

IB ACIO TIER-1 PYQS (2021-2024)

Subject: Geography & History

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Geography Questions

1. Which of the following rivers are east flowing rivers?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी नदियाँ पूर्व की ओर बहने वाली नदियाँ हैं?

A) Godavari / गोदावरी

B) Tapi / तापी

C) Krishna / कृष्णा

D) Narmada / नर्मदा

Options:

1. B, C, D only
 2. A, B, C only
 3. A, B only
 4. A, C only
-

2. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. The Tehri Dam, located on the Bhagirathi River in Uttarakhand, is the highest dam in India.

उत्तराखंड के भागीरथी नदी पर स्थित टिहरी डैम भारत का सबसे ऊँचा बांध है।

2. The Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant is situated in Tapi, Gujarat.

काकरापार परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र गुजरात के तापी जिले में स्थित है।

3. The Narora Atomic Power Station, situated in Uttar Pradesh, is a major contributor to India's nuclear energy production.

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित नरौरा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र भारत की परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन में एक प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा है/सही है?

Options:

1. 2 and 3 only
 2. 1 and 2 only
 3. 1 and 3 only
 4. 1, 2 and 3
-

3. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. The Brahmaputra river is known as Tsangpo in its upper reaches in Tibet.

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी को तिब्बत में उसके ऊपरी प्रवाह में त्सांगपो कहा जाता है।

2. The Godavari river is often referred to as the Ganges of the South.

गोदावरी नदी को अक्सर दक्षिण की गंगा कहा जाता है।

3. The Krishna river has the second-largest river basin in India, after the Ganges.

कृष्णा नदी का नदी बेसिन भारत में गंगा के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा है।

4. The Indus river originates from the Tibetan plateau, near Lake Mansarovar.

सिंधु नदी की उत्पत्ति तिब्बती पठार पर मानसरोवर झील के पास होती है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा है/सही है?

Options:

1. 2, 3, and 4 only
 2. 1, 2, and 4 only
 3. 1, 2, and 3 only
 4. 1, 3, and 4 only
-

4. Match the following ports with their respective States and Select the correct answer using the given below the lists.

अपने संबंधित राज्यों के साथ निम्नलिखित बंदरगाहों का मिलान करें और नीचे दिए गए सूचियों का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

List-I (Port) | List-II (State)

A. Kandla | (i) Odisha

B. Haldia | (ii) West Bengal

C. Cochin | (iii) Kerala

D. Paradip | (iv) Gujarat

Options:

1. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
2. A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
3. A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

4. A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii

5. Which of the following are Desert Rivers which flow for some distance and are lost in the desert?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी रेगिस्तानी नदियाँ हैं जो कुछ दूरी तक बहती हैं और फिर रेगिस्तान में लुप्त हो जाती हैं?

Options:

1. Rukni / रुकनी
 2. Rupen / रूपेन
 3. Dhaleswari / धलेस्वरी
 4. Katakhal / कटाखल
-

6. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills.

पूर्वी घाट और पश्चिमी घाट नीलगिरि की पहाड़ियों पर मिलते हैं।

2. The Thar Desert is the most densely populated desert in the world.

थार मरुस्थल दुनिया का सबसे घनी आबादी वाला रेगिस्तान है।

3. The Patkai or Purvanchal ranges are part of the Eastern Himalayas.

पटकै या पूर्वांचल श्रेणियाँ पूर्वी हिमालय का हिस्सा हैं।

4. The Satpura range is formed by a series of scarped plateaus on the south, generally at an elevation varying between 300-400 m above the mean sea level.

सतपुड़ा श्रेणी दक्षिण की ओर खड़ी पट्टियों की एक श्रृंखला से बनी है, जिनकी ऊँचाई सामान्यतः समुद्र तल से 300-400 मीटर होती है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

उपरोक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

Options:

1. 1, 2 and 4 only
 2. 1, 2 and 3 only
 3. 1, 3 and 4 only
 4. 2, 3 and 4 only
-

7. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए: 1. As per Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations, India is the world's largest producer of pulses and ranks second in rice production.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के अनुसार, भारत दालों का दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है और चावल उत्पादन में दूसरा स्थान रखता है।

2. The Green Revolution in India led to significant increases in wheat production, primarily in Punjab, Haryana, and UP.

भारत में हरित क्रांति से गेहूं उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई, विशेषकर पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में।

3. Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is most suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

काली मिट्टी, जिसे रेगुर मिट्टी भी कहा जाता है, कपास की खेती के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

उपरोक्त में से कौन से कथन सही हैं?

Options:

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

8. Which of the following states of India has the highest reserves of Chromite?

भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में क्रोमाइट का सबसे अधिक भंडार है?

