

PGT History

Q 1). Which Indian state is planning to launch a massive jungle safari project in the Aravalli Hills, aimed at promoting eco-tourism and sustainable development?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Haryana

Correct Answer: (D)

Q 2). Prime Minister Modi had accorded a ceremonial welcome during his recent visit to Croatia at _____.

- (A) St. Mark's Church
- (B) Croatian Parliament
- (C) Banski Dvori Palace
- (D) Zagreb City Hall

Correct Answer: (C)

Q 3). Which of the following countries were recently elected to serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for a two-year term starting in January 2026?

1. Bahrain, Colombia, Latvia
2. Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam
3. Liberia, The Democratic Republic of Congo

- (A) 1, 2 & 3
- (B) 1 & 3
- (C) Only 2
- (D) 1 & 2

Correct Answer: (B)

Q 4). "How many characters are there in the story?" This question is of _____ level as per the revised Bloom's Taxonomy.

- (A) remembering
- (B) evaluation
- (C) understanding
- (D) application

Correct Answer: (A)

Q 5). Which of the following is an example of positive reinforcement as per child psychology?

- (A) Giving a child a time-out for misbehavior.
- (B) Praising a child for completing homework.
- (C) Removing TV privileges for poor grades.
- (D) Ignoring a child's tantrum.

Correct Answer: (B)

Q 6). As per NEP 2020, what is the proposed bagless period for students in Grades 6-8 in a year?

- (A) 5 days
- (B) 10 days
- (C) 15 days
- (D) 20 days

Correct Answer: (B)

Q 7). Who introduced the Zamindari System?

- (A) Lord Clive
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Charles Cornwallis
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

Correct Answer: (C)

Q 8). In the Indus Valley Civilization, Great Bath was found at which place?

- (A) Mohenjo Daro
- (B) Harappa
- (C) Rakhi Garhi
- (D) Ropar

Correct Answer: (A)

Q 9). Who was the author of 'Ain-i-Akbari'?

- (A) Faizi
- (B) Abul Fazl
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Gulbadan Begum

Correct Answer: (B)

Q 10). Who among the following had given the famous "Do or Die" speech?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jayprakash Narayan
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Bhagat Singh

Correct Answer: (A)

Q 11). The Arthashastra was written by _____.

- (A) Harishena
- (B) Megasthenese
- (C) Kautilya
- (D) Ashoka

Correct Answer: (C)

Q 12). Who are Nayanars?

- (A) Devotees of Vishnu
- (B) Devotees of God
- (C) Devotees of Shiva
- (D) Devotees of Ganesha

Correct Answer: (C)

Q 13). The Mahabharata is said to be a dynamic text. In this context, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) The central story of the epic has been retold in different ways.
- (B) The epic has provided themes for plays and storytelling.
- (C) Many episodes of the Mahabharata were depicted in paintings and sculpture.
- (D) The growth of Mahabharata has stopped with the Sanskrit version.

Correct Answer: (D)

Q 14). Which of these was the most powerful Mahajanapada from 6th to 4th century BCE?

- (A) Kuru
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Panhala
- (D) Ciandhara

Correct Answer: (B)

Q 15). Who among the following had led the peasant movement in Bardoli against enhancement of land revenue?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: (A)

Q 16). Choose the correct statement from following options.

- (A) Mughals were from Europe.
- (B) Nadir Shah was ancestor of Mughals.
- (C) Mughals were descendants of Turkish Ruler Timur.
- (D) Babur was related to Genghis khan from his father side.

Correct Answer: (C)

Q 17). Which leader among the following felt that the Constituent Assembly was made according to the British plans as the British would like it to be worked out?

- (A) Somnath Lahiri
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) S. N. Mukherjee
- (D) B. N. Rau

Correct Answer: (A)

Q 18). Consider the following events:

1. Soldiers revolted at Meerut.
2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the leader of Revolt.
3. Awadh was captured by the British.
4. Relief of Lucknow was painted by Thomas Jones Barker.

Write these events in correct chronological order.

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (C) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Correct Answer: (C)

Q 19). Choose the wrong pair.

- (A) Gahapati : Head of a village
- (B) Vellalar : Large landowners
- (C) Uzhavar : Ploughmen
- (D) Adimai : Slaves

Correct Answer: (A)

Q 20). **Read the following excerpt carefully and choose the correct option for the question.**

Much of the writings of the Greeks and Romans had been familiar to monks and clergymen through the 'Middle Ages', but they had not made these widely known. In the fourteenth century, many scholars began to read translated works of Greek writers like Plato and Aristotle. For this they were indebted not to their own scholars but to Arab translators who had carefully preserved and translated ancient manuscripts (Plato was Aflatun, and Aristotle Aristu in Arabic).

While some European scholars read Greek in Arabic translation, the Greeks translated works of Arabic and Persian scholars for further transmission to other Europeans. These were works on natural science, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry. Ptolemy's Almagest (a work on astronomy, written in Greek before 140 CE and later translated into Arabic) carries the Arabic definite article 'al', which brings out the Arabic connection. Among the Muslim writers who were regarded as men of wisdom in the Italian world were Ibn Sina* ('Avicenna' in Latin, 980-1037), an Arab physician and philosopher of Bukhara in Central Asia, and al-Razi ('Rhazes'), author of a medical encyclopaedia. Ibn Rushd ('Averroes' in Latin, 1126-98), an Arab philosopher of Spain, tried to resolve the tension between philosophical knowledge (faylasuf) and religious beliefs. His method was adopted by Christian thinkers.

Which Arab philosopher was the author of a medical encyclopaedia?

- (A) Ibn Sina
- (B) Ibn Rushd
- (C) Averroes
- (D) Rhazes

Correct Answer: (D)