

TEST BOOKLET -1

GENERAL ABILITY TEST (Indian Freedom Struggle)

Time Allowed: 25 min

Maximum Marks: 21

Each Question Marks: 0.83

Negative Marks: 0.28

Q1. Arrange the following European powers in chronological sequence, as per their arrival in India (from earliest to latest):

1. English
2. Dutch
3. Portuguese
4. Danes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 3-4-2-1
- b) 3-1-2-4
- c) 3-2-1-4
- d) 3-1-4-2

Q2. Towards the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century, which of the following factors contributed to the discovery of new trade routes to India and the East Indies by the European powers?

1. The rise of nation-states under strong monarchs.
2. Capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks.
3. Zeal to spread Christianity.
4. Renaissance in Europe.
5. Internal feuds of succession in Indian princely states.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q3. Which of the following European powers was the last to leave India?

- (a) English
- (b) French
- (c) Dutch
- (d) Portugal

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach Indian Ocean from Atlantic.
2. Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach India by sea.

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

Q5. Consider the following Europeans who made efforts to reach India via sea:

1. Pedro Alvarez Cabral
2. Vasco da Gama
3. Prince Henry
4. Bartholomew Diaz

Arrange these Europeans in correct chronological order of their attempt to reach India via sea:

- (a) 2-3-4-1
- (b) 2-1-4-3
- (c) 3-4-2-1
- (d) 4-3-2-1

Q6. In context of advent of European Powers in India, the term 'Estado da India' can be best described as:

- (a) Factories established by Portuguese in India.
- (b) Factories established by Dutch in India.
- (c) Administrative System of the Portuguese in India.
- (d) Administrative System of French in India.

Q7. Arrange the following Portuguese Governors in correct chronological sequence:

1. Alfonso-de-Albuquerque
2. Francisco de Almeida
3. Nino da Cunha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 2-1-3
- (c) 3-2-1
- (d) 2-3-1

Q8. Which of the following developments in India can be associated with Portuguese presence in India:

1. Propagation of Christianity.
2. Introduction of Printing Press.
3. Introduction of pepper in India.
- 4.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q9. In context of advent of European powers in India, consider the following statements in context of Battle of Bedara:

1. It was a battle fought between the Dutch & British in Andhra region.
2. Dutch were defeated in this battle.

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

Q10. The first English factory in India was set up in:

- (a) Hooghly
- (b) Surat
- (c) Pulicat
- (d) Masulipatnam

Q11. In context of 17<sup>th</sup> century India, consider the following statements in context of Battle of Swallyhole:

1. It was fought between English and French.
2. It played an important role for English to set up a factory at Surat.
3. Danes were decisively defeated in this battle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1 only

Q12. Who among the following was successful in obtaining rights to trade and establish factories in all parts of Mughal Empire?

- (a) King James I
- (b) Thomas Roe
- (c) William Hawkins
- (d) Job Charnock

Q13. Consider the following pairs:

1. William Hawkins: Obtained right to set up first factory at Masulipatnam
2. Francis Day: Obtained Madras on lease from Raja of Chandragiri
3. King James I: Received Bombay as dowry after marrying a Portuguese princess.

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 1 and 3

Q14. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of subsidiary alliance in India?

- (a) Clive
- (b) Dupleix
- (c) Albuquerque
- (d) Warren Hastings

Q15. Consider the following statements and follow the instructions. Statement (A) – is assertion and statement (R)- is the reason for the assertion made.

- (A) Battle of Plassey 1757 can hardly be called a battle.  
(R) Outdated & weak military of Nawab had not match for the modern and well-disciplined army of English East India Company.

Which of the following correctly describes relation between the assertion (A) and the reason (R)?

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason for (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the reason for (A).
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is false.

Q16. Which of the following statements correctly describe the consequences of Battle of Plassey 1757?

1. English East India Company received right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
2. British officials now had to pay taxes on their private trade.
3. The British got an upper hand over the French in South India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

Q17. With reference to the advent of British in 18<sup>th</sup> century India, Dutch were decisively defeated by British in:

- (a) Battle of Vandvasi
- (b) Battle of Ambur
- (c) Battle of Bedra
- (d) Battle of St. Thomas

Q18. Consider the following statements:

1. Second Treaty of Allahabad was settlement between British and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II after Battle of Plassey.
2. Second Treaty of Allahabad turned Awadh into friendly buffer state of the British Company.

3. Under First Treaty of Allahabad, Awadh entered into a subsidiary alliance with the British.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q19. Consider the following statements about Dual System of Administration in Bengal which was established soon after the Battle of Buxar 1764:

- 1. Under this system the British were practically responsible for Diwani functions only.
- 2. Divorce of power from responsibility was inherent in this system.

Which of the above given statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q20. In context of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century India, which of the following places did not comprise the region Northern Circars?

- (a) Mustafanagar
- (b) Ellore
- (c) Rajamundry
- (d) Arcot

Q21. "Battle of Porto Novo" was an important Battle fought during

- a) Third Carnatic War
- b) Second Anglo-Maratha War
- c) Third Anglo Mysore War
- d) Second Anglo-Mysore War

Q22. In context of Anglo-Mysore Wars, arrange the following events in correct chronological order:

- 1. Treaty of Seringapatam
- 2. Death of Tipu Sultan
- 3. Treaty of Mangalore
- 4. Treaty of Madras

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2-1-3-4
- (b) 4-1-3-2
- (c) 4-3-1-2
- (d) 3-1-4-2

Q23. Who among the following Indian rulers entered into negotiations with Napoleon to oust English from India?

- (a) Hyder Ali
- (b) Peshwa Bajorao II
- (c) Tipu Sultan
- (d) Alivardi Khan

Q24. Consider the following statements in context of Anglo-Mysore wars (1767-99) and identify the correct ones:

1. Nizam of Hyderabad & Marathas sided with British in all Mysore wars.
2. All except 3<sup>rd</sup> Mysore war was won by English.
3. The 4<sup>th</sup> Mysore war ended with Treaty of Seringapatam between British and Tipu Sultan.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) All given statements are incorrect.

Q25. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?

- (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense.
- (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger.
- (c) To secure a fixed income for the company.
- (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian states

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