Options:

1. Odisha / ओडिशा
 2. Himachal Pradesh / हिमाचल प्रदेश
 3. Maharashtra / महाराष्ट्र
 4. Rajasthan / राजस्थान
-

9. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. The Indian monsoon is divided into the Southwest Monsoon and Northeast Monsoon.

भारतीय मानसून को दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून और उत्तर-पूर्व मानसून में विभाजित किया गया है।

2. The retreating monsoon is associated with the development of cyclonic depressions in the Bay of Bengal.

लौटता हुआ मानसून बंगाल की खाड़ी में चक्रवाती दबाव के विकास से जुड़ा होता है।

3. The Western Disturbances are the primary cause of snowfall in the Himalayan region.

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ हिमालयी क्षेत्र में हिमपात का प्रमुख कारण होते हैं।

4. El Niño is known to have an enhancing effect on the monsoon rains in India.

एल नीनो भारत में मानसून वर्षा को बढ़ाने वाला प्रभाव माना जाता है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

Options:

1. 1, 2, 3 and 4
 2. 1, 2, and 3 only
 3. 2, 3, and 4 only
 4. 1, 3, and 4 only
-

10. Which of the following rivers are west flowing rivers?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदियाँ पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाली नदियाँ हैं?

- A) Tapi / तापी
- B) Narmada / नर्मदा
- C) Krishna / कृष्णा
- D) Godavari / गोदावरी

Options:

1. A, C
 2. A, B, C
 3. B, C, D
 4. A, B
-

12. Which of the following statement is correct about Great Himalaya?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन महान हिमालय के बारे में सही है?

I. The folds of Great Himalayas are symmetrical in nature.

महान हिमालय के सिलवटों ने प्रकृति में सममित हैं।

II. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite.

हिमालय के इस हिस्से का मूल ग्रेनाइट से बना है।

Options:

1. Neither I nor II
 2. Only I
 3. only II
 4. Both I and II
-

13. Which of the following countries does not share land boundary with India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश भारत के साथ भूमि सीमा साझा नहीं करता है?

Options:

1. Myanmar / म्यांमार
 2. Bangladesh / बांग्लादेश
 3. Tajikistan / ताजिकिस्तान
 4. Bhutan / भूटान
-

14. Which of the following strait separated Sri Lanka from India?

निम्नलिखित में से किस जलसंधि ने श्रीलंका को भारत से अलग कर दिया?

Options:

1. Palk strait / पाल्क जलसंधि
 2. Strait of Tartary / टार्टर जलसंधि
 3. Bering Strait / बेरिंग जलसंधि
 4. Strait of Malacca / मलक्का जलसंधि
-

15. Which of the following rivers rise from the Eastern Ghats?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदियाँ पूर्वी घाट से उठती हैं?

1. Hemavathi / हेमवती
2. Nagavali / नागवली
3. Malaprabha / मालाप्रभा
4. Vamsadhara / वामसधारा

Options:

- 5. 2 and 4 only
 - 6. 1 and 2 only
 - 7. 3 and 4 only
 - 8. 1 and 3 only
-

16. In which Indian state is the Barabati Fort located?

Options:

- 1. Kerala
 - 2. West Bengal
 - 3. Maharashtra
 - 4. Odisha
-

17. Over how many Indian states does the Deccan Plateau extend?

Options:

- 1. 5
 - 2. 8
 - 3. 6
 - 4. 3
-

18. Karakoram, a mountain range, is of great geopolitical significance as:

- 1. It connects India and China
- 2. It serves as a watershed for the basins of the Indus and Yarkand rivers
- 3. The borders of India, China, Pakistan along Afghanistan and Tajikistan all converge within the Karakoram system

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Options:

1. Only 1 and 2
 2. Only 3
 3. Only 2 and 3
 4. Only 2
-

19. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, is known as?

Options:

1. Dentritic area
 2. Catchment area
 3. Watershed
 4. Drainage Basin
-

20. The Kanger Valley National Park is located in which of the following states?

Options:

1. Gujarat
 2. Arunachal Pradesh
 3. Chhattisgarh
 4. Assam
-

21. Consider the following statements in reference to Qara Tagh Pass.

1. It is located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. It is an offshoot of the Great Silk Road and is situated in the Karakoram Mountains.
3. It connects Arunachal Pradesh with Tibet.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Options:

1. Only 1 and 2
2. Only 2
3. Only I

4. Only 3

22. Which of the following rivers flow westward in India?

Options:

1. Krishna
 2. Narmada
 3. Godavari
 4. Mahanadi
-

23. Which of the following statements is/are correct in the context of River Brahmaputra?

1. It is known as Tsangpo in Tibet and Yarlung Zangbo in China
2. Its source is the Chemayungdung Glacier.
3. From the Farakka Barrage, it flows into Bangladesh where it is known as Padma.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

Options:

1. Only 3
 2. Only 2
 3. Only 1 and 2
 4. Only 1 and 3
-

Ancient History Questions

1. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए 1. The Bhagavad Gita is part of the Mahabharata and is a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna.

