

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

1. By which Act did education officially come under Indian control for the first time?
(A) Indian Council Act of 1892 (B) Indian Council Act of 1909
(C) Govt. of India Act of 1919 (D) Govt. of India Act of 1935
2. Who among the following gave official sanction to the education of girls in India?
(A) William Bentinck (B) Hardinge I (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Canning
3. The 'Drain Theory' was first propounded by:
(A) Womesh Chandra Banerjee (B) G. V. Joshi (C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) Romesh Chandra Dutt
4. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was:
(A) Hakim Azmal Khan (B) Abul Kalam Azad (C) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (D) Badruddin Tyabji
5. Which phase is considered to be the liberal phase in the history of Indian National Congress?
(A) 1880-1885 (B) 1885-1905 (C) 1905-1915 (D) 1905-1925
6. Which Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which came to be known as Indian Civil Service from 1861 onwards?
(A) William Bentinck (B) Lord Wellesley (C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Warren Hastings
7. In 1903, which leader ridiculed the idea of Swaraj by saying— "Only mad men outside lunatic asylums could think or talk of independence"?
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (B) Pheroz Shah Mehta (C) A. O. Hume (D) Mrs. Annie Besant
8. The 'Safety Valve' theory is related to the foundation of which organization?
(A) The Indian Association (B) The Indian National Conference
(C) The British Indian Association (D) The Indian National Congress
9. When was the 'Double Government' Consisting of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, treated at the Home Government level?
(A) 1853 (B) 1833 (C) 1813 (D) 1784
10. Which of the following statements is / are true about the Vernacular Press Act. 1878?
(i) It was passed by Lord Mayo. (ii) It came to be known as the "Gagging Act"
(iii) It liberated the Indian Press from restrictions. (iv) It was repealed in 1882 by the Ripon Govt.
Select the answer from codes given below:
(A) (ii) and (iv) (B) (i) and (ii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (iii) and (iv)
11. Which of the following Classes did not participate in the Revolt of 1857?
(i) Money-lenders (ii) Merchants (iii) Modern intelligentsia (iv) Old Zamindars (v) Urban based absentee landlords
Choose the answers from codes given below:
(A) i, ii, iv & v (B) ii, iii, iv & v (C) I, iii, iv & v (D) I, ii, iii & v

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

12. The three-member Cabinet Mission that visited India between March and June 1946, was headed by-
(A) Sir Stafford Cripps (B) Mr A.V. Alexander (C) Lord Pethick-Lawrence (D) Clement Attlee
13. Jonathan Duncan founded the Sanskrit College in 1792 at-
(A) Allahabad (B) Varanasi (C) Calcutta (D) Madras
14. To justify one of their colonial policies, the British continued with the "Downward Filtration Theory". That colonial policy was on-
(A) Education (B) Industry (C) Maritime trade (D) De-industrialization
15. The Indian Association and National Conference were founded by-
(A) Surendranath Banerjee (B) Anand Mohan Bose (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
16. Who was mainly responsible for introducing the Ryotwari system in Madras?
(A) Macartney (B) Elphinstone (C) Thomas Munro (D) John Lawrence
17. By whom was the new imperial policy of "Paramountcy" initiated?
(A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Cornwallis (C) Lord Hastings (D) Warren Hastings
18. Lord Macaulay was associated with:
(A) Reforms in the army (B) Abolition of Sati (C) Codification of Laws (D) Permanent settlement
19. Who were designated as 'Neo-nationalists'?
(A) Extremists (B) Moderates (C) Revolutionaries (D) Swarajists
20. The British Government introduced the portfolio system for the first time in:
(A) 1853 (B) 1855 (C) 1861 (D) 1892
21. The Indian Association played an important role in arousing national consciousness through the formation of the:
(A) Indian National Congress (B) Bengal British Indian Society
(C) Indian National Conference (D) British India Association
22. Which of the following is correctly paired?
(A) Anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements - Lord Lansdowne
(B) Factory Act of 1891 - Lord Curzon
(C) Establishment of an agricultural Research Institution at Pusa - Lord Minto
(D) Rowlatt Act - Lord Chelmsford
23. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
(A) Banaras - Sir Colin Campbell (B) Jhansi - Sir Hugh Rose
(C) Kanpur - Brigadier General Neil (D) Lucknow - Major General Havelock
24. During whose period did the European soldiers stage the so called 'White-Mutiny' in India?
(A) Dalhousie (B) Canning (C) Mayo (D) Ripon

