a Saint and Statesman?
(A) Saturday Evening Post
(B) Readers Digest
(C) Time
(D) Life

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

2. (C) • The Salt March was a significant event because it was the first event that brought Gandhi to world attention.
- The European and American press covered the Salt March. After the march began, the American magazine Time was deeply skeptical, but as the March progressed, Time began to publish positive reports about it.
- It wrote that the massive following of the march made the British rulers desperately anxious. They in fact saluted Gandhi as a 'Saint' and 'Statesman'.
- The wide attention provided to the leadership of Gandhi during the march also made people across nations sympathetic to the national movement of India.
- The Salt March was a significant event which hastened the country's steps towards Swaraj.
- It was the first nationalist activity in which women actively participated in large numbers.

3. Which Viceroy had made the observation, "It's a beautiful world if it wasn't for Gandhi ...." ?
(A) Lord Irwin
(B) Lord Wavell
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Lord Willingdon

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

3. (D) Lord Willingdon was deeply unsympathetic to the Indian leader. In a private letter (1933) to his sister, Willingdon wrote: "It's a beautiful world if it wasn't for Gandhi ... At the bottom of every move he makes which he always says is inspired by God, one discovers the political manoeuvre. I see the American Press is saying what a wonderful man he is ... But the fact is that we live in the midst of very unpractical, mystical, and superstitious folk who look upon Gandhi as something holy, ...".
- Lord Willingdon was the Viceroy of India from 1931 to 1936. He was preceded by Lord Irwin and succeeded by Lord Linlithgow. He brutally supressed the Civil Disobedience Movement. His period also saw the Communal Award, Poona Pact, Third Round Table Conference, and Government of India Act, 1935.

4. Consider the following statements related to Wellesley's administration :
1. In the six years of Wellesley's administration, the army accounted for 42.5 percent of the Company's total expenditure.
2. Wellesley's administrative measures were restricted to the affairs of the Company and had nothing to do with the commercial and military affairs of the Indian ruling families.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct ?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

4. (A) In 1798, Lord Wellesley made his first Subsidiary Treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad at a cost of £ 241,710 per year.
- The Nizam was to dismiss his French–trained men and maintain an auxiliary force of six battalions. In exchange, the British promised to protect his state from Maratha incursions.
- Lord Wellesley introduced the concept of subsidiary alliance.
- The ruler of an allied Indian State was required to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a payment for its maintenance under the subsidiary alliance system.

5. Which one among the following statements is true about Lord Curzon ?
(A) He had full sympathy for the Congress
(B) He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance
(C) He succeeded Lord Canning as the Viceroy of India
(D) He separated the divisions of Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi from the province of Bengal and annexed them to Assam

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

5. (D) The partition of West Bengal in 1905 was made on 16th October by Viceroy Curzon.
- The former province of West Bengal was divided into two new provinces 'Bengal (comprising Western Bengal

as well as the province of Bihar and Odisha) and 'East Bengal and Assam with Dacca (Dhaka) being the capital of the latter.

- Lord Curzon succeeded Lord Elgin as viceroy in India.
- The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805.
- In 1798, the Nizam of Hyderabad became the first to form such an alliance.

6. William Bentinck attempted to reform Hindu society by suppressing/abolishing social evils. Which one among the following was not included in them?

(A) Sati   (B) Infanticide
(C) Thugi   (D) Slavery

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (I)]

6. (D) Between 1828 and 1835, Lord William Bentinck was Governor General of India. His reign is remembered for social reforms such as the abolition of Sati in 1829, the suppression of Thugi, and the abolition of infanticide, among others.

- On the advice of his council member, Thomas Babington Macaulay, English was introduced as a medium of higher education.
- Charter act 1833 was passed by which East India Company ceased to be a trading company.
- This seven years period was an epoch for administrative reforms in India.

(Miscellaneous)

1. Which of the following statements about the first Indian Factory Act passed in 1881 is/are correct?

1. The Act dealt primarily with the problem of child labour.
2. The Act laid down that children between 7 years and 12 years of age would not work for more than 9 hours a day.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. (C)
- A committee was appointed in 1875 to inquire into the conditions of factory work in the country. The first Factory Act was adopted in 1881 during Lord Rippon's tenure. Later, a Factory Commission was appointed in 1885.
- The act of 1881 was aimed to improve the working conditions of labour. It prohibited the employment of children under the age of seven. It limited the working hours of children between the age of 7 and 12 to 9 hours a day. It made provision for dangerous machines to be under the fence.
- Narayan Meghaji Lokhande is considered as the father of the trade union movement in India.

2. Which one of the following statements about Jaipal Singh is NOT correct ?

(A) He was a member of the Constituent Assembly
(B) He founded the Adivasi Maha Sabha
(C) He was the captain of the first Indian national hockey team
(D) He campaigned for a separate state of Chhattisgarh

[NDA and NA (II), 2020]

2. (D)
- Jaipal Singh Munda campaigned for a separate state of Jharkhand not for Chhattisgarh.
- Jaipal Singh was born on 3rd January 1903 in Munda village, Tapkara, Chhattisgarh.
- In 1928, Singh captained the India Hockey Team at the Amsterdam Olympics to win the country's first–ever Olympic gold medal.
- In 1946, Singh was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bihar.
- He was one of the few Independent candidates to have been elected to the Constituent Assembly, a platform that he would use to voice the concerns and promote the interests of tribal people across India.
- Jaipal formed an Adivasi Mahas–abha in 1938 which asked for a separate state of "Jharkhand", to be carved out of Bihar.

3. What was *Damin–i Koh* in Rajmahal area ?

(A) A large area of land demarcated and declared to be the land of the Santhals
(B) The land of the Paharias cultivated exclusively for paddy
(C) The British territory marked for their military camp
(D) The land earmarked for locating settled agriculturists

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

3. (A)
- Damin–i–koh was the name given to a large area of land demarcated and declared to be the land of the Santhals in 1832.
- It is the forested hilly area of Rajmahal hills in Jharkhand.
- It is a Persian word, meaning "the skirts of the hills".
- Santhals are a munda ethnic group native to India and Bangladesh.

Direction (Q. No. 4)

The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below :

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

Code :
(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is NOT the correct explanation of Statement I
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

4. Statement I : The British ruled India through a modern bureaucracy headed by the Indian Civil Service, whose members were recruited through merit based on open competition.

Statement II : The Indian Civil Service was based on the whole hearted parti-cipation of Indians.

4. (C) The Indian Civil Service (ICS) was the main bureaucracy and the steel frame of British rule in India. It was started in 1855 and the first batch joined in 1856.

- It was only after the Charter Act of 1853, the system based on open competition for the selection and recruitment of civil servants was introduced. Hence, statement I is correct.
- Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the ICS

in 1863. By 1883, the total number of Indian ICS were 12 and in 1915, exactly 60 years after the first competitive examination of ICS, only 63 Indians had joined the ICS. Hence, statement II is not correct.

5. The treaty of Yandabo was signed in :
   (A) 1826   (B) 1825
   (C) 1824   (D) 1823

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

5. **(A)** The Treaty of Yandabo was the peace treaty that ended the First Anglo-Burmese War. The treaty was signed on 24 February, 1826, nearly two years after the war formally broke out on 5 March, 1824.

   ● The First Anglo-Burmese War was the first of three wars fought between the British and Burmese empires in the 19th century. The war, which began primarily over the control of Northeastern India, ended in a decisive British victory, giving the British total control of Assam,

   Manipur, Cachar and Jaintia as well as Arakan Province and Tenasserim.

   ● Following the Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885), Burma came under the rule of the British Raj as a province of India. From 1937, the British governed Burma as a separate colony until Burma achieved independence as a republic in 1948.

6. Who among the following was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service ?
   (A) Satyendranath Tagore
   (B) Surendranath Banerjee
   (C) R. C. Dutt
   (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

6. **(A)** Satyendranath Tagore, the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service, was born on June 1, 1842, and died on January 9, 1923. He was selected for the Indian Civil Service in June, 1863.

   ● He was a linguist, author, and song composer who contributed significantly to the emancipation of women in Indian society during the British Raj.

   ● He was Rabindranath Tagore's second oldest brother and the only Indian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

7. Who gifted the Badshah Nama to King George in 1799 ?
   (A) Abul Fazl
   (B) Abdul Hamid Lahori
   (C) Nawab of Awadh
   (D) William Jones

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

7. **(C)** Nawab of Awadh gifted the Badshahnama to King. George in 1799. Badshaha nama is a group of works written as the official history of the reign of Shah Jahan. Most significant work was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori.

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1. The Arctic Home in the Vedas
b. Dadabhai Naroroji	2. Hind Swaraj
c. Mahatma Gandhi	3. The Discovery of India
d. Jawaharlal Nehru	4. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	3	2	4	1
(C)	1	4	2	3
(D)	1	2	4	3

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

8. **(C)**

	List - I (Author)		List - II (Book)
A.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1.	The arctic home in the vedas
B.	Dadabhai Naoroji	2.	Poverty and Un-british Rule in India
C.	Mahatma Gandhi	3.	Hind Swaraj
D.	Jawaharlal Nehru	4.	The discovery of India

   ● A song of India (Ruskin Bond), Believe-What Life and Cricket Taught Me (Suresh Raina), It's a

Wonderful Life (Ruskin Bond), Home in the World (Amartya Sen), India's Power Elite: Class, Caste and a Cultural revolution (Sanjay Baru), The Living Mountain: A Fable for Our Times (Amitav Ghosh) are some important books of 2021.

9. Which one of the following statements about Bipin Chandra Pal is correct ?
   (A) He was a member of the moderate group of Congress
   (B) He was a member of the extremist group of Congress
   (C) He was the Minister of Defence in the first Government of independent India
   (D) He was the Chief Minister of West Bengal

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

9. **(B)** Bipin Chandra Pal was an Indian National Congress extremist who played a key part in the principles of Swadeshi and Swaraj, which were the extremist group's forte.

   ● He was once thought to be a moderate.
     Pal, on the other hand, was closer to militant policies till 1919, which had begun with a more extreme type of fight since the period of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

   ● In the last years of his life, he remained a popular nationalist leader.

   ● Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal were important extremist leaders in Punjab, Bombay, and Bengal, respectively.

   ● Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C.Dutt, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, S.N.Banerjee, and A.O.Hume were important moderate leaders.

10. Which of the following statements about the Chittagong group is NOT correct ?
    (A) Its membership included a large number of youth including Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Baul and Anant Singh
    (B) Its leader Surya Sen had been a lawyer in Dhaka before joining the group
    (C) Surya Sen and his group were closely associated with Congress work in Chittagong
    (D) This group had prepared an action plan to occupy the armouries in, Chittagong

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

10. (B) Surya sen was known for recruiting a group of young and passionate revalutionaries known as the Chittagong group including Ananta Singh, Ganesh Ghosh and Lokenath Bal, who fought against the British stationed in Chittagong.

Among the given options. Option B is incorrect because Surya Sen was a school teacher by profession and was popularly called as Master Da.

11. Which one of the following was NOT a feature of railways in colonial India ?
(A) The main purpose of the setting up of railways in India was to serve the interest of the empire
(B) British capital investments were invited with 15% guaranteed interest to be paid if necessary from Indian revenues
(C) The construction work disturbed ecology
(D) The construction of the railways was planned in such a way that it connected the internal markets with the ports, but provided no interconnection between internal market cities

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

11. (B) Railways were the most important infrastructure development in India from 1850 to 1947 (In colonial India) On the basis of question statement (C) is incorrect because Railway did not disturbed ecology.
- The main purpose of the railway construction was to tie up the Indian hinterland in the interest of foreign trade, rather than favour Indian economic development.
- British capital investments were invited with 5 per cent guaranteed interests to be paid, if necessary from Indian revenues. Hence option (B) is not correct.

12. Which of the following statements about Gandhiji's Hind Swaraj written in 1909 is/are true ?
1. Hind Swaraj offers a civilizational concept of the Indian nation.
2. Hind Swaraj states that Parliamentary democracy was necessary for the amelioration of the sufferings of Indians.
3. Hind Swaraj argues that Industrial capitalism was responsible for the immorality of society.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 3 only   (B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 1 only

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

12. (C) Hind Swaraj was written by Gandhiji in 1909 to express his views on Swaraj, modern civilisation and industrialisation etc. Hind Swaraj is the only book that Gandhi wrote in Gujrati and translated himself. He thought that Parliament is simply a costly toy and was not in favour of parlimentary democracy. In this book he wrote that industrial capitalism was responsible for the immorality in society. The book was banned in 1910.

13. Who among the following is/ was associated with 'Maharashtra Andhashraddha Nirmoolan Samiti'
(A) Chandi Prasad Bhatt
(B) Narendra Dabholkar
(C) G.D. Agrawal
(D) Kailash Satyarthi

[NDA and NA (I), 2016]

13. (B) Maharashtra Andhashraddha Nirmoolan Samiti is an organization in which any one who passionately feels that the society should be freed from the shackles of obscurantism. Narendra Dabholkar, a rationalist, founded the Maharashtra Andhashraddha Nirmoolan Samiti in 1989.

14. Who among the following was not associated with the Sarvodaya movement ?
(A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(B) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
(C) Dhirendra Mazumdar
(D) G V Apparao

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

14. (D) The Sarvodaya Movement was started by Vinoba Bhave in 1951. JP Narayan and Dhirendra Mazumdar were associated with this movement. The literal meaning of Sarvodaya is 'Universal Upliftment or welfare of all.'
- The term 'Sarvodaya' was used by Mahatma Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, Unto This Last.
- Gandhi's followers in India

continued working to promote the kind of society that he envisioned, and their efforts have come to be known as the Sarvodaya Movement.

15. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker was associated with
1. reforming Brahminism
2. the Self-Respect Movement
3. the Low Caste Movement
4. the Communist Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

[NDA and NA (I), 2014]

15. (D) Periyar or Erode Venkatappa Ramasamy was a Tamil social activist and politician who founded the Self-Respect Movement and the Dravidar Kazhagam.
- He was born on September 17, 1879 and passed away on December 24, 1973.
- He questioned the Dravidian race's subordination, pointing out that the Brahmins received gifts and donations from them, but resisted and disseminated their culture and religion.

16. ``... it has reduced us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundations of our culture ... it has degraded us spiritually.'' This was Mahatma Gandhi complaining of the ill-effect on Indians of which action/policy of the colonial government?
(A) Salt tax
(B) Inadequate franchise
(C) Press Act
(D) Rowlatt Act

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

16. (A) Taxation of salt has occurred in India since the earliest times. However, this tax was greatly increased when the British East India Company began to establish its rule over provinces in India. The stringent salt taxes imposed by the British were vehemently condemned by the Indian public.
- In 1885, at the first session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay, a prominent

Congress Leader S.A. Swaminathanlyer raised the issue of the salt tax. The Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi began on 12th March, 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against the British salt monopoly. This Satyagraha was followed by other Satyagrahas in other parts of the country.

17. The implementation of factory legislation in India in the nineteenth century was a result of the pressure on the Government of India from :
(A) the trade unionists in India
(B) the socialists in India
(C) the manufacturers from Lancashire and Manchester
(D) the Indian National Congress

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

17. (C) The Factory Acts were a series of UK labour law Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom to regulate the conditions of industrial employment. It was a result of the pressure of the manufacturers from Lancashire and Manchester.

World History

1. During the Industrial Revolution, who among the following designed the 'flying shuttle loom'?
(A) Samuel Crompton
(B) Edmund Cartwright
(C) John Kay
(D) Richard Arkwright

[NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. (C) • The Industrial Revolution was the period of the 18th to the 19th century during which predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban. Technological changes took place during the industrial revolution.
• John Kay was an English inventor whose most important creation was the flying shuttle loom in 1733, which was a key contribution to the Industrial Revolution. It was an important step toward automatic weaving.
• Samuel Crompton was a British inventor of the spinning mule (a machine used to spin cotton and other fibres).
• The wool combing machine was invented by Edmund Cartwright.