भगवद गीता महाभारत का हिस्सा है और यह कृष्ण और अर्जुन के बीच संवाद है।

2. Shankaracharya is associated with the Advaita Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy.

शंकराचार्य हिंदू दर्शन के अद्वैत वेदांत संप्रदाय से संबंधित हैं।

3. The Rigveda is the oldest of the Vedas and contains hymns dedicated to various deities.

ऋग्वेद वेदों में सबसे प्राचीन है और इसमें विभिन्न देवी-देवताओं को समर्पित ऋचाएं हैं।

4. The Natya Shastra, attributed to sage Bharata, is an ancient Indian treatise on the performing arts and is closely related to the expression of Hindu spirituality.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सही है? **Options:**

1. 1, 3, and 4 only
 2. 1, 2, 3, and 4
 3. 2, 3, and 4 only
 4. 1, 2, and 4 only
-

2. The height of the Dancing Girl figurine of Indus Valley Civilization is about

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की नृत्य करती बालिका की मूर्ति की ऊँचाई लगभग कितनी है? **Options:**

1. 11 cm / सेमी
2. 111 cm / सेमी
3. 83 cm / सेमी

4. 169 cm / सेमी

3. Who among the following was the minister who helped King Ashoka acquire the throne?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन मंत्री था जिसने राजा अशोक को सिंहासन प्राप्त करने में मदद की थी?

Options:

1. Samudra / समुद्रा
 2. Susima / सुसीमा
 3. Bhadrayudha / भद्रायुधा
 4. Radhagupta / राधगुप्त
-

4. The Harappan site of Indus Valley Civilization was excavated by _____.

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के हड़प्पा स्थल की खुदाई _____ द्वारा की गई थी। **Options:**

1. R. D. Banerjee / आर डी बनर्जी
 2. N.G Majumdar / एन.जी. माजुमदार
 3. Sir John Marshal / सर जॉन मार्शल
 4. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni / राय बहादुर दया राम साहनी
-

5. Tripitaka are the religious texts of _____

त्रिपिटक _____ के धार्मिक ग्रंथ हैं। **Options:**

1. Buddhists / बौद्ध
 2. Jains / जैन
 3. Hindus / हिन्दू
 4. Sikhs / सिख
-

6. Arthashastra was written by _____

अर्थशास्त्र _____ द्वारा लिखा गया था। **Options:**

1. Kautilya / कौटिल्य
 2. Megasthenes / मेगास्थनीज
 3. Banabhatta / बाणभट्ट
 4. Vishakhadatta / विशाखदत्त
-

7. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. The Four Noble Truths form the central doctrine of Buddhism.

2. The concept of 'Anatta' in Buddhism denies the existence of a permanent soul.

3. Mahayana Buddhism introduced the concept of Bodhisattva.

4. The Milindapanha is a Pali text that records a dialogue between the Indo-Greek king.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं? **Options:**

1. 1, 2, and 3 only
 2. 2, 3, and 4 only
 3. 1, 3, and 4 only
 4. 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
-

8. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. The Tripitaka is the traditional term for Buddhist monasteries.

2. The Jatakas are a voluminous body of literature concerning the previous births of Gautama Buddha.

3. The Second Buddhist council was convened at Kundalvana, Kashmir and resulted in the first schism in the Sangha.

4. The Mauryan emperor Ashoka embraced Buddhism after the Battle of Kalinga and helped in its spread.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही हैं? **Options:**

1. 2 and 4 only
 2. 1 and 4 only
 3. 1 and 3 only
 4. 3 and 4 only
-

9. The Arthashastra, consists of _____ ग्रंथ होते हैं।

अर्थशास्त्र में कुल _____ ग्रंथ होते हैं। **Options:**

1. 15 books
 2. 11 books
 3. 13 books
 4. 9 books
-

10. Harappa of Harappan civilization was situated on the banks of river _____

हड़प्पा सभ्यता का हड़प्पा किस नदी के किनारे स्थित था? **Options:**

1. Indus / सिंधु
 2. Chenab / चिनाब
 3. Ravi / रावी
 4. Ganga / गंगा
-

11. Which of the following statement is correct about Malavikagnimitra?

मालविकाग्निमित्र के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है? 1. It was compiled by Kalidasa.

2. It describes Agnimitra, son of Pushyamitra, as belonging to the Baimbika kula and the Baudhayana Srauta Sutra represents the Baimbikayah as Kashyapas.