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

25. Who was the Governor General when Sind was annexed?
(A) Lord Auckland (B) Lord Ellenborough (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Hardinge-I
26. Who is generally acknowledged as the pioneer of local self-Government in modern India?
(A) Ripon (B) Hardinge - I (C) M. K. Gandhi (D) Curzon
27. The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the—
(A) Dandi March (B) Champaran Movement (C) Rowlatt Satyagraha (D) Non-Cooperation Movement
28. Who announced Queen Victoria as the Crown of India?
(A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Cornwallis (C) Lord Lytton (D) Lord Hastings
29. Who was the last Governor-General in India?
(A) Lord William Bentinck (B) Lord Canning (C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Chakraborty Raja Gopalachari
30. Which of the following sections remained at a distance during Swadeshi Movement of 1905?
(A) Women (B) Peasantry (C) Students (D) Intelligentsia
31. Who among the following annulled the Partition of Bengal?
(A) Lord Hardinge (B) Lord Minto (C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Chelmsford
32. 'Jallianwallah Bagh massacre' occurred in:-
(A) Amritsar (B) Delhi (C) Jalandhar (D) Lahore
33. Who among the following, led the sepoys at Kanpur in the 1857 uprising?
(A) Tantia Tope (B) Rani Lakshmbai (C) Nana Sahib (D) Kunwar Singh
34. The Indian National Congress was founded by:
(A) A. O. Hume (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (C) Motilal Nehru (D) Surendra Nath Banerjee
35. Leader of Lucknow during the revolt of 1857 was:
(A) Bahadur Shah (B) Liyaqat Ali (C) Nana Sahib (D) Begum Hajrat Mahal
36. Which Governor General of India advocated rapid railway construction in India?
(A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) Lord Hardinge (D) Lord Hastings
37. Who denounced the Congress as 'microscopic minority'?
(A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (B) Lord Dufferin (C) Lord Curzon (D) Theodore Beck
38. Which book depicts the plight of Indigo Cultivators?
(A) Dinabandhu (B) Neel Darpan (C) Neel Darshan (D) Anandamath

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

39. Who gave the slogan 'Back to Vedas'?
- (A) Lala Hansraj (B) Pandit Guru Dutt (C) Swami Dayananda Saraswati (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
40. The custom of 'Sati' was banned through legislation in the year:-
- (A) 1795 (B) 1800 (C) 1829 (D) 1858
41. The nationalist organisation 'Poona Sarvajanik Sabha' was established in the year:-
- (A) 1870 (B) 1885 (C) 1890 (D) 1867
42. The first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was held in the city of:-
- (A) Calcutta (B) Bombay (C) Madras (D) Allahabad
43. The Younghusband Mission to Tibet was sent by which Viceroy?
- (A) Ripon (B) Lytton (C) Mayo (D) Curzon
44. The first railway line of India was operationalised in 1853 between:-
- (A) Howrah and Delhi (B) Bombay and Thane (C) Howrah and Bombay (D) None of the above
45. "Swaraj is my birth right" -who said?
- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai (B) Aurobindo Ghosh (C) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
46. Who was the Governor General of India at the time of the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857?
- (A) William Bentinck (B) Lord Cornwallis (C) Lord Canning (D) Lord Dalhousie
47. Who was the President of the First Session of the Indian National Congress?
- (A) Womesh Chandra Bonerji (B) Surendra Nath Banerjee (C) Pheroz Shah Mehta (D) A.O. Hume
48. The Morley-Minto Reform was declared in the year _____.
- (A) 1907 (B) 1909 (C) 1911 (D) 1919
49. Who declared the Communal Award in 1932?
- (A) Jinnah (B) Syed Ahmed (C) Ramsay Macdonald (D) Lord Curzon
50. During whose Governor-Generalship, Indian Civil Service (I.C.S.) was introduced?
- (A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord Curzon (C) Lord William Bentinck (D) Lord Cornwallis
51. During the uprising of 1857, which part of India was largely unaffected?
- (A) Bengal (B) Punjab (C) Awadh (D) All of the above
52. When was the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act passed?
- (A) 1856 (B) 1817 (C) 1838 (D) 1867