• Richard Arkwright is credited with the development of the spinning frame, known as the water frame.

2. At which of the following was the American Declaration of Independence adopted on 4 July, 1776?
(A) Washington Conference
(B) San Francisco Conference
(C) Second Continental Congress
(D) First Continental Congress

[NDA and NA (I), 2021]

2. (C) The United States Declaration of Independence is the pronounce-ment adopted by the Second Con tinental Congress meeting in Phil-adelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 4, 1776. The Declaration explained why the Thirteen Colonies at war with the Kingdom of Great Britain regarded themselves as thirteen independent sovereign states, no longer under British rule.
• With the Declaration, these new states took a collective first step toward forming the United States of America. The declaration was made to create equal rights for every person and if it was intended for only a certain section of people, they would have left it as rights of Englishmen.

3. Who among the following was the head of the Government that was overthrown by the Bolsheviks in the 1917 Revolution?
(A) Alexander Kerensky
(B) Prince Lvov
(C) Grand Duke Sergei
(D) Tsar Nicholas II

[NDA and NA (I), 2021]

3. (A) The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia took place on November 7, 1917. The interim government of Alexander Kerensky was overthrown by rebels led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Lenin was the founder of the Bolshevik Party and a Marxist revolutionary. Lenin went into exile after the Bolshevik-led July Days demonstrations turned violent.
• Lenin was a Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as the first and founding head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924.

4. In which of the following years were passenger trains introduced in England ?
(A) 1823 (B) 1825
(C) 1848 (D) 1861

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

4. (B) • The world's first train (steam locomotive, Locomotion No.1, ran from Darlington to Stockholm (England) in September, 1825.
• It was built by George Stephenson.
• The first railroad was built in England in 1835.
• The longest rail route in the world is the Trans–Siberian Railroad.
• The United States has the largest rail route in the world.

5. Which one among the following was NOT a *Panch Sheel* principle ?
(A) Peaceful Co–existence
(B) Mutual respect for territorial integrity
(C) Nuclear deterrence
(D) Non–interference in internal affairs

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

5. (C) • The 5 principles called the Panchsheel, form the basis of the Non–Aligned Movement and were laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru.
• The nuclear deterrence was not a Panchsheel principle.
• The Panchsheel Agreement was signed on 29th April, 1954 in Beijing by the Indian Ambassdor N. Raghvan and Chang Han–fu, Deputy Foreign Minister of China.
• Panchsheel principles are :
1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
2. Mutual non–aggression against anyone.
3. Mutual non–interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co–existence.

6. Which of the following statements about The New Model Unions is/are correct ?
1. The New Model Unions were formed in the 1850s
2. The New Model Unions were formed in the 1880s
3. The New Model Unions comprised a Labour Party idea
4. The New Model Unions excluded women in the 1920s;

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1   (B) 2

(C) 3 and 4   (D) 3 only

6. (A) New Model Trade Unions (NMTU) were a variety of Trade Unions prominent in the 1850s and 1860s in the UK. The term was coined by Sidney and Beatrice Webb in their History of Trade Unionism (1894), although later historians have questioned how far New Model Trade Unions represented a 'new wave' of unionism, as portrayed by Webbs.

● The Consolidated Unions were not limited to a single industry, but the New Model Unions were limited to certain trades and industries.

● Rather than the bulk of the unions, which waged strikes, the restricted union had highly trained trades, focusing mostly on education and talks.

● They did not adhere to the Labour Party's striking policy. The Union was expanded to include women.

7. The Truman Doctrine of 1947 was announced to achieve which one of the following ?

(A) Containment of the USSR

(B) Increasing agricultural production in the USA

(C) Offering friendship of Europe

(D) Strengthening the UNO

7. (A) The Truman Doctrine was an American foreign policy with the primary goal of containing USSR geopolitical expansion during the Cold War. It was announced to Congress by President Harry S. Truman on March 12, 1947, and further developed on July 4, 1948, when he pledged to contain the communist uprisings in Greece and Turkey.

● Although no direct American military action was normally used, Congress provided funds to help Greece and Turkey's economies and forces. The Truman Doctrine suggested American backing for other countries perceived to be threatened by Soviet communism

in general. The Truman Doctrine became the cornerstone of American foreign policy, resulting in the founding of NATO in 1949, a military alliance that still exists today. Historians often use Truman's speech to date the start of the Cold War.

8. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. In 1948, Burma was admitted to the United Nations and immediately supported the USA in the Cold War

2. In 1948, Burma joined the United Nations but refused to denounce China as the aggressor in the Korean War

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

8. (B) Burma (Myanmar) joined the United Nations in April, 1948. On 4 January, 1948, the nation became an independent republic, under the terms of the Burma Independence Act, 1947. The new country was named the Union of Burma, with Sao Shwe Thaik as its first president and U Nu as its first prime minister.

● During U Nu's time, Burma declared neutrality in the Cold War. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

● Burma along with India, were the only two countries who refused to vote for a motion recognizing China as an aggressor in the Korean Wars. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

● In February, 2021 Myanmar's military detained State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and other members of the ruling party. The military handed power to military chief Min Aung Hlaing and declared a state of emergency for one year and began closing the borders, restricting travel and electronic communications nationwide.

9. Who among the following presented 'The April Theses' to the Russian people in 1917 ?

(A) Stalin   (B) Trotsky

(C) Bukharin   (D) Lenin

9. (D) The "April Theses" were a set of ten directives issued by Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin upon his return to Petrograd via Germany and Finland from exile in Switzerland. The April Theses were first announced in a speech in two meetings on 17 April, 1917. Some believe Lenin based this on Leon Trotsky's Theory of Permanent Revolution. They were subsequently published in the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda.

● Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known by his alias Lenin, was a Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as the first and founding head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Under his administration, Russia, and later the Soviet Union, became a one-party socialist state governed by the Soviet Communist Party.

10. Consider the following statements concerning the Russian Revolution :

1. The Bolsheviks believed that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, the party should be disciplined and should control the number of its members.

2. The Mensheviks believed that the party should be opened to all (as in Germany).

Which of the statement/s given above is/ are correct ?

(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

10. (C) Bolshevik, ("One of the Majority"), a part of the Russian Social–Democratic Workers' Party that, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, seized control of Russia's government in October 1917 and became the country's main political force.

● The group was founded at the party's second congress (1903), when Lenin's supporters demanded that only professional revolutionaries be allowed to join the party.

● The Mensheviks advocated for primarily legal and trade union measures, whilst the Bolsheviks advocated for armed violence. Following the defeat of 1905, some Mensheviks abandoned the party and formed lawful opposition groups.

11. Which of the following was/were among the decisions taken by the First Continental Congress held in Philadelphia in September 1774 ?
1. It rejected a plan for a colonial union under the British authority.
2. It drew up a statement of grievances.
3. It agreed upon a scheme to stop trade between the Colonies and England.
Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

11. (D) A plan to form a Union of Great Britain and the Colonies was suggested, but the delegates rejected it.
- They eventually agreed to put an economic blockade on British trade in the Continental Association.
- They also wrote a Petition to the King begging for relief of their concerns and repeal of the Intolerable Acts

12. Which country among the following was **not** a part of the Third Coalition against Napoleon ?

(A) Russia   (B) Prussia

(C) Sweden   (D) France

[NDA and NA (II), 2019]

12. (D) The Third Coalition did not include France. In fact, the third alliance, led by Britain, was at conflict with Napoleon's France.
- The French Expansion was not defeated by the first two coalitions (1793–1797 and 1799–1801).
- The consequence was the Treaty of Amiens, which was signed in 1802 between the United Kingdom and France.
- The Third Coalition included – Russia, Britain, Prussia, Sweden, and Austria.

13. Who among the following first used the term 'Industrial Revolution' in English to describe the changes that occurred in British industrial development between 1760 and 1820 ?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Georges Michelet
(C) Arnold Toynbee
(D) Friedrich Engels

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

13. (C) Arnold Toynbee, a famous economist used the term Industrial Revolution. It refers to the British industrial development between 1760 and 1820.

Karl Marx-famous for his communist manifesto. Joel abhorred the middle ages.

14. Which one of the following statements about the Olympe de Gouges (1748-1793) is correct ?
(A) She declared that although citizens should have equal rights, they are not entitled to the same honours by the State
(B) She was a supporter of the Jacobin government
(C) She was jailed for treason by the National Assembly
(D) She declared that the nation is the union of woman and man

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

14. (D) Only the statement (d) is correct. Being an advocate of equal citizenship rights and strong supporter of female rights, it is only rights to say that Olympe de Gouges declared the nation as a union of women and men.

15. Which one of the following statements about Renaissance Humanist culture is **not** true ?
(A) It slackened the control of religion over human life
(B) It believed that human nature was many-sided
(C) It was concerned with good manners
(D) It criticized material wealth, power and glory

[NDA and NA (I), 2018]

15. (C) According to question statement (c) is incorrect because Renaissance. Hemanist culture was not concerned with good manners.
- The name "Renaissance Humanist" comes from the Studia Humanitatis, a programme of study.
- It discussed the lessening of religion's grip on human life. As a result, statement 1 is true.
- The notion believed in humans having many-sided nature. Because many of the people who became well known during this time were people of many parts, the phrase 'Renaissance Man' is commonly used to describe a person with numerous interest and skills.
- They were scholars, diplomats, and theologians all rolled into one. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- However, it criticized power, glory, and material wealth. Hence, statement (C) is correct.

16. When did the Stamp Act Congress consisting of delegates from 9 of the 13 colonies of America meet in New York City ?
(A) 1763   (B) 1764
(C) 1765   (D) 1766

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

16. (C) Between October 7th until October 25th, 1765, the Stamp Act Congress, also known as the First Congress of the American Colonies, met.
- The gathering took place in New York. Some representatives from British North American colonies attended the summit.
- The delegates debated and agreed to oppose the use of specially stamped paper for legal documents, playing cards, calendars, newspapers, and dice for nearly all activity in the colonies during the convention.
- It was a concerted effort to resist British taxation.
- The colonists were opposed to any type of British 'internal tax,' believing that only an elected government could do so.

17. Who among the following used the term Industrial Revolution for the first time in English to describe the changes that occurred in the British industrial development between 1760 and 1820 ?
(A) Friedrich Engels
(B) Eric Hobsbawm
(C) Arnold Toynbee
(D) Georges Michelet

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

17. (C) Credit for popularising the term "Industrial Revolution" is given to Arnold Toynbee, whose 1881 lectures gave a detailed account of the term. Although French and German commentators had used this term in the early nineteenth century, English use had been rare and inconsistent until the posthumous publication of Toynbee's Lectures on the Industrial Revolution in England.

- Between 1760 and 1820, in Europe and the United States, the Industrial Revolution was the move to new industrial processes. This transformation includes switching from manual to machine manufacture, developing new chemical and iron manufacturing techniques, and utilising more steam and water power.

Direction (Q. No. 18)

The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below :

[NDA and NA (II), 2016]

Code :

(A) Both die statement. arc individually true and Statement II is the correct explanalwn of Statement I

(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is nor the correct explanation Statement I

(C) Statement I is true but Statement H is false

(D) Statement I is false but Suitemcnt 11 Ls tnic

18. **Statement I :** The city of Rome revived in a spectacular way in the 15th century.
Statement II : From the 15th century onwards, artists were known individually by name, not as member of a group or a guild, in Roman society.

18. (B) In 15th century Rome became the center for the beginning of renaissance. Rome became a parton of the arts and supported the Renaissance through commission to artists such as Raphaes and Michaelangebo. The Renaissance period changed Rome's face dramatically with work like the 'picta' by Michaelangelo and others. Hence both the statements are individually correct but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

19. The industrial revolution in England had a profound impact on the lives of people. Which of the following statements are correct about that ?

1. Women were the main workers in the silk, lace-making and tnitting industries
2. Factory managers were well aware of the health risks of industrial work on children
3. Children were often employed in textile factories
4. The novel `Hard Times' by Charles Dickens was a severe critique of the horrors of industrialization

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 and 3 only (B) 1 and 2

(C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 3 and 4 only

[NDA and NA (II), 2016]

19. (C) Industrial Revolution in modern history is the process of change from an agratian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing.

The process began is Britain in the 18th century and from these spread to other parts of warld. In this era in textile mills, as new power looms and spinning mles took the place of skilled whorkers, factory owners used cheap, unskilled labour to decrease the cost of production. And, child labour was the cheapest labour of all.

Dickens novel 'Hard Times' (1854) is a great moral table that not only provides a daming critique of industrial England of the 19th century. But also an indicliment of global lalssez faire capitalism of 21 century.

Women were the main workers in the silk, sace-making and knitting industries. Factory managers were not well aware about the health risks of industrial work on children. The dangerous work resolted in deformed bodies, last limbs and long term illness.

Hence, the coorect answer is option (C) is correct.

20. Although used earlier by French and German writers, the term `Industrial Revolution' in English was first popularized by :

(A) Adam Smith
(B) Arnold Toynbee
(C) James Mill
(D) Bertrand Russell

[NDA and NA (II), 2016]

20. (B) The Industrial Revalution was the transition to new manufacturing process in Europe and the united states, In the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840 the term 'Industrial Revolution' was first popularised by the English economic historian Amold Toynbee in 1882, to describe Britain's economic development from 1760 to 1840.

21. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true for Olympe de Gouges ?

1. She was one of the most important politically active woman in revolutionary France.
2. She was one of the members of the Committee that drafted the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen.
3. She wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 only (B) 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 1 and 3

[NDA and NA (I), 2015]

21. (D) Olympe de Gouges, also called Marie Olympic de Ganges, was a French social reformer and writer who challenged conventional views on a number of matters, especially the role of women as citizens. Many consider her among the world's first feminists.

She became active in political causes and took up social issues that ranged from road improvement to divorce, maternity hospitals, abolitionism, and the rights of orphaned children and of unmarried mothers, and she wrote prolifically in defense of her ideas. She also published the pamphlet, "Declaration of the Rights of Women and of the [Female] Citizen".

22. In Egypt, ancient mummies can be found to have their arteries intact due to well preserved :
(A) mineralized blood
(B) fibroblasts fibre
(C) elastic fibre
(D) brown fat

[NDA and NA (II), 2015]

22. (C) Elastic fibre (yellow fibre) is an essential component of the extracellular matrix composed of bundles of proteins. Arteries of mummies are kept intact with the elastic fibre when they are preserved.

23. Who among the following was not a member of the Big Four' in the Congress of Vienna (1815)?

(A) Great Britain (B) Russia
(C) Austria (D) France

[NDA and NA (II), 2014]

23. (D) From 1814 to 1815, a series of meetings at Vienna were held to offer a long-term peace plan for Europe by resolving major concerns arising

from the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.

This is called the Congress of Vienna.

It was held with an objective of collective security and stability for the entire continent.

Russia, Austria, Britain and Prussia were the Big Four in the meetings.

24. The Stamp Act Congress consisting of delegates from nine of the thirteen colonies met in 1765 at:
(A) Philadelphia
(B) New York City
(C) Boston
(D) Providence

24. (B) The Stamp Act Congress was held in New York in October 1765.

The Stamp Act was a British parliamentary attempt to raise income by taxing all colonial commercial and legal papers, newspapers, pamphlets, cards, almanacks, and dice directly.

This prompted the Stamp Act Congress, the first meeting of elected delegates from nine colonies to protest the new taxation.