Options:

1. Both I and II
 2. only I
 3. Neither I nor II
 4. only II
-

12. The Buddha got enlightenment under which of the following tree?

बुद्ध को निम्नलिखित में से किस वृक्ष के नीचे ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ था? **Options:**

1. Banyan Tree / वट वृक्ष
 2. Mango Tree / आम का पेड़
 3. Sal Tree / साल वृक्ष
 4. Peepal Tree / पीपल का वृक्ष
-

13. In the east and central India, the Mauryas were succeeded by whom?

पूर्वी और मध्य भारत में मौर्यों के बाद किसका शासन आया? I. The Sungas / शुंग वंश

II. The Kanvas / कण्व वंश

Options:

1. Neither I nor II
 2. Only I
 3. only II
 4. Both I and II
-

14. Historians have used which of the following sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire?

इतिहासकारों ने मौर्य साम्राज्य के इतिहास को फिर से संगठित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन से स्रोतों का उपयोग किया है? I. The account of Megasthenes (a Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya), which survives in fragments.

II. The Arthashastra, parts of which were probably composed by Kautilya or Chanakya.

Options:

1. Neither I nor II
 2. Both I and II
 3. Only I
 4. only II
-

15. Match the following in the context of land categories under the Chola dynasty.

चोल राजवंश के तहत भूमि श्रेणियों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें।

List I | List II

A. Brahmadeya (ब्रह्मादेय) | 1. Land gifted to temples (भूमि मंदिरों को उपहार में दी गई)
B. Devadana / Tintnamattukkani (देवदाना / टिंटमटुककनी) | 2. Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors (गैर-ब्राह्मण किसान की भूमि)
C. Vellanvagai (वेलनवागई) | 3. Land gifted to Brahmanas (ब्राह्मणों को भेंट की गई भूमि)

Options:

1. A-3, B-1, C-2
 2. A-3, B-2, C-1
 3. A-2, B-3, C-1
 4. A-2, B-1, C-3
-

16. The Iron Age in North India is archaeologically represented by assemblages that mainly contain which of the following particular pottery types?

उत्तर भारत में लौह युग पुरातत्व रूप से असेंबलियों द्वारा दर्शाया गया है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित में से कौन से विशेष मिट्टी के बर्तनों में शामिल हैं? I. Painted Grey Ware (PGW) / पेंटेड ग्रे वेयर

II. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) / उत्तरी ब्लैक पॉलिश वेयर

Options:

1. Only I
 2. only II
 3. Both I and II
 4. Neither I nor II
-

17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists.

List-I (Chalcolithic culture sites) | List-II (Rivers of sites of Chalcolithic culture)

- A. Ahar | 1. Tapti
B. Kayatha | 2. Narmada
C. Savalda | 3. Kalisindh
D. Malwa | 4. Banas

Options:

1. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
 2. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
 3. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 4. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
-

18. The Chinese traveller Huiyen Tsang visited India during which king's rule?

Options:

1. Pulakesin
2. Harshvardhana

3. Rajavardhana
 4. Kirtivarman
-

19. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists.

List-I (Mesolithic Sites) | List-II (Locations)

- A. Langhnaj | 1. Telangana
B. Sanganakallu | 2. Karnataka
C. Gauri Gundam | 3. Uttar Pradesh
D. Chopani Mando | 4. Gujarat

Options:

1. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
 2. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
 3. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
 4. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
-

20. Match List I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I (Neolithic sites) | List II (Locations of these Neolithic sites)

- A. Utnur | 1. Tamil Nadu
B. Chirand | 2. Kashmir
C. Gufkral | 3. Andhra Pradesh
D. Paiyampalli | 4. Bihar

Options:

1. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
2. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
3. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
4. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

21. Which city is called as mini - Harappa?

Options:

1. Desalpur
 2. Kot Diji
 3. Lothal
 4. Sohagura
-

22. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists.

List I (Mahajanapadas) | List II (Capitals of Mahajanapadas)

- A. Malla | 1. Taxila
B. Anga | 2. Kausambi
C. Gandhara | 3. Champa
D. Vatsa | 4. Kusinara

Options:

1. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
 2. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
 3. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
 4. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
-

Medieval History Questions

1. Consider the following statements: निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए 1. The Vijayanagara Empire was established by Harihara-I and Bukka Raya-I.

विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापना हरिहर प्रथम और बुक्का राय प्रथम ने की थी।

2. Krishnadevaraya, the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

विजयनगर साम्राज्य के सबसे महान शासक कृष्णदेवराय तुलुव वंश से संबंधित थे।

3. The Battle of Talikota led to the decline of the Chola Empire.

तालिकोटा का युद्ध चोल साम्राज्य के पतन का कारण बना।

Which of the statements above is/are correct? ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सही है? Options:

1. 1 and 2 only
 2. 1, 2, and 3
 3. 1 and 3 only
 4. 2 and 3 only
-

2. Mamluk Dynasty was ended by which of the following rulers?

ममलुक वंश का अंत निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक द्वारा किया गया था?