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

53. Who passed the 'Vernacular Press Act'?
- (A) Lord Lytton (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Curzon
54. The major difference between the moderates and the extremists in the Congress session of 1907 was regarding?
- (A) Satyagraha (B) Swaraj (C) Education (D) Boycott
55. The first Maratha War took place during the tenure of _____.
- (A) Warren Hastings (B) William Bentinck (C) Marquess Cornwallis (D) Charles Canning
56. Who was known as the Liberator of the Press?
- (A) Bentinck (B) Macaulay (C) Hastings (D) Metcalfe
57. Who is called a traditional modernizer?
- (A) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar (B) Swami Vivekananda (C) Rammohan Roy (D) B. G. Tilak
58. Simon Commission was appointed for _____.
- (A) Indian Constitutional Reforms (B) Administrative Reforms (C) Educational Reforms (D) Jail Code Reforms
59. Who elaborated the Drain of Wealth theory propounded by Dada Bhai Naoroji ?
- (A) M.G. Ranade (B) B. G. Tilak (C) G.K. Gokhale (D) Feroz Shah Mehta
60. Which one of the following is known as the 'Magna-Carta' of English Education in India?
- (A) Charter of Act of 1813 (B) Indian Education Commission's Report of 1882
(C) Indian Universities Act of 1904 (D) Educational Despatch of 1854
61. Who amongst the following communities opposed the Ilbert Bill vigorously?
- (A) The Hindus (B) The Muslims (C) Anglo Indian Community (D) All of the above
62. Who introduced the 'Sunset Law'?
- (A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Cornwallis (C) Lord Bentinck (D) Lord Canning
63. Tipu's final defeat came at the hands of _____.
- (A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Cornwallis (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) John Shore
64. Which Act allowed the Christian Missionaries to enter India?
- (A) Charter act of 1793 (B) Charter act of 1813 (C) Charter act of 1833 (D) Pitt's India act of 1784
65. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in _____.
- (A) 1916 (B) 1920 (C) 1923 (D) 1926
66. Who was the first Female President of the Indian National Congress?
- (A) Sucheta Kripalani (B) Sarojini Naidu (C) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (D) Indira Gandhi

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

67. The Act of 1919 is known as _____.
(A) Rowlatt Act (B) Morley Minto Act (C) Mont Ford Act (D) Simon Act
68. Who raised the slogan 'Long Live Revolution' in the central Legislative Assembly, Delhi?
(A) Bhagat Singh (B) Rashbihari Bose (C) M. N. Roy (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
69. Who was the leader of the Khuda-i-Khidmatgar?
(A) M.A Jinnah (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (C) A. K. Azad (D) Muhammad Ali
70. Which Indian Leader made a major contribution to the integration of the princely states within the Indian Union?
(A) Acharya Kripalani (B) Govind Vallabh Pant (C) Sardar Vallabbhai Patel (D) Hare Krishna Mahatab
71. Who, among the early British rulers, introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance?
(A) Lord Wellesley (B) Warren Hastings (C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Sir John Shore
72. Who was the author of the book 'Poverty and Un British Rule in India'?
(A) Surendra nath Bannerjee (B) Pherozshah Mohta (C) Badruddin Tyabji (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
73. Who introduced Permanent Settlement?
(A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Warren Hastings (C) John Shore (D) Lord Bentinck
74. Who was the first Indian selected as a member of British Parliament?
(A) J. L. Nehru (B) Dada Bhai Naoroji (C) M.K.Gandhi (D) None of the above
75. Who introduced dual government in Bengal?
(A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Clive (C) Vansittart (D) Cornwallis
76. Who was called the 'Iron Man'?
(A) J. L. Nehru (B) Sardar Ballavbhai Patel (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Subhas Chandra Bose
77. Which Governor-General of India was assassinated in the Andaman?
(A) Lord Lytton (B) Lord Mayo (C) Lord Curzon (D) None of the above
78. The first political society started under British rule in India was _____.
(A) Brahma Samaj (B) Arya Samaj (C) Bengal land-holders' Society (D) None of the above
79. "The Servants of India "Society was founded by?
(A) M. N. Joshi (B) H. N. Kunzuru (C) B. G. Tilak (D) V. D. Savarkar