25. Which of the following American colonies did **not** attend the first Continental Congress held in Philadelphia?
(A) Rhode Island
(B) Connecticut
(C) Georgia
(D) Maryland

25. (C) The First Continental Congress was a gathering of representatives from twelve of the Thirteen Colonies that took place from September 5 to October 26, 1774, at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the early stages of the American Revolution.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were among the twelve colonies that attended.

It was called in response to the British Parliament's Intolerable Acts, also known as the Coercive Acts, which were meant to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party.

26. The Bolshevik Revolution started in Russia during the reign of :
(A) Czar Alexander I
(B) Czar Alexander II
(C) Czar Alexander III
(D) Czar Nicholas II

26. (D) Leftist rebels led by Bolshevik Party leader Vladimir Lenin conducted a virtually bloodless coup d'état against the Duma's interim government on November 6 and 7, 1917 (or October 24 and 25 on the Julian calendar, which is why the event is often referred to as the October Revolution).

A group of leaders from Russia's bourgeois capitalist elite put together the interim administration.

Instead, Lenin advocated for a Soviet government administered directly by councils of soldiers, peasants, and workers.

The Bolsheviks and their allies took over government buildings and other critical places in Petrograd, quickly forming a new administration led by Lenin.

Direction (Q. No. 27)

Directions : The following question consist of two statements, Statement I and Statemet II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below :

Code :

(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

27. Statement I : The Russian Revolution of 1917 inspired the Indian working class movement.

Statement II : The Non-Cooperation Movement (1921-22) saw the involvement of the Indian working class.

27. (B) The Russian Revolution in 1917 established the rule of the working class and by abolishing the capitalist system, ushered in a new era that inspired the working class all over the world.

● Trade Union Movement got impetus everywhere including India.

Working class who were already awakened by Russian Revolution participated whole heartedly in non-cooperation movement.

● Hence both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

28. Which of the following statements about Russia is/are correct ?
1. Russia emerged as the first socialist state in the world.
2. Socialist state in Russia was established by Bolsheviks in 1917.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

28. (C) The Russian Revolution is the collective term for a series of revolutions in Russia in 1917, which dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and led to the creation of Russian SFSR (Soviet Federative Socialist Republic).

● The October Revolution, led by Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the Provisional Government and gave full governing power to the Soviets, leading to the creation of the world's first socialist state.

● Hence, both the statements are correct.

Art and Culture

(Indian Painting)

Direction (Q. No. 1)

The following question consist of two statements. Statement I and Statement II. Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the code given below :

Code :

(A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

(B) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

1. Statement I : Mughal Painting reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir.

Statement II : Aurangzeb's Court was adorned by some of the best known artists of the Mughal School of Painting.

[NDA and NA (II), 2018]

1. (C) Mughal Paintings reached its peak during Jahangir's reign (1605-1627). He drew inspiration from his personal experiences and advocated for paintings based on such settings rather than images based on fiction.

The majority of his painting themes were secular. He favoured portraiture as well as scientific

studies of birds, animals, and flowers in albums. His famous paintings include Mansur and Manohar. Hence, statement I is correct.

● Mughal Paintings began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb (1659-1707). Hence, statement II is incorrect.

(Indian Architecture)

1. Consider the following statements about the *Mahanavami Dibba* :
1. It was the name of a giant box of sweets distributed at the Mahanavami festival.
2. It was the name of a massive platform with a base covered with relief carvings.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA (I), 2021]

1. (B) Mahanavmi Dibba is an elevated square stage used by Vijayanagar Kings for watching the army march-pasts, war games, aquatic sports, shows of the royal animals, musical/religious performances. It is also called as Dasara Dibba. It was constructed by the king Kirshnadevaraya to commemorate his victory over Udaygiri.

● It was the place where the King of Vijayanagar used to celebrate the festival of Dasara (Dussehra).

● UNESCO and the Government have taken proper steps in preserving the heritage for future generations.

2. Consider the following statements about the Nagara style of temple architecture :

1. This style of temples are commonly found in the areas between Himalayas and Vindhyas.
2. The most striking feature of this style is its pyramidal shikhara.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?

(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA and NA (II), 2017]

2. (A) The 'latina' or rekha-prasada type of shikara is the most frequent name for the simple shikhara that is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point on top.

● The phamsana is the second most common architectural form in the nagara order, and it is often wider and shorter than latina forms.

● The valabhi type is the third main sub-type of the nagara building, these are rectangular structures having a vaulted room in the ceiling.

● Kandariya Mahadev temple of Madhya Pradesh (listed in UNESCO world heritage site in 1986), Sun temple at Modhera, Lakshman temple of Khajuraho, Jagannath temple of Puri, Suntemple of Konark etc. are the examples of Nagara Style temple.

3. The greatest stylistic forms of temple architecture during the early medieval period were the Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara. Which of the following was the geographical spread of the Dravida style ?

(A) Between Vindhyan and Krishna river
(B) Between Krishna and Kaveri rivers
(C) Between Vindhyan and Kaveri river
(D) Between Godavari and Krishna rivers

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

3. (D) Ancient Indian temples are classified in three broad types.

● This classification is based on different architectural styles, employed in the construction of these temples.

● The three types are- Nagara, Vesara and Dravida.

● Nagara style temples are found in Northern India.

● Vesara style temples are found in region between Vindhyas and the river Krishna.

● Dravida style temples are found between Godavari and Krishna rivers.

4. Consider the following statements about the Indo-Saracenic architecture :
1. It combined the Indian with the European style of architecture in the beginning of the 20th century.
2. The Gateway of India in Mumbai is the most famous example of this style.
3. There are many famous examples of this style in the colonial cities of Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai).
4. It takes its imputation from ancient Greece.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?

(A) 1, 2 and 3   (B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only   (D) 4

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

4. (A) Indo-Saracenic architecture represents a synthesis of Muslim designs and Indian materials developed by British architects in India during the late 19th and early 20th century.

● The hybrid combined diverse architectural elements of Hindu and Mughal with Gothic cusped arches, domes, spires, tracery, minar and stained glass.

● Famous examples of their style are Gateway of India (Mumbai), Prince of Wales Museum (Mumbai) and University Senate House in Chennai etc.

● The style has been said, by a native of Kolkata, to be most common in "Southern and Western India", and of the three main cities of the 19th-century Raj, it was and is much more evident in Mumbai and Chennai rather than Kolkata.

5. Which one among the following is **not** correct about the cave paintings at Ajanta ?
(A) Scenes have no dividing frame and blend into each other
(B) Scenes are both religious and secular in nature
(C) The influence of the Gandhara art is seen
(D) Scenes mostly depict tales from Jatakas

5. (C) The Buddhist Caves in Ajanta are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state in India.

- The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotions through gesture, pose and form.
- They are universally regarded as masterpieces of Buddhist religious art. Hence the statement given in option (C) is not correct.

(Indian Fairs and Festivals)

1. Navroze is a festival celebrated in India by the :
(A) Hindus   (B) Muslims
(C) Parsis   (D) Christians

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

1. (C) Navroze is the Iranian New Year, also known as the Persian New Year, which begins on the spring equinox, marking the first day of Farvardin, the first month of the Iranian solar calendar.
- It is celebrated worldwide by various ethno-linguistic groups, and falls on or around March 21 of the Gregorian calendar.
- Nowruz is celebrated by Kurds in Iraq and Turkey, as well as by the Iranis, Shias and Parsis in the Indian subcontinent and diaspora.

(Unesco World Heritage Sites)

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List I	List II
(World Heritage	(State) Site)
a. Brihadisvara Temple	1. Maharashtra
b. Ellora Caves	2. Karnataka
c. Hampi	3. Tamil Nadu
d. Mahabodhi Temple	4. Bihar

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	4	2	1	3
(C)	3	2	1	4
(D)	3	1	2	4

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

1. (D) Brihadishwara temple, also called Rajarajeswaram, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in South bank of Cauvery river in Tanjore, Tamil Nadu, India. It is one of the largest South Indian temples and an exemplary example of a fully realized Tamil architecture.
- Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the largest rock-cut Hindu temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Hinduism in particular and few Buddhist and Jain monuments.
- Hampi is an ancient village in the south Indian state of Karnataka. It's dotted with numerous ruined temple complexes from the Vijayanagara Empire.
- The Mahabodhi Temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Bodh Gaya is about 96 km from Patna, Bihar state, India.

(Miscellaneous)

1. The speakers of major Indian languages belong to how many langueage families ?
(A) Two   (B) Three
(C) Four   (D) Six

[NDA and NA (I & II), 2020]

1. (C) • The Speakers of major Indian language belong to four language families.
- Most Indians speak a language belonging to the families of the Indo–Aryan branch of Indo–European (77%), the Dravidian (20.61%), the Austroasiatic (Munda) (1.2 %) and the Sino–Tibetan (0.8%).
- The Aryan languages are divided into the following two main branches :
  ♦ The Dardic Aryan Languages
  ♦ The Indo Aryan Languages
  ♦ Dravidian languages are older than the Aryan languages.

2. The art piece "In Memoriam" was a creation of which one of the following European painters ?
(A) Thomas Jones Barker
(B) Joseph Noel Paton
(C) Thomas Daniell
(D) Charles D'Oyly

[NDA and NA (I), 2019]

2. (B) "In Memoriam" was painted by Joseph Noel Paton two years after the mutiny of 1857. The painting is an illustration of British women/children attacking in the 1857 sepoy mutiny.
- Thomas Jones Barker is famous for "Relief of Lucknow" (painting), currently kept in the National Portrait Gallery, London.
- Thomas Daniell is famous for "The Rope Bridge at Serinagur" (painting).
- Charles D'Oyly was a British public official and painter from Dhaka. He painted a wide variety of pictures, especially the Mughal ruins.

3. Which one of the following is a feature of thought and philosophy of the Kandukuri Viresalingam ?
(A) He believed that science and morality were unconnected to truth
(B) He believed in universal education
(C) He believed that language had no role in inculcating morality in students
(D) He did not attempt to build a national consciousness on a cultural base

[NDA and NA (I), 2017]

3. (B) He encouraged women education. He established school in Dowla iswaram in 1874.
- Veeresalingam Pantulu is considered as the father of the Telugu Renaissance movement. He was one of the early social reformers who encouraged the education of women and the remarriage of widows.
- He started a school in Dowlaiswaram in 1874, constructed a temple known as 'Brahmo Mandir' in 1887 and also built the 'Hithakarini School' in 1908 in Andhra Pradesh. His novel Rajasekhara Charitramu is considered to be the first novel in Telugu literature.

❑❑

Chapter 1

Set, Relations and Functions

1. Consider the following statements in respect of sets :

   1. The union over intersection of sets is distributive.
   2. The complement of union of two sets is equal to intersection of their complements.
   3. If the difference of two sets is equal to empty set, then the two sets must be equal.

   Which of the above statements are correct?

   (A) 1 and 2 only   (B) 2 and 3 only
   (C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 1, 2 and 3

   [NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

1. (A) **Statement 1** : Distributive property for set A, B & C

   $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

   Therefore, the union over intersection of sets is distributive.

   Statement 2 : De-Morgan law states that $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

   Therefore, According to De-Morgan's law, the complement of union of two sets is equal to intersection of their complements.

   Statement 3 : If $A - B = \phi$, then we can't say $A = B$

   For example, if $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ then $A - B = \phi$

   Hence, only statement 1 and 2 are correct.

2. Consider three sets X, Y and Z having 6, 5 and 4 elements respectively. All these 15 elements are distinct. Let $S = (X - Y) \cup Z$. How many proper subsets does S have?

   (A) 255   (B) 256
   (C) 1023   (D) 1024

   [NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

2. (C) $n(X) = 6$, $n(Y) = 5$, $n(Z) = 4$

   As all 15 elements are different,

   X, Y and Z are disjoint sets

   $$n(X - Y) = 6$$
   $$n[(X - Y) \cup Z] = 6 + 4 = 10$$

   Number of proper subsets of S
   $$= 2^{10} - 1 = 1024 - 1 = 1023$$

3. Consider the following statements in respect of relations and functions :

   1. All relations are functions but all functions are not relations.
   2. A relation from A to B is a subset of Cartesian product A × B.
   3. A relation in A is a subset of Cartesian product A × A.

   Which of the above statements are correct?

   (A) 1 and 2 only   (B) 2 and 3 only
   (C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 1, 2 and 3

   [NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

3. (B) A relation from a set X to a set Y is a function if every element of X is related to exactly one element in Y.

   Therefore, all the functions are relations but all the relations are not functions.

   If $R : A \to B$, then $R \subseteq A \times B$
   and if $A : A \to A$, then $R \subseteq A \times A$

   Hence, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

4. Suppose set A consists of first 250 natural numbers that are multiples of 3 and set B consists of first 200 even natural numbers. How many elements doses $A \cup B$ have?

   (A) 324   (B) 364
   (C) 384   (D) 400

   [NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

4. (C) $A = \{3, 6, 9, 12, ..., 750\}$
   $$n(A) = 25$$
   $$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, ... 400\}$$
   $$n(B) = 200$$
   $$A \cap B = \{6, 12, ... 396\}$$
   $$n(A \cap B) = 66$$
   $$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$
   $$= 250 + 200 - 66$$
   $$= 384$$

5. What is the range of the function $f(x) = 1 - \sin x$ defined on entire real line?

   (A) (0, 2)   (B) [0, 2]
   (C) (– 1, 1)   (D) [– 1, 1]

   [NDA & NA (II) Dec. 2021]

5. (B) $f(x) = 1 - \sin x$

   Range of $\sin x$ is $[- 1, 1]$
   $$- 1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$
   $$- 1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$
   $$1 - 1 \leq 1 - \sin x \leq 1 + 1$$
   $$0 \leq f(x) \leq 2$$

   Hence, Range of $f(x) = [0, 2]$

6. Consider the following statements :

   1. $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{2, 4, 7\}$ are equivalent sets.
   2. $A = \{1, 5, 9\}$ and $B = \{1, 5, 5, 9, 9\}$ are equal sets.

   which of the above statements is/are correct?

   (A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
   (C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

   [NDA & NA 2021 (I)]

6. (C) 1. $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$
   and $B = \{2, 4, 7\}$
   both sets A and B have equal number of elements and elements are different. So, set A and set B are equivalent sets.

   2. When two sets that have exact same element, those are called equal sets.

   Here $A = \{1, 5, 9\}$, $B = \{1, 5, 5, 9, 9\}$ or $\{1, 5, 9\}$

   So, both sets A and B are equal sets.

7. Consider the following statement :

   1. The null set is a subset of every set.
   2. Every set is a subset of itself.
   3. If a set has 10 elements, then its power set will have 1024 elements.

   Which of the above statements are correct?

   (A) 1 and 2 only   (B) 2 and 3 only
   (C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 1, 2 and 3

   [NDA & NA 2021 (I)]

7. (D) 1. The null set is a subset of every set because every element in the null set belongs to any set. Since the null set has no elements.

2. Every set is a subset of itself since a set contains all its elements.

   For example :

   $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{b, a, c\}$

   so $A \subseteq B$

3. If A has n-elements then, it can be written as $|P(A)| = 2^n$

   since, $(3)^{10} = 1024$

   So all the statements are correct.

8. Let R be a relation defined as $x R y$ if and only if $2x + 3y = 20$, where $x, y \in N$. How many elements of the form (x, y) are there in R?

