

Q1. The First Anglo–Afghan War (1839–42) was fought during the reign of:

- (a) Lord Wellesley
- (b) Lord Auckland
- (c) Lord Ellenborough
- (d) Lord Lytton

Q2. The primary cause of the First Anglo–Afghan War was:

- (a) Russian expansion in Central Asia
- (b) Afghan raids into Punjab
- (c) British interest in Baluchistan
- (d) Trade rivalry in Kabul

Q3. The puppet ruler placed on the Afghan throne by the British in 1839 was:

- (a) Dost Mohammad Khan
- (b) Shah Shuja
- (c) Abdur Rahman Khan
- (d) Amanullah Khan

Q4. Which fort in Kabul became infamous due to the British massacre during the retreat of 1842?

- (a) Bala Hissar
- (b) Ghazni Fort
- (c) Kandahar Fort
- (d) Jalalabad

Q5. Who described the British disaster in the retreat from Kabul (1842) as “the worst humiliation ever suffered by British arms in the East”?

- (a) Kaye
- (b) Macaulay
- (c) Mountstuart Elphinstone
- (d) William Dalrymple

Q6. The Second Anglo–Afghan War (1878–80) took place under the Viceroyalty of:

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Mayo
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) Lord Ripon

Q7. The immediate cause of the Second Anglo–Afghan War was:

- (a) Afghan refusal to accept British residents
- (b) Russian mission in Kabul
- (c) Tribal uprisings in Khyber Pass
- (d) British annexation of Baluchistan

Q8. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo–Afghan War?

- (a) Treaty of Rawalpindi
- (b) Treaty of Gandamak
- (c) Treaty of Peshawar
- (d) Treaty of Jalalabad

Q9. The Treaty of Gandamak (1879) was signed between the British and:

- (a) Dost Mohammad Khan
- (b) Sher Ali Khan
- (c) Yaqub Khan
- (d) Abdur Rahman Khan

Q10. The British envoy murdered in Kabul during the Second Anglo–Afghan War was:

- (a) Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone
- (b) Sir Louis Cavagnari
- (c) John Nicholson
- (d) Sir Neville Chamberlain

Q11. The Third Anglo–Afghan War ended with the:

- (a) Treaty of Rawalpindi (1919)
- (b) Treaty of Gandamak
- (c) Treaty of Kabul
- (d) Treaty of Jalalabad

Q12. By the Treaty of Rawalpindi (1919), Britain recognized:

- (a) Abdur Rahman as ruler of Afghanistan
- (b) Afghan control over Baluchistan
- (c) Afghanistan’s independence in foreign affairs
- (d) Joint control of Khyber Pass

Q13. The Afghan policy of Lord Auckland (leading to the First Anglo-Afghan War) is often referred to as:

- (a) Forward Policy
- (b) Masterly Inactivity
- (c) Doctrine of Lapse
- (d) Policy of Annexation

Q14. Which Governor-General is associated with the policy of "Masterly Inactivity" towards Afghanistan?

- (a) Lord Auckland
- (b) Lord Ellenborough
- (c) Lord Lawrence
- (d) Lord Lytton

Q15. Which Governor-General is most associated with the "Forward Policy" in Afghanistan?

- (a) Lord Auckland
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

Q16. The massacre of the British army during the retreat from Kabul in 1842 is remembered because:

- (a) Only one British doctor survived
- (b) It was the first major British defeat in India
- (c) Afghans took over Punjab afterwards
- (d) It ended the Sikh empire

Q17. The Treaty of 1832 with Sindh rulers allowed:

- (a) Annexation of Karachi
- (b) Navigation of Indus for British trade
- (c) Establishment of British cantonments in Hyderabad
- (d) Sindh's merger with Bombay Presidency

Q18. Karachi port became important for the British primarily because:

- (a) It was close to Gujarat
- (b) It provided a naval base near the Arabian Sea
- (c) It was a Mughal trade hub
- (d) It was near Delhi

Q19. After annexation, Sindh was first made part of:

- (a) Bengal Presidency
- (b) Bombay Presidency
- (c) Punjab Province
- (d) Madras Presidency

Q20. Sindh was separated from the Bombay Presidency and made a separate province in:

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1936
- (d) 1947

Q21. Which of the following correctly represents the order of major eons in Earth's history?

- (a) Archean → Hadean → Proterozoic → Phanerozoic
- (b) Hadean → Archean → Proterozoic → Phanerozoic
- (c) Phanerozoic → Proterozoic → Archean → Hadean
- (d) Archean → Proterozoic → Phanerozoic → Hadean

Q22. The earliest continental crust is believed to have formed during —

- (a) Hadean Eon
- (b) Archean Eon
- (c) Proterozoic Eon
- (d) Phanerozoic Eon

Q23. Which of the following best describes the Hadean Eon?

