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IAS Prelims Exam General Studies Paper I Model Test Paper II



Introduction

The Jagranjosh's **IAS Prelims Exam General Studies Paper I Model Test Paper II Online Test eBook** is the most important part of the preparation for IAS Prelims Exam because it provides the practice set of questions which are very much similar to the real questions as asked in the IAS Prelims Exam. The aspirants must read the explanation given with each and every question which will help them to clear their doubts related to concepts and can get the real meaning hidden behind the complex texts of the government policies and declarations. This question set of 100 questions prepared by keeping in mind the IAS Prelims Exam evolving trend and the need of the aspirants for succeeding in the exam. Now the questions are not only multiple question style but also multiple query type. This Model Test Paper is designed in view of incorporating such type of questions for IAS Prelims Exam General Studies Paper I.

This meticulously designed eBook is aligned with the needs of the candidate's requirement and the perception required for the IAS Prelims Preparation.

The questions from the traditional sections is now oriented in multi-disciplinary direction and can be solved only when the Candidates study in a composite manner. The Questions asked in the previous year exams are more analytical in its orientation. The Questions in this model test paper is taken from all the sections of Syllabus and with the utmost care that the standard and the pattern align with the IAS Prelims Question Paper.

This Model Test paper will help the candidates to give a feel of the real question paper of IAS Prelims if they take the test in the time bound manner. Moreover it is also designed to be useful as an eBook if the candidates gave a thorough reading and learn the explanation given after each of the Question.

Our team at Jagranjosh.com wishes all the students appearing for the examination **All the Best**

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Q.1: Which of the following are not true about Nehru Report of 1928?

1. The committee for this included Tej Bahadur Sapru and Subhash Chandra Bose among others.
2. It recommended complete independence.
3. It advocated for separate electorates but complete dissociation of state and religious interests of Muslims.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:: The committee to draft Nehru Report in 1928 was led by Motilal Nehru and included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Chandra Bose, M. S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaab Qureshi and G.D. Pradhan as its members. Its important recommendations included following:

- Dominion status
- Rejection of separate electorates
- Linguistic provinces
- 19 Fundamental Rights
- Responsible government at the centre and provinces
- Full protection to cultural and religious rights
- Complete dissociation of state and religious interests of Muslims

Q.2: With reference to early Nationalists, consider the following:

1. They were the most progressive forces of the time
2. They popularised the modern ideas
3. They widened their democratic base

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

- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:: Early Nationalists were intellectuals, rationalists and denounced regressive ideas to propagate modern ideologies. However, they did not appeal much to masses hence failed to lead large number of people which failed them to spread democratic ideas and to spread the scope of their demands.

Q.3: Which of the following could be the possible reasons for sending Cripps Mission in 1942?

- 1. Britain was suffering reverses in South-East Asia
- 2. Newly elected Labour Party was eager to facilitate the independence of India.
- 3. There was pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, and China) to seek Indian cooperation

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:: Cripps Mission was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war. It was an effort to persuade India for its support to Allies. However, no such plans of granting even dominion status were in the pipeline.

Q. 4: Which of the following can be perceived to be the negative outcomes of Socio-Religious reform movements in pre-independence India?

- 1. Encouraged mysticism
- 2. Narrow social base
- 3. Ended India's cultural, intellectual isolation from rest of the world
- 4. Historical process of evolution of composite culture arrested to some extent

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:: Ending India's cultural, intellectual isolation from rest of the world was a positive contribution. Rest were evident as their negative aspects along with overemphasising on religious and philosophical aspects of religion, bypassing medieval Islamic culture among others

Q.5: Consider the following pairs:

Centre of revolt

- 1. Bareilly
- 2. Lucknow
- 3. Faizabad

Leader

- Khan Bahadur
- General Bakht Khan
- Begum Hazrat Mahal

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:: The command of Lucknow was under Begum Hazrat Mahal. General Bakht Khan was the leader in Delhi and Faizabad was commanded by Maulvi Ahmadullah.

Q.6: Which of the following was formed by Gandhiji?

- 1. Indian National Congress
- 2. The Indian League
- 3. Passive Resistance Association
- 4. Natal Indian Congress

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:: Gandhiji was nowhere in scene in India when INC was formed in 1885. In fact he was only 16 years old at that time. The Indian League was formed in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh.

Q.7: Which of the following was NOT a part of Government of India Act, 1919?

- (a) It advocated Dyarchy in the provinces
- (b) It separated central subjects from Provincial subjects
- (c) It proposed 3 of the 8 members of Governor General's council to be Indian
- (d) It introduced the concept of Separate Electorates for the Muslims.

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation: Separate Electorate for Muslims was introduced by Indian Councils Act, 1909 for the first time. By the Act of 1919, it was further extended. Rest were the features of Government of India Act, 1919

Q.8: Which of the following were true about Pabna Agrarian Uprising?

1. It was against the policies of Zamindars to prevent occupants from acquiring occupancy rights
2. Due to its impact, Bengal Tenancy Act was passed

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation: Pabna Agrarian Uprising was led by Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal and others. It occurred in 1873 in Pabna district of East Bengal. It was a severe dissent and anger in response to the suppressive measures of Zamindars in collusion with the British

Q.9: Which of the following was NOT a contribution by Lord Dalhousie?