(A) 2   (B) 3

(C) 4   (D) 6

[NDA & NA 2021 (I)]

8. (B) $2x + 3y = 20$

$3y = 20 - 2x$

$y = \dfrac{20 - 2x}{3}$

$x \in N, y \in N$

put, $x = 1, y = \dfrac{20 - 2}{3}$

$y = 6 \; (1, 6)$

put, $x = 4, y = \dfrac{20 - 8}{3}$

$y = \dfrac{12}{3} = 4 \; (4, 4)$

put, $x = 7, y = \dfrac{20 - 14}{3}$

$y = \dfrac{6}{3} = 2 \; (7, 2)$

9. Consider the following statement:

1. A function $f : Z \to Z$, defined by $f(x) = x + 1$, is one-one as well as onto.

2. A function $f : N \to N$, defined by $f(x) = x + 1$, is one-one but not onto.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA 2021 (I)]

9. (C) 1. $f(x) = x + 1$

$f(y) = y + 1$

if $f(x) = f(y)$

$x + 1 = y + 1$

$x = y$ (necessary condition for one-one function)

---

2. $y = x + 1$ $[y = f(x)$

     $x = y - 1$ $x = f^{-1}(y)]$

$f^{-1}(y) = y - 1$

$f^{-1}(x) = x - 1$ $\forall x \in Z$

Hence, function is onto.

Option (C) is correct.

10. What is the domain of the function $f(x) = 3^x$?

(A) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (B) $(\infty, 0)$

(C) $[0, \infty)$ (D) $(-\infty, \infty) - \{0\}$

[NDA & NA 2021 (I)]

10. (A)

domain of the function $f(x) = 3^x$ is $(-\infty, \infty)$

11. If $1.5 \le x \le 4.5$, then which one of the following is correct ?

(A) $(2x - 3)(2x - 9) > 0$

(B) $(2x - 3)(2x - 9) < 0$

(C) $(2x - 3)(2x - 9) \ge 0$

(D) $(2x - 3)(2x - 9) \le 0$

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

11. (D) Given : $1.5 \le x \le 4.5$

$\Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{3}{2} \le x \le \dfrac{9}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad 3 \le 2x \le 9$

$2x$ is $-$ve between 3 and 9

$\therefore (2x - 3)(2x - 9) \le 0$

12. Let $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. A relation R on $S \times S$ is defined by $x R y$ if $\log_a x > \log_a y$ when $a = \dfrac{1}{2}$. Then the relation is :

(A) reflexive only

(B) symmetric only

(C) transitive only
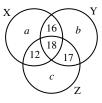
(D) both symmetric and transitive

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

12. (C) $x R y : \log_a x > \log_a y$

$\Rightarrow \quad x > a^{\log_a y}$

     $[\because \log_a x = y \Rightarrow x = a^y]$

$\Rightarrow \quad x > y$

For reflexive $\to x R x \Rightarrow x < x$

which is not possible

So, it is not reflexive relation.

For symmetric $\to y R x \Rightarrow y > x$

but $y \ne x$

So, it is not a symmetric relation.

For transitive $\to x R y \Rightarrow x > y$...(i)

$y R z \Rightarrow y > z$ ...(ii)

From eq^n (i) and (ii)

$x < z \Rightarrow x R z$

Hence, it is transitive relation only.

Direction (Q. No. 13 to 15)

Consider the following Venn diagram, where X, Y and Z are three sets. Let the number of elements in Z be denoted by $n(Z)$ which is equal to 90.

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

13. If the number of elements in Y and Z are in the ratio 4 : 5, then what is the value of b ?

(A) 18   (B) 19

(C) 21   (D) 23

13. (C) A T Q,

$\dfrac{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\cdots} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{16 + 18 + 17 + b}{90} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{51 + b}{18} = \dfrac{4}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \quad 51 + b = 4 \times 18$

$\Rightarrow \quad\quad\quad b = 72 - 51$

$\Rightarrow \quad\quad b = 21$

14. What is the value of

$n(X) + n(Y) + n(Z) - n(X \cap Y)$
$- n(Y \cap Z) - n(X \cap Z) + n(X \cap Y \cap Z)$?

(A) $a + b + 43$ (B) $a + b + 63$
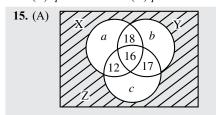
(C) $a + b + 96$ (D) $a + b + 106$

14. (D) $n(X) + n(Y) + n(Z) - n(X \cap Y) -$
$n(Y \cap Z) - n(Z \cap Y) + n(X \cap Y \cap Z)$

$= n(X \cup Y \cup Z)$

$= a + 16 + 18 + 12 + b + 17 + c$

$= 63 + a + b + c$

Given that

$n(Z) = 90$

$\Rightarrow 12 + 18 + 17 + c = 90$

$\Rightarrow \quad\quad\quad\quad c = 90 - 47$

$\Rightarrow \quad\quad\quad\quad c = 43$

$\therefore n(X \cup Y \cup Z) = 63 + a + b + 43$

$= 106 + a + b$

Required answer $= a + b + 106$

15. If the number of elements belonging to neither X, nor Y, Z is equal to p, then

what is the number of elements in the complement of X ?

(A) $p + b + 60$ (B) $p + b + 40$
(C) $p + a + 60$ (D) $p + a + 40$

15. (A)

Shaded region denotes the elements belonging to neither X, nor Y, nor Z and it is equal to p.

Complement of X = All elements excluding elements of X

$= b + 17 + c + p$

$= b + 17 + 43 + p$ $[\because c = 43]$

$= b + p + 60$

16. Consider the proper subsets of {1, 2, 3, 4}. How many of these proper subsets are superset of the set {3} ?

(A) 5   (B) 6
(C) 7   (D) 8

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

16. (C)

$$\{3\} \subseteq \begin{cases} \{3\} \\ \{1,3\} \\ \{2,3\} \\ \{4,3\} \\ \{1,2,3\} \\ \{2,3,4\} \\ \{1,3,4\} \\ \{1,2,3,4\} \end{cases}$$

But {1, 2, 3, 4} is not a proper subset as it is equal to set {1, 2, 3, 4}.

∴ No. of supersets of set{3}.
= 7

17. What is the domain of the function $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(x - 2)$?

(A) $[-1, 1]$ (B) $[1, 3]$
(C) $[0, 5]$ (D) $[-2, 1]$

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

17. (B) $\cos^{-1} x$ is defined when
$-1 \le x \le 1$

Domain of $\cos^{-1}(x - 2)$ is
$-1 \le (x - 2) \le 1$
$1 \le x \le 3$ [Adding 2 on both sides]
$x \in [1, 3]$

18. If $f(x) = 2x - x^2$, then what is the value of $f(x + 2) + f(x - 2)$ when $x = 0$?

(A) -8 (B) -4
(C) 8   (D) 4

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

18. (A) $f(x) = 2x - x^2$

Value of $f(x + 2) + f(x - 2)$ at $x = 0$

$f(2) + f(-2)$

$= 2 \times 2 - 2^2 + 2 \times (-2) - (-2)^2$

$= 4 - 4 - 4 - 4$

$= -8$

19. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{x - 1}$?

(A) The domain is $\{x \in R \mid x \ne 1\}$ and the range is the set of reals.
(B) The domain is $\{x \in R \mid x \ne 1\}$, the range is $\{y \in R \mid y \ne 0\}$ and the graph intersects y-axis at $(0, -1)$
(C) The domain is the set of reals and the range is the singleton set {0}
(D) The domain is $\{x \in R \mid x \ne 1\}$ and the range is the set of points on the y-axis.

[NDA & NA 2020 (II)]

19. (B) Graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{x}$

Graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{x - 1}$

from option (A)
Domain = $\{x \in R : r \ne 1\}$
Range = $R - \{0\}$
∴ Option (A) is incorrect.
from option (B)
option (B) is correct as graph intersect y-axis at $(0, -1)$.

20. Suppose X = {1, 2, 3, 4} and R is a relation on X. If R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2)}, then which one of the following is correct ?

(A) R is reflexive and symmetric, but not transitive
(B) R is symemtric and transitive, but not reflexive

(C) R is reflexive and transitive, but not symmetric
(D) R is neither reflexive nor transitive, but symmetric

[NDA & NA 2019 (I)]

20. (D) Given $x = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
and R = {(1, 1)(2, 2)(3, 3)(1, 2)(2, 1) (2, 3)(3, 2)}

Now,
(i) R is Reflexive, If aRa for all $a \in x$.
Here $(4, 4) \notin R$.
i.e. 'R' is not Reflexive.

(ii) $\because$ R is transitive, If aRb, bRc
$\Rightarrow aRc$ for all, $a, b, c \in x$
Here $(1, 2), (2, 3) \in R$ but $(1, 3)$ $\notin R$.
i.e. 'R' is not transitive.

(iii) $\because$ R is symmetric, If $aRb \Rightarrow bRa$
For all $a, b, \in x$.
Here $(2, 1) \in R \Rightarrow (1, 2) \in R$.
and $(2, 3) \in R \Rightarrow (3, 2) \in R$
i.e. R is symmetric
From (i), (ii) and (iii), R is neither reflexive nor transitive, but symmetric

21. A relation R is defined on the set N of natural numbers as $xRy \Rightarrow x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 = 0$. Then which one of the following is correct ?

(A) R is reflexive and symmetric, but not transitive

(B) R is reflexive and transitive, but not symmetric

(C) R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive

(D) R is reflexive, but neither symmetric nor transitive

[NDA & NA 2019 (I)]

21. (D) Given that,
$xRy \Rightarrow x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 - xy - 3xy + 3y^2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x(x - y) - 3y(x - y) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x - y)(x - 3y) = 0$
(1) Symmetric Relation :
$$xRy \Rightarrow yRx.$$
Let check it using an example (2, 3) and (3, 2)
For $(2, 3) \Rightarrow (2 - 3)(2 - 9) = 7$
For $(3, 2) \Rightarrow (3 - 2)(3 - 6) = -3$
So, R, is not symmetric

(ii) ∵ Reflexive Relation :

$xRx \Rightarrow (x - x)(-3x) = 0$

So R is Reflexive.

(iii) Transitive Relation :

R is transitive,

If $xRy, yRz \Rightarrow xRz$

Let it check by an example,

(1, 2), (2, 3) & (1, 3)

For (1, 2) ⇒ (1 − 2) (1 − 6) = 5

For (2, 3) ⇒ (2 − 3) (2 − 9) = 7

For (1, 3) ⇒ (1 − 3) (1 − 9) = 16

i.e. R is not transitive.

From (i), (ii) & (iii), R is Reflexive, but not symmetric and transitive.

22. Consider the following statements for the two non-empty sets A and B :

1. $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap \overline{B}) \cup (\overline{A} \cap B) = A \cup B$

2. $(A \cup (\overline{A} \cap \overline{B})) = A \cup B$

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

(A) only 1   (B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA 2019 (I)]

22. (A) Using Venn diagram,

(1)

Now,

$(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap \overline{B}) \cup (\overline{A} \cap B)$

$= A \cup B.$

So, statement (1) is correct.

(2) Given $A \cup (\overline{A} \cap \overline{B})$

$= A \cup B$

L.H.S.$= A \cup (\overline{A} \cap \overline{B})$

$= (A \cup \overline{A}) \cap (A \cup \overline{B})$

$= \cup \cap (A \cup \overline{B})$

$= A \cup \overline{B} \neq A \cup B$

So, statement (2) is not correct.

So, it is clear that only statement 1 is correct.

23. Let X be a non-empty set and let A, B, C be subsets of X. Consider the following statements :

1. $A \subset C \Rightarrow (A \cap B) \subset (C \cap B)$, $(A \cup B) \subset (C \cup B)$

2. $(A \cap B) \subset (C \cap B)$ for all sets $B \Rightarrow A \subset C$

3. $(A \cup B) \subset (C \cup B)$ for all sets $B \Rightarrow A \subset C$

Which of the following statements are correct ?

(A) 1 and 2 only   (B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 1, 2 and 3

[NDA & NA 2019 (I)]

23. (D) Let $x = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$A = \{1, 2\}, B = \{2, 3, 4\}, C = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$A \subset C$

$A \cap B = \{2\}; C \cap B = \{2, 3\}$

Clearly $(A \cap B) \subset (C \cap B)$

1. $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$(C \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$(A \cup B) \cup (C \cup B)$

So, statement (1) is correct.

2. $A \cap B \subset (C \cap B)$

$\Rightarrow A \subset C$ for all sets B

So, statement (2) is correct.

3. $A \cup B \subset (C \cup B)$

$\Rightarrow A \subset C$ for all sets B

So, statement (3) is correct.

Hence all statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

24. Let $f(a) = \dfrac{a - 1}{a + 1}$.

Consider the following :

1. $f(2a) = f(a) + 1$

2. $f\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right) = -f(a)$

Which of the above is/are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA 2019 (I)]

24. (B) Given that,

$$f(a) = \frac{a - 1}{a + 1}$$

1. $\therefore f(2a) = \dfrac{2a - 1}{2a + 1}$

$f(a) + 1 = \dfrac{a - 1}{a + 1} + 1$

$= \dfrac{2a}{a + 1}$

So, $f(2a) \neq f(a) + 1$

∴ Statement 1 is not correct.

2. $f\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right) = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{a} - 1}{\dfrac{1}{a} + 1}$

$= \dfrac{1 - a}{1 + a}$

$= -\left(\dfrac{a - 1}{a + 1}\right)$

$= -f(a)$

∴ Statement (2) is correct.

Hence, statement (2) only is correct.

25. A function f defined by

$f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$ is :

(A) an even function

(B) an odd function

(C) Both even and odd function

(D) Neither even nor odd function

[NDA & NA 2019 (I)]

25. (B) We have

$f(x) = ln\ (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$

and $f(x) = ln\left(\sqrt{(-x)^2 + 1} - (-x)\right)$

(on putting $x = -x$)

$= ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x\right)$

$= ln\left[\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x\right) \times \dfrac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}\right]$

$= ln\left(\dfrac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}\right)$

$= ln\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}\right)$

$= ln\left[\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x\right]^{-1}$

$= -ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x\right)$

$= -f(x)$

Even function if $f(x) = f(-x)$

odd function if $f(x) = -f(x)$

Hence, $f(x)$ is odd function.

26. Let $A \cup B = \{x | (x - a)(x - b) > 0$, where $a < b\}$. What are A and B equal to ?

(A) $A = \{x | x > a\}$ and $B = \{x | x > b\}$

(B) $A = \{x | x < a\}$ and $B = \{x | x > b\}$

(C) $A = \{x | x < a\}$ and $B = \{x | x < b\}$

(D) $A = \{x | x > a\}$ and $B = \{x | x < b\}$

[NDA & NA 2019 (II)]

26. (B) Given that,
$$A \cup B = \{x : (x-a), (x-b) > 0; a < b\}$$

```
      +        −        +
  ────┼────────┼────────┼────
  −∞   a        b       +∞
```

by eleminating options:

(A) $x > a$ has two signs in range (a, ∞)

∴ $x > a$ is not possible

(B) $x < a$ satisfies and $x > b$ has only one sign in range (b, ∞)

∴ $x > b$ also satisfies

∴ $A = \{x : x < a\}$

and $B = \{x : x > b\}$

(C) $x < a$ and $x < b$ has two signs in range $(-\infty, a)$ and $(-\infty, b)$

∴ $x < a$ and $x < b$ is not possible.

(D) $x > a$ and $x < b$ has negative sign

∴ $x > a$ and $x < b$ is not possible.

Read the following information and answer the two items that follow:

Let $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = \tan x$ and $h(x) = \ln x$.