Options:

1. Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji / जलाल-उद-दीन फिरोज खिलजी
 2. Timur / तैमूर
 3. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq / गयास-उद-दीन तुगलक
 4. Qutb-ud-din Aibak / कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक
-

3. Which of the following dynasty is also known as the slave dynasty?

निम्नलिखित में से किस वंश को गुलाम वंश के नाम से भी जाना जाता है?

Options:

1. Khilji Dynasty / खिलजी वंश
 2. Mamluk Dynasty / ममलूक वंश
 3. Tughluq Dynasty / तुगलक वंश
 4. Lodi Dynasty / लोदी वंश
-

4. Consider the following statements: निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. Akbar abolished Jizya, the tax on non-Muslims, in 1564.

अकबर ने 1564 में गैर-मुसलमानों पर लगाए गए जजिया कर को समाप्त कर दिया था।

2. The Mansabdari system, a grading of civil and military officials, was introduced by Shah Jahan.

मानसबदारी प्रणाली, जो नागरिक और सैन्य अधिकारियों की श्रेणीकरण प्रणाली थी, शाहजहाँ द्वारा शुरू की गई थी।

3. Aurangzeb was the last of the prominent Mughal emperors and his reign marked the beginning of the decline of the Mughal Empire.

औरंगजेब मुगलों के अंतिम प्रमुख सम्राट थे और उनके शासनकाल से मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन की शुरुआत हुई थी।

Which of the statements above is/are correct? उपरोक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं? **Options:**

1. 2 and 3 only
 2. 1 and 2 only
 3. 1, 2 and 3
 4. 1 and 3 only
-

5. Consider the following statements: निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. Alauddin Khilji instituted the 'Daag' system of branding horses to prevent fraud in the cavalry.

अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने घुड़सवार सेना में धोखाधड़ी रोकने के लिए 'दाग' प्रणाली शुरू की।

2. Muhammad bin Tughlaq is known for his transfer of the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक को राजधानी को दिल्ली से दौलताबाद स्थानांतरित करने के लिए जाना जाता है।

3. The Iqta system was abolished by Balban to strengthen central control.

बलबन ने केंद्रीय नियंत्रण को मजबूत करने के लिए इक्ता प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया।

Which of the statements above is/are correct? उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं? Options:

1. 1 and 3 only
 2. 1 and 2 only
 3. 2 and 3 only
 4. 1, 2, and 3
-

6. Tughlaq Dynasty was ended by which of the following rulers?

तुगलक वंश का अंत निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक द्वारा हुआ?

Options:

1. Timur / तैमूर
 2. Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji / जलालुद्दीन फिरोज खिलजी
 3. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq / गियासुद्दीन तुगलक
 4. Qutb-ud-din Aibak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
-

7. Who was the Founder of Khilji Dynasty?

खिलजी वंश के संस्थापक कौन थे?

Options:

1. Nasir-ud-din Khusrav Shah / नासिर-उद-दीन खुसरव शाह

2. Ala-ud-din-Khilji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
 3. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah / कुतुब-उद-दीन मुबारक शाह
 4. Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji / जलाल-उद-दीन फिरोज खिलजी
-

8. Consider the following statements: निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. Humayun's Tomb was built by Jahangir as a tribute to his grandfather.

हुमायूँ का मकबरा जहाँगीर ने अपने दादा की स्मृति में बनवाया था।

2. The Din-i-Ilahi, an eclectic religion, was propagated by Akbar.

दीन-ए-इलाही, एक समन्वित धर्म, अकबर द्वारा प्रचारित किया गया था।

3. Jahangir is well known for installing what is known as the "chain of justice" at the Agra Fort.

जहाँगीर आगरा किले में "न्याय की जंजीर" स्थापित करने के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct? उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही हैं? **Options:**

1. 3 only
 2. 2 only
 3. 1 only
 4. 2 and 3 only
-

9. In which order did the following Dynasties Rule over Delhi?

दिल्ली पर निम्नलिखित राजवंशों ने किस क्रम में शासन किया?

1. Sayyid Dynasty / सैयद वंश
2. Lodi Dynasty / लोदी वंश
3. Tughluq Dynasty / तुगलक वंश
4. Khalji Dynasty / खिलजी वंश

Options:

1. 4, 3, 1, 2
 2. 1, 2, 3, 4
 3. 1, 3, 2, 4
 4. 4, 3, 2, 1
-

10. In 1526 who defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi and Agra?

1526 में किसने दिल्ली के सुल्तान इब्राहिम लोदी को पानीपत में हराकर दिल्ली और आगरा पर कब्जा कर लिया?

Options:

1. Humayun / हुमायूँ
 2. Babur / बाबर
 3. Maharana Pratap / महाराणा प्रताप
 4. Akbar / अकबर
-

11. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?

अकबर का राजस्व मंत्री कौन था?