- (a) Telegraph Lines
- (b) Setting up of High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- (c) Introduction of Railways
- (d) Passing of Widow Remarriage Act

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: High Courts were set up in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865, during the time of Lord John Lawrence. Lord Dalhousie's time had ended by 1856. Moreover, Lord Dalhousie immensely worked for the infrastructural development of the country.

Q.10: Which of the following were among Gandhiji's famous demands before launching Civil Disobedience movement?

1. Introduce Total Prohibition
2. Abolish Land Revenue
3. Abolish Salt Tax
4. Dominion Status to India

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:: Demand was to reduce land revenue by 50 percent; not to abolish it altogether. Dominion Status was not among the famous 11 demands before Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q.11: Which of the following is/are the characteristic/s of Basic Lava?

1. Highly Viscous
2. They are dark coloured and rich in Basalt
3. They spread as thin sheets to extensive areas

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:: Basic lavas are highly fluid and spread to extensive areas because of its less viscosity. They are rich in Basalt, Iron and Magnesium, but poor in Silica.

Q.12: Consider the following pairs:

Landforms

1. Lopolith
2. Phacolith

Description

Intrusive landform with a saucer shape

Lens-shaped mass of igneous rocks occupying the crest of an anticline or the bottom of syncline

3. Batholith

A large blister or igneous mound with a dome shaped upper surface

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: Igneous intrusions on a large scale are the various types of “liths”. Batholith is a huge mass of igneous rocks, usually granite, which after removal of the overlying rocks forms a massive and resistant upland region. A large blister or igneous mound with a dome shaped upper surface is called Lacolith.

Q.13: With reference to drainage pattern, consider the following statements:

- 1. When the tributaries meet at right angles, it is termed as Trellised drainage.
- 2. The initial stream that exists as a consequence of the slope is called Insequent stream.
- 3. Dendritic drainage pattern is observed in homogenous rocks

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation: The initial stream that exists as a consequence of the slope is called Consequent stream. As the rocks are homogenous, so the streams will try to cover the shortest possible distance and all the paths will require same effort, giving it a tree like pattern.

Q.14 Which of the following are the landforms made by running water Lower or Plain course?

- 1. Meanders
- 2. Rapids
- 3. Ox-Bow Lakes
- 4. Delta

Select the correct answer using the code below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

Correct Answer (c)

Explanation: Meanders are the landforms of mid plain or course, whereas Rapids are the features of river's upper course.

Q.15 Which of the following are upper course tributaries of the Ganga?

- 1. Pindar
- 2. Son
- 3. Banas
- 4. Bhagirathi

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Correct Answer (c)

Explanation: Son is the lower course tributary of Ganga. Banas is a tributary of Yamuna.

Q.16 Consider the following statements

- 1. Peninsular rivers have relatively large basins vis-à-vis Himalayan Rivers
- 2. Himalayan rivers are Antecedents and Consequents leading to dendritic patterns in plains.

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

Correct Answer (b)

Explanation: Peninsular Rivers have relatively smaller basins as they are old rivers perennial in nature and lack regular supply of water. Owing to Himalaya's new origin, most of the rivers there are Antecedents and Consequents leading to dendritic patterns in plains.

Q.17 Which of the following are the reasons for Break in the Monsoon?

1. In northern India, rains are likely to fall if the rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ over this region.
2. Over the west coast, the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.

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

Correct Answer (c)

Explanation: If the rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon. ITCZ acts as thermal equator and during summer months, appear to be over Indian sub-continent. They also act as the low pressure areas, converging rain bearing winds to shed their moisture. When winds blow parallel to the coast, no rain can occur without creating any obstruction to the rain bearing winds.

Q.18 Consider the following pairs

Name of Local Phenomenon

1. Blossom Shower
2. Mango Shower
3. Kalbaisakhi

Description

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| With this shower coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas. | Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers, helping the mangoes to ripe | A dreaded evening thunderstorm in Punjab and Haryana |
|---|---|--|

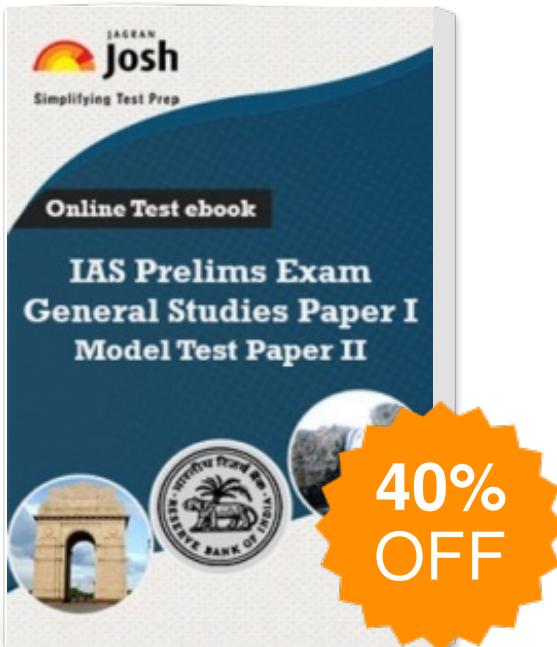
Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Correct Answer (b)

Explanation: The above listed phenomenon are local names, but more or less with same characteristics and occur before the onset of monsoons. Kalbaisakhi is the name in Bengal and

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