[NDA & NA 2019 (II)]

27. For $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$, what is the value of $[ho(gof)](x)$?

(A) 0 (B) 1

(C) $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

27. (A) We have
$$f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \tan x$$
$$h(x) = \ln(x)$$

∴ $[ho(gof)(x)$ at $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{\neq}}{2}$

$= [ho(gof)]\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow ho\left[g\left[f\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\right)\right]\right] = ho\left[g\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]$

$= h\left(\tan\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$= \ln 1.$

$= 0.$

28. What is $[fo(fof)](2)$ equal to ?

(A) 2 (B) 8

(C) 16 (D) 256

28. (D) $[fo(fof)](x)$

$= ((x^2)^2)^2 = x^8$

at $x = 2$ we get

$x^8 = 2^8 = 256$

29. Let A and B be subsets of X and $C = (A \cap B') \cup (A' \cap B)$, where A' and B' are complements of A and B respectively in X. What is C equal to?

(A) $(A \cup B') - (A \cap B')$

(B) $(A' \cup B) - (A' \cap B)$

(C) $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

(D) $(A' \cup B') - (A' \cap B')$

[NDA & NA 2018 (I)]

29. (C) Given that $C = (A \cap B') \cup (A' \cap B)$

This also represents $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$.

A survey was conducted among 300 students. It was found that 125 students like to play cricket, 145 students like to play football and 90 students like to play tennis. 32 students like to play exactly two games out of the three games.

[NDA & NA 2018 (II)]

30. How many students like to play all the three games ?

(A) 14 (B) 21

(C) 28 (D) 35

30. (A) We know that
$$n(A \cup B \cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - [n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(C \cap A)] + n(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$\Rightarrow 300 = 125 + 145 + 90 - [n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(A \cap C)] + n(A \cap B \cap C)$

$\Rightarrow n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(A \cap C)$

$= 60 + n(A \cap B \cap C)$ ...(i)

Again,

$n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(A \cap C) - 3n(A \cap B \cap C) = 32$

$\Rightarrow n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(A \cap C)$
$= 32 + 3n(A \cap B \cap C)$ ...(ii)

From eqn, (i) and (ii)

$n(A \cap B \cap C) = 14.$

So, 14 students like to play all the three games.

31. How many students like to play exactly only one game ?

(A) 196 (B) 228

(C) 254 (D) 268

31. (C) Required students

$= n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - 2[n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(A \cap C)] + 3n(A \cap B \cap C)$

$= 125 + 145 + 90 - 2[32 + 3 \times 14] + 3 \times 14$

$= 360 - 106 = 254$

32. Let S be the set of all persons living in Delhi. We say that x, y in S are related if they were born in Delhi on the same day. Which one of the following is correct ?

(A) The relation is an equivalent relation

(B) The relation is not reflexive but it is symmetric and transitive

(C) The relation is not symmetric but it is reflexive and transitive

(D) The relation is not transitive but it is reflexive and symmetric

[NDA & NA 2017 (I)]

32. (A) Given that S be the set of all persons living in Delhi.

$R = \{(x, y) : x \text{ and } y \text{ were born in Delhi on the same day}\}$

Reflexivity: If every element in set S is related to itself then S will be a reflexive relation.

Clearly $(x, x) \in S$ for every $x \in S$

As same person born at same place and on same day.

Hence, S is a reflexive relation.

Symmetricity:

Let $(x, y) \in S$

It means x and y were born in Delhi on the same day.

So y and x were also born in Delhi on the same day.

∴ $(x, y) \in S$

Hence, S is a symmetric relation.

Transitivity:

Let x, y and $z \in S$ such that

$(x, y) \in S$...(i) and $(y, z) \in S$...(ii)

From (i) and (ii) we can conclude that x and z were born in Delhi on the same day

∴ $(x, z) \in S$

Hence, S is a transitive relation.

Therefore the relation is an equivalent relation.

33. Let $f : [-6, 6] \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 3$. Consider the following :

1. $(fofof)(-1) = (fofof)(1)$

2. $(fofof)(-1) - 4(fofof)(1)$
$= (fof)(0)$

Which of the above is/are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA 2017 (I)]

33. (C) Given function

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3.$$

$$\Rightarrow fof(x) = f(f(x)) = f(x^2 - 3)$$

$$= (x^2 - 3)^2 - 3$$

$$= x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 - 3$$

$$= x^4 - 6x^2 + 6.$$

$$f(f(f(x))) = f(x^4 - 6x^2 + 6)$$

$$= (x^4 - 6x^2 + 6)^2 - 3$$

1. (fofof) (−1)

$$= \left[(-1)^4 - 6(-1)^2 + 6\right]^2 - 3$$

$$= (1 - 6 + 6) - 3 = -2$$

(fofof) (1) $= (1^4 - 6 \times (1)^2 + 6)^2 - 3$

$$= (1 - 6 + 6) - 3 = -2.$$

Hence,

(fofof) (−1) = (fofof) (1)

∴ Statement (1) is correct.

2. (fofof) (−1) − 4(fofof) (1)

$$= -2 - 4 \times -2$$

$$= -2 + 8 = 6$$

(fof)(0) $= 0 - 0 + 6$

$$= 6$$

∴ (fofof) (−1) − 4(fofof) (1)

$$= (fof)(0)$$

∴ Statement (2) is correct.

Hence, both statements (1) and (2) are correct.

34. Suppose there is a relation * between the positive numbers x and y given by $x * y$, if and only if $x \le y^2$. Then which one of the following is correct ?

(A) * is reflexive but not transitive and symmetric

(B) * is transitive but not reflexive and symmetric

(C) * is symmetric and reflexive but not transitive

(D) * is symmetric but not reflexive and transitive

[NDA & NA 2016 (I)]

34. (A) Given that x and y are positive numbers

$x \le y^2$

(i) Reflexive relation :

$x \le x^2 \,\forall$ positive number

$\Rightarrow x * x$

Hence relation is reflexive

(ii) Transitive :

$x \le y^2, \quad y \le z^2$

let $x = 5, \ y = 3, \ z = 2$

$5 \le (3)^2 \qquad (3) \le (2)^2$

but $\quad 5 \not\le (2)^2$

Hence, $x \le y^2 \ y \le z^2$

but $\quad x \not\le z^2$

Thus relation is not transitive.

(iii) Symmetric :

$1 \le (z)^2$ while $2 \not\le (1)^2$

Hence, relation is not symmetric.

Thus $x \le y^2 \,\forall$ positive number. Hence, relation is reflexive but not transitive and symmetric.

35. If

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f\left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right)$$

for $x_1, x_2 \in (-1, 1)$, then what is $f(x)$ equal to ?

(A) $\ln\left(\dfrac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)$ (B) $\ln\left(\dfrac{2 + x}{1 - x}\right)$

(C) $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right)$ (D) $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1 + x}{1 - x}\right)$

[NDA & NA 2016 (I)]

35. (A) $f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f\left(\dfrac{x_1 - x_2}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right)$ (Given)

$$x_1 x_2 \in (-1, 1)$$

Let $\quad f(x) = \log \dfrac{(1 - x)}{(1 + x)}$

then $\quad f(x_1) = \log \dfrac{1 - x_1}{1 + x_1},$

$$f(x_2) = \log \dfrac{1 - x_2}{1 + x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \log \dfrac{1 - x_1}{1 + x_1} - \log \dfrac{1 - x_2}{1 + x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \log \left(\dfrac{1 - x_1}{1 + x_1}\right) \times \left(\dfrac{1 + x_2}{1 - x_2}\right)$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \log \dfrac{(1 - x_1 x_2) - (x_1 - x_2)}{(1 - x_1 x_2) + (x_1 - x_2)}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \log \dfrac{1 - \left(\dfrac{x_1 - x_2}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right)}{1 + \left(\dfrac{x_1 - x_2}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right)}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f\left(\dfrac{x_1 - x_2}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right)$$

Direction (Q. No. 36 and 37)

Consider the function $f(x) = \dfrac{27(x^{2/3} - x)}{4}$.

let $\quad x^{\frac{1}{3}} = t$

$$f(t) = \frac{27}{4}(t^2 - t^3)$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{27}{4}[2t - 3t^2]$$

put $\quad f'(t) = 0$

∴ $\quad t(2 - 3t) = 0$

$$t = 0, \ \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(0) = 0, f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{27}{4} \times \left[\frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{27}\right]$$

$$= \frac{27}{4} \times \frac{4}{27} = 1$$

[NDA & NA 2016 (I)]

36. How many solutions does the function $f(x) = 1$ have ?

(A) One (B) Two

(C) Three (D) Four

36. (B) from the graph $f(x) = 1$ have two solutions

37. How many solutions does the function $f(x) = -1$ have ?

(A) One (B) Two

(C) Three (D) Four

37. (A) from the graph $f(x) = -1$ have one solution

38. Let R be a relation on the set N of natural numbers defied by `$nRm \Leftrightarrow n$, is a factor of m'. Then which one of the following is correct?

(A) R is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive

(B) R is transitive, symmetric but not reflexive

(C) R is reflexive, transitive but not symmetric

(D) R is an equivalence relation

[NDA & NA 2016 (I)]

38. (C) Given that,

n R$m \Leftrightarrow n$ is a factor of m

and m is divisible by n.

1. **For Reflexive**

we know n is divisible by n $\forall$

$n \in N$.

$(n, m) \in R \; \forall \; n \in N$

∴ R is reflexive relation

2. For Symmetric

Given $n, m \in N$

assume $n = 2, m = 6$

m is divisible by n but n is not divisible by m. Hence R is not symmetric relatian

3. For Transitive

Assume $(n, m) \in R$ and $(m, p) \in R$ then $(n, m) \in R$ and $(m, p) \in R \Rightarrow (n, p) \in R$

or If m is divisible by n and p is divisible by m. Hence p is divisible by n. $(n, p) \in R \; \forall \; n, p \in N$

R is transitive relation on N.

Hence R is reflexive, transitive but not Symmetric.

39. Let S be a set of all distinct numbers of the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where $p, q \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. What is the cardinality of the set S ?

(A) 21   (B) 23

(C) 32   (D) 36

[NDA & NA 2016 (II)]

39. (B) We have,

$p, q, \in (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$

for $\frac{p}{q}$ form,

$p = 1, q = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

Thus, $\frac{p}{q} = 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$

i.e. $n\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 6$

when, $p = 2, q = 1, 3, 5$

Thus, $\frac{p}{q} = 2, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}$

and $n\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 3$

when $p = 3, q = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

Thus $\frac{p}{q} = 3, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{5}$

and $n\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 4$

Similarly, when $p = 4, q = 1, 3, 5$

Thus, $n\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 3$

when $p = 5, q = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6$

$n\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 5$

and $p = 6, q = 1, 5$

and $n\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 2$

Hence cardinality of set S:

$= 6 + 3 + 4 + 3$
$+ 5 + 2 = 23$

40. Let X be the set of all persons living in a city. Persons x, y in X are said to be related as $x < y$ if y is at least 5 years older than x. Which one of the following is correct ?

(A) The relation is an equivalence relation on X

(B) The relation is transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric

(C) The relation is reflexive but neither transitive nor symmetric

(D) The relation is symmetric but neither transitive nor reflexive

[NDA & NA 2015 (I)]

40. (B) Given that X is the set of persons living in a city Relation (R) = {(x, y) ∈ R & y is at least 5 years older than x}

For Reflexive : $(x, x) \in R$ for all $x \in X$ now, x can not be 5 years older than himself so the relation is not reflexive.

For symmetric : if $(x, y) \in R$

$(y, x) \in R \Rightarrow y$ is at least 5 years older than x.

$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in R \Rightarrow x$ is at least 5 years older than y.

This contradicts the above statements. Hence, the relation is not symmetric

For Transitive: if $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$

$(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow y$ is at least 5 years older than x

$(y, z) \in R \Rightarrow z$ is at least 5 years older than y.

Then $(x, z) \in R \Rightarrow z$ is at least 5 years older than x

Since, z is at least 10 years older than x. The relation is transitive.

41. In a class of 60 students, 45 students like music, 50 students like dancing, 5 students like neither. Then the number of students in the class who like both music and dancing is :

(A) 35   (B) 40

(C) 50   (D) 55

[NDA & NA 2015 (I)]

41. (B)

Students who like music = 45

so, $x + y = 45$ ...(1)

students who like dancing = 50

so, $y + z = 50$ ...(2)

students who like neither music nor dancing = 5

students who like both music and dancing = y

Given that, total students in a class = 60

so, $x + y + z + 5 = 60$

[From eq (1)]

$45 + z + 5 = 60$

$z + 50 = 60$

$z = 10$

From eq. (2)

$y + z = 50$

$y + 10 = 50$

$y = 40$

Hence, 40 students like both music and dancing.

42. Let Z be the set of integers and aRb, where $a, b \in Z$ if and only if $(a - b)$, 5 is divisible by 5.

Consider the following statements :

1. The relation R partitions Z into five equivalent classes.

2. Any two equivalent classes are either equal or disjoint.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA 2015 (I)]

42. (C) For reflexive :

$(a, a) \in R$

$(a - a) = 0$ is divisible by 5

So, the relation is reflexive

For symmetric :

$(a, b) \in R \Rightarrow (b, a) \in R$

Let $a = 5, b = 10$

$(a, -b) = (5 - 10) = -5$ is divisible by 5

Now, $(b - a) = (10 - 5) = 5$ is divisible by 5

For Transitive :

$(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, a) \in R$

Then $(a, c) \in R$

Let $a = 5, b = 10, c = 15$

$(a, b) \in R \Rightarrow (a - b) = (5 - 10) = -5$ is divisible by 5.

$(b, c) \in R \Rightarrow (b - c) = (10 - 15) = -5$ is divisible by 5.

Then,

$(a, c) \in R \Rightarrow (a - c) = (5 - 15)$
$= -10$ is also divisible by 5.

So, the relation is transitive.

Hence, the relation is equivalent. Now, when dividing $(a-b)$ by 5, then we can divide the set Z into 5 equivalent classes and they are disjoint it means there are no common elements between any two classes.

43. Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}. Then the number of subsets of A containing exactly two elements is :

(A) 20 (B) 40

(C) 45 (D) 90

[NDA & NA 2015 (I)]

43. (C) A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}

Total no. of elements = 10

Required no. of subsets =

$$^{10}C_2 = \frac{10!}{2! \times (10-2)!}$$

$$\left[\because {}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \right]$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8!}{2 \times 1 \times 8!}$$

$$= 45$$

44. Let X be the set of all persons living in Delhi. The persons a and b in X are said to be related if the difference in their ages is at most 5 years. The relation is :

(A) an equivalence relation

(B) reflexive and transitive but not symmetric

(C) symmetric and transitive but not reflexive

(D) reflexive and symmetric but not transitive

[NDA & NA 2015 (II)]

44. (D) Given that

X be the set of all persons living in Delhi.

Let, X = {a, b, ...}

Reflexive relation —

$(a, a) \in$ X, for all 'a' such that difference of their ages is at most 5 years.

$$|a-a| = 0 \le 5$$

Thus the relation is reflexive

Symmetric relation —

$$|a-b| \le 5$$

[where $(a, b) \in$ X]

Then,

$$|a-b| \le 5, \Rightarrow |b-a| \le 5$$

Thus, the relation is symmetric

Transitive relation —

Let $|a-b| \le 5$ and $|b-c| \le 5$

[where, (a, b) and $(b, c) \in$ X]

But,

$$|a-b+b-c| \le 5+5$$

$$|a-c| \le 10$$

Thus the relation is not transitive. Hence, the relation is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

45. If A = $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + 6x - 7 < 0\}$ and

B = $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + 9x + 14 > 0\}$, then which of the following is/are correct ?