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

80. Why were the Indians dissatisfied with the Simon Commission?
(A) Because no Indian was taken as a member of the Commission.
(B) Because Indians never wanted the review of the working of Act of 1919.
(C) Because it recommended that Dyarchy in the provinces should be abolished.
(D) None of the above
81. At which Delhi Durbar the Queen of England was proclaimed the Empress of India?
(A) 1876-77 A.D. (B) 1911 A.D. (C) 1921 A.D. (D) None of the above
82. About whom the British Prime Minister said - "Half naked Fakir from India"?
(A) Taj Bahadur Sapru (B) Gandhiji (C) Muhammad Ali (D) B. R. Ambedkar
83. Who was the founder-President of the Swaraj Party?
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) C. R. Das (C) Rajendra Prasad (D) Rajagopalachari
84. Who founded the "Amrita Bazar Patrika"?
(A) Surendra Nath Banerjee (B) Barindra Ghosh (C) Krishna Kumar Mitra (D) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
85. The first to be designated as the Governor General of India was _____.
(A) Lord Dalhousie (B) William Bentinck (C) Warren Hastings (D) Lord Cornwallis
86. Who called for "Do or Die"?
(A) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Surendranath Banerjee (D) Anandamohan Bose
87. Name one leader of the Home Rule movement.
(A) Annie Besant (B) Surendranath Banerjee (C) Aurobinda Ghosh (D) Bipin Chandra Pal
88. Who was the editor of 'Kesari'?
(A) Lala Lajpat Rai (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (D) Dadabhai Naoraji
89. What proposals were made in the 'August Offer'?
(A) Complete independence of India gradually (B) Dominion Status
(C) Provincial autonomy (D) Representative government at the centre
90. In which year did the Congress Ministries start functioning in the provinces?
(A) 1937 (B) 1930 (C) 1948 (D) 1938
91. One of the following was not a member of Cabinet Mission?
(A) Sir Stafford Cripps (B) Lord Wavell (C) Sir Pethick Lawrence (D) A. V. Alexandar
92. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta?
(A) HLV Derozio (B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (C) Keshab Chandra Sen (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]

93. The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year?
(A) 1930 (B) 1935 (C) 1947 (D) 1951
94. Who was the founder of the 'Forward Bloc'?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose (B) Rashbehari Bose (C) Chittaranjan Das (D) C. Rajagopalachari
95. In its Lahore Session (1929), which of the following was declared to be the aim of the Indian National Congress?
(A) Complete Independence (B) Dominion Status (C) Quit India (D) None of the above
96. Which Mission/Commission visited India in 1946?
(A) Cripps' Mission (B) Cabinet Mission (C) Simon Commission (D) Hunter Commission
97. The Indian Independence Act was passed in _____.
(A) July, 1947 (B) June, 1946 (C) August, 1947 (D) August, 1946
98. Who was the First Governor General of Pakistan?
(A) Lord Mountbatten (B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (C) Syed Amir Ali (D) Mohammed Sheikh Abdullah
99. The provision for separate electorate for Hindus and Muslims was made in?
(A) Government of India Act, 1935 (B) Montague Chelmsford reforms
(C) Minto-Morley reforms (D) Mountbatten Plan
100. Which act was known as 'Black-Bill'?
(A) Rowlatt Act (B) Pitt's India Act (C) The Regulating Act (D) Indian Council Act



WBCS Prelims 2020 Mock Test [January: Modern History]