Options:

1. Maansingh / मानसिंह
 2. Todar Mal / टोडर मल
 3. Mulla Do-Piyaza / मुल्ला दो-पियाजा
 4. Birbal / बीरबल
-

12. Consider the following statements about the reign of Humayun. हुमायूँ के शासनकाल के बारे में निम्नलिखित बयानों पर विचार करें।

1. When Humayun came into power in 1530, the newly conquered territories and administration were not consolidated.

जब हुमायूँ 1530 में सत्ता में आया, तो नए विजित क्षेत्रों और प्रशासन को समेकित नहीं किया गया। 2. He also confronted the hostility of the Afghans, mainly Sher Khan in Bihar, on the one hand and Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat, on the other.

उन्होंने भी एक ओर अफ़गानों की दुश्मनी, मुख्य रूप से बिहार में शेर खान की शत्रुता का सामना किया और दूसरी तरफ गुजरात के शासक बहादुर शाह। 3. The Chaghatai nobles were in favorably inclined towards him and the Indian nobles, who had joined Babur's service, supported the Mughals at Humayun's accession.

चगतई रईसों को उनके और भारतीय रईसों के प्रति अनुकूल रूप से झुका हुआ था, जिन्होंने बाबर की सेवा में शामिल हो गए थे, ने हुमायूँ के परिग्रहण में मुगलों का समर्थन किया।

Which of the given statements is/are correct? दिए गए कथन में से कौन सा है/सही है? Options:

1. 1 and 2 only
 2. 2 and 3 only
 3. Only 1
 4. 1 and 3 only
-

13. Consider the following statements regarding Hoysala art.

1. The Hoysala style (1050-1300 AD) development in the southern region of Karnataka.
2. Hoysala art may be said to have its starting point in the temple of the early Chalukyas at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal.
3. An important monument employing this art is the Kesava temple at Belur.
4. For instance, chloritic schist was given up in favour of more tractable sandstone.

Which of the statement given above are correct? Options:

1. 1, 2 and 3
2. 3 and 4 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 1 and 2 only

14. In which year was the Khalsa tradition initiated?

Options:

1. 1699
 2. 1696
 3. 1690
 4. 1692
-

Modern History Questions

1. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए

1. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 with A.O. Hume as its first president,
2. The Muslim League was founded in 1906 and proposed the idea of separate electorates for Muslims with the Lucknow Pact.
3. The All-India Kisan Sabha was established in Lucknow in 1936 to address the issues of the peasantry.
4. The Ghadar Party was an international political movement founded by Punjabi Indians in the United States and Canada with the aim of liberating India from British rule.

Which of the above statements are correct? ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सही है? **Options:**

1. 1, 3, and 4
 2. 1, 2, and 3
 3. 1, 2, and 4
 4. 2, 3, and 4
-

2. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was considered the Father of Indian Unrest by the British colonial authorities.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji is known as the Grand Old Man of India and was the first to calculate the national income of India.

3. Subhas Chandra Bose went on to lead the Indian National Army (INA) after resigning from the presidency of the Indian National Congress.

4. Bhagat Singh was one of the youngest freedom fighters of India and a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

Which of the above statements are correct? उपरोक्त में से कौन से कथन सही हैं?

Options:

1. 2, 3, and 4
 2. 1, 2, and 3
 3. 1, 2, 3, and 4
 4. 1, 3, and 4
-

3. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. The Rowlatt Act was one of the important factors which led to the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.

2. The Simon Commission, constituted in 1927, was boycotted by the Indian National Congress and most other Indian political parties.

3. The Azad Hind Fauj or Indian National Army was reorganized by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943 in Southeast Asia.

(Note: The first statement in the original document, "The Swaraj Party was formed in late 1925...", is incorrect as it was formed in late 1922/early 1923.)

Which of the above statements are correct? उपरोक्त में से कौन से कथन सही हैं?

Options:

1. 1, 3, and 4
 2. 1, 2, 3, and 4
 3. 2, 3, and 4
 4. 1, 2, and 3
-

4. Consider the following statements:

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. The Government of India Act of 1858 was a response to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the East India Company lost all its administrative powers... and its Indian possessions and armed forces were taken over by the Crown.

2. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 initiated the Diarchy system in the provincial governments.

3. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation and introduced provincial autonomy.

(Note: The second statement in the original document mentions the Morley-Minto Act of 1907, which is incorrect. The act was passed in 1909.)

Which of the above statements are correct? उपरोक्त में से कौन से कथन सही हैं?

Options:

1. 1, 2, and 3
 2. 1, 2, 3, and 4
 3. 1, 3, and 4
 4. 2, 3, and 4
-

5. The Gandhi Irvin Pact included which of the following?

गांधी-इरविन समझौते में निम्नलिखित में से क्या शामिल था?

1. The Pact proposed another round table conference to discuss the agreements reached in the first.

2. The Indian National Congress was to withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement immediately and effectively in all respects.