1. $(A \cap B) = (-2, 1)$

2. $(A \backslash B) = (-7, -2)$

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) Both 1 and 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2

[NDA & NA 2015 (II)]

45. (C) Given that

$$A = \{x \in R : x^2 + 6x - 7 < 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 6x - 7 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7x - x - 7 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x+7) - 1(x+7) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x+7) < 0$$

$$\therefore x \in (-7, 1)$$

Given that

$$B = \{x \in R : x^2 + 9x + 14 > 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 9x + 14 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7x + 2x + 14 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x+7) + 2(x+7) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+2)(x+7) > 0$$

$$\therefore x \in (-\infty, -7) \cup (-2, \infty)$$

$$A \cap B = (-2, 1)$$

$$A \backslash B = (A-B) = (-7, -2)$$

Hence, Both statements (1) and (2) are correct.

46. If $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{f(x)}$ and $f(x) = x, x \ne 0$, then which one of the following is correct ?

(A) $f(f(f(g(g(f(x)))))) = g(g(f(g(f(x)))))$

(B) $f(f(g(g(g(f(x)))))) = g(g(f(g(f(x)))))$

(C) $f(g(f(g(f(g(f(x)))))) = g(g(f(g(f(x)))))$

(D) $f(f(f(g(g(f(x)))))) = f(f(f(g(f(x)))))$

[NDA & NA 2015 (II)]

46. (B) Given that

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \because \text{Given that} \\ f(x) = x \end{array} \right]$$

$$g[g(f(x))] = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = x$$

From option (A),

$$f(g(g(f(x)))) = x$$

$$f(f(g(g(f(x))))) = x$$

L.H.S. $= f(f(f(g(g(f(x)))))) = x$

and $f(g(f(x))) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

$$g(f(g(f(x)))) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = x$$

R.H.S. $= g(g(f(g(f(x)))))$

$$= \frac{1}{x}$$

L.H.S. $\ne$ R.H.S.

From option (B),

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(g(f(x))) = x$$

$$g(g(g(f(x)))) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(g(g(g(f(x))))) = \frac{1}{x}$$

L.H.S. $f(f(g(g(g(f(x)))))) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

and $f(g(f(x))) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

$$g(f(g(f(x)))) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = x$$

R.H.S. $g(g(f(g(f(x))))) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Similarly, expanding option (C) and (D),

we get,

L.H.S. $\ne$ R.H.S.

Hence, option (B) is correct.

47. Let X be the set of all citizens of India. Elements x, y in X are said to be related if the difference of their age is 5 years. Which one of the following is correct ?

(A) The relation is an equivalence relation on X.

(B) The relation is symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive.

(C) The relation is reflexive but neither symmetric nor transitive.

(D) None of the above

[NDA & NA 2014 (I)]

47. (B) Given that X = {All citizens of India}

and R = $\{(x, 4) : x, y \in x, |x-y| = 5\}$

(i) For reflexive

$$|x-x| = 5 \ne 5$$

$$\therefore \qquad (x, x) \notin R$$

So, R is not reflexive relation.

(ii) For symmetric relation

Let $x R y \Rightarrow |x - y| = 5$

$\Rightarrow |y - x| = 5$

$\Rightarrow y\,R\,x$

$\therefore$ R is symmetric relation.

(iii) For transitive relation

Let $x R y$, $y R z$ for $x, y, z \in X$

So $|x - y| = 5$

and $|y - z| = 5$

then $(x - y + y - z) = 10$

$|x - z| \neq 5$

$\therefore \qquad (x, z) \notin R$

$\therefore$ R is not transitive relation.

The relation is symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive.

48. Consider the following relations from A to B where A = (u, v, w, x, y, z) and B = {p, q, r, s}

1. {(u, p), (v, p), (w, p), (x, q), (y, q), (z, q)}
2. {(u, p), (v, p), (w, r), (z, s)}
3. {(u, s), (v, r), (w, q), (u, p), (v, q), (z, q)}
4. {(u, q), (v, p), (w, s), (x, r), (y, q), (z, s)}

Which of the above relations are not functions ?

(A) 1 and 2   (B) 1 and 4

(C) 2 and 3   (D) 3 and 4

[NDA & NA 2014 (I)]

48. (C) Given : A = {u, v, w, x, y, z}

and B = {p, q, r, s}

For a relation to be a function, every element in set A should have an image in set B but no element of set A can have more than one image.

In relation (1), all elements of A has an image in B.

$\therefore$ Relation (1) is a function.

In relation (2), the elements x and y of A has no image in B.

$\therefore$ Relation (2) is not a function.

In relation (3) the element v of A has two images s and p. Also the element v has two images r and q.

$\therefore$ relation (3) is not a function.

In Relation (4), all elements of A has an image in B.

$\therefore$ Relation (4) is a function.

Hence, Relations (2) and (3) are not functions.

49. Let N denote the set of all non-negative integers and Z denote the set of all integers. The function $f : Z \to N$ given by $f(x) = |x|$ is :

(A) One-one but not onto

(B) Onto but not one-one

(C) Both one-one and onto

(D) Neither one-one nor onto

[NDA & NA 2014 (I)]

49. (B) Let $f : x \to y$

For a function to be one-one, every element in the domain, is the image of at most element of it's co-domain.

In simple words, no value of y must be same for 2 or more different values of x.
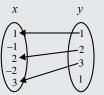
For $f(x) = |x|$, we see that

$f(a) = f(-a)$, for $a \in z$

$\therefore$ The function is not one-one.

For a function to be onto, every element y in the co-domain y has a pre–image in the domain x.

Every element in the co-domain of $f(x) = |x|$ has a pre-image in the domain.

So, $f(x)$ is onto.

50. The function $f : N \to N$, N being the set of natural numbers, defined by $f(x) = 2x + 3$ is

(A) injective and surjective

(B) injective but not surjective

(C) not injective but surjective

(D) neither injective nor surjective

[NDA & NA 2014 (II)]

50. (B) Given : $f(x) = 2x + 3$

Now, $f'(x) = 2 > 0$ for all x

Hence, $f(x)$ is always increasing function, hence function is injective.

let $f(x) = y \Rightarrow y = 2x + 3$

$x = \dfrac{y - 3}{2}$

let $y = 4$ then $x = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \qquad y \in N$ but $x \notin N$

so $f(x)$ is not surjective.

$\therefore f(x)$ is injective but not surjective.

Consider the function $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{x + 1}$.

[NDA & NA 2014 (II)]

51. What is $\dfrac{f(x) + 1}{f(x) - 1} + x$ equal to ?

(A) 0   (B) 1

(C) $2x$ (D) $4x$

51. (A) Given that :

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x) + 1}{f(x) - 1} + x$$

$$= \frac{\dfrac{x - 1}{x + 1} + 1}{\dfrac{x - 1}{x + 1} - 1} + x$$

$$= \frac{\dfrac{x - 1 + x + 1}{x + 1}}{\dfrac{x - 1 - (x + 1)}{x + 1}} + x$$

$$= \frac{2x}{-2} + x$$

$$= -x + x = 0$$

52. What is $f(2x)$ equal to ?

(A) $\dfrac{f(x) + 1}{f(x) + 3}$ (B) $\dfrac{f(x) + 1}{3f(x) + 1}$

(C) $\dfrac{3f(x) + 1}{f(x) + 3}$ (D) $\dfrac{f(x) + 3}{3f(x) + 1}$

52. (C) Given that,

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}$$

$\Rightarrow (x - 1) = (x + 1) f(x)$

$\Rightarrow (x - 1) = xf(x) + f(x)$

$\Rightarrow x - xf(x) = 1 + f(x)$

$\Rightarrow x[1 - f(x)] = 1 + f(x)$

$\Rightarrow \qquad x = \dfrac{1 + f(x)}{1 - f(x)} \qquad$ ...(1)
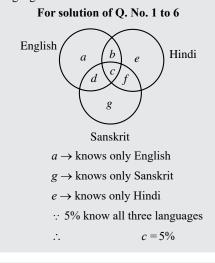
Substituting $2x$ in place of x in $f(x)$ we get,

$$f(2x) = \frac{2x - 1}{2x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\dfrac{1 + f(x)}{1 + f(x)}\right) - 1}{2\left(\dfrac{1 + f(x)}{1 - f(x)}\right) + 1}$$

[from eqⁿ (1)]

$$= \frac{\dfrac{2+2f(x)-(1-f(x))}{1-f(x)}}{\dfrac{2+2f(x)+1-f(x)}{1-f(x)}}$$

$$= \frac{2+2f(x)-1+f(x)}{2+2f(x)+1-f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{3f(x)+1}{f(x)+3}$$

53. What is $f(f(x))$ equal to ?
(A) x
(B) $-x$
(C) $-\dfrac{1}{x}$
(D) None of the above

[NDA & NA 2014 (II)]

53. (C) $\quad f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x+1}$

$$\therefore \quad f(f(x)) = \frac{f(x)-1}{f(x)+1}$$

$$= \frac{\dfrac{x-1}{x+1}-1}{\dfrac{x-1}{x+1}+1}$$

$$= \frac{\dfrac{x-1-(x+1)}{x+1}}{\dfrac{x-1+2+1}{x+1}}$$

$$= \frac{x-1-x-1}{x-1+x+1}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{2x} = \frac{-1}{x}$$

Direction (Q. No. 54 to 59)

In a state with a population of 75×10^6, 45% of them know Hindi, 22% know English, 18% know Sanskrit, 12% know Hindi and English, 8% know English and Sanskrit, 10% know Hindi and Sanskrit and 5% know all the three languages.

For solution of Q. No. 1 to 6

$a \to$ knows only English
$g \to$ knows only Sanskrit
$e \to$ knows only Hindi
$\because$ 5% know all three languages
$\therefore \qquad c = 5\%$

$\therefore$ 12% know Hindi and English
$\therefore \qquad b+c = 12\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad b+5\% = 12\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad b = (12-5)\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad b = 7\%$
$\because$ 8% know English and Sanskrit
$\therefore \qquad d+c = 8\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad d+5\% = 8\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad d = 8\%-5\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad d = 3\%$
$\because$ 10% know Hindi and Sanskrit
$\therefore \qquad c+f = 10\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad f+5\% = 10\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad f = 10\%-5\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad f = 5\%$
Now, 22% know English
$\therefore \qquad a+b+c+d = 22\%$
$\Rightarrow a+7\%+5\%+3\% = 22\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad a = 22\%-15\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad a = 7\%$
18% know Sanskrit
$\therefore \qquad d+c+f+g = 18\%$
$\Rightarrow 3\%+5\%+5\%+g = 18\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad g = 18\%-13\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad g = 5\%$
45% know Hindi
$\therefore \qquad b+c+f+e = 45\%$
$\Rightarrow 7\%+5\%+5\%+e = 45\%$
$\Rightarrow e \qquad = 45\%-17\%$
$\Rightarrow \qquad e = 28\%$
$\therefore$ Number of people who know at least one language
$= a+b+c+d+e+f+g$
$= 7\% + 7\% + 5\% + 3\% + 28\% + 5\% + 5\% = 60\%$

54. What is the number of people who do not know any of the above three languages ?
(A) 3×10^6 (B) 4×10^6
(C) 3×10^7 (D) 4×10^7

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

54. (C) Percentage of people who do not know any language
$$= (100-60)\% = 40\%$$
$\therefore$ No. of required people
$$= 40\% \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= \frac{40}{100} \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= 300 \times 10^5$$
$$= 3 \times 10^7$$

55. What is the number of people who know Hindi only ?
(A) 21×10^6 (B) 25×10^6
(C) 28×10^6 (D) 3×10^7

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

55. (A) Percentage of people who know Hindi only
$$e = 28\%$$
$\therefore$ Number of people
$$= 28\% \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= \frac{28}{100} \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= 2100 \times 10^4$$
$$= 21 \times 10^6$$

56. What is the number of people who know Sanskrit only ?
(A) 5×10^6
(B) 45×10^6
(C) 4×10^6
(D) None of the above

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

56. (D) Number of people who know Sanskrit only $= 5\% \times 75 \times 10^6$
$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= 375 \times 10^4$$

57. What is the number of people who know English only ?
(A) 5×10^6
(B) 45×10^5
(C) 4×10^6
(D) None of the above

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

57. (D) Number of people who know English only $= 7\% \times 75 \times 10^6$
$$= \frac{7}{100} \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= 525 \times 10^4$$

58. What is the number of people who know only one language ?
(A) 3×10^6 (B) 4×10^6
(C) 3×10^7 (D) 4×10^7

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

58. (C) Number of people who know only one language
$$= (a+e+g)\% \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= (7+28+5)\% \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= 40\% \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= \frac{40}{100} \times 75 \times 10^6$$
$$= 300 \times 10^5$$
$$= 3 \times 10^7$$

59. What is the number of people who know only two languages ?

(A) 11.25×10^5 (B) 11.25×10^6

(C) 12×10^5 (D) 12.5×10^5

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

59. (B) Number of people who know only 2 languages

$= (b + d + f) \times 75 \times 10^6$

$= (7 + 3 + 5)\% \times 75 \times 10^6$

$= \dfrac{15}{100} \times 75 \times 10^6$

$= 1125 \times 10^4$

$= 11.25 \times 10^6$

60. What is the range of the function

$f(x) = \dfrac{|x|}{x}, x \neq 0$?

(A) Set of all real numbers

(B) Set of all integers

(C) $\{-1, 1\}$

(D) $\{-1, 0, 1\}$

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (I)]

60. (C) $f(x) = \dfrac{|x|}{x}$

$|x| = \begin{cases} -x \, if \, x < 0 \\ x \, if \, b \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x) = \dfrac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{-x}{x} = -1 \, if \, x < 0 \\ \dfrac{-x}{x} = 1 \, if \, x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore$ Range of $f(x) = \dfrac{|x|}{x}$

$= \{-1, 1\}$

61. The relation R in the set Z of integers given by R = $\{(a, b) : a - b$ is divisible by 5$\}$ is :

(A) reflexive

(B) reflexive but not symmetric

(C) symmetric and transitive

(D) an equivalence relation

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

61. (D) Here,

R = $\{(a, b) : a, b \in z$ and $(a - b)$ is divisible by 5$\}$

For all $a \in R$

$\Rightarrow a - a = 0$ and 0 is divisible by 5.

$\Rightarrow$ R is reflexive.

Since in R for every $(a, b) \in R$

$\Rightarrow (a - b)$ is divisible by 5

$\Rightarrow \{-(b - a)\}$ is divisible by 5

So, $(b - a)$ is also divisible by 5

$\therefore (b, a) \in R$

$\therefore$ R is symmetric.

Since, $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, c) \in R$

$\Rightarrow (a - b)$ is divisible by 5 and $(b - c)$ is divisible by 5.

$\Rightarrow (a - b) + (b - c)$ is divisible by 5

$\Rightarrow (a - c)$ is divisible by 5

$\therefore (a, c) \in R$

So, R is transitive.

Since R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

So, R is an equivalence relation.
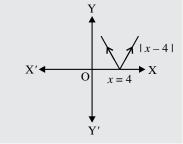
**62.** The minimum value of the function $f(x) = |x - 4|$ exists at :

(A) $x = 0$ (B) $x = 2$

(C) $x = 4$ (D) $x = -4$

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2013 (II)]

62. (C) $f(x) = |x - 4|$

$= \begin{cases} x - 4, & x \geq 4 \\ -(x - 4), & x < 4 \end{cases}$

Graph of $f(x)$

From the graph value of $f(x)$ is minimum at $x = 4$.

63. Let P = $\{1, 2, 3\}$ and a relation on set P is given by the set R = $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1),$ $(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (2, 3)\}$. Then R is :

(A) Reflextive, transitive but not symmetric

(B) Symmetric, transitive but not reflexive

(C) Symmetric, reflexive but not transitive

(D) None of the above

[NDA and NA Solved Paper 2012 (II)]

63. (A) Given that,

P = $\{1, 2, 3\}$

R = $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1),$ $(1, 1) (2, 2), (3, 3), (2, 3)\}$

A relation R in P is said to be reflexive if $(a, a) \in R$ for every $a \in P$

since, $(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3) \in R$, R is reflexive.

