

Social Science Miscellaneous Quiz

Q1. Who composed the Gayatri Mantra

- (a) Vishvamitra
- (b) Vasishtha
- (c) Indra
- (d) Parikshit

Q2. The title "Sparrow" is given to

- (a) Sardar Vallabhai patel
- (b) Rajinder Singh
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Porus

Q3. Which State is called the 'Cradle of Buddhism '?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q4. Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang studied at the University of

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Vikramshila
- (c) Magadh
- (d) Nalanda

Q5. Buddha's preaching were mainly related to

- (a) belief in one God
- (b) practice of rituals
- (c) purity of thought and conduct
- (d) idol worship

Q6. The first Indian ruler who joined the subsidiary Alliance was?

- (a) The Nawab of Oudh
- (b) The Nizam of Hyderabad
- (c) The Nizam of Bengal
- (d) Peshwa Baji Rao II

Q7. Who was the first Indian ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state?

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Akbar

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Q8. The significance of the Bengal Regulation of 1793 lies in the fact that?

- (a) It provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission
- (b) It accommodated the personal laws of Hindu and Muslims
- (c) It provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court
- (d) It restricted the application of English law to English men only

Q9. Which one of the following monuments has a dome which is said to be one of the largest in the world?

- (a) Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur
- (b) Tomb of Sher Shah, Sasaram
- (c) Jama Masjid, Delhi
- (d) None of these

Q10. By which of the following Charter Acts, the Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India?

- (a) The Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) The Charter Act of 1813
- (c) The Charter Act of 1833
- (d) The Charter Act of 1853

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gayatri is the name of the Vedic meter in which the verse is composed. Its recitation is traditionally preceded by om and the formula bhur bhuvah svah, known as the mahavyahṛti, or “great (mystical) utterance”. Vishvamitra is said to have created Gayatri Mantra. The Gayatri mantra is cited widely in Vedic and post-Vedic texts, such as the mantra listings of the Śrauta liturgy, and classical Hindu texts such as the Bhagavad Gita, Harivamsa, and Manusmṛti. It is also praised by the Buddha in the Pali Canon

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Major-General Rajinder Singh (Maha Vir Chakra) was an Indian Army officer and a two time member of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian parliament. He was nicknamed ‘Sparrow’.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bihar (GAYA) is known for Buddhism. Gautam Buddha, founder of Buddhism, had been enlightened under a banyan tree near Gaya, Bihar. Bodh Gaya is a village in the northeast Indian state of Bihar. Considered one of the most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites, it's dominated by the ancient brick Mahabodhi Temple Complex, built to mark the site where the Buddha attained enlightenment beneath a sacred Bodhi Tree.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited India during the period of emperor Harshavardhana. He spent around five years in the University of Nalanda and studied there. He has been described as the “Prince of Pilgrims.”

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. A popular subject in medieval Buddhist art is the Buddha preaching his first sermon in a deer forest at Sarnath, north of Bodhgaya, where he had experienced enlightenment some weeks prior. Buddha's Enlightenment was experienced whilst living a life that was neither overly luxurious nor overly austere. His teachings were subsequently framed against an idea of a "Middle Way" that avoided such extremes. In a deer park he delivered the celebrated "The Sermon at Benares" in which are included two of the more central Buddha teachings i.e. the "Four Noble Truths" and the "Noble Eightfold Path".

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Subsidiary Alliance System was used by Lord Wellesley (Governor General of India) to bring the Indian states within the boundary of the British political power. After the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept a well-framed subsidiary alliance.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Akbar was the first Indian ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Cornwallis Code is a body of legislation enacted in 1793 by the East India Company to improve the governance of its territories in India. The Code was developed under the guidance of Charles, Earl (Lord) Cornwallis, who served as Governor-General of Bengal from 1786 to 1787. The law administered was Hindu and Muslim personal law and a modified Muslim criminal code.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. One of the world's largest monuments with the second largest dome in the world is the old Gumbaz situated in the obscure town of Bijapur in Karnataka. Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of king Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. Construction of the tomb, located in Vijayapura, Karnataka, India, was started in 1626 and completed in 1656.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charter Act 1833 or the Saint Helena Act 1833 or Government of India Act 1833 was passed by the British Parliament to renew the charter of East India Company which was last renewed in 1813. This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in-Council. Thus, with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the "First Governor General of British India".

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