3. The boycott of British goods would also be withdrawn forthwith.

Options:

1. 3 and 4 only
2. 2, 3 and 4 only

3. 1 only
4. 1, 2 and 3 only

6. Consider the Following statements about Pandita Rama Bai.

पंडिता राम बाई के बारे में निम्नलिखित बयानों पर विचार करें।

1. She was amongst the important women social reformers in Maharashtra.
2. In 1890, she started Sharda Sadan, a home for widows.

Which of the given statements are correct? दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा सही है?

Options:

1. 2 and 3 only
2. 3 and 4 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 2, 3 and 4 only

7. Match list I with list II. सूची I के साथ सूची II का मिलान करे **LIST I**

A. The Calcutta Madrassa (कलकत्ता मदरसा)

B. The Asiatic Society of Bengal (एशियाटिक सोसाइटी ऑफ बंगाल)

C. The Sanskrit College at Banaras (बनारस में संस्कृत कॉलेज)

LIST II

1. Warren Hastings (वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स)

2. William Jones (विलियम जोन्स)

3. Jonathan Duncan (जोनाथन डंकन)

Options:

1. A-3, B-1, C-2
2. A-1, B-2, C-3
3. A-2, B-1, C-3
4. A-2, B-3, C-1

8. When was the Lucknow Pact Signed by the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress? Options:

1. 1919
 2. 1905
 3. 1925
 4. 1916
-

9. Consider the following statements in reference to Harsha Chhina Mogha Morcha.

1. It was an agrarian revolt launched in June 1946 by remodelling the canal outlets under the leadership of the communist party.
2. The campaign was launched against the decision of the British government to decrease the supply of irrigation water to farmers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Options:

1. Only 1
 2. Both 1 and 2
 3. Neither 1 nor 2
 4. Only 2
-

10. Consider the following statements in the context of the Indian Independence League.

1. It was a political organisation founded by Indian nationalists to foster Indian nationalism and obtain Japanese support for the Indian independence movement.
2. Founded in 1928, the organisation was located in various parts of South-East Asia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Options:

1. Only 1
 2. Both 1 and 2
 3. Neither 1 nor 2
 4. Only 2
-

11. Consider the following statements regarding Subhash Chandra Bose when he endeavored to consolidate the Muslim League Party in 1940.

1. The agitation to remove the Holwell Monument erected by G Holwell... to commemorate those deceased in the Black Hole.
2. The Holwell Monument was a symbol representing the alleged savagery of the last Nawab of Bengal, Sirajuddowla and the bravery of the British Soldiers who sacrificed their lives.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Options:

1. Only 2
 2. Only 1
 3. Both 1 and 2
 4. Neither 1 nor 2
-

12. Which of the following pair is correct? i. 1905-Partition of Bengal

ii. 1908-Split in Congress

iii. 1919-Rowlatt Satyagrah

Options:

1. I and II
 2. II and III
 3. I and III
 4. I, II and III
-

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Babbar Akali movement during the years 1921-1925.

1. The movement included Guru Sikhs, Who were against the imperialist policies of the British Government.
2. Majority of the Babbar Akalis were returned immigrants from Canada.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Options:

1. Neither 1 nor 2
 2. Both 1 and 2
 3. Only 2
 4. Only 1
-

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian National Movement.

1. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a retired ICS officer, published 'The Economic History of India' at the beginning of the 20th Century. In this book he examined in minute detail the entire economic record of colonial rule since 1757.
2. The focal point of the nationalist critique was the drain theory.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. Options:

1. 1 only
 2. 2 only
 3. Both 1 and 2
 4. Neither 1 nor 2
-

15. The Treaty of Mangalore was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company in the year _____ Options:

1. 1792
2. 1784
3. 1782

4. 1779

16. Who built the Geldria Fort at Pulicat in Tamil Nadu? Options:

1. Dutch
 2. French
 3. Portuguese
 4. British
-

17. The Home Rule movement was an important movement during the phase of Indian National Movement.

1. It was in 1915 that Annie Besant announced her decision to establish a Home Rule League at Madras base on the model of the Irish Home Rule League.
2. In 1916, Bal Gangadhar Tilak organized his own Home Rule League at Poona.

Select the correct answer using the code given below. Options:

1. 2 only
 2. Both 1 and 2
 3. Neither 1 nor 2
 4. 1 only
-

18. The Quit India Movement launched in 1942 was an important and decisive movement in the history of the Indian National Movement.

1. An important meeting took place in August 1942 at Gowalia Tank in Calcutta in this regard.
2. A significant feature of Quit India Movement was the emergence of what came to be known as parallel governments in some parts of the country. The first one was proclaimed in Ballia, in east UP, in August 1942.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. Options:

1. Neither 1 nor 2
 2. Both 1 and 2
 3. 2 only
 4. 1 only
-

19. Consider the following statements about the Kakori train conspiracy.

1. In the incident of Kakori, the main conspirator was Ram Prasad Bismil.
2. The Kakori train robbery incident took place 16 km away from Lucknow on 9 August 1924.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Options:

1. Neither 1 nor 2
 2. Both 1 and 2
 3. 2 only
 4. 1 only
-

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Hunters Commission of 1882?