A relation R in P is said to be transitive if $(a_1, a_2) \in R$

and $(a_1, a_3) \in R \Rightarrow (a_1, a_3) \in R$

for all $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A$

$(1, 2) \in R, (2, 3) \in R$ and $(1, 3) \in R$

$(2, 1) \in R, (1, 3) \in R$ and $(2, 3) \in R$

Hence, R is transitive

A relation R in P is said to be symmetric if $(a_1, a_2) \in R$

$\Rightarrow (a_2, a_1) \in R$ for $a_1, a_2 \in A$

Here $(1, 3) \in R$ but $(3, 1) \notin R$

Hence, R is met symmetric

So given relation is reflexive and transitive but no symmetric.

NDA/NA General Ability Test (English)
10-04-2022 (I) Chapterwise Solved Paper

Common Error

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meaning to each. Choose the most appropriate answer from among the options (A), (B), (C) and (D).

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. A company of five thousand soldiers,
   _____
   (A)
   having marched tirelessly for over
   five days,
   _____
   (B)
   have just moved into their cantonment.
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

1. (C) The correct answer is 'C'. The error here lies in 3rd part. The subject of this sentence is "A company of five thousand....." which is singular. So the helping verb used in the sentence should be singular too. "has" will replace "have".

2. Every person who believes in
   principles
   _____
   (A)
   must stand up to fight
   _____
   (B)
   for their convictions
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

2. (C) The correct answer is 'C'. Here in 3rd part "their" should be replaced by his/one's as "Every person" *i.e.* the subject is singular so the "relative pronoun" followed by it should also be singular.
   Rule : Everyone/Everybody/Every person/Each/Nobody etc. are indefinite and hence treated as singular.

3. The Olympic Games reflects
   _____
   (A)
   the highest spirit of
   _____
   (B)
   human endeavour and achievement.
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

3. (A) The correct answer is 'A'. Here the sentence is in Present Indefinite. So it must follow the following rule :
   Subject + Verb 1st + s/es (if singular) + object.
   Here the subject *i.e.*, "The Olympic Games" is plural, whereas "The Olympics" is singular.
   So "s" will be ommited from reflects.

4. The principal of the school
   _____
   (A)
   stressed the need for discipline
   _____
   (B)
   amongst the students.
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

4. (C) The correct answer is 'C'. Here "among" will replace "amongst" because they both have meaning but amongst should be followed by a noun starting with "vowels" otherwise "among" is used.

5. Failure is the stepping stone to
   success;
   _____
   (A)
   however, successive failures are not
   _____
   (B)
   successive stepping stones to success .
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

5. (D) The correct option is 'D'. *i.e.*, "No error." Here the sentence is grammatically correct.

6. India's strengths are
   _____
   (A)
   its diversity of culture and
   _____
   (B)
   the spirit of tolerance in it's people
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

6. (C) The correct answer is 'C'. This is type of very common error. The difference between it and it's must be understood properly.

It's used to denote "it is" or "it has" in a sentence. Whereas its is used as relative pronoun in the given question "its" will replace "it's".

7. Once considered ninth planet of
   the solar system,
   _____
   (A)
   Pluto is today listed as the
   _____
   (B)
   l arg est dwarf planet of the solar
   system.
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

7. (A) The correct answer is 'A'. Ordinal numbers such as first, second, fifth etc. must be preceded by the article "The". Hence, in the question ''the'' would be added before "ninth planet".

8. The greatest glory in life
   _____
   (A)
   is to be able to realize once dreams
   and ambitions
   _____
   (B)
   without trampling on those of others
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

8. (B) The correct option is 'B'. Here, "ones" will be replaced by "one's". Ones is the plural form of one. Ex.-loved ones. Whereas one's is possessive pronoun, which means relating to somebody or himself.

9. To be able to manage one's
   _____
   (A)
   anger is a reflection of an individual's
   _____
   (B)
   psychological maturity.
   _____
   (C)
   No error
   _____
   (D)

9. (B) The correct option is 'B'. Here, since we are talking about "reflection of an individual's psychological maturity" *i.e.* it is particular. So, 'the' will replace 'a' before reflection.

10. A honest mistake
    (A)
is not more than that;
        (B)
just an honest mistake.
        (C)
No error
    (D)

10. (A) The correct option is 'A'.
Here the error is of Articles.
Honest must be preceded by "An" as it is pronounced as "onest". And all the nouns having first word vowel or sounds like vowel take an before them.

Synonyms

Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words (A), (B), (C) and (D). Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response in your Answer Sheet Accordingly.

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. After a good meal, it is important to pay a compliment to the chef.
    (A) tip   (B) praise
    (C) admonish   (D) revile

1. (B) The correct answer is 'B' *i.e.*, praise.
Compliment : a polite expression of praise or congrats.
tip : a sum of money given as reward for service.
admonish : worn or reprimand someone politely or gently.
revile : to criticize in an abusive or angrily manner.
praise : express warm approval or admiration of.
Hence, "praise" is closest in meaning to "compliment".

2. His work is laudable.
    (A) praiseworthy   (B) laughable
    (C) bold   (D) loud

2. (A) The correct answer is 'A' *i.e.*, "praiseworthy."
laudable : deserving praise and commendation.
laughable : so foolish or ridiculous to be laughed at.
bold : confident and courageous, daring.
loud : strong or emphatic in expression, flashy, noisy.
praiseworthy : deserving approval and admiration.
Hence "praiseworthy" is closest in meaning to "laudable".

3. Raj is a competent carpenter.
    (A) capable   (B) exceptional
    (C) inadept   (D) clumsy

3. (A) The correct answer is 'A' *i.e.*, "capable".
competent : having necessary ability, knowledge, or capable efficiency.
exceptional : unusual or abnormal, extraordinary.
inadept : lacking in fitness or aptitude not suitable.
clumsy : awkward in movement or in handling things.
capable : having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do a efficient.
Hence, "capable" is closest in meaning to 'competent'.

4. He is diligent in submitting assignments.
    (A) dilly-dallying (B) procrastinating
    (C) intelligent   (D) conscientious

4. (D) The correct option is 'D' "conscientious".
diligent : showing care and conscientiouness towards work.
dilly-dallying : wasting time aimlessly.
procrastinating : delaying tasks until last minute.
conscientious : wishing to do work or duty.
Hence conscientious is synonym of diligent.

5. He appears to be reticent.
    (A) expansive   (B) jolly
    (C) silent   (D) with-drawn

5. (D) The correct option is 'C'. "withdrawn".
reticent : not revealing one's thought or feellings.
expansive : covering a wide area in terms of space.
jolly : happy and cheerful.
silent : not speaking, soundless.
withdrawn : not willing to communicate.
Here silent can be confusing but withdrawn is most suitable synonym of reticent.

6. He is always jovial.
    (A) cheerful   (B) callous
    (C) garrulous   (D) credulous

6. (A) The correct answer is 'A' cheerful.
jovial : cheerful and friendly.
callous : showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others.
garrulous : excessively talkive, especially on trivial matters.
credulous : having or showing too readiness to believe things.
cheerful : noticeably happy and optimistic.
Here 'cheerful' and 'jovial' are closest in meaning.

7. Mohan remains morose these days.
    (A) introspective (B) generous
    (C) chirpy   (D) sullen

7. (D) The correct option is 'D' 'sullen'.
morose : Sullen and ill-tempered.
introspective : characterised by introspection *i.e.*, inward looking.
generous : liberal, showing readiness to give more.
chirpy : cheerful and lively.
sullen : bad tempered, sour, resentful.
Hence "sullen" and "morose" are synonyms.

8. He was a reluctant learner.
    (A) enthusiastic   (B) eager
    (C) unwilling   (D) fearful

8. (C) The correct option is 'C' *i.e.* "unwilling".
reluctant : unwilling and hesitant; disinclined.
enthusiastic : showing intense approval or interest towards something.
eager : strongly wanting to do something.
fearful : feeling or showing fear or anxiety.
unwilling : not ready or eager to do something.
Here "unwilling" is synonymous to "reluctant".

9. Amit is optimistic about the prospects of his investments.
    (A) pessimistic   (B) uncaring
    (C) carefree   (D) sanguine

9. (D) The correct option is 'D' *i.e.*, "sanguine".
optimistic : hopeful and confident for future.
pessimistic : tending to see worst aspect of things negative.
uncaring : not displaying sympathy or concern for others.
carefree : free from anxiety or responsibility.
sanguine : optimistic or positive in a bad situation.
Here "sanguine" is closest in meaning to "optimistic."

10. Sachin is very cooperative by nature.
    (A) complaisant   (B) covert
    (C) complacent   (D) conniving

NDA/NA General Ability Test (GS)
10-4-2022 (I) Chapterwise Solved Paper

Ancient Indian History

Sources of History

1. Which Chinese traveller in ancient India wrote the diary called 'Records of the Travels to Middle India' ?;l;

(A) Wang Xuance   (B) Xuanzang

(C) Yijing   (D) Li Yibiao

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (B) ● Xuanzang, also known as Hiuen Tsang, was a 7th century Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator. He is known for the epoch-making contributions to Chinese Buddhism, the travelogue of his journey to India in 629–645 CE, his efforts to bring over 657 Indian texts to China, and his translations of some of these texts.

● He visited, among other places, the famed Nalanda monastery in modern day Bihar, India where he studied with the monk, Silabhadra. He departed from India with numerous Sanskrit texts on a caravan of twenty packhorses. His return was welcomed by Emperor Taizong in China, who encouraged him to write a travelogue. This Chinese travelogue Dà Táng Xīyù Gì (Great Tang Records on the Western Regions) is a notable source about Xuanzang, and also for scholarship on 7th-century India and Central Asia.

2. Arthashastra, the classical work of Indian political thought, focuses primarily on :

(A) economy   (B) culture

(C) statecraft   (D) monarchy

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (C) ● The Arthashastra is an Ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, political science, economic policy and military strategy.

● Kautilya, also identified as Vishnugupta and Chanakya,

is traditionally credited as the author of the text. The latter was a scholar at Takshashila, the teacher and guardian of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.

● The text is likely to be the work of several authors over centuries. Composed, expanded and redacted between the 2nd century BCE and 3rd century CE, the Arthashastra was influential until the 12th century, when it disappeared. It was rediscovered in 1905 by R. Shamasastry, who published it in 1909. The first English translation, also by Shamasastry, was published in 1915.

3. When did Charaka Samhita originate ?

(A) 6th Century BCE

(B) 3rd to 2nd Century BCE

(C) 4th Century BCE

(D) 5th Century BCE

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

3. (B) ● The Charaka Samhita is a Sanskrit text on Ayurveda (Indian traditional medicine). Along with the Sushruta Samhita, it is one of the two foundational texts of this field that have survived from ancient India. It is one of the three works that constitute the Brhat Trayi.

● The text is based on the Agnivesha Samhitā, an eighth century BCE encyclopedic medical compendium by Agniveśa. It was revised by Charaka between 100 BCE and 200 CE and renamed Charaka Samhitā.

● The pre-2nd century CE text consists of eight books and one hundred and twenty chapters. It describes ancient theories on human body, etiology, symptomology and therapeutics for a wide range of diseases.

● The Charaka Samhita also includes sections on the importance of diet, hygiene, prevention, medical education, and the teamwork of a physician,

nurse and patient necessary for recovery to health.

4. Early Buddhist sculptors did not show Buddha in human form. Through which of the following symbols was Buddha's presence shown by the early sculptors ?

(A) Empty Seat and Stupa only

(B) Wheel and Tree only

(C) Wheel, Tree and Stupa only

(D) Empty, Seat, Wheel, Tree and Stupa

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

4. (D) ● The Gautama Buddha was born to Suddhodana (chief of republican Sakya clan) as Siddhartha in 563 BCE on Vaishakha Poornima day at Lumbini (Nepal). He lost his mother (Mahamaya) just a few days after his birth and was brought up by his stepmother Gautami.

● Buddhist symbolism is the use of symbols to represent certain aspects of the Buddha's Dharma (teaching). Early Buddhist symbols which remain important today include the Dharma wheel, the Indian lotus, the three jewels and the Bodhi tree.

● The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddha, and the stupa was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana. Another frequently used symbol was the wheel. This stood for the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath.

● The Bodhi tree has come to represent a number of symbols in Buddhism. The tree is associated with the path to enlightenment. It also has a mirrored graphic image that reflects the mixed experiences of life with the potential for perfection through Buddhism.

Modern Indian History

Social, Religious Reforms

1. The Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-Seeking Society) was set up by :

(A) Vinoba Bhave

(B) Jyotiba Phule
(C) B. R. Ambedkar
(D) C. Rajagopalachari
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (B) ● Satyashodhak Samaj was a social reform society founded by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Maharashtra, on 24 September, 1873.
● Satyashodhak Samaj worked on the principle of formation of society on the basis of equality.
● It advocated for a mission of education, enhanced social rights, and political access for underprivileged groups in Maharashtra, with a focus on women, Shudras, and Dalits.
● Jyotirao's wife Savitribai was the head of the women's section of the society.
● The Samaj disbanded during the 1930s as leaders left to join the Indian National Congress party.

Development of Press and Education

1. The real beginning of western education in India can be dated from :
(A) the Charter Act of 1813
(B) the Charter Act of 1793
(C) the Sarda Act of 1929
(D) the Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education, 1835
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (A) ● The Charter Act of 1813 passed by the British Parliament renewed the East India Company's charter for another 20 years.
● Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813 :
❖ This Act asserted the Crown's sovereignty over British possessions in India.
❖ The company's rule was extended to another 20 years. Their trade monopoly was ended except for the trade in tea, opium, and with China.
❖ It empowered the local governments to tax people subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
❖ Another important feature of this act was to grant permission to the missionaries to come to India and engage in religious proselytization. The missionaries were successful in getting the appointment of a Bishop for British India with his headquarters at Calcutta in the provisions of the Act.
❖ The act provided for a financial grant towards the revival of Indian literature and the promotion of science.
❖ The company was also to take up a greater role in the education of the Indians under them. It was to set aside ₹1 Lakh for this purpose.
● Hence, the real beginning of western education in India can be dated from the Charter Act of 1813.

Struggle for Swaraj (1925-1939) [Simon Commission, Lahore session, Gandhi Irwin Pact, etc]

1. The Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of the God) was organized by :
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(C) M. A. Jinnah
(D) M. M. Malaviya
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (B) ● In the North West Frontier, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan was the most loyal follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He was also known as 'Frontier Gandhi'. He had founded the organisation called 'Khuda-i-Khidmatgar' (or Servants of God), known popularly as Red Shirts.
● On 23 April, 1930, he started satyagraha at Peshawar. The town was in the hands of the satyagrahis for nearly a week.
● Ghaffar Khan founded several reform movements prior to the formation of the Khudai Khidmatgar, the Anjuman-e Islah ul-Afghan in 1921, the farmers' organisation Anjuman-e Zamidaran in 1927 and the youth movement Pashtun Jirga in 1927.
● Trying to further spread awareness on Pashtun issues Abdul Ghaffar Khan founded the magazine Pakhtun in May 1928. Finally in March 1930, almost on the eve of the Qissa Khwani Bazaar Massacre the Khudai Khidmatgar were formed.