- (a) Era of first fossils
- (b) Time of ocean and crust formation
- (c) Time before any solid crust existed
- (d) Period of mammalian evolution

Q24. The first oxygen-producing organisms (cyanobacteria) appeared during —

- (a) Archean
- (b) Hadean
- (c) Proterozoic
- (d) Cambrian

Q25. The 'Great Oxidation Event' occurred approximately —

- (a) 4.5 billion years ago
- (b) 3.8 billion years ago
- (c) 2.4 billion years ago
- (d) 1.5 billion years ago

Q26. The Cambrian Explosion refers to -

- (a) Massive volcanic activity
- (b) Rapid diversification of life forms
- (c) Continental drift
- (d) Formation of oceans

Q27. Which geological period marks the first appearance of vertebrates?

- (a) Ordovician
- (b) Devonian
- (c) Cambrian
- (d) Silurian

Q28. Which boundary is associated with the mass extinction of dinosaurs?

- (a) Triassic–Jurassic
- (b) Jurassic–Cretaceous
- (c) Cretaceous–Paleogene (K–Pg)
- (d) Permian–Triassic

Q29. The Permian–Triassic extinction wiped out approximately -

- (a) 50%
- (b) 75%
- (c) 90–95%
- (d) 30%

Q30. The theory of Uniformitarianism was given by -

- (a) Alfred Wegener
- (b) James Hutton
- (c) Charles Lyell
- (d) Harry Hess

Q31. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the Paleozoic periods?

- (a) Cambrian → Ordovician → Silurian → Devonian → Carboniferous → Permian
- (b) Ordovician → Cambrian → Silurian → Carboniferous → Devonian → Permian
- (c) Permian → Devonian → Silurian → Cambrian → Ordovician → Carboniferous
- (d) Cambrian → Silurian → Ordovician → Carboniferous → Permian → Devonian

Q32. The appearance of first land vertebrates took place during which period?

- (a) Devonian
- (b) Silurian
- (c) Carboniferous
- (d) Ordovician

Q33. The supercontinent Rodinia existed during which eon?

- (a) Archean
- (b) Proterozoic
- (c) Phanerozoic
- (d) Hadean

Q34. Which event is associated with the formation of the ozone layer?

- (a) Cambrian Explosion
- (b) Great Oxidation Event
- (c) Permian Extinction
- (d) Mesozoic Cooling

Q35. Which geological period witnessed the formation of the first reptiles?

- (a) Devonian
- (b) Carboniferous
- (c) Permian
- (d) Triassic

Q36. What was the primary gas in Earth's early atmosphere?

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) Hydrogen

Q37. What marks the beginning of the Cenozoic Era?

- (a) Rise of mammals after dinosaur extinction
- (b) Formation of oceans
- (c) Origin of eukaryotic cells
- (d) Start of human civilization

Q38. The Earth's core formed primarily due to -

- (a) Chemical condensation
- (b) Planetary differentiation
- (c) External meteor impacts
- (d) Solar radiation

Q39. The supercontinent Pangaea split into Laurasia and Gondwana during -

- (a) Late Paleozoic
- (b) Early Mesozoic
- (c) Late Mesozoic
- (d) Early Cenozoic

Q40. Which event marks the beginning of the Phanerozoic Eon?

- (a) Appearance of multicellular life
- (b) Formation of crust
- (c) Great Oxidation Event
- (d) Origin of mammals

Q41. Which of the following statements about the Maldives is/are correct?

1. It is located southwest of Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean.
2. It is the world's lowest-lying country in terms of average ground level.
3. It lies entirely north of the Equator.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q42. Assertion (A): Kiribati and Tuvalu are highly vulnerable to sea-level rise.

Reason (R): Both countries are located on low-lying coral atolls barely above sea level.

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

Q43. Which of the following is/are likely impacts of climate change on island nations?

1. Increase in frequency of tropical cyclones
 2. Expansion of land area due to melting glaciers
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 2
 - (d) Both are incorrect

Q44. Global warming leads to sea-level rise mainly because of -

- (a) Increased precipitation over oceans
- (b) Melting of polar ice and thermal expansion of seawater
- (c) Volcanic eruptions increasing ocean volume
- (d) Ocean current reversal

Q45. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in -

- (a) Geneva
- (b) The Hague
- (c) Brussels
- (d) Vienna

Q46. The capital of Uruguay is -

- (a) Quito
- (b) Montevideo
- (c) Asunción
- (d) La Paz

Q47. The Falepili Union Treaty recently seen in the news is related to -

- (a) A trade pact between India and Maldives
- (b) A climate and migration agreement between Australia and Tuvalu
- (c) A security alliance among Pacific Islands
- (d) A maritime boundary treaty between Indonesia and Timor-Leste

Q48. The concept of Separation of Powers implies -

- (a) Power is divided between Union and States.
- (b) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary function independently.
- (c) Political parties should not influence government policy.
- (d) None of the above.

Q49. Judicial Review in India means -

- (a) Review of judicial decisions by the President
- (b) Review of administrative actions by the Parliament
- (c) Power of courts to examine the constitutionality of laws
- (d) None of the above

Q50. Assertion (A): RTE Act aims to provide equality in educational opportunities.

Reason (R): It ensures that education is a Fundamental Right.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.