1882 के हंटर्स कमीशन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

1. It was made to review the progress made in the field of education following Wood's Dispatch.
2. It laid special emphasis on primary education whose control ought to be transferred to district and municipal boards.
3. It underlined the need to provide adequate facilities for spread of women education outside the presidency towns.

Options:

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1, 2 and 3

4. 3 and 4 only

Subject-wise Weightage Summary (IB ACIO PYQs 2021 & 2023)

Subject	Approximate weightage per exam shift	Key Focus Areas
Geography	15–20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rivers, dams, physical geography of India and world- National parks and wildlife sanctuaries- Soil types and mineral resources- Climate & monsoon- Geographical terms and map-based questions- Indian states, capitals, and borders
Ancient History	8–12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Indus Valley Civilization- Vedic period and Mahajanapadas- Mauryan and Gupta empires- Religious developments (Buddhism, Jainism)- Art, architecture, and famous personalities- Ancient texts and historians
Medieval History	5–10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Delhi Sultanate dynasties and administration- Mughal Empire (Akbar, Aurangzeb)- Bhakti and Sufi movements- Regional powers like Marathas

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Medieval monuments and cultural aspects
Modern History	18–25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- British policies and reforms (Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance)- Revolt of 1857- Indian National Congress phases- Freedom struggle movements, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India- Key personalities (Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh)- Constitutional developments- Social reform movements

Chapter / Sub-topic-wise Distribution of Questions

1. Geography

A. Indian Physical Geography

- **Major physiographic divisions of India** (Himalayas, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Satpura, Eastern and Western Ghats)
- **Rivers and drainage systems** (Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Godavari, Bhima, Tapi, Krishna, Chenab)
- **Dams and Hydroelectric projects** (Bhakra-Nangal, Tehri, Ukai, Ravishankar)
- **Soil types and usage** (Alluvial, Laterite, Black soil, Brick-making soil)
- **Climate and Monsoons** (Indian Monsoon, Southwest and Northeast Monsoon, Western Disturbances, El Nino effects)
- **Natural vegetation and Forests**
- **Natural hazards and Geological phenomena** (Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Plate tectonics)
- **Human impacts** (Gully erosion, deforestation, overgrazing)
- **Mountains and Peaks** (Phawngpui/Blue Mountain, Satpura, Himalayas, Karakoram)
- **Map-based questions** (Locations of national parks, rivers, mountains, passes like Khardung La)
- **Borders and frontiers** (LOC, LAC, McMahon Line, international boundaries)

- **Environmental and space exploration** (NASA's Mars gas detection)

B. Indian Economic Geography

- Mineral resources (Bauxite, Chromite, Coal, Petroleum)
- Major industries and their locations (Iron & Steel, Textile, IT)
- Transport networks and communication

C. World Geography (Basic)

- Continents and oceans
- Major mountain ranges and deserts (Karakoram, Mariana Trench, Deserts)
- Global latitudes and longitudes
- Landlocked countries vs coastal countries

2. History

A. Ancient Indian History

- Indus Valley Civilization (Sites, artifacts e.g. Dancing Girl)
- Vedic period (Early and Later Vedic ages)
- Mahajanapadas and their capitals
- Mauryan Empire (Chandragupta, Ashoka, important ministers)
- Gupta Empire and Golden Age contributions
- Religious developments (Buddhism, Jainism)
- Ancient cultures and archaeological sites (Mesolithic, Neolithic)

- Important texts and authors (Arthashastra by Kautilya, Ashtadhyayi by Panini)
- Ancient administration terms and coins

B. Medieval Indian History

- Delhi Sultanate dynasties (Slave dynasty, Khilji, Tughlaq)
- Mughal Empire (Akbar, Aurangzeb, Mansabdari system, Jizya tax)
- Vijayanagara Empire and decline of Cholas
- Bhakti and Sufi movements
- Architectural heritage (Ellora caves, Khilji's policies)
- Maratha Empire (Shivaji and administration)
- Regional forts and monuments (Barabati Fort, Chitradurga Fort)

C. Modern Indian History

- European arrival and colonization (Portuguese, British East India Company)
- British policies (Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse)
- Revolt of 1857 (causes, leaders)
- Indian National Congress foundation and phases (Moderate, extremist)
- Freedom Struggle phases (Swadeshi, Home Rule, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India)
- Revolutionary movements (Ghadar, Babbar Akali, INA)

- Key personalities (Tilak, Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh)
- Social reform and religious movements (Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda)
- Constitutional acts and commissions (Regulating Act, Simon Commission, Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission)
- Partition and independence process