2. The Mahad Satyagraha of 1927 weas organized by :
(A) B. R. Ambedkar
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) S. C. Bose
(D) Lokmanya Tilak
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (A) ● B.R. Ambedkar launched many journals and organizations. Mook Nayak (leader of the dumb) was the journal to articulate his views and the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Association for the welfare of excluded, June, 1924) spearheaded his activities.
● As a member of the Bombay legislative council he worked tirelessly to secure removal of disabilities imposed on untouchables.
● He launched the 'Mahad Satyagraha' (20 March, 1927) to establish the civic right of the untouchables to public tanks and wells.

World History

1. The term 'Industrial Revolution' was first used by :
(A) J. A. Blanqui
(B) T. S. Ashton
(C) Arnold Toynbee
(D) R. H. Tawney
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-4-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (C) ● Although used earlier by French writers, the term Industrial Revolution was first popularized by the English economic historian Arnold Toynbee (1852–83) to describe Britain's economic development from 1760 to 1840.
● The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Great Britain, continental Europe, and the United States,

NDA/NA Mathematics
10-04-2022 (I) Chapterwise Solved Paper

Set, Relations and Functions

1. If A = {1, 2, 3}, then how many elements are there in the power set of A ?
(A) 1   (B) 2
(C) 4   (D) 8
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (B) A = {{1, 2, 3}}

There is only one element in the set A *i.e.,* {1, 2, 3}

Number of power set in set A = 2^1

= 2

2. Consider all the subsets of the set A = {1, 2, 3, 4}. How many of them are supersets of the set {4}?
(A) 6   (B) 7
(C) 8   (D) 9
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (C) A = {1, 2, 3, 4}

There are $2^4 = 16$ subset of the set A
The element in superset of {4} in the subset of A are {4}, {1, 4}, {2, 4}, {3, 4}, {1, 2, 4}, {1, 3, 4} {2, 3, 4}, {1, 2, 3, 4}
Hence, the number of elements in the superset of {4} = 8

3. Consider the following statements in respect of two non-empty sets A and B :

1. $x \notin (A \cup B) \Rightarrow x \notin$ A or $x \notin$ B

2. $x \notin (A \cap B) \Rightarrow x \notin$ A and $x \notin$ B

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

3. (D) **Statement 1 :** If $x \notin (A \notin$ B), then

$x \in (A \cup B)'$

$\Rightarrow x \in A' \cap B'$ [... DeMorgan's Law]

$\Rightarrow x \in A'$ and $x \in B'$

$\Rightarrow x \notin A$ and $x \notin B$

Statement 2 :

If $x \notin (A \cap B)$, then

$x \in (A \cap B)'$

$x \in A' \cup B'$ [... De Morgan's Law]

$x \in A'$ or $x \in B'$

$x \in A$ or $x \notin B$

Hence, both statements are incorrect.

4. Consider the following statements in respect of two non-empty set A and B :

1. $A \cup B = A \cap B$ iff A = B

2. $A \Delta B = \phi$ iff A = B

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2   (D) Neither 1 nor 2
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

4. (C) If A = B, then all the elements of A and B are same

$\Rightarrow A \cup B = A \cap B$

Conversely, Let

$A \cup B = A \cap B$

Let $x \in A$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \cup B$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \cap B$ [... $A \cup B = A \cap B$]

$\Rightarrow x \in A$ and $x \in B$

$\Rightarrow A \subseteq B$

Let $y \in B$

$\Rightarrow y \in A \cup B$

$\Rightarrow y \in A \cap B$ [... $A \cup B = A \cap B$]

$\Rightarrow y \in A$ and $y \in B$

$\Rightarrow B \subseteq A$

If $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$, then A = B

$\therefore A \cup B = A \cap B$, iff A = B

$A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

If $A \Delta B = \phi$, there $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$ = ϕ

$\Rightarrow A \cup B = A \cap B$

$\Rightarrow A = B$

Conversely,

If A = B, then $A \cup B = A \cap B$

$\Rightarrow (A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = \phi$

$\Rightarrow A \Delta B = \phi$

$\therefore (A \Delta B) = \phi$, iff A = B

Hence, both statements are correct.

5. Consider the following statements in respect of the relation R in the set I N of natural numbers defined by xRy if $x^2 - 5xy + 4y^2 = 0$:
(1) R is reflexive   (2) R is symmetric
(3) R is transitive

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?
(A) 1 only   (B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only   (D) 1, 2 and 3
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

5. (A) **Given :** xRy if $x^2 - 5xy + 4y^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ xRy if $(x - 4y)(x - y) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ xRy if $x = 4y$ or $x = y$

From the above relation,

R = {(1, 1), (2, 2) (3, 3), (4, 1), (4, 4), ...(8, 2) (8, 8), ... (16, 4) (16, 16) .....}

As (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), ... $\in$ R, the relation is Reflexive

As (4, 1) $\in$ R, but (1, 4) $\notin$ R, the relation is not symmetric

As (16, 4), (4, 1) $\in$ R, but (16, 1) $\notin$ R, the relation is not transitive.

6. Consider the following statements in respect of any relation R on a set A :

1. If R is reflexive, then R^{-1} is also reflexive

2. If R is symmetric, then R^{-1} is also symmetric

3. If R is transitive, then R^{-1} is also transitive

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only   (B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only   (D) 1, 2 and 3
[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

6. (D) Let R be a relation on set A = {*a, b, c*}

such that R = {(*a, a*), (*a, b*), (*a, c*), (*b, b*), (*b, a*), (*b, c*), (*c, a*), (*c, b*), (*c, c*)}

R is Reflexive, symmetric and transitive

R^{-1} = {(*a, a*), (*b, a*), (*c, a*), (*b, b*), (*a, b*), (*c, b*), (*a, c*), (*b, c*), (*c, c*)}

R^{-1} is also reflextive, symmetric and transitive.

Hence, all the above statements are correct.

7. What is the domain of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}$?

(A) $(0, 1)$ (B) $[-1, 1]$

(C) $(0, 2)$ (D) $[0, 2]$

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

7. (D) $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}$

$= \sqrt{1 - x^2 + 2x - 1}$

$= \sqrt{x(2-x)}$

$x(2-x) \geq 0$

$x \in [0, 2]$

8. If $4f(x) - f\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) = \left(2x + \dfrac{1}{x}\right)\left(2x - \dfrac{1}{x}\right)$,

then what is $f(2)$ equal to ?

(A) 0   (B) 1

(C) 2   (D) 4

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

8. (D) $4f(x) - f\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) = \left(2x + \dfrac{1}{x}\right)\left(2x - \dfrac{1}{x}\right)$

$4f(x) - f\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) = 4x^2 - \dfrac{1}{x^2}$

When $x = 2$

$4f(2) - f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \times 4 - \dfrac{1}{4}$

$4f(2) - f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right) = \dfrac{63}{4}$ ...(i)

When $x = 1/2$

$4f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right) - f(2) = 4 \times \dfrac{1}{4} - 4$

$4f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right) - f(2) = -3$ ...(ii)

Multiplying equation (i) by 4 and then add with equation (ii).

$15f(2) = 63 - 3$

$15f(2) = 60$

$f(2) = 4$

9. If $f(x) = 4x + 3$, then what is $f^\circ f^\circ f(-1)$ equal to ?

(A) -1 (B) 0

(C) 1   (D) 2

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

9. (A) $f(x) = 4x + 3$

$f[f(x)] = 4.(4x + 3) + 3$

$= 16x + 15$

$f[f(f(x))] = 4(16x + 15) + 3$

$= 64x + 63$

$f[(f(-1))] = 64(-1) + 63$

$= -1$

Binary Numbers

1. What is $(1110011)_2 \div (10111)_2$ equal to ?

(A) $(101)_2$ (B) $(1001)_2$

(C) $(111)_2$ (D) $(1011)_2$

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (A) $(1110011)_2 \div (10111)_2$

```
           101
   10111)1110011(
          10111 ↓↓
          ─────
          10111
          10111
          ─────
             ×
```

Hence, $(111011)_2 \div (10111)_2$

$= (101)_2$

2. If $x^3 + y^3 = (100010111)_2$ and $x + y = (11111)_2$ then what is $(x-y)^2 + xy$ equal to ?

(A) $(1101)_2$ (B) $(1001)_2$

(C) $(1011)_2$ (D) $(1111)_2$

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (B) $x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)\left[x^2 + y^2 - xy\right]$

$\Rightarrow x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)\left[(x-y)^2 + xy\right]$

$\Rightarrow (x-y)^2 + xy = \dfrac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y}$

$= \dfrac{(100010111)_2}{(11111)_2}$

$= \dfrac{(279)_{10}}{(31)_{10}}$

$= (9)_{10}$

$= (1001)_2$

Complex Numbers

1. What is the principal argument of $\dfrac{1}{1+i}$ where $i = \sqrt{-1}$?

(A) $-\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$ (B) $-\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

(C) $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (B) Let $z = \dfrac{1}{1+i} \times \dfrac{(1-i)}{(1-i)}$

$= \dfrac{1-i}{1-i^2}$

$= \dfrac{1-i}{2}$

$= \dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{i}{2}$

As Argument lies in IV Quadrant, Argument

$= -\tan^{-1}\left|\dfrac{y}{x}\right|$

$= -\tan^{-1}\left|\dfrac{-1/2}{1/2}\right|$

$= -\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

2. What is the modulus of $\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{-3}}{2} - \dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{200}$?

(A) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ (B) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

(C) 1   (D) 2^{200}

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (C) Let, $Z = \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{-3}}{2} - \dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{200}$

$= \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{3}i - 1}{2}\right)^{200}$

$= \left(\dfrac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^{200}$

As we know that ω and ω^2 are the cube roots of unit, $\omega = \dfrac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ and $\omega^2 = \dfrac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

$z = \omega^{200}$

$= (\omega^3)^{66} \times \omega^2$

$z = \omega^2$ $[\because \omega^3 = 1]$

The modules of cube root of unit is 1

$|z| = 1$

Sequences and Series

1. If a, b, c are in GP where $a > 0$, $b > 0$, $c > 0$, then which of the following are correct?

1. a^2, b^2, c^2 are in GP

2. $\dfrac{1}{a}, \dfrac{1}{b}, \dfrac{1}{c}$ are in GP

3. $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{b}, \sqrt{c}$ are in GP

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (D) a, b, c are in G.P.

$\Rightarrow b^2 = ac$ ...(i)

squaring both sides

$(b^2)^2 = a^2 \times c^2$

$\Rightarrow a^2$, b^2, c^2 are in G.P.

Taking the square root of both sides of equation (i)

$\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{ac}$

$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{b})^2 = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{c}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}$ and $\sqrt{c}$ are in the GP

Taking the reciprocal of both sides of equation (i)

$$\frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b} \text{ and } \frac{1}{c} \text{ are in G.P.}$$

Hence, all the statements are correct.

2. If $\dfrac{a+b}{2}$, b, $\dfrac{b+c}{2}$ are in HP, then which one of the following is correct ?

(A) a, b, c are in A.P.

(B) a, b, c are in G.P.

(C) $a+b, b+c, c+a$ are in G.P.

(D) $a+b, b+c, c+a$ are in A.P.

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (B) $\dfrac{a+b}{2}$, b, $\dfrac{b+c}{2}$ are in H.P.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{a+b}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{2}{b+c} \text{ are in A.P.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{b} = \frac{2}{a+b} + \frac{2}{b+c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = \frac{b+c+a+b}{(a+b)(b+c)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2b+a+c}{ab+b^2+ac+bc}$$

$$ab + b^2 + ac + bc = 2b^2 + ab + bc$$

$$b^2 = ac$$

$$\Rightarrow a, b, c \text{ are in G.P.}$$

3. If the sum of the first 9 terms of an AP is equal to sum of the first 11 terms, then what is the sum of the first 20 terms ?

(A) 20   (B) 10

(C) 2   (D) 0

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

3. (D) $S_9 = S_{11}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{2}[2a + (9-1)d]$$

$$= \frac{11}{2}[2a + (11-1)d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9a + 36d = 11a + 55d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 19d = 0 \qquad \text{...(i)}$$

$$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}[2a + (20-1)d]$$

$$= 10[2a + 19d]$$

$$= 10 \times 10$$

$$[\because \text{ from equation (i)}]$$

$$= 0$$

4. If the 5th term of an AP is $\dfrac{1}{10}$ and its 10th term is $\dfrac{1}{5}$, then what is the sum of first 50 terms ?

(A) 25   (B) 25.5

(C) 26   (D) 26.5

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

4. (B) $a_5 = \dfrac{1}{10}$, $a_{10} = \dfrac{1}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow a + 4d = \frac{1}{10} \text{ and } a + 9d = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10a + 40d = 1 \text{ and } 5a + 45d = 1$$

Solving the above two equations, we get

$$50d = 1$$

$$d = \frac{1}{50}$$

Substitute $d = \dfrac{1}{50}$ in equation $10a + 40d = 1$

$$10a + \frac{4}{5} = 1$$

$$10a = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$S_{50} = \frac{50}{2}\left[2 \times \frac{1}{50} + (50-1) \times \frac{1}{50}\right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{49}{2}$$

$$= 25.5$$

Permutations and Combinations

1. If $C(3n, 2n) = C(3n, 2n-7)$, then what is the value of $C(n, n-5)$?

(A) 42   (B) 35

(C) 28   (D) 21

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

1. (D) $C(3n, 2n) = C(3n, 2n-7)$

$$^{3n}C_{2n} = {}^{3n}C_{2n-7}$$

As $2n \neq 2_{n-7}$,

$$3n = 2n + 2n - 7$$

$$3n = 4n - 7$$

$$n = 7$$

$$C(n, n-5) = {}^nC_{n-5}$$

$$= {}^7C_{7-5}$$

$$= {}^7C_2$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 6}{1 \times 2}$$

$$= 21$$

2. What is the value of :

$C(51, 21) - C(51, 22) + C(51, 23) - C$

$(51, 24) + C(51, 25) - C(51, 26) + C(51, 27) - C(51, 28) + C(51, 29) - C(51, 30)$

(A) $C(51, 25)$

(B) $C(51, 27)$

(C) $C(51, 51) - C(51, 0)$

(D) $C(51, 25) - C(51, 27)$

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

2. (C) **Given :** $C(51, 21) - C(51, 22) + C(51, 23) - C(51, 24) + C(51, 25) - C(51, 26) + C(51, 27) - C(51, 28) + C(51, 29) - C(51, 30)$

$= C(51, 51-21) - C(51, 51-22) + C(51, 51-23) - C(51, 51-24) + C(51, 51-25) - C(51, 26) + C(51, 27) - C(51, 28) + C(51, 29) - C(51, 30)$ $[\because C(n, r) = C(n, n-r)]$

$= C(51, 30) - C(51, 29) + C(51, 28) - C(51, 27) + C(51, 26) - C(51, 26) + C(51, 27) - C(51, 28) + C(51, 29) - C(51, 30)$

$= 0$

From the option C,

$C(51, 51) - C(51, 0)$

$= C(51, 51-51) - C(51, 0)$

$[\because C(n, r) = C(n, n-r)]$

$= C(51, 0) - C(51, 0)$

$= 0$

3. How many odd numbers between 300 and 400 are there in which none of the digits is repeated ?

(A) 32   (B) 36

(C) 40   (D) 45

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

3. (A) In the hundred place, only one number *i.e.*, 3 can be placed.

In the unit digit, 4 numbers *i.e*, 1, 5, 7, 9 can be placed.

In the tens digit place, any from the rest number can be placed.

Hence, the odd number between 300 and 400 in which no digit is repeated are $1 \times 8 \times 4 = 32$

4. How many permutations are there of the letters of the word 'TIGER' in which the vowels should not occupy the even positions ?

(A) 72   (B) 36

(C) 18   (D) 12

[NDA & NA 2022 (I) 10-04-2022 (Shift-I)]

4. (B) There are 3 odd places where the vowels should occupy